Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, February 13, 1885.

Is the Wrong Without a Remedy?

Mr. Stansbury Boyce, replying to the recommendation of the Port Tobacco *Times* that the next Legislature of Maryland shall pass a bill asking Congress to remunerate the owners of slaves for the loss of their property, argues that the institution of slavery being in conflict with that provision of the Declaration of Independence which held that all men were created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among them being life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, the liberated slaves might as justly bring forward a claim against their former owners for the value of their services as slaves. The theory of human equality set forth in the Declaration of Independence says Mr. Boyce, "has been endorsed by every successive State which has been admitted into the Union, and secures to all men, irrespective of race, creed or condition, the Creator's beatified gift of liberty in its widest sense—spiritual, temporal, physical and political. The delinquency of the government these many years in framing laws derogatory to the principles of the constitution for the enslavement of one portion of the people of the country, depriving them of the essentials enunciated in the declaration, I hold to be unjust. It was established upon the basis of the power of the strong to oppress the weak, and involved the same disregard of human rights which caused the revolt of the American colonies from England's rule. Is it not apparent," asks Mr. Boyce, "that the late slaves have just such a claim, (as that put forth by their former owners for compensation,) not only against their immediate former owners, but also against the United States, and that they could legally recover damages for unlawful deprivation of liberty and services rendered?"

[In regard to the question of compensation of owners for the loss of slaves, it is enough to say that the fourteenth amendment of the United States constitution absolute prohibits either a State or the United States from assuming "to pay any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave," and declares that all such "claims shall be illegal and void." In regard to the counter claim for compensation to former slaves for services, the difficulties are quite as formidable, as the statute of limitations would protect private persons, even if the basis of the claim were admitted by a legal one, while neither individual States nor the United States can be sued without their own consent.—Eds.] —*Baltimore Sun of Saturday*.

As far as the contention of Mr. Stansbury Boyce is concerned, it is manifestly and singularly absurd and needs no comment. We have never before heard of an attempt to give the Declaration of Independence the force of an organic law, and even if that were conceded, it would be difficult to give that instrument the interpretation he indicates, since it is known that the majority of the signers of the Declaration were themselves owners of slaves, and many of them contined to be such to the end of their lives and transmitted such property to their descendants. It is well known by all persons of even mediocre information, that property in slaves was recognized and guaranteed by the Federal constitution, the fundamental law of the Republic, and that the fugitive slave laws enacted by Congress were expressly authorized by the constitution. This feature of the Federal constitution was not annulled or modified until the adoption of the 13th amendment in 1865, and was in full force at the time of the emancipation of the slaves in Maryland. There is not, therefore, any need of the invocation of the statute of limitation to bar any such claims as Mr. Stansbury Boyce has conjured up. If, however, [illegible] see fit to carry the promise contained in the resolution of Congress of April 1862, to which we have heretofore referred, and "extend pecuniary aid to compensate for the inconveniences public and private" which would result from the abolition of slavery in any State that elected to do so, we would not be averse to the emancipated slaves sharing, directly or indirectly, such pecuniary aid, and in a former article so suggested.

With regard to the editorial suggestion of the *Sun*, that upon its face would appear to have a graver and more material bearing upon the question. Section 4 of the 14th amendment to the Federal constitution adopted in 1865, is as follows:

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt, or obligation *incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave*; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."

The judicious observer, who desires to fairly consider, and not hastily prejudge this question of so much moment to many of the people of this State will not lose sight of the fact that this article of amendment was adopted *two years prior to the adoption of the constitution of Maryland of* 1867, and must have been fully known to the many able lawyers who were numbered among the exceptionally intelligent body that framed that instrument, and in it declared that slavery in this State had been abolished "by the policy and authority of the United States," and that "compensation in consideration thereof is due from the United States." It would be absurd to assume that the framers of the Maryland constitution were ignorant of this clause of the Federal constitution, and the only fair presumption is that they interpreted it to have reference only to such claims arising *in the seceded States*, that were "in insurrection or rebellion against the United States."

The Supreme Court of the United States has never, that we are aware of, been called upon to interpret this clause of the 14th amendment, and probably never will be, unless the matter is presented to the Federal government as required by the constitution of Maryland; but the more thoughtful and better informed of lawyers are inclined to give it the interpretation we have stated above.

The Supreme Court did, however, in passing upon the first section of the same article of amendment give the language there used such a restricted application as to clearly recognize the principle and give great force to the interpretation we have claimed for the fourth section. In the case familiarly known as "The Butcher's case" which came before the Supreme Court on appeal from the courts of Louisiana, some eight or nine years ago, the butchers of the city of New Orleans, who had been prohibited by a Louisiana statute from butchering their cattle anywhere except at a specified public slaughter house, in violation of previous custom, invoked the protection of section 1 of the 14th amendment, which provides that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." Notwithstanding the definition given in the sentence immediately preceding the one quoted that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, *are citizens of the United States* and of the State wherein they reside," the Court held that the term "citizen of the United States," as used in the 14th amendment, must be construed to apply only to *citizens of African descent*.

In its elaborate opinion, the Court said that, in construing organic, as other laws, in order to properly interpret the meaning of the language used, the Court must look at the surrounding circumstances and the main object intended to be accomplished through the amendment by the people who adopted it. Looking at these circumstances, it said that it was clear that the object intended to be accomplished by Congress in submitting, and the people in adopting the 14th amendment, was to protect the people of African descent, upon whom certain privileges of citizenship were first conferred by the 15th amendment, submitted at the same time, in the enjoyment of those privileges—Therefore, notwithstanding the language used in section one was much more extensive in its literal application, it would be restricted by the Court to that meaning; because it would be unreasonable to assume, in the absence of an express declaration, that the people intended that the Federal government should so far invade the sovereignty of the States as to interdict its ordinary jurisdiction over its citizens.

Now the logic of that decision covers the case of the people of the loyal State of Maryland, under section 4 of the 14th amendment, in a very satisfactory manner. It is clear that the one object in contemplation in the submission and adoption of the 4th section was to exonerate the Federal government and the reconstructed State governments from the payment of *Confederate war claims*, and among these were included claims for slaves emancipated in the seceded States by the proclamation of President Lincoln as a war measure and conditional upon a cessation of hostilities against the Federal government. This is very clearly shown by the context and this construction would do very slight violence to the literal meaning of the language used.

It does not seem any more reasonable, if as much so, that the people intended in the 4th section that the Federal government should so far invade the sovereignty of the loyal State of Maryland as to deprive her of her inherent right to remunerate her citizens for property taken away by the organic law, than that they intended in the first section to so invade the rights of the other States. It would be a forced and violent interpretation to hold that the Congress in submitting, and the people in adopting the 14th amendment, intended that the people of the loyal State of Maryland, which had furnished her full quota of troops to the Federal armies during the war and otherwise maintained her allegiance, should be placed in this respect upon an exact equality with the people of the disloyal States. And so, if the [illegible] of this inherent privilege of her sovereignty, neither has the compensation by the Federal government, in accordance with its resolution adopted in 1862, for the "inconveniences public and private" sustained by this State in the abolition of slavery been inhibited.

We entertain little doubt that the distinction we have referred to would be promptly recognized by the Supreme Court if the question were brought up. But the only way this question can be brought up is for the next Legislature to comply with the requirements of the constitution of the State and present the matter to the attention of the Federal government. It poorly behooves the people and press of this State, which has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the presentation of this matter, to be captiously questioning the the judgment of the most learned constitutional convention that ever assembled in the State, or hastily prejudging their own claim. The Legislature should do its duty, as clearly defined by the State constitution, and let consequonces take care of themselves.

General Hazen on Friday made public the diaries kept during the Greely encampment in the Arctic regions. They show that insubordination and discontent prevailed to some extent and that occasional theft was practiced. Lieutenant Greely writes that he would have had the offenders killed had he thought that such action would have been upheld. The diaries generally confirm the rumors which have from time to time arisen respecting the difficulties that existed during the encampment.

In alluding to Hon. Richard T. Merrick in connection with the position of Postmaster-General in President Cleveland's cabinet, the Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* says: "If Mr. Merrick could be induced to give up his very lucrative law practice and devote his great talents, sterling integrity and the valuable experience gathered by him as special counsel for the government to the star-route administration of the postal service, it would be one of the best possible cabinet appointments Mr. Cleveland could make. Mr. Merrick would be eminently the right man in the right place."

Rev. R. Heber Newton, is a New York clergyman who nominally belongs to the Protestant Episcopal Church. For some years past he has been preaching a very liberal—not to say sensational—gospel, and now it is in contemplation to have the Bishop of the diocese take cognizance of his decidedly heretical utterances.—That the Bishop is in a dilemma will readily be seen. If he takes steps to silence or turn out the preacher he only advertises him and his heresies—which is precisely what the preacher wants him to do—while if he pays no attention to him he comes manifestly short of discharging the duty he is sworn to perform. At the same time we cannot say that we have much respect for his recalcitrant presbyter. Mr Newton has subscribed to certain tenets and pretends to belong to an ecclesiastical body with doctrines and rules. If he finds that he cannot conscientiously hold to and expound those doctrines his duty is to get out of the Church and join some more liberal organization. Such a course would not be sensational, but it would be decent and manly.

State Tobacco Inspections.

"This illogical establishment is again, we see, put upon the Treasury for support. Here we have fine, splendid warehouses, free to the inspectors, without charge or tax of any kind and with fixed fees for inspecting tobacco, which are certain to be paid, realizing from $75,000 to $95,000 annually, and yet not capable of self support, but must in addition draw out of the general Treasury to pay salaries of officers.

This is a flagrant wrong upon the tax-paying people of the State, and it should not be submitted to.

The Comptroller's report for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1883, says:

'The gross receipts from the tobacco warehouses, were $91,546.29, and their expenses, $74,251.49, leaving their earnings, $17,249.80, out of which, deduct the salaries paid to the five inspectors, $9,000, and the balance of $8,294.80, remains an increment to the treasury. This is an improvement upon former years.'

Here it is seen that the Treasury has received $8,394.80 above all payments out of it. But this was unusual, as for a long time before it was a grievous charge upon the Treasury.

The Comptroller's report for the last fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1884 says:

'During the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1884, the total amount of money received by the Tobacco Warehouses in this State was $75,972.01.'

'After paying the salaries of clerks and employees, there remained the sum of $4,048.16 which has been paid by the Inspectors into the Treasury.'

'This sum is insufficient to pay the Inspectors their salaries by the sum of $4,951.84, and the system is, therefore, a tax upon the Treasury to that amount.'

Here it is seen that the Treasury has paid out $4,951.84 more than it received. The whole system should be abolished. Right and justice both alike require it to be abolished."—*Hagerstown Mail*.

We invite the attention of our esteemed contemporary to the following facts and figures, in the hope that it will examine them, and then, in the spirit of fairness correct the erroneous impressions its article and Comptroller Turner's statement, which it quotes, convey.

In obedience to an order passed by the House of Delegates, March 27th, 1874, Comptroller Woolford made a careful and accurate statement of the accounts of the Tobacco Inspection Fund in the books of the treasury, from the origin of the system in 1823 down to the end of the fiscal year 1875. In his elaborate report to the General Assembly which was dated December 1st, 1875, the Comptroller concluded his remarks which accompanied the itemized statement of the fund as follows:

"In stating this account, I have charged the Tobacco Inspection Fund with the amounts expended for the purchase of lots of ground and the erection of the several warehouse buildings, with the expenses of insurance, and repairs and other expenses incident thereto and authorized by law, with the amounts appropriated and directed by law to be paid out of said fund, and with the amount of deficiencies to pay the expenses of the warehouses, in the years when the expenses have exceded the receipts, and I have credited the fund with all the net receipts of the tobacco warehouses remaining in the Treasury at the end of each fiscal year, since their establishment. I have also credited said fund with the amounts received on the policies of insurance on Tobacco Warehouse No. 1 which was destroyed by fire in the month of January 1875. The several items of debit and credit are detailed with the Acts and Resolutions authorizing the same, in Statement A and Statement B. I have also prepared a recapitulation of the whole account, and find thereby that at the end of the fiscal year 1875, the fund appears to be indebted to the Treasury in the sum of $61,168.04."

In the same report, (page 8) the Comptroller, after referring to the extinguishment, in 1853, of a loan contracted for the building of one of the warehouses, by the receipts from the State wharves, which are [illegible] property, says: "There has been no law requiring wharfage receipts from these wharves to be set apart for any specific purpose, since that time, *and hence, subsequently to the extinguishment of this debt in* 1853, *no segregation of the receipts of those wharves has been made on the books of the Treasury Department*.

Now if the *Mail* will but refer to "statement A" in the appendix to Comptroller Turner's recent report, it will find that the receipts into the treasury from these wharves for the fiscal year of 1874 were $5,128.05. If we put the annual average receipts from these wharves for the 31 years that have intervened since 1853 at $5,000 a year we will have a sum total of $155,000 as a credit to the fund, exclusive of interest. But to be on the safe side in this approximation, let us put the average receipts at $4,000 a year. This will amount, in the 31 years up to the close of the fiscal year 1884, to $124,000, and the interest on these annuities as they accrued will amount to $111,600, making a sum total of $235,600 as a credit to the Tobacco Warehouse Fund.

Counting the Electoral Vote.

The conference committees of the two Houses on the bills to regulate the counting of the electoral vote are in a hopeless dead-lock, and have voted to disagree. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, in reporting that fact to the House, will ask that his bill be insisted upon, and Mr. Hoar of the Senate committee will ask that body to stand by his bill. The Eaton bill has no supporters in the Senate, but the Hoar bill has strong advocates among leading Democrats of the House, and the chances are that the latter bill will be adopted by the House. Representatives Broadhead and Herbert, two of the best lawyers in the House, will champion the Hoar bill, and are likely to carry it over Mr. Eaton's head. There is little difference between the two bills in the general provisions relating to the count. Both provide that the Houses shall meet in joint convention in the hall of Representatives, and that the President of the Senate shall preside. The vital difference is in the sections regarding action upon disputed returns. The Hoar bill provides that if there are differing returns from a State, the two Houses shall vote separately as to which vote shall be counted, and if the two Houses fail to agree, the vote of the State shall be thrown out. This is the provision to which Mr. Eaton very strongly objects. He says that in the case of Connecticut, for instance, the outgoing State officers might send in one set of returns and the incoming officers might certify to another set. Then, in a situation like that now existing with the Senate Republican and the House Democratic, the vote of the State would almost inevitably be thrown out. Mr. Eaton says that on a close vote like that of New York this year there would be a strong temptation to raise a quibble in order to have the vote of the State thrown out. Mr. Eaton's bill provides that the Houses shall vote in joint convention on the disputed returns, each Senator and Representative to have one vote, and that vote shall be counted which a majority of the convention shall determine to be the legal return. Mr. Eaton insists that as the constitution vests the House with authority to elect a President when there is no popular election, it is clearly the intent that the House should have the preponderating influence. Under the Hoar bill, he says, the Senate could actually annul the result of a popular election. The Senators are unanimous against the Eaton bill because they think it does not give enough weight and dignity to the Senate. They contend that the Senate has co-ordinate powers with the House, and its identity should not be merged with the House to the extent that Mr. Eaton proposes. Many members of the House seemed disposed to accept the Hoar bill as the best they can get at present, with the hope of amending it hereafter should the Democrats get control of the Senate two years hence. Mr. Eaton, when in the Senate himself, held the same views regarding the rights of the House that he now holds. His speech on the Hayes Electoral Commission bill was the most weighty contribution to the discussion of that measure, and his views on the present controversy, if he has opportunity to make a speech, will have great weight with his fellow Democrats.

A Bad Outlook for Wheat.

S. W. Talmadge, of Milwaukee, Wis., has late and important information from many of the principle Winter wheat growing States. Complaint seems to be general that owing to the unseasonable fall and winter the condition of Winter wheat is most unfavorable and the promise for even a fair outcome is not very flattering. Illinois Michigan, Kansas, Missouri and Kentucky report a large decrease in acreage, and owing to the severity of the winter the damage has been very great. The weather has been unusually cold, and many of the principle wheat counties have been bare of snow up to within a short time, and the wheat is wholly frozen out. This will make necessary the plowing up of the ground in the spring and the sowing or planting of other cereals. The damage in these States is estimated at from 10 to 25 per cent., Kansas, Missouri and Kentucky being the principle sufferers. The Southern States, especially in the Southeast, complain of extended dry weather in the fall which resulted in severe damage to the early sown wheat and prevented the sowing of late wheat, consequently the area in these States is reduced to nearly one-half that of last year. Mr Talmadge has official advices from all the Agricultural Department or statistical agents of the principal Winter wheat raising States, giving the area sown to wheat as compared with last year. The figures show a large decrease, ranging from 10 to 33 per cent. Many of the large producing States, including Kansas, Illinois, Missouri and Indiana, show a large decrease.—Mr. Talmadge has made an average of the shortage in acreage as compared with last year, and it shows said shortage to be fully 20 per cent. The Agricultural Departments and statistical agents of the Spring wheat States say that their agents report that there will probably be a large falling off in the area sown to wheat the coming spring. This applies more especially to Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota.—The farmers in these sections say that the raising of wheat has not been profitable for the past two years, and they will give more attention to raising flax and other products, which they think will result in more profit to them.

The Senators and others, says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, who went over to see Mr Cleveland have all returned, and concur without exception in the sentiment that he is a man whose action and policy the democratic party and the country can await with the consciousness that it will be judicious and safe. On the general policy of his administration, and more especially as pertaining to the important question of appointments to and removals from office, the expressions of Mr. Cleveland gave still more emphasis to the position which it is understood he has determined to assume. He inquired of several of the Senators what was thought in Washington of his late civil-service letter and the principles laid down therein. It was suggested to him that more than one construction had been put upon the letter. That it had been interpreted, for instance, by some office-seekers as not meaning so much as appeared to those who were not looking for place. To this suggestion he replied very decidedly that the letter meant [illegible] what it said, no more and no less, and those who were undertaking to read between the lines would find themselves mistaken. He did not purpose removing any republican official who had been faithful and attentive to his duties, and whose administration of his office was satisfactory to the public who were immediately concerned. When the terms of such officers expired he expected, of course, to fill their places with good men of his own party if they could be found, which he did not doubt. There might be reasons in some cases why this position should not be adhered to, but, under all ordinary and usual circumstances, it would be the rule. If Mr. Cleveland should succeed in eradicating the spoils doctrine from American politics, it would be one of the crowning glories of his administration. It has not developed that any of the Senators to whom he talked on this subject took issue with him. If any one of them did it has been kept very quiet. On the other hand, several of the most prominent Senators expressed themselves to him in hearty approval of his ideas, and said the adoption of such a policy would relieve them of very much annoyance and trouble. Acting strictly up to both letter and spirit of his announced policy, it is apprehended that in the South Mr. Cleveland will find himself constrained to make removals in quite a number of cases, for nothing is more notorious than that many of the federal officials in certain States of the South have devoted much less time to the duties of their offices than to the ways and wiles of low and degraded politics.

NOTES.

Frank Abrer, fifteen years of age, has been lodged in jail for murdering his grandmother, near Rock Creek, Ill. His grandmother reprimanded him, and he got up in the night and brained her with an axe.

While sinking an artesian well at Savannah, clay was struck at a depth of 140 feet which yielded a large percentage of gold. Fine specimens of crystal quartz are brought up daily. A large lump of ore was found about the size of a hen's egg and containing fully 75 per cent. of silver.

Daniel Kullman, aged 21, was killed in the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's rail-mill Friday morning. While he was putting on a belt connected with the machinery his clothing caught in the shafting, which was making several hundred revolutions per minute. Both of Kullman's feet and one arm were torn off.

Twenty-five disguised men broke down the jail door of Bland county, Va., after midnight Friday morning, and took out Jerry Jackson, a colored man, tied him to a fence and riddled him with bullets. Jackson was only 17 years old. He shot and killed an inoffensive pedler last Friday for the sake of plunder.

Reports from the winter wheat crop are that the shortages are as follows: Virginia, 30 per cent; Maryland, 25 per cent; Missouri, 10 per cent.; Illinois, 15 per cent.; Tennessee, 20 per cent.; Kansas, 30 per cent.; Kentucky, 10 to 15 per cent.; West Virginia, 20 per cent.; Minnesota, 10 per cent. The shortages are in comparison with last year's crop. In many States damage is reported to the crop.

Twenty-four years ago Mr Richard Wall, of Haverstraw, Rockland county said that when the next democratic President was elected he would walk all the way from Haverstraw to Washington to see the inauguration. In accordance with that pledge he started from Haverstraw at one o'clock Sunday afternoon in the presence of a large crowd. He expects to reach Washington by March 3.

Bishop Paret has appointed as his chaplains to examine candidates for holy orders in the diocese the Rev. Meyer Lewin, D. D., the Rev. Messrs. Richard Whittingham and Frederick Gibson. He has appointed the Rev. W. L. Hyland, D. D., a member of the ecclesiastical court of the diocese, to fill the vacancy caused by removal to North Carolina of Rev. Dr. J. Y. Gholson.

'Squire Cristler of Banks county, Ga., was called upon the other night to join a couple together in the holy bonds of matrimony. Getting to the river, he found it impossible to cross. Determined not to be disappointed, he summoned the couple to the water's edge on the other side of the stream, and the license, tied to a stone, having been pitched over to him, a distance of some sixty yards, he proceeded to tie the knot at the top of his voice.

The New York papers announce that Assistant Bishop Potter has been much displeased and annoyed by the renewed attacks of Rev R. Heber Newton upon the fundamental doctrines of the Episcopal Church, and has consented to have Mr Newton presented and the controversy which has arisen in the church settled by an ecclesiastical trial. Counsel for the presenters are busily engaged in preparing the necessary papers, which will be ready this week.

A Jacksonville (Ore.) special says: "An accident occurred to the stage on the main line between Grant's Pass and Wiederville Friday while crossing Applegate creek. The stream was running full and the stage was upset by the current. Alexander Jones, driver, and a young man named McClung, Mrs. Gibson and her two children were drowned. The body of one of the children was recovered a mile below where the accident occurred. The others have been swept down in the Rogue river.

Mr. William C. Swift, living at Waverly, the farm of Mrs. E. Law Rodgers, a few miles from Easton, has a cow, or rather had a cow a few days ago, which had seven calves within one year. On the 22d of January, 1884, she had four calves, and on the 10th of January, 1885, she had three calves. They were all full developed calves, but all died. The cow was doing well up to a few days ago, when she was injured by a mule and has since died of her injuries. This is doing pretty well for one cow.

In Pickens county, S. C., a few day ago, a white man, Richard Mulligan, while intoxicated, seized a chair in a frenzy of passion and threw it violently at his wife. The wife avoided the blow, and their little daughter, 10 years of age, passing just outside the door at the time, received the full force of the chair upon her head and was killed instantly. Horrified at what he had done, Mulligan stood speechless over the dead body of his child for a time, and then retiring to a room in the house drew a razor and cut his own throat, dying in a very few minutes.

Thomas Collins lives a few miles from Canton, Ill. While rummaging through some debris in an old garret he found a will signed by his grandfather, bequeathing his property to his son, and specifying that a certain amount of money was buried at the base of an old flue. The old gentleman was supposed to have died intestate, and Tom's father took possession of the estate unaware of the hidden treasure. He died five years ago. On finding the will Collins investigated and soon unearthed $5,000 in gold and silver coin, which had been buried 40 years. As he is the only heir the wealth belongs to him.

John Steinman, aged 63, a bachelor of very peculiar habits, near Halls, Pa., and owner of a 200-acre farm, well stocked with cattle, was found in a barn sticking in a barrel, his head downwards, and with life extinct. He was burdened down with weights and stones tied around his neck, showing it was a deliberate suicide. It is not known how long he had been dead. He was last seen alive on Monday. It was found that five of his cows and two horses were dead in the barn, all having their throats cut. The instrument by which this was done was found on Steinman's person still damp; also $1,000 in greenbacks were found sewed in his coat. It is supposed he was laboring under religious excitement.

A dispatch from Vincennes, Ind., says that a double tragedy occurred at that place on Friday evening. Henry Strotman, who has four children sick with typhoid fever, has been lately very religiously inclined, even fanatically so. Friday evening he was praying over his sick children when his wife told him if he would build a fire he would do them more real service than praying. This enraged Strotman, and seizing a heavy spade handle he brutally beat his wife over the head and body and clubbed his father-in-law, Christopher Ottesmeyer, aged 63 years, until he was dead. Strotman was finally overpowered by the police, but not until City Marshal Romer had been badly beaten. Mrs. Strotman is fatally injured. The murderer is thought to be insane.

Several weeks ago an eccentric German made his appearance in Myers district, Carroll county, Md. He says that about two months ago, at his home in Germany, he dreamed that somewhere in America there were buried countless treasures of gold and silver near a small stream of water, and that to him was to be revealed the location of this treasure. He at once left his home, and, crossing the ocean, claims that dreams and supernatural visions led him to the old "Ardwood" silver mine, on the farm of David B. Earhart, in Carroll county, about eight miles north of Westminster. During the past two weeks he has, with pick and shovel, labored assiduously by day and by moonlight in perfect confidence that in the near future he will unearth the hidden treasure. Visions of curiously-clad Indians and other supernatural appearances have come to him while at his work, giving direction to his labors, so he says. Except for this one hallucination, he seems to be a rational, and, in fact, a comparatively intelligent man.

A letter from Maysville to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "One of the most singular cases of vision on record is found in the fourth grade of our schools, in the person of Belle Kinney, a little girl of twelve years of age. She lately came from Kenton with her parents and shortly after entering school here her teacher discovered that she always read with her books upside down, and that while writing she invariably placed the copy in the same position and wrote backward, with the letters inverted and with her left hand. Not knowing whether to attempt a correction of the habit, the teacher sent for Dr. I. N. Hamilton, a prominent physician and President of the Board of Education, who tested her thoroughly with figures, pictures, reading and writing, and discovered that she was equally skillful with her books in any position, although the child herself had never particularly noticed her peculiarity, but expressed a desire to use her books as others do. The doctor says it is the most remarkable case of the kind he has seen."

DIED.

Died July 3, 1884, Christine, daughter of Jas A. and Minnie Lyon, aged 5 months and 19 days; and on Jan 5, 1885, Minnie, wife of Jas A. Lyon and second daughter of John R. and Mary H. Turner, aged 27.

MARRIED.

BOWLING—HAYDEN—January 21st, 1885, at St. Joseph's church by Rev. Father Delacroix, James M. Bowling, of Charles county, Maryland, to Gertrude S., daughter of Capt. James F. Hayden, of Baton Rouge, La.

Woman's Suffering and Relief.

Those languid, tiresome sensations causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system, are relieved at once while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, none are so profoundly grateful, and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

A Postal Card's Story.

I was affected with kidney and urinary
Trouble—
"For twelve years!"
After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop
"Bitters;"
And I am perfectly cured. I keep it
"All the time!" very respectfully, B. F. Booth, Saulsbury, Tenn.—May 4, 1883.

Bradford, Pa., May 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in the year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them. Mrs. Fannie Green.

$3,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me $3,000, done me "less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they "also cured my wife of fifteen years' nervousness, "sleeplessness and dyspepsia." R. M., Auburn, N. Y.

So. Bloomingville, O., May 1, '79.

Sirs—I have been suffering ten years, I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me more good than all the doctors. Miss S. S. Boone.

Baby Saved.

We are thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, and at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength. —The Parents, Rochester, 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.

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. Phillips."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the Sarsaparilla in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully, Hiram Phillips."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY

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

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

FOR

TOBACCO BEDS.

JOHN A. BAKER'S

Tobacco

Fertilizer

IS MADE ESPECIALLY FOR USE ON TOBACCO BEDS.

☞ *It is a powerful stimulant, and being assimilable at once, it is available to the Tobacco Plant at the start and forces it rapidly to maturity.*

Put Up in Sacks Containing

167 lbs.

Price, $3,40 Per Ton.

John A. Baker,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTICE

—TO—

LOCAL SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

We would respectfully call the attention of the Board of Local Trustees and all applicants for the position of teacher, to the provision of the Public School Law, chapter 8, section 1, and to the By-Laws and Regulations of State Board of Education, article 5, section 15, "No person shall be employed, or is eligible to appointment, as teacher without having a registered certificate of qualification from the Examiner of the county in which he or she proposes to teach, or from the Principal of the State Normal School, or a certificate from the State Board of Education, or a diploma from the State Normal School."

In view of several recent violations of the above requirements, and in order to avoid, in the future, all perplexity arising from such non-compliance with the letter and spirit of the law, we deem it proper to state our inflexible determination hereafter to order the payment of no teacher for that portion of the term taught prior to the issueing of a certificate of qualification by our Examiner, even should such teachers pass a successful examination prior to the experation of the term.

G. D. MUDD,
WM. H. GRAY,
P. A. SASSCER.

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.

WM. HEMSLEY,
—WITH—
J. E. CLARK & CO.
WHOLESALE
Liquor Dealers,
48 S. HOWARD ST., Baltimore.
uly 25-1y

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 duaring 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 ⅝ by ⅝ GERMAN NAPKINS, FULL selvedge, select patterns, $1,25.
100 DOZEN ⅝ by ⅝ 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 INBHES) 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, 1¾ 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.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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.

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.

ONE PRICE CLOTHIER.

oc. 3 6m. WASHINGTON, D. C.

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', Prince George's Co. Md.
an. 16 4t.

FRUIT AND NURSERY STOCK

—FOR—

SPRING PLANTING.

Persons desiring to purchase Apple, Peach, Aprecot, 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, Agent.
till May 1st.

FURNITURE!

James H. Devaughn,
130 King Street,
Alexandria, Va.,

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.

James H. Devaughn,
130 King Street.
nov 21-1y.

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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of Charles County, Sett:

January 23, 1885.

Ordered by the Court, that Bernard L. Wills, administrator of John B. Wills deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said John B. Wills, 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

JOHN B. WILLS

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 23rd day of July, 1885. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 23rd day of January, 1885.

BERNARD L. WILLS
Adm'rs of John B. Wills, dec'd.
a 23-4t

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

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

Tuesday, February 17th, 1885.

to attend to general business.

The commissioners will also be at their office in Port Tobacco, on

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th days of March. 1885.

for the purpose of making transfers of property All applications for transfers must be made on these days.

By order
F. D. MUDD, Clerk.