# Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

**Friday Morning, April 17, 1885.**


Gen. Grant's condition has taken a turn for the better. He is now reported to be better than for some weeks past and hopes are entertained that he may yet live for weeks and even months.

Rev. Dr. George Leeds, D. D, a prominent Episcopal clergyman of Baltimore and a strong applicant for the Bishopric of Maryland before the recent church conventions, died suddenly in Philadelphia on Wednesday of heart disease.

It has been stated that the Hon. Henry Lloyd is the youngest Governor Maryland ever had. This is incorrect. When E. Louis Lowe was elected he was under thirty years of age, but was thirty before he took the oath of office. Mr. Lowe married in Princess Anne, Md., his wife being a daughter of the late Col. James Polk.

Judge Wm. M. Merrick, judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, when that court was abolished during the war; Hon. John Goode, of Virginia, Hon. H. O. Claughton, District of Columbia, and Hon. James Keith, judge of the Virginia circuit adjoining the District, are mentioned as successors of Judge Wylie when he retires, as he proposes to do at an early day, on the pension provided by law.

Our Baltimore contemporary, the *Sun*, congratulates itself upon the fact that notwithstanding the unusual backwardness of the season, its columns are crowded with paying advertisements, which it regards as an index of the business prosperity of Baltimore city. The *Sun* calls especial attention to the fact that "no made-up, bogus, begged, stolen, humbug or fraudulent advertisements" are to be found in its columns, from which we infer that some of its city contemporaries are given to obtaining advertisements in those disreputable ways. We believe the *Sun* is entitled to all the success it has obtained.

The conviction of James D Fish, ex-president of the Marine Bank of New York, and the refusal of the court to admit him to bail, will go far to restore faith in the efficiency of the machinery of justice in New York. Fish, as president of an important bank, occupied a position of great responsibility to the public as well as to the directors and depositors whose trust in his honesty was explicit. But he plundered the funds of the institution, of which he was the head, in the most consciousless manner, turning its assets over to his fellow-conspirator Ward without security, or on collateral known to be worthless. Out of his fraud on depositors and stockholders he is credited with having made for himself $750,000, and might have made more if the memorable failure in May, 1884, had not brought his enterprising doings to a close.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran has had a monument erected at Tunis, on the empty grave of the author of "Home, Sweet Home," to supply the place of the slab that for so many years covered the remains of the poet. When in 1883 Mr. Corcoran had the body of John Howard Payne exhumed and brought to this country for interment, it was his desire that the memorial of his name at Tunis should remain as it was, but for some reason or other it was removed and broken. To take its place he has had a monument made in Malta of imperishable stone, seven feet high, on a base four feet square, the whole surmounted by a symbolical decoration in white marble. The inscriptions on the monument record briefly the date of Payne's birth, June 9, 1791; of his death, April 9, 1852; the transfer of his remains to the cemetery at Washington, June 9, 1883, and his authorship of the song identified with his name, the whole being completed by the addition of the single line: "Then be content, poor heart."

The letter addressed by Secretary Bayard to the secretary of the Irish National League of New York city in reply to a communication requesting the State Department to secure "a just and fair trial" for Burton and Cunningham, who are now awaiting trial in London for complicity in the recent dynamite explosions, indicates clearly the purpose of the new administration to care seduously for the interests of American citizens in foreign countries, and to do all in its power to secure for them the fullest protection of the laws. Secretary Bayard points out a defect in the existing statutes which leaves the government without the means of defraying the expense of employing counsel for citizens accused and held for trial in foreign countries, and expresses confidence that the President will recommend to Congress to appropriate an adequate sum of money. The State Department has no information of the citizenship of the parties referred to in the league's communication, but inquiry will be made and proper steps taken.

The appointment of Mr. Anthony M. Keiley, of Richmond, Va., as American minister to Rome, has beed used by some of the few of his opponents there as an occasion for reviving a speech made by Mr. Keiley January 12, 1871. A mass-meeting was held in St. Peter's Cathedral on that day to protest against the action of King Victor Emanuel in forcibly occupying Rome. Mr. Keiley on that occasion was made chairman of the committee on resolutions, and presented a number of resolutions to the meeting which were adopted. These declared that the Catholics of this diocese have witnessed with the profoundest concern the recent cruel and causeless invasion of the papal states by a neighboring sovereign, and the sacrilegious violence with which the Holy Father has been driven from his home and bereft of his lawful authority. Mr. Keiley made a speech supporting these resolutions, in which he referred to Victor Emanuel in severe terms, saying the cause that triumphed when King Victor Emanuel crossed the Roman frontier was the cause of the socialists and infidels of Geneva, no more, no less. The local papers at the time reported these resolutions and Mr. Keiley's speech very fully. It is said copies of these have been made to be sent to Rome, in the hope of having them published by the papers there. These objectors to Mr. Keiley are confined to some Italian residents who belonged to what was known as the government party in Italy, who sympathized with the cause of King Victor Emanuel.

## The President's Power of Removal.

The question of the right of the President under the constitution and existing law to remove at his discretion Federal officers who receive their appointment from the Executive, has recently been much considered and promises in the near future to become a very important and interesting one. Should the present political status of the Senate continue, and should the policy of that body to refuse to confirm the successors of certain officers, unless the present incumbents be removed for what the Senate recognizes to be "proper cause," which was to some extent foreshadowed during the extra session, the respective powers of the Executive and the Senate in this regard may be, for the first time in the history of the Government, put to the test of a judicial determination.

The President's power of appointment of all the more important civil and military officers, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," is conferred by the constitution, but his power of removal from office is not expressly conferred by that instrument, but only by implication. The uniform interpretation of the Executive powers in that regard down to a comparatively recent period in the history of the Government appears, however, to have been to recognize in the President the absolute power of removal of all officers whether appointed for a definite or indefinite term, and the terms of all commissions, it appears, have been expressed to be "during the pleasure of the President."

This power seems to have been first called in question by what was known as the "tenure of office act," passed by Congress in 1867, by which the President's power of removal of officers appointed for a *fixed term* is denied, and by which an officer appointed for such a term is authorized "to hold such office during the term for which he was appointed, unless sooner removed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the appointment, with the like advice and consent of a successor." The immediate inspiration of this act seems to have been a purpose to prevent President Johnson, who was then in angry conflict with the Congress upon the "reconstruction" legislation, from removing the Secretary of War, Stanton, who had proven unfaithful to the President. The constitutionality of this act was then fully doubted, but no judicial interpretation of it was had, except in so far as the failure of the impeachment proceedings against Mr. Johnson may be construed as sustaining him in disregarding it.

But conceding the "tenure of office act" to be a constitutional law and we find that it only undertakes to deny the President's power of peremptory removal of officers who hold for a fixed term, and with regard to these only during the *session* of the Senate; for the same act it seems, in another section, confers upon the President the power to suspend during the *recess* of the Senate, *any civil officer of the Government*, except Judges of the Federal courts, and to designate a suitable person to perform the duties of the office. The questions, however, which have been exercising the minds of the Republican Senators are said to have been first, whether the restriction upon the President's power of removal as regards officers of fixed tenures is not to be extended by implication to officers of indefinite tenures; and, second, whether the incumbent of any office, who may have been removed by the President during the recess of the Senate, will not be entitled to resume his office upon the reassembling of that body.

Interpreted by the ordinary rules for the construction of statutes and there would not seem to be any ground at all upon which to base the implied extension of the restraining provisions of tenure-of-office act which is contended for. It is a leading maxim in the construction of statutes, "*expressio unius exclusio est alterius*," and thus by the express restriction of the power to remove officers of *fixed* tenures, the authors of the tenure-of-office act in effect conceded his unlimited power of peremptory removal with regard to officers of *indefinite* tenures.

The proposition as to the right of the incumbent, who is removed by the President during the recess of the Senate by the express authority of the tenure-of-office act, to resume his office upon the reassembling of the Senate, seems to be still more untenable. The tenure-of-office act, by conferring upon the President the right to remove all officers during the recess of the Senate, in his discretion, expressly authorizes him to make a *vacancy* in any office. Now section 3 of the third article of the constitution thus defines the tenure of the persons appointed by the President to fill vacancies during the recess of the Senate: "The President shall have power to fill up all *vacancies* that may happen during the recess of the Senate, *by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.*" It will thus appear that the right of the person appointed by the President during the recess to hold on regardless of the Senate is pretty well established.

It is probable that the Senate will find it advisable upon sober second thought not to cross swords with the President, but to trust to his own spirit of moderation in the matter of removals.

Attorney General Garland has given an opinion in the case of Gen. Lawton, of Georgia, whom the Senate refused to confirm as minister to Russia, that he labors under no political disabilities. It is said that, notwithstanding this opinion of the Attorney General, several prominent gentlemen in the South, who have called upon the President, have represented that in their judgment it would be inexpedient to commission Gen. Lawton in the recess of the Senate, as it might serve to bring about a renewal of sectional feeling. These gentlemen are said to counsel as the wiser course that Gen. Lawton wait until the reassembling of Congress, and then petition that body for a removal of his "disabilities," but it is thought that the President does not attach much importance to their suggestions. The President will determine in a few days what action he will take in Gen. Lawton's case.

The prospect of a European war seems to be greater than ever. Russia does not seem inclined to apologize for the action of Gen. Komaroff and it is difficult to see how hostilities can be averted.

The result of the spring elections in the West, says the Baltimore *Sun*, will perhaps suggest to the practical politicians of both parties that they are more things in politics than were ever dreamt of in their philosophy. There is no doubt that most of them in the bottom of their hearts have believed that President Cleveland's refusal to treat the vast patronage of his place as so much plunder to be parcelled out among his followers, was politically unwise, and might prove to be suicidal. They may now see reason to change their minds and to fall to wondering whether, after all, he does not know even better than they do what the people want and intend to have. The ballot boxes of Ohio and Michigan have echoed back the President's declaration that public office is a public trust, and nothing else. In the latter State, where the republican leaders, trained in the school of Zachariah Chandler, have rigorously reduced to practice those rules of political welfare which the class of public men to which he belonged have long looked upon as fundamental, in successive campaigns, Garfield's magnificient plurality of 54,000 has been turned into a democratic majority of 10,000, or upwards. If possible the policy of the administration was even more completely vindicated by the voting in those cities in Ohio in which the democratic ticket was defeated. For in every notable instance in which a city or town turned out its democratic rulers to put republicans in their places it was not in spite of their having used their official power for the promotion of party success, but just because they had done so. Were Mr Cleveland to follow the advice of those who would have him enter upon a like course the presidential election of 1888 would, without much doubt, have a very similar outcome. Of course to go on in the way in which he has begun may increase the bitterness of the opposition which most of the politically dangerous class made to him during the late campaign, but for every vote he may lose in that way he would gain two others. In this connection one incident of the Cincinnati election is very pertinent. There was one candidate—for police justice—on the democratic ticket whom the workers of his own party fought at the polls. He was elected, running some five thousand votes ahead of most of his colleagues.

A distinguished visitor of the President on Tuesday called to his notice the record of most of the federal appointees in the South, and the urgent necessity for the summary removal of those who have violated every principle of civil service reform in using their offices for the basest partisan purposes. The President was informed that the people of the South had prayed for and struggled for the election of a democratic President more in the hope and belief that they would be relieved of the bad officers who had been set over them than for any other reason. The South, he said, was disappointed and dissatisfied that the President had not up to this time shown any signs of a purpose to come to its aid in this respect. The President replied that he thoroughly understood and appreciated all that had been said, and that he was anxious to turn his attention to such a grave and important object, as he regarded it, as soon as possible. "But," he continued, "my time is so entirely occupied that I have been absolutely unable to attend to several matters which I look upon as imperatively urgent and pressing." The President said that when the Senate adjourned he had been under the impression that he would have more leisure, but such was not the case, as the Senators were still here, and he was compelled to devote as much time to them as ever. He said the consideration of the diplomatic appointments had required long and careful attention, and he was happy that this work was comparatively disposed of, or at all events the appointments remaining to be made could be determined upon much more expeditiously. It was his purpose as soon as Senators and others who had claims on his time shall go away to take up and act upon, not only the matter which his visitor had at heart, but all others which had been necessarily delayed, and it would be his aim to give to the people of the South reputable, honest and efficient officials.

## The Appomattox Surrender.

A representative of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* has interviewed Gen. John B. Gordon, one of Gen. Lee's corps commanders, in regard to the surrender at Appomattox. After detailing the council of war held on the night of April 8, which was participated in by Generals Robert E. Lee, Longstreet, Gordon, Pendleton and Fithugh Lee, and at which it was resolved that Gen. Gordon should attempt to cut through the Federal force which had been thrown across his route of retreat to Lynchburg, Gen. Gordon said:

On the morning of the 7th the troops under my command carried the works which had been thrown up during the night across the line of our march, capturing several pieces of artillery, and advanced some distance beyond. At the same time General Longstreet was sorely pressed by the Federal forces in the rear and on his flanks so that any advance made by my troops only served to increase the distance between Gen. Longstreet's forces and my own, thus increasing the danger to both by inviting the introduction of a force into this intervening space, and at the same time leaving our entire wagon trains with ammunition exposed to capture. Such was the position of affairs at an early hour of the day, and even had it been possible for my forces to continue the advance for a greater distance towards Lynchburg it would have only served to render more certain the ability of General Grant to crush those remnants of Lee's army by concentrating first upon one wing and then upon the other. I soon discovered that in addition to the troops in my front there were upon each flank overwhelming forces, which it was impossible for my command to resist.

"It will be perceived from this necessarily condensed statement that it is clearly my opinion that General Grant could have forced an unconditional surrender. The fact that, in my opinion, he could have compelled a surrender without conditions, and yet did not demand it, will also indicate what must of necessity be my opinion of General Grant's magnanimity. As to the inquiry in reference to the specific act of Gen. Lee's tender of his sword, and of Gen. Grant's refusal to accept it, I know nothing. But I wish to say in this connection, because I believe it due to the truth of history, as well as to the great commander, that Gen. Grant's every act toward Gen. Lee and toward his army at Appomattox was marked by a degree of courtesy and generosity which impressed every Confederate and which reflected great honor upon himself and upon the American name."


## Do You Know a Man

Whose wife is troubled with debility, nervousness, liver complaint or rheumatism? Just tell him it is a pity to let the lady suffer that way, when Brown's Iron Bitters will relieve her. Mrs. L. B. Edgerly, Dexter, Me., says, "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of debility and palpitation of the heart." Mrs. H. S. McLaughlin of Scarborough, Me., says the bitters cured her of debility. Mrs. Harding of Windham Centre, in the same state, says it cured her of dizziness in the head. So it has cured thousands of other ladies.


## NOTES.

Ex President Arthur left Fortress Monroe, Va., Saturday for New York accompanied by Morton McMichael, Judge John Davis and Captain D. D. Wheeler, U. S. A.

Under proceedings on an inquisition of idiocy before the Court of Ordinary at Columbus, Ga., Saturday, Blind Tom, the famous blind pianist, was placed under the guardianship of Gen. James N. Bethune.

The late Francis A. Drexel, the millionaire banker and philanthropist of Philadelphia, bequeathed by his will about $50,000 to the Catholic church of Dover, Del., the amount of a mortgage held by him against the church.

Senator Sherman, in a speech on 'Change, at Cincinnati, Saturday, said the signs of the times favored a renewal of business prosperity. He believed that the President meant to insist on honesty and fidelity in the public business.

A dispatch from Coshocton, Ohio, says Gov. Hoadly on Monday of last week received an infernal machine inclosed in a wooden box, and loaded with dynamite. Its character was discovered, and detectives are investigating the case.

Robert B. Vance, of North Carolina, has been appointed assistant commissioner of patents, and Wm. E. McLean, of Indiana, first deputy commissioner of pensions. The resignations of fourteen postoffice inspectors have been requested.

The hotels at Jacksonville, Fla., are still doing a flourishing business. The arrivals daily are 50 per cent. in excess of the same time last year, and most of the leading hotels will be kept open until the first of June. Usually the principal hotels close by April 20.

Gen. R. B. Vance's appointment as assistant commissioner of patents is highly commended by the North Carolina papers, which State he represented five terms in Congress. The Wilmington *Star* says Gen. Vance is the right kind of a man for a civil service reform administration to appoint, for the reason that he is "sober, honest, truthful, honorable, gentlemanly."

Jack O'Donnell, of Plainfield, N. J., and Frank McCullough, of Newark, N. J., fought seven rounds without gloves for $250 a side Friday near Newark, where the States of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania form a triangle. McCullough knocked O'Donnell out in the seventh round. Both men were terribly punished.

The Charleston Presbytery adopted on Friday by a large majority the overture from the General Assembly of 1884 striking out from the confession of faith the following words: "The man may not marry any of his wife's kindred nearer in blood than he may of his own, nor the woman of her husband's kindred nearer in blood than her own."

Mr. Allen O. Myers, of the Ohio Legislature, who was recently reported as attempting suicide, denies that he made any such attempt. He says he never failed in anything he attempted, and while he will bear patiently the charge that he is a member of the Ohio legislature, or other reflections upon his character, he desires to draw the line at reports of suicide.

In the Supreme Court of Newport, R. I., on last Friday, Col. Honey, counsel for Grace T. Turnbull, discontinued the petition for divorce from her husband, Henry Turnbull. The petition alleged non-support as a ground for divorce. Mr Turnbull is a government clerk in Washington, while the petitioner has an extensive establishment at Newport and a very large income.

The killing of a wolf near Grantsville, Garrett county, Md., has given rise to a controversy, which is to be settled by a justice of the peace. There are two parties claiming the reward of $20 for the scalp, but this is now disputed by a third party, who asserts that the animal killed was a dog belonging to him, and that he died from poison and was not trapped.

In Nashville, Tenn., Monday, Representative Fish, of White county, was knocked down and brutally beaten by Joe Johnson, a well known member of the sporting fraternity. The assault grew out of a declaration by Fish in the House, when the pool selling bill was under consideration, that "a gambler was no better than a thief who robbed at midnight."

A treaty of peace has been signed between the governments of Salvador and Honduras and the latter republic has joined the alliance against Guatemala. The armies of Salvador and her allies are advancing in the city of Guatemala from various points, and are everywhere welcomed by the population. Many of the disbanded Guatemalan troops are joining the allied forces.

Mrs. William Brockner of Manoie, Ind., rushed into the house of Jacob Foorman on Thursday night of last week vomiting, and stated that her husband had poisoned her coffee. Friday morning she died. Her husband acknowledged having had a fierce quarrel with his wife. At the coroner's inquest Brockner calmly witnessed the dissection of his wife, while bystanders fainted. No arrests have been yet made.

Representative J. Henry Shaw, democratic member of the Illinois Legislature, was found dead in his bed at Springfield on Sunday. This makes the third member of the Legislature who has died during the present session. Mr. Shaw's death will delay a final ballot for United States Senator twenty days longer, as an election to fill the vacancy cannot be held before the expiration of that period. His death leaves the House a tie.

In Philadelphia on last Saturday afternoon Julius Schmidt, aged 43 years, residing at 237 Market street, attempted to chastise his son Ernest, aged 13 years, when another son, Charles, aged 15 years, interfered to protect his brother, and seizing a hatchet struck his father twice on the head with it, inflicting a compound fracture of the skull. Mr. Schmidt lies in a precarious condition. Charles was locked up to await the result of his father's injuries. Schmidt declares that the quarrel was instigated by his wife.

Rev. Edward D. Kelsey, of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, at Broom and Ridge streets, New York, runs a roller skating rink next door to his church. A boy in his employ on Sunday charged Margaret Walsh, 18 years of age, with having concealed a pair of skates under her skirts. The young woman was searched and although no skates were found she was locked up all night in the station-house on Mr. Kelsey's charge of petit larceny. Police Justice Gorman refused to receive the complaint on the evidence Sunday morning, and said to the clergyman: "As I understand the prayer, it is 'lead us not into temptation.'" I do not think roller-skating rinks carry out the sentiment of that prayer."

Last Thursday morning Pleasant Christian Worthy, a colored citizen of Liberty, Bedford county, Pa., awoke and found his wife who had been sick some time, apparently dead. Friends were called in and decided that she was no more. The funeral preparations were made, and the funeral sermon had been preached in the church before a large congregation when the attending physician, who had just heard of the circumstances, hurriedly appeared. He stopped the funeral, dismissed the mourners, opened the coffin and had the body taken home. His suspicions of premature action were fully verified when an examination was made. Restoratives were applied and the woman is now in a fair way to recovery.

On account of the meagre appropriation available for militia purposes the Law parade of the Maryland State troops next month is not expected to be as general as it has been on former occasions when the appropriation for this purpose was more liberal. Adjt. Gen. Howard said he would be able in a few days to say how many companies will take part. At any rate, military organizations located near Baltimore, which can reach the city at little expense, will be present, with the Baltimore militia. The presence of the Western Maryland military is also desired if satisfactory arrangements for transportation, &c., can be made with the small militia appropriation on hand.


JOHN H. MITCHELL, Attorney-at-Law. L. ALLISON WILMER, Attorney-at-Law.

**MITCHELL & WILMER,**

**Real Estate Brokers,**

PORT TOBACCO, Charles County, Md.

THE undersigned, having established a Real Estate Agency for the purchase and sale of Southern Maryland lands, request all persons having lands for sale to furnish us, at once, with a full and accurate description of same, together with price, and terms upon which they are willing to sell.

J. H. MITCHELL,
L. A. WILMER,
m29-6t. REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

'Maryland, My Maryland.'

"Pretty Wives,
Lovely daughters and a fine clean."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

"My wife!"

"Who?"

"Was a very pretty blonde!"

Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!"

"Hollow-eyed!"

"Withered and age!"

Before her time, from

Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness.

"A Short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovery had

"Lost!"

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old-timed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says "I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship," and that reminds me that there might be more pretty wives and my brother farmers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain. C. L. JAMES.

BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 188[illegible]

☞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.

**JACOB MEYERS.**

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Window Shades,

FLOOR & TABLE OIL CLOTH

No 39 North Gay Street.

BALTIMORE Md

THE OLD RELIABLE WALL PAPER and Window Shade Store of Baltimore city, is now prepared to show Spring Styles of Wall Paper, and send samples to any part of the country when application is made. Will send the best workmen to put up the same when required. Will sell Wall Paper and Window Shades at factory prices. Call on or send to him for beautiful lines.

JACOB MEYERS.

39 North Gay St., Balto.

☞Has no branch House or any connection the any other house in the city. 3 7 1y.

**BEST STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS** Established 1856.

NO AGENTS! IS WHAT MAKES LOW PRICES!

☞COMPARE the SIZES and PRICES of our Engines. We have No Agents or middle men to protect by adding commissions which customers must pay.

| H. Power. | Cylinder. | Price, on Wheels. |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | 5x8 Stroke | $450 |
| 6 | 6x9 " | 500 |
| 8 | 7x10 " | 600 |
| 10 | 8x10 " | 700 |
| 15 | 9x12 " | 950 |
| 20 | 10x16 " | 1250 |

Stationary Engines, 2 to 60 Horse Power, Boilers of any style or power, Stacks, Tanks, Furnace Work, Saw Mills, Flour Mill and Mining Machinery, Steam Pumps, Centrifugal Pumps, Creameries fitted up, Bark and Cob Mill, and General Machinists.

JOHN BEST & SON 233 E. Fulton St. LANCASTER, PA.

THE LEADING SHOE HOUSE OF YOUNGS',

492, 7th St., WASHINGTON, D. C.

L. HEILBRUN, Manager.

ENTIRE new stock—low prices. Men's Calf Boots, $2 to $6. Solid Lace Shoes and Gaiters, $1 25 to $3. Ladies and Gent's Hand-sewed Gaiters, $4. Kid, Goat and Foxed Button, $1 to $2 50. Lasting Congress and Lace Gaiters, 75cts. Boys and Misses School Shoes 50cts up. Slippers and Ties 20cts to $2—$2.50 Electric Shoes—50cts Electric Soles.

—LOOK FOR—

The Old Woman in Window.

**NOTICE.**

**For Sale or Rent.**

THE CANNING HOUSE AT LA PLATA Station on the B. & P. R. R., furnished with a complete steam outfit, gasoline and all the appliances for running, will be rented for the canning season for a very small sum—or the machinery will be sold very cheap.

address, J. G. CHAPMAN.
or H. G. ROBERTSON.
La Plata, Chas. Co. Md.

**FERTILIZERS**

—REDUCED IN—

**COST TO FARMERS.**

QUALITY Kept up to Full Standard

WE sell our Fertilizers to responsible buyers on crop time at same prices as heretofore, but NOW WITHOUT INTEREST. A saving of six per cent to Farmers. A liberal discount for Cash.

**For Tobacco Buy Our Victor.**

It has stood test of seven years trial, and has the deserved reputation of making the Finest Quality and as much Tobacco as any Fertilizer in the market. It does not fire, but keeps the Tobacco growing until ripe and curing nicely. A special Tobacco and Wheat Fertilizer, good for all crops.

**Our Wavely,**

Specialty for Wheat, and Corn Fertilizers have Proved their value for these and other crops.

**Our Fertilizers**

Are rich in the best crop producing elements, in the most perfect combination, and we confidently offer them to farmers for good crops, fine clover fields, and permanent improvement of their lands. ☞ORDERS SOLICITED.

THOMAS C. PRICE & CO.

56 S. Charles St., Baltimore.

*Commission Merchants.*

FOR SALE OF

TOBACCO, GRAIN, WOOL.

and all country produce. LEO. H. HAYDEN, former Tobacco Inspector gives his personal attention to inspections &c.

☞Consignments solicited.

"LEADER"

—AND—

"-R-E-X-"

Ammoniated Superphosphate

THOROUGHLY RELIABLE FERTILIZERS.

Adapted to the Growth of All Crops

LEADER—For TOBACCO.

Rex—For Grain Potatoes, &c.

For Sale by the Proprietors

Fras. Neale & Sons.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

116 S. CHARLES STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.


EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of Charles County, Sct.

MARCH 27th, 1885.

ORDERED BY THE COURT that Winifred R. Wise, Executrix of John Wise, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said John Wise, 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 Chas. Co.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County, Maryland, letters Testimentary on the personal estate of

JOHN WISE,

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 subscriber, on or before the 27th day of August, 1885. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 27th day of March 1885.

WINIFRED R. WISE,
m. 27 5t. Executrix of John Wise.

Administrator's Notice.

Orphans' Court of Charles County Sct.

MARCH 27th, 1885

ORDERED by the Court, that Orella McDaniel and Thos R Halley administrators of Thos R. McDaniel, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said Thos R McDaniel, deceased, 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 Charles Co.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles county, Maryland letters of Administration on personal estate of

THOS R. McDANIEL,

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 27th day of August 1885. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said deceased's estate. Given under our hand, this 27th day of March, 1885.

ORELLA McDANIEL,
THOMAS R. HALLEY,
Admr's of Thos. R. McDaniel.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

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

**TUESDAY April 28th, 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, May 1st.

Teachers of Colored Schools on Thursday, April 30th.

Teachers Association, White, on Monday, April 27th.

Teachers' Association, Colored, on Thursday April 30th.

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.

ROAD NOTICE.

WE the undersigned citizens and tax payers of Charles county, respectfully petition you, in search as the Public Road leading to Cedar Point Neck, from the point of intersection with the Hill Top road, throught the lands of W. T. Hindle, the Burgess's, J. E. Hamilton, Mrs. W. B. Fergusson and Henry Neale, to the point of junction with the Public Road leading to Brentland Wharf is only a byroad and very little used, that the same be closed to the public as a Public Road, due notice of this petition having been given according to law.

JNO. E. HAMILTON,
JOS. A. SCOTT,
N JAMESON,
WM. T. HINDLE,
F. P. HAMILTON,
April 3 d, 1885. and others.


**FOR SALE.**

Store House and Lot at Waldville Station on the Southern Maryland Railroad. Terms easy to a responsible purchaser.

ap. 3-4t. WM. R. ACTON. Waldorf.

**Baker's Tobacco Fertilizers!**

☞*It is a powerful* STIMULANT, *available to the Tobacco* PLANT *at the start to force it* RAPIDLY TO MATURITY.

**PABULUM!**

A high-grade Guano for general Crops.

BAKER'S POTATO FERTILIZER
Rich in Ammonia, Soluble Phosphate of Lime and Potish.
*Designed for Rapidly and Effective Results*

BAKER'S CORN MIXTURE
A REQUISITE
For a Corn Crop.

AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE

PERUVIAN GUANO,

Bone Dust, Plaster,
Potish, Kainit and Salt.

**Choice Western Clover,**

EARLY AND SAPLING.

Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Timothy, Red Top, Millet, Seed Corn, &c., &c.

HEAVY WESTERN SEED OATS,
EARLY ROSE,
And other SEED POTATOES, Eastern and Western.

**Buckeye Riding & Walking Cultivator**

CORN PLANTERS,
(FARMERS' FRIEND,) with Fertilizer and Dailing Attachment and Check Rower.
☞Send for Circular.☜

**Wiard Riding Plows,**

WIARD CHILLED PLOWS,
With Malleable Beam--the PREMIUM PLOW. See report of trials at the Rockville Fair

Fish Brothers' Farm Wagons!
Of all sizes from light 1 horse to 6 horse. Montgomery county and Pennsylvania Pattern, 4-inch Tire Running Gears.

Oliver Plows, Bateman Cultivator,
Malta Double Shovel Plows,
Corn Coverers, Horse Hoes, &c,
Brab Wire, *at Low Prices.* Cucumber Pumps.

**LANDRETHS' GARDEN SEED.**

A FULL LINE OF

Agricultural Implements.

**JOHN A. BAKER,**

Agricultural Warehouse,

926 LOUISIANA AVENUE,

Between 9th and 10th Streets, west of Centre Market.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPRING

...AND...

SUMMER.

**1885.**

CONDENSED CATALOGUE

...OF...

WOODWARD & LOTHROP,

...THE...

"BOSTON DRY GOODS HOUSE"

...OF...

WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞Special Mail Order Department under experienced supervision. Samples mailed upon application. We ask our customers to be as explicit as possible, in ordering both samples and goods, giving Style, Color, Size and about the Price you desire to pay.☜

SILKS,

OUR "REGATTA" BRAND, BLACK AMERICAN GROS GRAIN SILK.

For Durability and Finish cannot be surpassed, and beyond a doubt the best intrinsic value in the market to-day. We show this brand in eight different qualities; each in itself a genuine bargain.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quality 1 | $1 00 | Quality 5 | $1.50 |
| Quality 2 | 1.12 | Quality 6 | 1.65 |
| Quality 3 | 1.25 | Quality 7 | 1.85 |
| Quality 4 | 1.35 | Quality 8 | 2.00 |

OUR "PERFECTION" BRAND, COLORED AMERICAN GROS GRAIN SILK

is undoubtedly the Very Best Dollar Colored Silk in the market. Their soft lustrous finish and sterling wearing qualities make them well worthy of recommendation to every lady desirous of purchasing a silk dress. To dispel all prejudice against the above two lines of silks, we will warrant them not to break, crack nor shift the seams, and will make good every justifiable claim made within six months from purchase. Colors: Mode, Stone, Fawn, Drab, Tan, Brown, Coach, Dk Stone, Sapphire, Gendarme, Bordeaux, Garnet, Wine, Seal, Myrtle, Green, Bronze, Maroon, Marine, Gentle, Chestnut.

SPRING VELVETS.

Our "SPECIALTY" is the New "Elberon" Velvteen—This Velveteen has now earned a world wide reputation, and is noted for the closeness and thickness of its pile, its rich beautiful finish; is entirely free from dressing, none but the very best materials being used in its manufacture; is warranted not to cut; is flexible and graceful, shows no creases; is easily draped and hardly distinguishable from the Silk Velvet; sewe second yard stamped "Elberon Velveteen;" only $1,-25 per yard. Colors—Mode, Olive, Navy, Marine, Myrtle Drab, Light Blue, Beige, Cardinal, Seal Brown; Scarlet, Wine, three shades of Garnet and Black. We are also showing in this department an elegant line of 19 inch Silk Velvet, at $1 50 per yard—Mode, Tan, Biffe, Castor, Fawn, Cadet, Sapphire, Garnet, Cardinal, Wine, Bordeaux, Myrtle, Olive, Emerald, Navy Blue, Marine and Black.

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS.

CASHMERES, CAMEL'S HAIR HOMESPUNS, CASIMIRS, ALBATROSS, OTTOMANS, NUNS VEILINGS BENGALINES, LADIES, SICILLIENNES, TENNIS, CLOTHS, BATISTE LAINE, PRUNELLES, FOULES, TRICOTS.

Having received our Spring Stock of All wool Black and Colored Dress Goods and Novelties we are now prepared to show the largest and most extensive collection ever placed on our counters comprising the best production of the Textile art, representing all the prevailing Spring and Summer shades and colorings. Each piece is selected with care and scrutiny, rejecting all which in our conception lacks that most essential quality "Durability," combined with Style, Newness and Clearness. We solicit your examination.

GERMAN, FRENCH & AMERICAN PLAIDS & NOVELTIES.

WASH FABRICS

Plain and Fancy Ginghams, Plaids, Stripes, &c.; Embroidered