Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning..... July 24, 1885

Concerning the Selection of Juries.

It has been contended in some quarters that the extraordinary action of the young counsel who were appointed to defend the negro, Howard Cooper, in availing themselves of a bare technicality to take his case to the Supreme Court of the United States, which led to his summary execution, was in some measure justified by a purpose of obtaining an adjudication upon the abstract question as to where the responsibility rests for the colored population not getting into the jury boxes in Baltimore county. If we are not mistaken that question has already been decided by the Supreme Court in the cases which came up from Virginia some years ago.—We think it was then decided that, if a State, *by law*, exclude negroes from jury service, then a criminal of that race, when put upon trial in the courts of such State, shall have the right to transfer his case to the Federal court for such State, in conformity with the provisions of the civil rights bill; but if there is no law in the State warranting such exclusion, then any judge of a court, who shall exclude them on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude shall be liable to indictment under the civil service act, and tried in a Federal court and if it can be affirmatively established that the indicted judge has excluded colored jurors for such cause alone, he will be liable to the penalty provided by the act.

Several judges of the State courts of Virginia were indicted for this course several years ago, but when their cases came to trial it was found impossible to prove that the exclusion of negroes from juries was due to prejudice against their race, color or previous condition of servitude, rather than to an impartial consideration of their lack of intelligence, sobriety and integrity—the essential requisites of the "good men and true" who are to be put upon juries. The prosecutions were therefore all abandoned

As the TIMES took occasion to remark some years ago when colored jurors were first put into the panels in this county, the laws of Maryland require the judges to select their juries from the body of the county "fairly and impartially, with *special reference* to the *intelligence, sobriety* and *integrity*" of the persons selected. This law, we took occasion to say, could not be regarded as in any manner in conflict with the civil rights act or the 14th amendment, and we then expressed the opinion that, when the relative intelligence, sobriety and integrity of the two races in this county were taken into consideration, with the law governing the appointment of juries, that, instead of the exclusion of colored jurors being presumptive evidence of race or color prejudice, the *inclusion* of them in the panels was strongly presumptive evidence that their selection was due to race and color prejudice in their favor. We have seen nothing since to alter our opinion in that regard and we now again affirm it.

There cannot be any reasonable doubt entertained that the judges of the Baltimore county court, who are honorable, conscientious men, in their selection of 200 men from the body of their county with *special reference* to their intelligence, sobriety and integrity, as required by law, found the most intelligent, sober and honest men among the white population of that county and made their selections accordingly. It is a fact, however, that under the civil rights act and the adjudications of the Supreme Court, the U. S. Circuit Court for Maryland may take cognizance of the matter and that the remedy to the wrong, if any there has been, has already been adjudicated to lie in that direction. It is true that a more recent decision of the Supreme Court has thrown doubts upon the constitutionality of the civil rights bill itself; but in any event, it is manifest that the whole question pretended to be involved in this case of Howard Cooper has already been adjudicated by the highest Federal tribunal. There was, therefore, no possible justification for the action of his counsel in attempting to delay indefinitely the just sentence of the law in this case and, if there ever was a sufficient apology for lynch law, it is found in the case of Howard Cooper.

Attorney General Garland's opinion in which he denied the authority of Secretary Whitney to accept the Dolphin from Mr. John Roach, for the reason that she is not the kind of ship Congress authorized Mr. Chandler to contract for, has been criticised in some quarters. Some of the critics are reported as saying that the effect of the decision will be to incapacitate any of the departments of the Government from contracting with individual citizens at all. It is difficult to see wherein the decision can have that effect. The gist of of the Attorney General's opinion is that Congress, which alone had the power to authorize the construction of ships for the navy, had specified in the act authorizing the construction of the dispatch boat now in controversy, certain qualities and capacities which she should possess, which are not found in the Dolphin; that Secretary Chandler was the special agent of the Government authorized to contract for a ship which should conform to the specifications of the act of Congress, which was his special authority, and for no other; that the Dolphin not conforming to the act of Congress which was the charter of Mr. Chandler's authority to contract, it is a matter of no concern to the Government whether or not she conforms to the contract Mr. Chandler made with Mr. Roach. Every private citizen is presumed to know the law and it is one of plainest and most generally understood principles of law with which all business men are familiar, that a special agent can only bind his principal to the extent of his legitimate authority to contract for his principal. It would have been an easy matter for Mr. Roach to examine the authority of the special agent with whom he contracted, which was easily accessible. The decision does not involve any difficulty in the Government contracting with private citizens but does put forth a sound and salutary principle of law.

Several of the prominent democratic Senators who have called on the President since the first of this month have expressed to him very serious disappointment that the anticipated reduction in the various branches of the civil service was not made at the beginning of the present fiscal year. These Senators are of the class in which is not included the spoils seekers, and to them it is of much more importance that democratic professions of reform and retrenchment should be carried out than that supernumerary places should be kept for clamourous partisans. The President said in reply to their interrogatories that he had been subjected to such intense pressure and importunity that he had found it absolutely impossible to put into practice the designs which he had formed, but which he certainly intended to adhere to and execute. He said that the strain to which he had been subjected by place-seekers, high and low, could not be conceived by any one who had not undergone it. One Senator, whose wisdom and sound judgment is conceded by all his associates, said to the President that criticism must inevitably be provoked by the fact that in nearly five months of power nothing had practically been done, except the ridiculous feat of selling a few old worn out horses and carriages, to fulfill the promises that purity and economy should prevail in the administration of the goverament. This Senator said he was perfectly convinced from his own observation and investigations that the work of every government department in Washington city could be better carried on than at present with two-thirds of the force. The President replied that the burden of the cry which continually ascended to him was that the departments were all short of force, and while this did not satisfy him, it was difficult to answer. His embarrassment was also increased by the incessant supplications for place, and the remonstrances made at the least suggestion of cutting down the offices He, however, reiterated his unalterable determination to institute, as soon as possible, a reduction of expenditures in every department of the government.

Some of our valued exchanges, in finding fault with the rules which have been promulgated under the authority of the civil service act for the regulation of removals from, and appointments to office, express themselves as favorable to the abolition of the "civil service" altogether. This is evidently a confusion of terms, for if the civil service were abolished, there would be no offices at all to distribute, except in the military, naval and diplomatic service. We suppose it is civil service reform that is desired to be abolished.

The following figures taken from the official statement of the Board of Trade of Chicago was posted on 'Change on last Wednesday show the amount of grain in sight in the United States and Canada, Saturday, July 18, and the amount of increase or decrease over the preceding week: Wheat 39 659 191 bushels, decrease 380,582; corn 5,417,996 bushels, increase 389,969; oats 2,488 196 bushels, decrease 219,040; rye 183,163 bushels, decrease 27,006; barley 103,512, bushels, decrease 8,246.

The Southern States make a very good industrial showing for the first six months of the current year. Although it has been a period of general business depression, it appears that the manufacturing capital of fourteen Southern States was increased $36,534,000. The crops are also prosperous. Rarely have they promised better, and probably the cotton crop will be the largest ever produced.

Yesterday's despatches report General Grant as sinking very rapidly, and Dr. Douglas, his attending physician, had not much hope of his surviving through the night. His only nourishment for some time has been hyperdermic injections of brandy.

NOTES.

Monday morning an old man named John Folly was asleep on the steps of his house in New York city. Some one saturated his clothing with kerosene oil and set it on fire. Folly was badly burned about the lower limbs and had to be taken to the hospital in an ambulance.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the fiscal year ended the 30th of June, 1885, was 387,821, being 122 013 less than the immigration during the preceding fiscal year, and 401,171 less than during the year ended June 30, 1882, the year of the greatest immigration.

Recently the wife of Abe Denser, a wealthy and eccentric German farmer, living west of Bloomington, Ills., sued him for divorce, and had him enjoined from disposing of his property. This so incensed him that Monday he drove all his stock, including horses valued at $2,000, into his barn, and setting fire to it, burned the whole thing to the ground. He is missing, and it is believed that he purposely perished in the flames.

It is said that Captain Howgate, the fugitive ex-disbursing officer of the Signal Corps, is negotiating terms of surrender with the authorities at Washington through friends. He is supposed to have stolen over $250,000 during his term of office, which, it is commonly understood, certain Federal officials shared. These officials are now said to be scheming either for Howgate's absolute pardon or for a light punishment, through fear that if the affair be not fixed up so the hiding captain may emerge and will expose them.

Six persons were drowned in Walnut river, seven miles below Douglas, Kan., last Monday morning. Anson Carman and wife and Mrs. Jay Carman, their son's wife, drove into the stream, which had risen during the night from recent rains, and were swept down and out of sight of the second wagon, which came down to the ford a few minutes later. In the second wagon were Mr. and Mrs. Koats, and Mr. Jay Carman. They drove into the stream and were swept down also. Anson Carman was the only one rescued alive. Three bodies have been recovered.

During the past week telephone linemen have been stringing wires through the principal streets of Kingston, N. J. Last Monday morning when they attempted to climb up the poles in front of the property of Mrs. John O'Reilly for the purpose of sawing limbs off the trees so that they could put up the wires, they were accosted by the owner, who, with a revolver in her hand, forbade them doing any more work on her property and threatened to shoot any person who climbed a pole, The linemen stopped work and Mrs. O' Reilly stood guard all day, with a revolver in one hand and a stone in the other.

Barnum's large Asiatic elephant "Albert," which killed Keeper James Sweeney at Nashua, N. H., on Saturday, was taken to a ravine in the suburbs of Keene on last Monday afternoon and killed. He was chained to four large trees and the location of his heart and brain marked with chalk. Thirty-three members of the Keene Light Guard were then marshaled in line at 15 paces, and at the word "fire" the same number of bullets penetrated the vital spots. The huge beast fell dead without a struggle. "Albert" was 30 years old, and had been used as a performing elephant until three months ago, when he had shown such temper that he was withdrawn from the trained herd. He was valued at about $10,000. The remains have been donated to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C.

From *The Press*, Philadelphia, July 11th, 1885.

CAPE MAY BELLES.

An Enchanting Galaxy of Young, Beautiful and Graceful Women.

Venus in the Bewitching Guise of the Sea and the Dainty Garb of the Boardwalk, Accompanied by All Her Sisters.

CAPE MAY, July 10th.—At Cape May beauty is like poverty and beauties like the poor—ye have them always with you. It is a long stretch from seventy-five years ago till now, but Cape May has bridged the chasm with an increasing succession of beauty. The belles of the olden time might not recognize their successors of the present, but the latter are the direct descendants of the former, and as honestly deserve as did the famous old beauties the right handed down from summer to summer without a break, of defending against all comers Cape May's claim of supremacy as the resort of lovely women.

Everybody goes to see the trains come in at Cape May, and the effect of the aggregation upon the casual traveler alighting from the cars (not with his eyes full of cinders and his clothes full of dust as in years gone by) is very demoralizing. The shock of a cold surf bath is nothing to it. It is beauty, beauty all around, but nary a beauty for him. After a few trips to the Cape the casual stranger generally can stand the strain of arrival with more equanimity. He finds that all the beauty is not inspecting him, after all, and generally, if he is any sort of a man, he manages to have a drop of beauty all for himself in the ocean of it that surges around the station.

Whether it is that Cape May air develops beauty, or that the beauty of the country has taken upon itself to develop Cape May, nobody knows, but certain it is that the worshiper of the ugly can find no sanctuary for his incense offering at the Cape. Beauty, attired in clinging white flannel, walks along the beach under big red sunshades; beauty, in bewitching black with red ribbons and straw bonnets, goes shopping around the town; beauty, in costumes above the waist chiefly of lace—black lace at times—drives up and down Beach avenue in fancy dogcarts; beauty, in dreams of dresses thronges the hotel hall rooms two or three nights every week, watching the dancing and occasionally, very occasionally, dancing itself

Beauty also bathes. So do men and everybody else at Cape May. Bathing at Cape May is as delicious as eating a good dinner anywhere else. The beach is as broad as the preacher's estimate of the road Bob Ingersoll is traveling; as level as the head of the office holder who is on both sides of the fence about the time the Administration changes, and so firm and easy and warm that lying on it and watching the sky and the waves is like going to paradise by the parlor car route.

The surf at Cape May is like the surf at no other place in the world—worse luck for the other places. Plunging in it is the perfection of seaside enjoyment. It has all of the bracing stimulus of the salt, without the disagreeable chill. Its long, even swell makes swimming as easy as in a lake, and the breakers break just enough to give a pleasant tingle, like the sparkle in soda water. So safe is the Cape May surf that the little children stand in it waist deep, and play "ring-around-a rosy" and "Copenhagen," without the necessity of having old folks watch them.

Custom makes from eleven to one the bathing hours at the Cape, and during that time the scene on the beach is one of rare life and beauty—a veritable vanity fair, with the naughtiness left out. Not everybody bathes every day, and the hundreds who are "not going in today," dressed in their gayest, walk up and down and watch the hundreds who are in.—The good clothes on the beach and the gayety in the water make a delightful combination.

In years past Cape May has, justly or unjustly, borne the reputation of being somewhat in advance of the age in the matter of bathing suits for the ladies. A careful and conscientious inspection of the shore shows that this year, at any rate, there is no foundation for any such charge against the modesty of the Cape May ladies, perhaps because their age of a style that needs no adventitious setting off in the way of excessive abbreviation of attire. A man looking for information on this subject to lay watched the rise and fall of the bathers in the inviting billows. A bit of wreckage floated ashore near him. It had black eyes, dark hair streaming to the waist, and too wavy to hang in strings, and plump cheeks softly browned. A big breaker had tumbled it somewhat, but it did not seem seriously damaged. It didn't look frightened and the man ventured to introduce himself as a meek and lowly seeker after knowledge.

"Are—that is, do they wear—I mean—well—are bathing suits shorter than usual this year?"

Sparkling teeth illuminated the reply. "Why, I don't know; I think there have been enough to go around so far."

Desperation-nerved, the man tried again.—"You didn't understand. I meant to ask, that is, I wanted to know if, I mean whether that is, if it is true, that the ladies skirts are shorter than usual this season."

A little, neatly slippered foot stole from under the red braided edge of a skirt. A slender hand, tipping a long white arm, pulled the skirt until it almost covered a red stockinged knee. The teeth gleamed again, almost wickedly: "Do you call that short?" and before the rash man recovered from the shock a light laugh and a head of dark hair were plunging into the breaker nearest shore, and something red and all-tiring flashed a moment above the water.

Taste in bathing suits at the Cape this year runs towards the old quiet blues and grays.—Dark blue set off with narrow red braid, and cut ever so little to fit the figure, is the favorite. A novelty in surf caps is a sort of cloth sunshade of bright blue or red, but for all-around-ness the red bankerchief, tastefully knotted into the hair, takes the palm. A new and very tasteful notion is the wearing of collars in the surf—not the white lace frills around the neck, but real stiff white collars fastened at the throat with a little pin, or sometimes with a red rosebud securely pinned on. The little device sets off the costume wonderfully. The collars are made of some material that does not "wilt," in the breakers, and are as neat and cool around the neck after half an hour's tumble in the breakers, as before they were wet at all. Bare arms are sometimes indulged in, where the arm is a fine one, but sleeves are still most common Stockings dark ones usually, and slippers, are still requisites of the Cape May costume in the surf.

A local paper yesterday mentioned that a lady, a guest at one of the hotels, wore so well fitting a bathing suit with her red stockings that she was universally admired. To-day twenty-three different ladies came to the beach by way of past that hotel, and all wore cardinal stockings. The men couldn't tell which was the which.

Fishing excursions are very popular with the summer visitors. A party of three ladies on one the other day came back with a story of having caught four hundred and seventeen weak-fish. The oldest and best developed fish-story teller of the native population shivered as he heard this tale, and, going out, wept quietly for half an hour.

NOTICE!

HAVING RENTED FROM MR. C. F. HAYDEN THE

STEAM SAW & GRIST MILL

—AT—

COX'S STATION,

I am now prepared to do all the SAWING and GRINDING that may be needed by the farmers of that section. My facilities are ample for good and rapid work.

GRINDING DAYS:

Wednesday and Saturday.

Sawing done on Shares or for Cash.

I wish to inform my friends and the public that owing to the limited means at my command I shall be compelled to ask for the CASH for all work done and it will be useless to ask for credit as positively I will not be able to grant it. This business will hereafter be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH basis.

Lumber, Shingles, Lathes, &c.

Always on hand or sawed at the shortest notice. Hoping to receive a share of the public patronage I promise good work in return.

jy. 24-tf. L. M. HAYDEN.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

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

TUESDAY, August 11th, 1885,

to attend to general business.

By order F. D. MUDD, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Qualified Voters of Charles County that an Election will be held on the

1st Tuesday after the 1st Monday, it being the 4th day of August.

in the several Election Districts of said county as follows, viz:

First District	Port Tobacco.
Second District	Hill Top.
Third District	Cross Roads.
Fourth District	Allens' Fresh.
Fifth District	Harris' Lot.
Sixth District	Middletown.
Seventh District	Potomkey
Eighth District	Bryantown
Ninth District	Patuxent City.

For the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters of said county the question as to whether or not any person or persons, association, corporation, company or association may be permitted to sell any spirituous, fermented or intoxicating liquors or any other alcohol, or alcoholic bitters at any time within the limits of said county, or in any election district thereof, after the 1st day of May, 1885; as required by the following act of assembly, chapter 250 passed in the year 1884:

The polls for said Election will be opened in each and every Election District of said county at the usual places of holding the polls, at 8 o'clock A. M., and will close at 6 o'clock P. M. when the ballots shall be opened and publicly counted.

DAVID SMOOT, Sheriff
of Charles County.

AN ACT to enable the qualified voters of Charles county to determine, by ballot, whether Spirituous, Fermented or Intoxicating Liquors, or Alcoholic Bitters, shall be sold in this county.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the question whether or not any person or persons, house, corporation, company or association, may be permitted to sell any spirituous, fermented or intoxicating liquors of any origin whatever, or alcoholic bitters at any time, within the limits of Charles county in this State, shall be submitted to the registered and qualified voters of said county at an election to be held on the first Tuesday, being the fourth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five and which election shall be held in accordance with, and subject to the law governing general elections in this State; and the sheriff of said county shall give notice of the time and purpose of said election, by advertising in at least two of the newspapers published in said county, and by handbills posted at prominent points in each election district of said county, at least ten days before the said election, in which notice, shall be stated the question to be voted upon, a copy of the act shall be inserted and the expense of said election, including the advertisements and handbills aforesaid, shall be levied by the commissioners of said county and paid by the treasurer thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the ballots for and against said sale shall have written or printed upon them, "For the sale of intoxicating liquors," or "Against the sale of intoxicating liquors," and the ballots so cast shall be carefully counted by the judges of said election, and shall make returns of said votes to the clerk of the circuit court of Charles county, and said clerk shall immediately make proclamation of the result of said election.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That if it shall be found by the returns of said judges of election and the proclamation of said clerk that the majority of all the votes cast in said Charles county are against the sale of intoxicating liquors, then it shall not be lawful for any person, persons, corporation, house, company or association to sell, directly or indirectly, at any place, or place of business, within the limits of said county, any spirituous, fermented or intoxicating liquors of any origin whatever, or alcoholic bitters, after the 1st day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six; but it shall be found by the returns of said clerk of said court, that the majority of all the votes cast as prescribed in the preceding second section in said Charles county, have been cast for the sale of intoxicating liquors, then the same shall be sold as now permitted to be sold by law in said county; provided, nevertheless, that where the majority of all the votes, cast in any election district in said county, are against the sale of intoxicating liquors, then it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, house, corporation or company to sell, directly or indirectly, any spirituous, fermented or intoxicating liquors within the limits of said election district, any spirituous, fermented or intoxicating liquors, or any alcoholic bitters, after the said first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That if any person or persons, house, company, association, or body corporate, shall sell, directly or indirectly, at any place, or give away at his, her, their or its place of business, any spirituous or fermented liquors, or any alcoholic bitters, within the limits of said county, where a majority of all the votes cast shall have been cast against the sale of intoxicating liquors in said county, or any election district thereof respectively, on or after the said first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, he, she or they so offending, shall be indicted and pay on the first conviction a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars and costs of prosecution; or instead of such fine, imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court; and on the second and every subsequent conviction a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and in addition to such fine, imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty nor more than six months, in the discretion of the court; and on failure to pay any such fine as herein described, he, she or they shall be committed to the jail of said county until such fine and costs are paid; one half of the fine imposed for the violation of this act shall go the informer, and the residue to the board of school commissioners of said county for the benefit of the public schools therein.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the compounding of ale or any such liquors for medicinal purposes by a pharmacist or druggist, who shall or may obtain a license under the license laws of this State, and upon a written bona fide prescription of a regular practicing physician, whose name shall be affixed to all such prescriptions shall be filed and kept by such pharmacist and druggist, and no prescription shall be used for more than one purpose; and no physician shall make or sign any such prescription unless the person for whom it is made, is actually sick and such liquor is absolutely necessary as a medicine; and physician who shall, after the said first day of May in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, make or sign any prescription for such liquor except as aforesaid, in any election district in said county, or any election district thereof, respectively, is against the sale of intoxicating liquors, as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this act, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars for the first offense, and not less than two hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every subsequent offense; and if the druggist shall retain a prescription by misrepresentation, he shall likewise be deemed guilty of a violation of this act, and upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to the same fine as the physician who shall violate the same; the one half of said fine to be paid to the informer, and the other to the use of the board of school commissioners of said county for the benefit of the public schools thereof; and said violators shall be committed to the county jail of said county until such fine and costs are paid; nor shall anything herein be construed to prohibit a sale by a pharmacist or druggist, in case of extreme illness, when delay may be dangerous to the patient.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That all prosecutions for violations of the provisions of this act and which are hereby declared to be criminal offenses may be, either upon presentment and indictment, or by trial before a justice of the peace, who shall have jurisdiction original and concurrent with the circuit court of said county; and the said justice shall have power to issue all process and do all acts which may be necessary to exercise of his jurisdiction, and may try and determine all cases whereof he may have jurisdiction, and may pronounce judgment and sentence therein in the same manner and to the same extent as the circuit court for said county could do in such cases, as if such cases were tried before said court without the intervention of a jury; provided however, that if any person, when brought before any such justice having jurisdiction of the case, shall, before trial for the alleged offense, pray a jury trial, or if the state's attorney for said county shall, before trial of such alleged offense, pray a jury trial on the part of the State, it shall be the duty of any such justice to commit such alleged offender for trial, or to hold the said offender to bail to appear for trial in the circuit court for the county in which the offense was committed at its then next session, if it be in session, or at its next session, if it be not in session, and to return said commitment or recognizances, with the testimony and the names of witnesses for the prosecution endorsed thereon, forthwith to the clerk of said court, provided the justice before whom the case is tried shall inform the person charged of his or her right to a jury trial, and which, in every case, the said justice is hereby required to do.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That state's attorneys and justices of the peace having knowledge of any previous conviction of any person accused of this act, in preparing warrants, presentments and indictments, shall allege such previous conviction therein, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the circuit court to furnish such information to the state's attorney and grand jury; but it shall not be necessary to set forth particularly in any such presentment or indictment the record of a former conviction, but it shall be sufficient to allege briefly that said person or persons, corporation or company or association had been convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this act; and any such indictment or proceeding may be amended at any stage of the proceedings before final judgment, as a matter of right.

To Hotel Keepers and Others who Deal in Liquors.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL PERSONS CONCERNED, the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1865, is published:

CHAPTER 191.

AN ACT prohibiting the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the several counties of the State on the day of election

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquors are sold, or for any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give, or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the days of election hereafter to be held in the several counties of this State.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offence is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any Judge of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offence—one-half the fine shall be paid the informer, the other half to the County Commissioners, for the use of public roads.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

The attention of persons, who are always in the habit of enforcing their opinions upon the result of elections, by proposing to bet, is called to the following section Article 32 of the Code of Public Laws of this State:

"46. No person shall make any bet or wager on the result of any election to take place in this State.

"47. Any person offending against the preceding section, shall be liable to indictment in the Circuit court if the offence be committed in any county, or in the Criminal court of Baltimore, and on conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be paid to the State for the use of the School fund.

"48. Every deposit of money in any part of the State, as a wager or bet upon elections in this State or elsewhere, shall be forfeited and paid over to the County Commissioners of the county where deposited for the use of the county, and if deposited in the City of Baltimore, to the Mayor and City Council.

DAVID SMOOT, Sheriff
of Charles County.

oct 18, 1884

Listen to Your Wife.

The Manchester GUARDIAN, June 8th, 1885, says:

A Cure of the "Widows."

Lying on the woodland way? With clumps of rhododendrons and great masses of May blossoms?? "There was an interesting group.

It included one who had been a cotton spinner, but was now so

Paralyzed!!!

that he could only bear to lie in a reclining position.

This refers to my case.

I was Attacked twelve years ago with "Locomotor Ataxy."

A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely cured, and was for several years barely able to get about.

And for the last Five years not able to attend to my business, although

Many things have been done for me.

The last experiment being Nerve-stretching.

Two years ago I was "Given up by the Doctors as Incurable."

Near Manchester, in May, 1882.

I am an "Advertising sufferer" in anything in the shape of patent Medicines?

And make many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally to please her

Consented!

I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 21 '81. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, "I was sure I could

Walk!

So started a-top of the stairs and back.

I hardly know how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk miles and not be

Sick!

Or Support.

I am now at my own business, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a month now at my Manchester

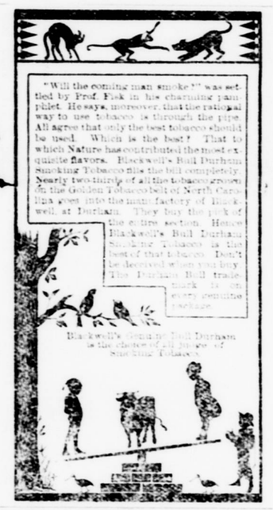
Retail Exchange.

For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratulated on going into the room on Thursday last. Very gratefully yours, JOHN BLACKBURN.

MANCHESTER, Eng., D. c. 20, 1881.

Two years later am perfectly well.

☞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.



PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

SCHOOL HOUSE AND SITE

—NEAR—

COX'S STATION.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER AT COX'S STATION ON

Saturday, July 25,

between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. the School House and Site, known as School No. 1 Election District No. 1. The house is desirably located between Cox's Station and Chapel Point and susceptible of being made a very comfortable dwelling at small cost. A credit of twelve months will be given the purchaser if desired; payment to be secured by such security as may be approved by the School Board.

By order of the Board,
A. W. NEALE, Secretary.

THE STEAMER

MARY WASHINGTON

WILL GIVE A

Grand Excursion

—TO—

QUANTICO PAVILION,

—ON—

TUESDAY, August 4, 1885,

By the People of the Following Places:

(Rain or Shine)

Eastern Branch, leaves Shepard's Wharf	7 A. M.	
Fort Foote	7 30	"
Fort Washington	8 00	"
Marshall Hall	8 30	"
Gunston's Landing	9 15	"
Glymont	10 00	"
Golders' Wharf	11 00	"
Posey's Wharf	11 30	"

☞Dancing down and back on a fine waxed deck. Flying horses and other amusements of all kinds. Bathing suits on the ground. Refreshments on the boat at city prices. No city people allowed on the boat.

Fare, Round Trip.....25 cents

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of Primary School No. 6, Second District, will receive Applications for Teachers, in writing, until AUGUST 15th, on which day they (the trustees) will meet to select a Teacher. Applications can be filed with either of the trustees.

THOS. B. DELOZIER,
ALEX. FRANKLIN,
ALEX. HAISLIP,
Trustees.

Episcopal Female Institute,

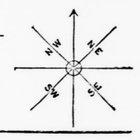
WINCHESTER, VA.

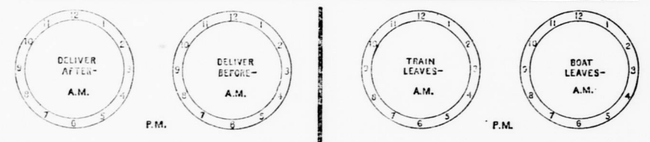
Rev. J. C. WHEAT, D.D., Principal.

Assisted by a full corps of well qualified and experienced Teachers. Location beautiful.—Terms reasonable. Number of Boarders limited. The 12 Annual session begins SEPT. 11, 1885. For Circulars apply to the Principal. References—The Bishops and Clergy of Va., W. Va., Easton and Md. (jy-24 1m.)

For .....

General Direction.





13 ....., ... Month, ... Day. 13 ....., ... Month, ... Day.

Sold by	Collect?	Examine?	Take Chk?	Leave?	Exchange?	Paid?	Carriage Paid?

☞ One more season in old building. The new one could not be finished owing to the inclemency of the weather.

☞ Ready-made and Custom-made Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Your attention solicited.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

From HENNING,

THE CLOTHIER,

No. 410 SEVENTH STREET N. W.,

WASHINGTON CITY.

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 it soon 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.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court for Charles County in Equity.

No. 659 Docket.

Hiram C. Hoover, Plaintiff, vs. David Kieffer and Ann Elizabeth Kieffer his wife, Samuel Linton and Mary Linton his wife, Albert C. Hoover and Elizabeth Hoover his wife, Tilghman A. Hoover and Maria Hoover his wife, John Walters and Alvaine Walters his wife, Philip W. Hoover and Henrietta Hoover his wife Samuel Hoover and Margaret Hoover his wife, Frederick Lyman Hoover and Caroline Hoover his wife, Freeman Hoover and Hilara Hoover his wife, William L. Hoover and Mary Hoover his wife, Francis C. Hoover and Mary Hoover his wife, Howel McNair and Ettie Hannah McNair his wife, defendants.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate, located in Charles county in this State, which was mortgaged by a certain Andrew J. Hoover to a certain Sarah C. Price.

The bill states that on or before the 11th day of April 1865, the said Andrew J. Hoover, executed to Sarah C. Price a mortgage on certain real estate therein described to secure the payment of the sum of $2000 which was then due and owing by the said Andrew J. Hoover to the said Sarah C. Price. That said mortgage was afterwards duly assigned to the plaintiff. That there is still due on said mortgage the sum of $1000, a part of the principal thereof, with interest thereon from the 1st day of April 1880. That the said Andrew J. Hoover died on or about the 11th day of April 1878, and that the said defendants are his heirs at law. That all the said defendants are non-residents except Daniel B. Keiffer, Ann Elizabeth Keiffer.

It is therefore this 30th day of June 1885, ordered by the Circuit Court for Charles county sitting as a Court of Equity, that the plaintiff by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Charles county once in each of four successive weeks before the 1st of August 1885, give notice to the absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill. Warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 2nd day of November next, to there give cause if any they have why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

B. G. STONESTREET, Clerk.

True copy, Test:

B. G. STONESTREET, Clerk.

Examination of Applicants

—FOR—

TEACHER'S CERTIFICATES.

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

Wednesday, August 5th 1885,

to examine Applicants for Teacher's Certificates. The examination will continue for three days—

Wednesday the 5th and Thursday the 6th

for Applicants for White Schools and

Friday the 7th

for Applicants for Colored Schools. No examination will be given at any other time or place unless by special order of the School Board.—The Examiner is strictly forbidden to hold any other examination.

By order of the Board,
A. W. NEALE, Secretary.

jl. 17 2t

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free Address H. HALLETT & Co. Portland, Maine

---

B. W. NALLS,

(Late of PEAKE & NALLS,)

DEALER IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c.

S. E. Cor. King & Washington Sts. P. O. Box 200

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

AGENBY FOR

NEVIN & CO.S' READY MIXED PAINTS,

.....PUT UP IN.....

POUNDS, QUART, HALF AND GALLON CANS,

AND IN LARGER VESSELS IF DESIRED.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE!

.....ALSO.....

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.S' PURE WHITE LEAD.

CHURCH & STEPHENSON.

Lumber Merchants,

COR. 8TH T. & MARYLAND AVE., S. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

.....ALL