Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning..... July 31, 1885

A prominent Maryland politician, who is on very friendly terms with Attorney-General Garland, says ex-Representative Talbott will probably be appointed U. S district attorney at Baltimore, instead of solicitor of internal revenue.

Senator Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, is no friend of civil service reform, and never has lent himself to its support. In a recent interview he is reported to have expressed the following opinion of it:

"Civil service reform is a fraud. I am one of the seventeen Democrats who voted against it and I have never seen the day I would not vote for its repeal. The only civil service reform I want is to hunt out every *bad* Republican office-holder and remove him because he is bad. Then I want to remove every *good* Republican because he *is* a Republican and there is as capable a Democrat for the place, who is better because he *is* a Democrat."

A Washington dispatch says that First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson is making himself very popular by his activity in responding to all applications for fourth-class postoffices. Ex-Senator McDonald came away with a batch of Indiana appointments after waiting less than an hour and this is about the rate the mill runs, and generally as fast for one as another. "Is this all right?" asks Mr. Stevenson. "Do you know it yourself?" The answer is in the affirmative nine cases in ten. "Then go ahead with it," says the First Assistant to the miller, and in a twinkling the grist is ground. "This is the place to do business," said an Ohio Democrat who had come twice to the Capitol. "It reminds me of old times. It would be if there was more of it." Mr. Stevenson's work is confined almost exclusively to fourth-class cases. The President looks after more important ones.

The first Democratic primaries this year were held in Kent. The contest was animated, but the nominations made are regarded as satisfactory to the party generally. In Cecil, which was the next county to hold Democratic primaries, the situation was more complicated than in Kent, but party leaders regard the outlook as promising. The first Republican primaries in the State were held in Cecil last Saturday. In Harford and Wicomico the Democratic primaries will be held on the 1st of August; in Dorchester on the 8th; in Talbott on the 22d of August; in Montgomery one week later, and in Anne Arundel on the 5th of September. The dates in the other counties have not yet been fixed. In Somerset county there seems to be considerable dissatisfaction with the provisions of the oyster law of last year, which relate to planting of oysters and taking up of oyster reservations, and this question promises to enter largely into the canvass.

The Boston *Herald* has had its eyes opened to the real condition of political affairs in the South. That it has, and it now sees that condition as it really exists, are made plain by the following extract from one of its recent editorials:

"The South is solid for the democratic party, not for any ulterior object which that portion of the Union has in connection with the federal government, but as a measure of self protection against the rule of ignorant negroes and selfish adventurers. A solid negro vote controlled by republican schemers for their own selfish purposes, consolidated the intelligence, the public spirit and the proper interests of the South in the democratic party to overthrow the travesties upon local government which existed there during the carpet-bag era. What was consolidated for self-preservation has remained solid for self-protection. And it may be set down as certain, in view of the history of the past twelve years, that just so long as there is any danger, even remote, of a restoration of republican rule through a solid negro vote, just so long will the white men of the South hold the political power of that section firmly against the republican party. And as we have before remarked, if the latter party could not control the elections and divide the South when in full possession of the government, it is the height of folly and the depth of political stupidity to attempt to rally the old forces, under the old war cries, with the Administration and the House securely in the hands of the democrats."

The signal-service office has published a number of papers on tornadoes during the year 1884. The number of storms in the various State were: Georgia, 38; South Carolina, 22; Alabama, 18; North Carolina, 12; Kansas, 12; Iowa, 10; Wisconsin, 10; Dakota, 8; Kentucky, 7; Mississippi, 7; Texas, 5; New York, 5; Indiana, 4; Ohio, Missouri and Minnesota, each 3; Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Tennessee, each 2; Illinois, Indian Territory, Louisiana, each 1. The width of the path of destruction varied from 70 to 5,280 feet, the average being 1,037 feet. The length of the tornado's track varied from 2 to 130 miles, the average being 36.-10 miles. The velocity of the tornado cloud varied from 15 to 80 miles per hour—average 42 miles. The shortest time occupied by the tornado cloud in passing a given point varied from "an instant" to about two minutes, the average being about 45 seconds. The formation of the tornado cloud is almost invariably reported as "funnel-shaped." In the majority of cases the temperature was unusuallly warm before and unusually cool after the tornado. The time of greatest frequency is between 4 and 5 30 P. M. in July.

In a letter to the assignees of Mr. John Roach, contractor for the Dolphin and other naval vessels now in course of construction, says the Baltimore *Sun*, Secretary Whitney lays down the simple principle of strict business methods as the rule which is to guide him in adjusting the department's transactions with Mr. Roach. He shows that Mr. Roach has been dealt with most liberally by the department—so liberally that only $26,670 of $210,710 which the government might have retained as security has been withheld from the contractor, while over $2,000,000 has been paid on the vessels not yet completed.—Under these circumstances the attempt to show that Mr. Roach has been "persecuted" by the department is manifestly so unfair that it can only be regarded as a pretext. The truth seems to be that Mr. Roach depended on his influence in Washington to secure the acceptance of the Dolphin whether she conformed to the conditions imposed by Congress or not, and he appears to have regarded Secretary Whitney's efforts to enforce the spirit as well as the letter of the contract as something in the nature of an impertinence.—Secretary Whitney's firmness under the storm of misrepresentation and personal abuse which his obviously proper action in the premises has evoked will be commended by right thinking men of all parties, and affords in itself the most substantial grounds for hoping that "business methods" will continue to be applied in the management of the department, with the result, perhaps, of securing in time a really effective navy.

The Insane Paupers.

The "Enterprise," a republican paper published at Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, referring to a recent article which appeared in the TIMES, says:

"The Port Tobacco TIMES takes issue upon the legal proposition involved in the erection of a joint Hospital by the four lower counties for insane paupers. The *Beacon* follows near in its footsteps. With all due deference to the legal ability of the editor of the TIMES, we respectfully submit, that he has entirely misunderstood the object of the joint conference.—The object, as we understand it, is to discuss the feasibility of the erection of such a hospital, and to ascertain how many of the four lower counties are willing to enter into a compact. As to the way in which the building is to be erected, or by what authority or power, is a question to be considered afterward."

To any one who has read what that paper has been saying for the past month or two upon this matter the position which it now assumes will be regarded as rather remarkable to say the least. It was only in its last issue that it recommended the early convention of the commissioners of the four counties under republican rule in order to fix upon the site for the proposed institution and make all necessary arrangements. Any one who has kept pace with its repeated harping on this question, will be astonished at the apparent tergiversation by which it now brings itself to say that it was only to "discuss the feasibility of the erection of such a hospital and to ascertain how many of the four lower counties are willing to enter into the *compact*." The casual observer would be apt to regard that paper as a journalistic acrobat of no mean pretensions.

It now says, however, that it has been all this time urging this convention of the commissioners of the four counties merely to discuss the feasibility &c., and to "ascertain how many of the four lower counties are willing to enter into the *compact*." We are bound to assume that it is sincere in what it now says and so we ask, *cui bono?* How in the name of common sense can a convention of the present boards of these commissioners ascertain how many of the counties will enter into a compact to build a hospital? Does our contemporary mean to say that the present boards of commissioners can bind their counties and their successors in office by a *compact* to do a thing which is now *unlawful* and which in all probability will continue to be so? In our humble judgment the only purpose that could be accomplished by such a convention would be to ascertain whether these boards are willing to be burdened with additional patronage to the tune of from $20,000 to $30,000 the first year and from $10,000 to $15,000 annually thereafter, provided the Legislature should think fit to confer it upon them. Now to us it seems that their willingness to accept this responsibility might safely be *assumed*, or that, at any rate, it might be ascertained by correspondence, without the expense of a convention. But if there really be doubt upon this question and a convention is necessary to sweep them away, then we submit that it is not the *present* boards that should be convened, but their *successors*, who will be elected in the coming November; because no legislative action can by any possibility be secured during the term of the present boards. It is a little singular that our enterprising contemporary all the while it has been urging a convention of the present boards without delay for the mere purpose of informing the Legislature that, like Barkis, they are willing, has overlooked these important facts.

It may be due to the fact that we are living away back in the "world of twenty years ago" and are not able to get a fair grip on the "living issues of the day," but it does seem to our simple understanding that the Legislature, before conferring this unprecedented power and patronage upon these boards of county commissioners, would prefer to hear from the *tax payers* of these counties, who are to pay the money required, rather than from the parties who *desire to spend it;* and that if any convention is to be held, it should be a convention of the *tax payers*. Besides it seems to us that it would appear a little *inelegant* to the sensibilities of such refined, highly educated and representative men as the "*Enterprize*" says their board of commissioners and those who support them are, to be thus putting themselves forward as willing to take charge of this matter.—Might it not be that the Legislature, in the event that it saw fit to establish such an institution, might prefer to put the custody of the property and the disbursement of the money in the hands of a board of trustees to be appointed by the Governor, or in some way entirely independent of the commissioners?

We believe it is a well established and generally accepted fact that governments always succeed in running all kinds of scientific, industrial and other institutions upon a more economical basis than private capital can do. This is especially true of the governments of the lower counties. No one who has observed the admirable economy with which our public road system in this county is conducted and the careful and conscientious manner in which those employed in the service are selected, solely on account of their fitness and efficiency, could entertain any doubt upon that point. But if there be any doubting Thomas who would not be convinced by this example, we would refer him to the wise, impartial and economic action of the refined, educated and representative commissioners of St. Mary's county, taken a few days ago, in which the *Enterprise* was paid $500 for doing an amount of printing which the *Beacon*, the democratic county paper, offered to do for $325. Accepting the correctness of this proposition we can readily see how it is that while existing private institutions may not be able to take care of insane paupers for much less than $150 each per annum, the maximum allowed by law; that an institution run by the commissioners of these four counties could furnish the limited number of such patients which are properly entitled to such custody, with board, fuel, medicine, scientific treatment and other nursing, and attention for a very much lower sum. Hence we see the great importance and economy of this measure, but we humbly suggest that no convention of the present boards of commissioners will be necessary to bring it about.

"Right Peart."

"I was right peart till the rheumatiz got in," said a suffering old man who lived near the swamp. Fact is, wherever you live you can't be "right peart" if you are a victim of this troublesome disease. Captain C. W. Hotzenpiller, Springfield, O., says, "I found great relief from inflammatory rheumatism by using Brown's Iron Bitters." Thousands of other people have found similar relief.

Death of General Grant.

Gen. U. S. Grant died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, N. Y., on Thursday morning of last week, at eight minutes past eight o'clock, after an illness extending over the past year. The news was received everywhere with profound sorrow. A proclamation was issued by President Cleveland announcing the sad event; appropriate action was taken by State and municipal authorities, and in all parts of the country there were public and private manifestations of regard and expressions of sentiment in harmony with the melancholy character of the occasion.

Gen. Grant was born on the 27th of April, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Ohio, and was the son of a tanner of Scotch descent. General Grant himself was a tanner up to his 17th year, when he was appointed to West Point, from whence he graduated after four years. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and was promoted to a first lieutenant on the field after the battle of Molino del Rey for gallant conduct. In 1854 he resigned from the army and engaged in farming near St. Louis, Miss., afterwards in the real estate business, and when the late war broke out he was in the leather business at Galena, Illinois. In that war he enlisted, and the public are quite familiar with his record during its continuance, and with his record during his two terms as President and since.

The cause of his death was cancer of the tongue, caused by excessive smoking. About nine months ago he first sought medical advice for the malady, and has had the benefit of all that the best medical skill could do. His sufferings were intense and of long duration, and his great will power had much to do with the long battle he had with Death. Most men would have succumbed months ago.

Telegrams of condolence have been received by his family from nearly all the prominent persons in this country and Europe.

Gen. Grant was beyond doubt a great soldier and history will rank him high among those who have reached fame by the profession of arms. He was a man of characteristic modesty, and a brave, true, practical soldier, with a clear comprehension of what was to be done and an indomitable will in carrying out his conceptions. He realized that armies had to fight to win battles and that field is could not be won by maneuvring alone. He was the first officer who succeeded in teaching the Federal armies that a defeat did not mean a rout and that a repulse must not be followed by flight. In the supreme moment of final victory at Appomattox, as elsewhere in his military career, he showed the instincts of a brave, true-hearted soldier. General Grant's remains will be buried on next Tuesday, August 4th, with grand military and civil honors, it being expected that the funeral pageant will be one of the grandest ever beheld in this country. His remains will be buried at Riverside Park, a beautiful spot in New York city, it being the place selected by his family for his final resting place. Many persons had thought that Washington should have been selected as the burial place, owing to the General's national reputation, and an offer was made for a site by the District government, but the family selected the site offered by the municipal government of New York, the dead hero's adopted home.

General Fitzhugh Lee was unanimously nominated by the Virginia Democratic State Convention which assembled in Richmond on Wednesday, as candidate for Governor. The convention could not have made a wiser choice. Gen. Lee is well known and popular throughout the State and is possessed of that dash and decision which is necessary to marshal in full force the Democratic hosts of the Old Dominion. Under his leadership the *esprit de corps* of the Virginia Democracy will be fully reinstated and the clan of Mahone will be effectually routed.

NOTES.

A movement has been started at Bridgeport, Ct., to secure a life size equestrian statue of General Grant, to be paid for by popular subscription.

George Fissel, of Cumberland county, Pa., in attempting to jump from a train on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, Saturday night, alighted on his head and was instantly killed, his neck being broken.

J. B. Marshal, aged 20, a telegraph operator at Lundingville, near Schuylkill Haven, Pa., got his foot fast in a frog in front of his office Saturday, and was crushed to death by a passing coal train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

John Golden was shot by George Link, a barkeeper, in Chicago, Sunday night. It is claimed the shooting was accidental, Link playfully pointing a pistol at Golden while the latter was looking at a pile of silver dollars on the bar.

Mr. John H. Parnell, brother of C. S. Parnell, is said to have 150,000 peach trees on his farm near West Point, Ga. For a time the outlay embarrassed him, but he is now making money rapidly. His profits this year over all expenses will be $20,000.

The biggest mellow show ever made by any one man in Georgia, perhaps, was seen in Albany Saturday. Col. Reuben Jones sent in fifty melons of his celebrated Jones variety. The largest melon in the lot weighed 63 pounds and the smallest 44 pounds. So far this season 2,000 carloads of Georgia melons have been sent West.

John Schalb, a New York baker, became insane Saturday and went through the streets bemoaning the death of Gen. Grant. He was arrested, and in court he was told by an officer that Grant was not dead. At this he clapped his hands and jumped and laughed with joy. He was committed to the care of the commissioners of charities.

The body of a woman was found in the bay at Boston, Mass., Monday night. The legs, arms and head had been severed from the body and all securely sewed up in a sack. The autopsy showed clearly that the woman was strangled and then chopped with an axe or some other rough instrument. The theory that the body has at any time been in the hands of medical students is disproved by the autopsy.

Ex-Speaker Robert C. Winthrop, who is now at Saratoga and appears to be in vigorous health, takes a very lively interest in current events. In a recent conversation he paid a high tribute to the oldest living ex-Speaker, R. M. T. Hunter, who though the same age as himself—both having been born in 1809—was elected Speaker eight years earlier, and was the youngest man ever elected to that office, being only 30 years old at the time of his election.

Sunday afternoon near Friendship, Washington county, a boy by the name of Kelly was killed while taking a yoke of oxen to pasture. The cattle became frightened and started off on a run. The lad had the line looped around his wrist, and not being able to keep up with them, was dragged some three hundred yards. His arm was nearly severed from his body and he was fearfully mangled. His skull was also crushed by the stones over which he was dragged.

James T. Truggles was killed in Knox county, Ky., by having 22 shots fired into him at once. He had a feud during the war with the Trosper family and killed the head of the family. Bad feeling has existed ever since, and a quarrel about a school trustee election resulted in Truggles being killed. He was fired upon from ambush, it is said, by Frank and John Trosper, Allie B. Ford, Jake Phillips, John Daff and John Woods, brothers-in-law to the Trosper boys. The men have all been arrested.

A box was shipped from Black River Falls, Wis., to Chicago, Ill., on last Saturday night. The messenger became suspicious of the contents, and on the arrival of the train at Elroy, Wis., Sunday, the box was opened, and inside was found a man armed with a 38-calibre revolver, a billy, a razor, a bottle of chloroform and a bunch of cord. He refused to give his name. The box was shipped to Sidney L. Barlard, Chicago. Two more persons supposed to be confederates were arrested. It is supposed that they had planned to rob the mail and express car.

Attorney-General Garland has written a letter to a friend in Little Rock, Ark., regarding the matter of removals of officeholders, in the course of which he says: "No person can express surprise at the President's course. He has not deceived the country and I am satisfied he does not intend to, and it is with the country to stand by him or not. I can say, as one having some knowledge of the subject, that he is going just about as fast as possible with a due regard to the public service, and if people will possess their souls in patience all will be well."

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.....Gilt Top
Third District.....Cross Roads
Fourth District.....Allens' Fresh
Fifth District.....Harris' Lot
Sixth District.....Middletown
Seventh District.....Pomonkey
Eighth District.....Bryantown
Ninth District.....Patuxent City

For the purpose of submitting to the said qualified voters of said county the question as to whether or not any person or persons, body corporate, 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 said county, or in any election district thereof, after the 1st day of May, 1886, 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 public places in each election district of said county, and by hand-bills posted at prominent points in each election district of said county, at least five days before said election, in which notice, to be published in said newspapers, a copy of this act shall be inserted and the expenses of said election, including the advertisements herein provided for, shall be paid by the commissioners of said county and paid by the treasurer thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the ballots for and against sale shall have written or printed thereon, "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 be returned to the clerk of the circuit court of Charles county, and said clerk shall immediately make proclamation of the results 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 to give away at the place of his, their or its place of business, within the limits of said county, any spirituous, fermented or intoxicating liquors of any origin whatever, or alcoholic bitters, after the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six; but if it shall be found by the returns of the said judges of election and the proclamation of said clerk of said court, that the majority of the votes cast in any election district in said county, or in any election district in said county, have voted for the sale of intoxicating liquors, then it shall not be lawful for any person, persons, house, corporation or company to sell, directly or indirectly, or give away at his, her or its place of business, in said election district, any spirituous, fermented or intoxicating liquors, or 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, fermented or intoxicating liquors, or alcoholic bitters, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, within the limits of said county, or any election district of said county where a majority of 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, the twelve hundred and eighty-six, he, she, they or it shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay on the first conviction a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and for such a 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 five 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 ninety days, 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, and 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 signed thereto; and all such prescriptions shall be filed and kept by such pharmacist and druggist, and no prescription shall serve for more than one purchase; but 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; any 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 case the majority in said county, or in 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 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 residue to 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 in exercise of his jurisdiction, and may try and determine all cases where of 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 offence, 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 session, if it be in session, or at its next session, if it be not in session, and to return said commitment or recognizance, with the names and residences 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 deposite in the City of Baltimore, to the Mayor and City Council."

DAVID SMOOT, Sheriff
of Charles County.

oct. 10, 1884.

Listen to Your Wife.

The Manchester GUARDIAN, June 8th, 1883, says:

At one of the
Windows
Lying on the wood and wave? With clumps of rich sea 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 die in a reclining position.
This refers to my case.
I was Attacked twelve years ago with "Locomotor Ataxy."
A painful disease of nerve fibre rarely cured; and was for several years barely able to get about.
Confined for the last Five years not able to attend to my business, although
Many things have been done for me.
Electrical Appliances, Rubbing Nerve stretching.
Two years ago I was voted into Manchester Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882.
I am now "Advocate;" "For anything in the shape of patent Medicines?"
And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her—
Consented!!
I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change coming over me. This was Saturday, November 5th. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, "I was sure I should
Walk!
So started across the floor and back.
I hardly know how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite far without any
Stick
Or Support.
I am now at my own home, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester
"Royal Exchange"
For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratulated on my return to the Exchange on Thursday last. Very gratefully yours, JOHN BLACKBURN.
MANCHESTER, Eng., Dec., 21, 1882.
Two years later am perfectly well.

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

We have spent over $100,000.00 in defending our right to the Durham Bull as our trade-mark. It probably has cost the men who manufacture BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM Tobacco, of which he is the representative, what the BEST Smoking Tobacco ever made.

The sales of Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco far exceed those of any other brand of the world, simply because it has been, is, and will be, the best that can be made. All dealers have it. Look for trade-mark of the Bull on every package.

GRAND Tournament and Ball.

THERE WILL BE A TOURNAMENT AND Ball for the benefit of St. Peter's Church near

WALDORF
—ON—
Wednesday, August 12th.

The Public are cordially invited to attend.

CHIEF MARSHAL:—WM. H. GWYNN.

ASSIT MARSHALS:—CHAS S EARLEY, F. D GARDINER

HERALDS:—LEM L. MERCER, T C BERRY.

JUDGES:—MAJ G D MERCER, MAJ. H. A TURNER T. R. FARRALL, WARREN O. WILLETT, B W. SPALDING.

Committee on Invitation of Knights:—IGNATIUS GWYNN W. ALTON JURRAY, SAMUEL L. MUDD.

ORATOR OF THE DAY:—L. ALLISON WILMER

ORATOR OF THE EVENING:—RICH. E BRANDT

MANAGERS:—THAD MUDD, E L. HUNTT, W. A. GIBBONS J T LANGLEY, H L. MUDD.

Dinner and Refreshments will be Served on the Grounds.

☞ **A Full Band of Music will be in Attendance.**

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.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

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

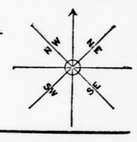
TUESDAY, August 11th, 1885,

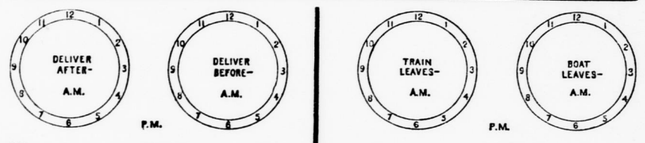
to attend to general business.

By order F. D. MUDD, Clerk.

For .....

General Direction.





18....., Month,..... Day. 18....., 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.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.
HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup — A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court for Charles County in Equity.

No. 659 Equity Docket.

Hiram C. Hoover, Plaintiff, vs. Daniel Kieffer and Ann Elizabeth Keiffer his wife, Samuel Linton and Maria Linton his wife, Albert C. Hoover and Elizabeth Hoover his wife, Tilghman A. Hoover and Maria Hoover his wife, John Walters and Adeline 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 and 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.

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 Foot,	7 30	"
Fort Washington	8.00	"
Marshall Hall	8.30	"
Gunson's Landing	9 15	"
Glymont	10.00	"
Grinders' 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.

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 KINDS OF.....

L U M B E R.

GOOD BOARDS AT
$1.35 Per Hundred!

Lumber delivered free on both Cars and River Boats.

SPRING GOODS!

Spring Goods!!

I HAVE replenished my