Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning.....August 7, 1885.

Mr. Stilson Hutchins, of Laconia, N. H., and of the Washington *Post*, as a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, deals a blow at impracticable prohibition by introducing a bill entitled "An act to encourage temperance, discourage hypocrisy, prevent perjury and law-breaking."

The Washington *Post* publishes a statement showing Mr. Jno. Roach has received for repair and construction of naval vessels since 1862. It says he received $5,957,000 out of $30,645,000 spent for new machinery in the bureau of steam engineering. About thirty contractors received money from this department. Since 1873, in the bureau of construction and repair, Mr. Roach received nearly $4,000,000 out of $75,000,000. The total amount paid Mr. Roach by the Navy Department since 1862 to date is $10,333,626.

There are now nearly seven hundred cases on the docket of the Supreme Court that are of importance to be heard and disposed of—enough to occupy the attention of the court for several years, even were there no new business all the time accumulating. The next Congress will find among all its other pressing duties none more imperative than the reorganization of this tribunal, that it may better answer the purpose of its creation. It was designed for the final adjudication of causes, and in a majority of instances the interests involved are of a nature requiring prompt action. As it is, justice, which never should be long delayed, is incapable of expeditious administration, and the ensuing detriment is enormous, beyond calculation.

From an interview with Gen McLaws, published elsewhere, it will appear that the late Gen. Grant, when President, was in the beginning by no means in sympathy with the extreme purpose of the reconstruction laws in the matter of universal negro suffrage in the beginning. He supposed that the great evils which all foresaw must result from that revolutionary step ought to be restrained by the imposition of an educational or property qualification, such as existed in some of the Northern States. The fact that he subsequently allowed himself to give his apparently full approval to the bad, but futile scheme of negro domination, was due to the influence of the politicians; but it is well remembered that near the close of his Presidential term, after the South became "solid," he reiterated the same opinion regarding the problem of negro suffrage.

President Cleveland having been requested by Mrs. Grant to name the pall bearers for General Grant's funeral, has appointed the following: Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, U. S. A.; Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Admiral David S. Porter, U. S. N.; Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. N.; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia; Gen. Simon B. Buckner, of Massachusetts; George W. Childs, of Philadelphia; Senator John A. Logan, of Illinois; Geo. Jones, of New York; Oliver Hoyt, of New York. The selections of Gens. Johnston and Buckner was at the suggestion of Mrs. Grant, who asked that some prominent ex-confederates be chosen if any prominent Union Generals were selected. The body arrived in New York on last Wednesday and it will lie in state in the rotunda of the City Hall until the hour of the last solemn services.

It is much easier to pander to the ignorant prejudices of unlettered voters than to run counter to those prejudices. This was the lesson thoroughly learned by those local republican leaders who undertook to influence the colored voters to vote for prohibition at the recent election. Some of these local leaders had been so accustomed to successfully work upon the credulity of the colored voters at political elections and get them to solidly "vote de ticket," that they imagined they were very magnetic men and were held in high respect for their oracular wisdom by the colored population. They were cruelly undeceived on Tuesday, when despite all their loud exertions nearly every colored voter that came to the polls walked over to the holder of anti-prohibition tickets, who in this district was a prominent Democrat, and so readily voted the ticket he gave them. The republican leaders looked very much chagrined, as though they did not feel near so magnetic as they thought they felt before.

A special to the New York *Times* from Cincinnati says that President Cleveland recently made a judicial appointment in Ohio in favor of which numerously signed petitions had been filed. The President shortly afterward received a letter in which the writer admits that he signed the petition for the appointment merely to get rid of the applicant, and others did the same, knowing the man to be utterly unfit for the place, and never supposing for a moment that he stood any show of getting it. To this letter President Cleveland is said to have written as follows under date of Executive Mansion, Washington 1: "I have read your letter of the 24th ult. with amazement and indignation. There is but one mitigation to the perfidy which your letter discloses, and that is found in in the fact that you confess your share in it. I don't know whether you are a democrat or not; but if you are, the crime which you confess is the more unpardonable. The idea that this administration—pledged to give the people better government and better officers, and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with the bad elements of both parties—should be betrayed by those who ought to be worthy of implicit trust is atrocious; and such treason to the people and to the party ought to be punished by imprisonment. Your confession comes too late to be of immediate use to the public service, and I can only say that while this is not the first time I have been deceived and misled by lying and treacherous misrepresentations, you are the first one that has so frankly owned his grievous fault. If any comfort is to be extracted from this assurance, you are welcome to it."

Local Option Defeated.

Elsewhere we publish the returns of the special election held in this county on last Tuesday to decide the question as to whether the sale of intoxicating or fermented liquors should be prohibited in this county after the month of April next. As will be seen, the majorities in all the districts are decisive against prohibition.

The vote on the question, while by no means a full one, is rather larger than had been expected; and the strength shown by the friends of the measure in many of the districts is much smaller than had been supposed. The opinion prevailed that the friends of the prohibition cause, when they urged a special election, with its attendant expenses, for the decision of this question, had reasonable assurance that the measure would prevail by such a respectable vote as to put an end to a further agitation of the question. As it is the support of the measure has been a light one.

Many of the more advanced advocates of temperance in the country entertain the opinion that the most effective means of restraining intemperance is to make the license higher and require those who obtain such license to be put under bonds not to abuse the privilege and to be responsible therefor. This course, while not materially interfering with the revenues derived from this source, would diminish the number of places at which liquors are sold, improve the quality of the liquors retailed and greatly restrain intemperance. There are others, who, recognizing all the evils of intemperance, believe that prohibitory laws are in the nature of sumptuary legislation, and on that account should be oppos d. There are many other friends of the cause, who, while they believe prohibition to be legitimate and effective, think that it should be adopted by the State Legislature like other laws of general application, and for the whole State rather than any small locali ies. There are others yet, who, while concurring in the theory of a local and partial adop ion of the law by the "local op ion" method, still think that a citizen ought not, and cannot properly be required to go to a special election and record his vote upon this question; and, that in order to adopt such a measure at a special election the *affirmative* votes of a *majority* of the qualified voters ought to be required. There are others still who believe that the limits of a county are a small enough locality in which to enfo ce the local option idea and that prohibition ought not to go into operation in a single isolated election district.

All of these theories no doubt have their honest advocates and believers, as most of them unquestionably have their force, and this no doubt accounts for the fact that many men who entertain opinions favorable to the cause of temperance have recorded their vote against the recently submitted law. At the same time it cannot be fairly doubted that most of those who originated and advocated the measure recently defeated were actuated by honorable and benevolent motives and had an honest expectation of being able to carry it into operation. Their motives, therefore, are not to be severely censured for the expense which they have entailed upon the county in what proved to be a futile proceeding.

There is something utterly hopeless about the attitude of the rabid Prohibitionist. The climax has at last been reached in a recent deliverance of Rev. Dr. Leonard, the Prohibition candidate for Governor of Ohio, who takes this monstrous position: "Rather than vote to license the traffic in intoxicating drinks I would vote for a fountain at every street corner, from which should flow a continuous stream of whisky free to everybody, and furnish tin cups from which all who desired should drink their fill." It is a relief to turn from the clerical advocacy of such doctrine to the rational ground taken by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, a leading Western clergyman and advocate of temperance. He sees and states the simple fact, so generally lost sight of, that high license is a form of prohibition, and the only practicable form in large centers of population, where traffic in liquor cannot be suppressed. A law compelling a saloon-keeper to pay a license tax of $1,000 prohibits every man who cannot raise $1,000 from keeping a saloon, and the experience of Illinois, Missouri and other states that have tried high license shows conclusively that the prohibition is so effective as to largely reduce the number of saloons, and especially those of the worst sort. Dr. Hatfield believes that a stringent license law is the only feasible method of restricting the traffic, and urges friends of temperance to support the system. The advocacy of high license from such a source is an excellent sign.

Riverside Park, New York, has been selected as the final resting place of General Grant and will give much more satisfaction than the first choice of Central Park. The spot decided upon by Mrs. Grant is without doubt a charming one and altogether suitable for the purpose. Being as yet unfinished and unimproved, it will no doubt be beautiful and arranged so as to exceed the tombs of any of the presidents. The park is a narrow and irregular strip of land lying between Riverside avenue and the Hudson river, from Seventy-second street to One-Hundred-and-Thirtieth street. Between the western limit and the river, however, passes the road-bed of the Hudson River railway. The general width of the park is about 500 feet, while its entire length is some three miles, the area being 178 acres, only a portion of which has been laid out in walks and drives, while the rest still retains the wild picturesqueness of nature.

Secretary Manning has appointed Geo. W. Albright, of Albany, N. Y., a "skilled laborer" in the sixth auditor's office at an annual salary of $1,000, and assigned him to duty as an assistant to the chief of the appointment division. It is understood that he will soon be appointed assistant chief of the division to succeed Mr. Geo. U. Rose, who will be reduced to a fourth-class clerkship. There is a question as to the authority for such an appointment under the civil-service law. It has also been said that Albright will eventually succeed Mr. Higgins as chief of the appointment division, but this has been emphatically denied by the authorities.

Gen. Grant and the South.

In a recent interview of a New York *Times* correspondent with Gen. Lafayette McLaws, an ex-confederate officer, the following occurs:

"This is not the only instance within my knowledge," said Gen. McLaws, "of the interest taken by Gen Grant in the South. A story told me by the Hon. William Dougherty, whose memory all Georgians revere, proves beyond question that there would have been no sectional bitterness if Grant had been listened to.—When the policy of reconstruction had been resolved upon by Congress Gen. Pope was appointed to take control of the Third Military District, of which Georgia was a part. On assuming control of the district Gen Pope issued an order announcing that fact, the tenor of which gave great satisfaction to the people. Judge Dougherty was so well pleased with it that he felt called upon to make a visit to Gen. Pope and to express in person his sense of gratification. This done he arose to leave, when Gen. Pope said:

"'Judge, I have known you by reputation a long time; it was my purpose to have invited you to advise me on matters of state, but now that you are here we might as well get to the point. My appointment to the command of this district was made by Gen. Grant for a special purpose. I am from Illinois, a State well settled with the children of Southern people. This fact, in Gen. Grant's opinion, would make me feel more kinship here than would some other officer without these associations.—Gen. Grant further instructed me to call into council in Georgia the best citizens, naming Gov. Jenkins, Chief Justice Warner, and yourself. The Constitutional Convention required under the Reconstruction act, if held under these auspices, will perform its work quickly and intelligently. *He understands the difficulty you will encounter in dealing with the negro question, but to palliate it he suggests that you adopt either a property or an educational qualification such as is to be found in some Northern States.* Gen. Grant knows that the requirements of the Reconstruction act are extreme, and does not expect that a convention of men like yourself would or could come up to them; but what he asks of you is this: send your best men to the convention; your refined, reputable citizens; let them adopt a Constitution as far advanced as the prejudices of the people will admit; let them give evidence of an honest purpose to reach an agreement with the North; and Gen Grant promises, in return, to use the whole weight of his influence to have Georgia readmitted into the Union under the Constitution.'"

Gen. Grant's Funeral.

The funeral of Gen Grant commenced on Tuesday at the cottage at Mt. McGregor and will terminate in New York city tomorrow, when the remains will be laid to rest in a vault in Riverside Park, which was selected by his family as his last resting place. Private funeral services were held at the cottage at Mt. McGregor on Tuesday in the presence of the family and near relations of the deceased, after which the remains were conveyed by a heavily draped train, first to Albany, where they lay in state at the Capitol for some hours, and thence to New York city where they arrived on Wednesday afternoon. They will lie in state at the City Hall until Saturday morning, when they will be conveyed at the head of an immense funeral procession to the last resting place. Gen. Jos. E. Johnston and Gen. Buckner, of Confederate fame, are among the honorary pall bearers, having been appointed by the President at the suggestion of Mrs. Grant. Gen Hancock will be chief marshal of the procession and he named Gen Fitzhugh Lee as one of his aids. General Lee has accepted.

It is the opinion of able financiers, says [illegible] fall to the level of the cheap standard silver dollar if Congress does not within a reasonable period suspend the coinage of this "token" money. The addition of $28,000,000 in silver dollars yearly to the circulation of the country tends to expel gold, and of course cannot be kept up indefinitely. It inflates the currency, and has already to some extent unsettled the confidence of business men in the solidity of our finance. Should there arise a strong demand for gold abroad and our pre ent supply be measureably exhausted, a note of alarm might be sounded that would in a day take gold out of circulation and cause it to be held at a premium. The panic that would then ensue might convince even a Nevada silver man of the folly of calling eighty-odd cents' worth of silver a dollar, and attempting to force it on the country.

Dr. George F. Shrady has prepared an article which appeared in the *Medical Record* Saturday. It is entitled "The Surgical and Pathological Aspects of Gen. Grant's Case." In the course of the article Dr. Shrady says: "The cause of the disease in this case is largely conjectural. Epithelioma, as a rule, starts from local irritation, and, unlike other forms of cancer, is not dependent upon hereditary predisposition to the disease. There must, however, aside from this, be a latent tendency toward cancerous troubles, which is more pronounced in some individuals than in others, otherwise we should be unable to explain why simple and continued irritation would induce the disease in one case and not in another. It is, however, quite probable that the irritation of smoking was the active cause of the cancer in Gen. Grant's case, or, at least, it is fair to presume that he would not have had the disease if this habit had not been carried to excess. This assumption is made in the face of the fact that of the thousands who smoke but a very small proportion suffer from the disease.

At the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday the program for the President's movements during his summer vacation was considered. It was arranged that the President and all the members of his Cabinet would leave Washington on Friday afternoon for New York to participate in the ceremonies attending the funeral of General Grant, and that immediately after their conclusion the President, accompanied by Colonel Lamont, would go to Albany and remain there until Monday, on which day he would start for the Adirondack Mountains. Dr. Ward, of Albany, will go with him to the mountains, and probably Col. Lamont also. The President does not expect to return to Washington before the 10th of September, and will attend to only such business during his absence as may be brought to his attention by the members of his Cabinet, one or more of whom will remain at the Capital throughout the summer. No mail will be sent to him except such as requires immediate action on his part. All the members of the Cabinet, except Secretary Manning, will return to Washington after the funeral. Secretary Manning will proceed direct from New York to Watch Hill, Stonington, Conn., where he will spend several weeks.

NOTES.

Mr. Cox, the new United States minister, has arrived at Constantinople. He will be presented to the Sultan this week.

Burglars broke into two of the safes at the City Passenger Railway Company's office, in Baltimore on Thursday night of last week and secured $1,077 90 in money.

Mr. George W. Baker has arrived in Boston from St. Louis on his bicycle, having covered the distance of 1,354 miles in nineteen days of actual riding.

J. B. Fanning, of Newton county, Miss., was wounded in the face in 1863. Last week the bullet made its way into his mouth, having been twenty-two years working an inch down ward.

By a violent storm on Thursday of last week, an electric tower at Fargo, Dak., 160 feet high, all iron, was blown down and twisted out of any semblance to its original appearance. A great many roofs and trees in the city were carried away and much damage was done.

William Neff, employed at the Telephone mine, Georgetown, Col., complaining of being ill, went to his cabin, laid down on the floor, placed a stick of giant powder with a cap and fuse attached, under his head and while in this position lighted the fuse. His head was blown entirely from his body.

Brig.-Gen. Samuel Roberts died suddenly in Brooklyn Thursday. He went to the front as colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, and earned his rank of brigadier-general by gallant service. He was in command at Richmond after its fall. He was at one time postmaster of Brooklyn.

Several months ago a body of masked men visited the house of Prof. P. J. Slocum, a school teacher, near Horse Cave, Ky. Slocum fired into the crowd and killed three of them. Slocum on Friday last filed a suit for $25,000 against nineteen of the best citizens of Hart county. He also charges them with conspiracy to drive him out of the county.

Miss Martha Brown, a beautiful young lady, was instantly killed at a ball at Rogersville, Tenn., Wednesday night. While the ball was in progress a revolver fell from the pocket of a young man, and was discharged. The ball struck Miss Brown in the breast and passed through her heart. The young man who dropped the pistol was almost crazed with grief and fled.

At the laying of the corner stone of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Bordentown, N. J., Sunday afternoon, four thousand persons were present. A long platform put up for the occasion broke under the weight of the people, and about fifty men, women and children fell a distance of fifteen feet. Several persons were injured, but none seriously.

The New York *Sun* says: Mrs. Grant's share of the proceeds of the General's book, "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, will be between $300,000 and $500,000. The guaranteed sales of 205,000 sets of books already made by agents assure her $300,000. The first volume is in type, and contains 584 pages, 38 chapters, and 15 maps. The second volume will contain about 600 pages, 40 chapters, and from 33 to 50 maps.

While testimony was being taken last Friday in San Francisco in the office of Master in Chancery Houghton, in the case of Sharon vs. Hill, Judge David S. Terry, counsel for the defense, attacked with his cane H. J. Kowalsky, an attorney engaged on Sharon's side. Kowalsky drew a revolver, and Judge Terry immediately drew his. Kowalsky fled into the hall. No shots were exchanged. Judge Terry is the man who killed Senator Broderick.

A meeting of citizens, at which Governor Pattison presided, was held in Philadelphia on last Saturday to consider the raising of funds for building a chapel for the University of Virginia. Mr. George Max Powell addressed the meeting, and said that of the $17,000 required for the chapel $10,000 had been raised in the South, and it was thought desirable to obtain the $7,000 additional in the North, as an exhibition of fraternal feeling. A committee was appointed to take the matter into charge.

When Mrs. George M. Pullman left Chicago for Long Branch her special train was drawn up almost at the very foot of her lawn. With her were her children and about eight attendants. Her boudoir car was beautifully decorated with orchid daisies, geraniums, heliotrope, pansies and other favorite blooms taken from her own flower beds, and the bits of Pa[illegible] from her own greenhouses. The car was homelike and yet elegant in aspect. One car was devoted to her horses and another to the carriages of herself and children.

An Italian laborer named Antonio Nardello was arrested in Washington on last Saturday night for the murder of another Italian laborer named Carmine Rubenno, who was found in a vacant house on the outskirts of the city, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The murdered man had saved about $200, and is supposed to have been killed for his money. Nardello has made a confession of his guilt and named two of the dead man's intimate friends as accomplices in the deed. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict charging Nardello with the murder. The two men whom he named proved an alibi and were dismissed.

Two Michigan card sharpers, pretending to be guileless and strangers to each other, won money from a countryman, who had them arrested. One of the gamblers was put on trial for larceny and convicted, whereon his counsel appealed, objecting to the classification of the crime. In their decision the judges of the Supreme Court say: "We do not think it is profitable to draw over nice metaphysical distinctions to save thieves from punishment. If rogues conspire to get away a man's money by such tricks as those which were played here, it is not going beyond the settled rules of law to hold that the fraud amounts to stealing."

One of the greatest curiosities of the present day, found among the pines of Central Wisconsin, was discovered near Knowlton a few days ago. It was in the form of a petrified squirrel and about the size of a common squirrel, and was taken from the heart of a tree by some woodmen. It was of a brownish color, as hard as a rock, and was "as natural as life," even to the kink in its long, bushy tail. The curio ity was carefully packed and sent by William Mulhellen, the owner to President Cleveland, from whom a personal letter of thanks has been received by the sender, saying that it would be carefully preserved and placed in the public museum at Washington.

Captain A. E. Moore, of Winsted, Conn., has constructed the largest balloon in existence. It will take 30,000 cubic feet of gas to inflate it. It is 80 feet high and 120 feet in circumference, and its carrying power is 15,000 pounds. He made an ascension at Winsted on last Wednesday, and intends to make a series experiments, such as photographing by instantaneous process, and releasing carrier pigeons when above the clouds. He expects to make a trip of several hundred miles if possible. Several scientific people are assisting him, but people think he is likely to land in the ocean, as the wind has blown toward the ocean for several weeks.

Maud S. renewed her claims to the title of the queen of the turf at the Granville Park in Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday of last week. In the presence of over 10,000 people the little mare trotted a mile over a very slow course in 2.08¾. This beats her previous record by half a second, and is one second and a-half faster than the best mile ever trotted by any other horse. The trial was for a cup, and the time goes on record. Bair drove the mare. She made the first quarter in 32½, a 2.10 gait; the next quarter in 32 seconds, a 2.08 gait, reaching the half in 1.04¾. The third quarter was made in 31 seconds, the fastest quarter of the mile and a 2.04 gait. She finished the last quarter in 33¾, under the whip, making the mile time 2.08¾. Clingstone failed to lower his record of 2.14, and Harry Wilkes took the free-for-all purse in straights; best time, 2.19¾.

George Wilson, Charles Davis and Mathilde Jones, all colored, were executed at Plaquemine, La., on Friday last for the murder and robbery of Mrs. Henrietta Cole, in that town, on the night of January 27 last. The conspirators entered Mrs. Cole's dwelling, strangled her to death and robbed the house of money, diamonds and other valuables. Mrs. Cole was the widow of the late Judge James L. Cole, and was highly esteemed. The black caps were drawn over their faces, when the woman fainted and fell against Davis, and then off the gallows. Davis then lost his balance and caught hold of the ropes which held the trap, and was in that position when the trap fell, Wilson standing coolly at the time. After the trap fell the ropes of the woman and Davis twisted together. The woman got her hands loose in her struggling and grasped at everything in reach. Life was declared extinct 14 minutes after the trap fell.

July has been a fatal month for Presidents and ex-Presidents. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died July 4, 1826; Monroe, July 4, 1831; Taylor, July 9, 1850, while in office, and Grant, July 23, 1885, while Garfield received his death wound upon the 2d of the same month, 1881.

Gen. Bradley Johnson's Views on State and National Politics.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson was in Washington last week on legal business. In discussing general and State politics, Gen. Johnson said the people had put the democratic party in control of the government on the theory that public office is a public trust. They appointed that party the trustee to execute that trust, and they will hold it responsible for doing the duty they set it to perform. Gen. Johnson says the democratic party is not in possession of the machinery of the government. It has not its own agents to perform the functions of administration. In Maryland the offices of trust and confidence ought to be filled at once with men who have the respect and confidence of the democratic party. Said he: "I prefer that certain men should be selected for those places. For instance, I would like to see Mr. Johnson, of Cumberland, appointed collector of internal revenue, but if I cannot have my individual preference, I have the right to require that democrats be put in. The party has the right to have his tone, and so have the people who have entrusted us with power. "Mere personal considerations," continued Gen. Johnson, "ought to be set aside, and the trustees selected by the people ought to undertake the administration of the trust by and through its own selected servants." Referring to the approaching State election, Gen. Johnson says there may be some persons who feel that Senator Gorman's re-election to the Senate is the all-important question to be considered, and that the federal appointments can afford to wait until later on; but in his opinion, there is no necessity for such a policy, because Senator Gorman is unquestionably the choice of the party for re-election to the Senate, and he can meet with no serious opposition. That fact should be recognized and the attention of the party directed to matters in which the entire party is interested, namely, the turning out of republicans and putting in of democrats. He says the administration is criticised in some portions of the State for being so tardy in the matter of Maryland appointments. There is no good reason for delaying the appointments. No matter when the federal appointments are made, there will be some persons dissatisfied, so the sooner the matter is disposed of the better for the party. He says he is perfectly willing to make personal sacrifices in the interest of a united party.

Appointments and Changes.

On Monday Secretary Manning appointed Joseph R. Owens, of Maryland, to be chief of division in the Second Auditor's office at a salary of $2,000 per annum.

The President has appointed Mr. Morris A. Thomas, of Baltimore, an Indian Inspector, at a salary of $3,000 a year.

Mr. Day the new second auditor of the Treasury, has requested the resignations of all the chiefs of divisions of the second auditor's office. There are six in all, as follows: Thomas C. Bailey, Francis H. Gould, Chas. Lowell Thomas Rathbone, Henry A. Whedon and Chas C. White. It is understood that there are no formal charges against these officials, but that their resignation is Auditor Day's first step in the reorganization of his office, and we would add, a step in the right direction. The officers receive $3,000 a year.

Thomas Jones, of Maryland, a clerk in the Fourth Auditor's office, salary $1,000, was dismissed last week.

There was a notable gathering of Maryland[illegible] in Washington on Wednesday.—There was Senator Gorman, Representatives Compton and Gibson, Col. L. Victor Baughman, and Mr. Spencer Watkins.—The Senator and Col. Baughman made an early call upon First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson relative to fourth class postmasters in Frederick county. Their visit was entirely satisfactory, for a wave of venson ordered several changes to be immediately made there. Col. Baughman says the policy of First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson will do more to strengthen the democratic party in Maryland than anything that has been done under the present administration. The people of the counties come in direct contact with county postmasters, and as a rule those in position to day in Maryland are offensive partisans and leaders of their party in their respective districts. Col. Baughman also said that prior to the appointment of General Stevenson but little attention was paid to the appeals of leading democrats for the recognition it is claimed they had a right to expect from a democratic administration. He says that there will probably be far her postal changes in Frederick at an early day.

Listen to Your Wife.

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

At one of the "Windows"

Lying on the woodland waye! With clumps of rhododendrons and great masses of May blossom!! "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 "Locomoter 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 voted into the

Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882.

I am no "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 come over me. This was Saturday, November 8th. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, "I was sure I could

"Walk!

So started across the floor and back.

I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite safe without any

"Stick!"

Or Support.

I am now at my own house, 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 going into the room on Thursday last. Very gratefully yours, JOHN BLACKBURN.

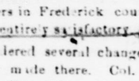
MANCHESTER (Eng.) Dec. 24, 1883.

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.

THE STEAMER

MARY WASHINGTON



WILL GIVE A

Grand Excursion

—TO—

QUANTICO PAVILION,

—ON—

TUESDAY, August 18, 1885,

By the People of the Following Places:

(Rain or Shine)

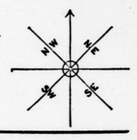
Eastern Branch, leaves Shepard's Wharf	7 A.M.
Fort Foote	7 30 "
Fort Washington	8 00 "
Marshall Hall	8 30 "
Gunson's Landing	9 15 "
Glymont	10 00 "
Grinders' Wharf	11 00 "
Posey's Wharf	11 30 "

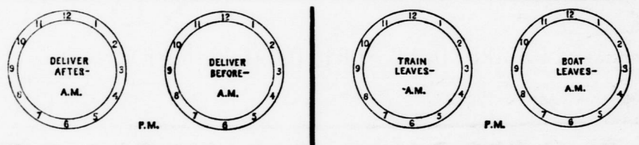
☞Dancing down and back on a fine waxed deck. Flying horses and other amusements of all kinds. Bathing suits on the ground. Refreshments on the boat at city prices. No city people allowed on the boat.

Fare, Round Trip.....25 cents.

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 PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery, and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro.
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.

J. T. HAYES."

Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from *Atlanta*, Ga., says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and whole physical economy.

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED.

All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

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

GRAND

Tournament AND Ball.

THERE WILL BE A TOURNAMENT AND Ball for the benefit of St. Peter's Church, on the grounds adjoining the 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 MURRAY, SAMUEL L. MUDD.

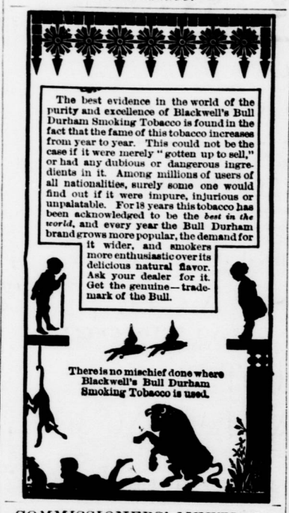
ORATOR OF THE DAY:—L. ALLISON WILMER.

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.



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.

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,

OFF 6TH ST. & 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 Stock with a full line of all such goods usually found in a first class country store.

Headquarters for Flour of all Grades ☞at the Lowest Rates☜

Will buy Tobacco and all kinds of Country Produce.

Agent for RUSSELL COE'S FETILIZERS, extensively used and recognized as the best.

Also Powell's Prepared Chemicals and Fertilizers.

I invite inspection from my patrons and friends and the public generally.

My Motto is Live and Let Live.

Respectfully,

S. F. Smith.

GLYMONT.

DR. J. HARRIS STONESTREET,

—AT—

La Plata.

OFFICE, SEWARD'S HOTEL.

HAVING located at the above named village, I offer my profession I services as a medical doctor to the public. (may 29-1y.

W. M. MUSCHETTE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Can be found at the office of R. H. Edelen, Esq. [jy. 3-1y.

THE

Hannah More Academy

The Diocesan School for Girls.

Offers special inducements to those desiring for their daughters careful training, thorough instruction and the influences of a quiet Christian home in a healthy neighborhood. The next term will begin SEPT. 16th.

REV. ARTHUR J. RICH, A.M., M.D.,

REISTERSTOWN, MD.

Episcopal Female Institute,

WINCHESTER, VA.

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

Assisted by a full corps of well qualified and experienced Teachers. Location healthful.—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.)

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

WHY WE LEAD!

FIRST:

Because we carry by far the largest Stock in the District.

SECOND:

All our Goods being specially made for us, we can give our patrons better Goods and thereby save them the jobber's profit.

THIRD.

We misrepresent nothing and never fail to make good any just complaint.

FOURTH.

Our Prices are at any and all times uniform to all and below the lowest.

FIFTH.

We handle no shoddy Goods.

Wm. Hahn & Co's.

The Leading Reliable Shoe Store.

816, 7th St., BETWEEN H & I.

1922 Pen. Ave. BETWEEN 19 & 20 STS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A FEW OF OUR FAMOUS SPECIALTIES

Gents $2.00 Genuine Calf, High and Low Shoes.
" $1.50 Solid Button, Lace and Congress.
" $1.50 and $3.00 Fashionable Shoes.
" $1.00 Plow Shoes and Brogans.
Ladies $2.50 (our own make) Fine Kid Button.
" $1.25 and $1.50 WorkerAble Kid, Button and Foxed.
" 75c. and $1.00 New York Plus, Button and Foxed.
" 25c. Serge House Slippers.
Childs 65c. Heel and Spring Heel Button.

Special Discounts to Dealers.

Administrator's Notice.

Orphans' Court of Charles County Sct:

JULY 17th, 1885.

ORDERED by the Court that John W. Golden administrator of Vester A. Golden, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of