Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning.....December 11, 1885.

For Speaker of the next House of Delegates:

Hon. Andrew G. Chapman,

—OF—

CHARLES COUNTY.

The President's Message.

The message sent to Congress Tuesday by President Cleveland is somewhat of a novelty, in that it is the first document of the kind emanating from a Democratic executive since the year 1860. It is quite a full and comprehensive paper, covering every important topic of public interest which now engages the attention of our government. It is strong and forcible in its arguments and presentation of points, and in this respect, as well as in literary execution, will rank well with any previous documents of its character.

The affairs of the government are presented from a Democratic standpoint, and all the views advanced by the President are in conformity with the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic convention that nominated Mr. Cleveland.

After referring with feeling to the untimely decease of the late Vice-President Hendricks, the President alludes with satisfaction to the peaceful character of our present international relations. Our relations with Great Britain and Mexico are referred to as especially amicable and pleasant.

On the question of the tariff, the message conforms with the Democratic platform. While pointing to the $70,000,000 excess of revenue in the last fiscal year as imperatively demanding a marked reduction in customs duties, the President counsels that in making these reductions, due regard should be had to industries built up by protection and to the interests of American labor, in so far as they are concerned in the tariff. The President sensibly remarks that the question of free trade is not involved and that there is not now any necessity for a discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system. It is observable that the message very distinctly repudiates Mr. Randall's tariff idea embodied in the Pennsylvania platform to make the chief reductions in the internal revenue on whiskey and tobacco. It counsels that the chief reductions should be made upon the imported necessaries of life, thereby cheapening the cost of living and lessening the burdens of the poor.

The silver problem is discussed at some length, and with great clearness. The right of Congress to purchase silver to coin into dollars is questioned; but granting the right, the necessity of making further purchases to add to the 215,749,431 silver dollars in existence to-day is assumed to be negatived by the fact that up to the present time but 50,000,000 of silver dollars have been gotten into circulation, leaving over 165,000,000 of them in the custody of the government. "Every month," says the President, putting the operation of the Bland act in a strong light, "two millions of gold in the public treasury are paid out for two millions or more of silver dollars, to be added to the idle mass already accumulated." From many points of view the continued coinage of the standard dollar is shown to be not only useless, but inexpedient and dangerous. The President's very able discussion of the matter is closed with a a recommendation that "the compulsory coinage of silver dollars," directed by the act of February, 1878, be suspended.

Some criticisms are made upon the coast and geodetic survey and it is recommended that its work be limited by statute to definite objects and that it be placed under the supervision of the Navy Department. The large number of trials by courts martial which have taken place in the army, seem to the President to indicate a loose system of discipline and morals and not a very high standard of honor in the military service. Of the route of inter-oceanic communication thus far discussed the President prefers the Tehuantepec, but whatever route may be opened he thinks it should be subjected to the common use of mankind.

The President strongly endorses Secretary Whitney's recommendations in respect to the thorough reorganization of the navy and urges Congress to take effective steps to that end. He says that "war vessels, though new, are useless unless they combine all that the ingenuity of man has up to this day brought forth relating to their construction." The pension rolls are declared to be in need of cleansing, being encumbered with hundreds of thousands of names placed on them by fraud. The civil-service law receives the commendation at the hands of the President that his known devotion to its principles had led the public to expect. "Experience in its administration will," he says, "probably suggest amendment of the methods of its execution, but I venture to hope that we shall never again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service."

The message concludes with a recommendation that the Presidential succession be more judiciously and effectively regulated.

Although the Maryland Legislature will not meet until January, already speculation is rife and canvassing active for posts of honor in the coming body. Probabilities point to Gen. Joseph B. Seth, of Talbot, as the Speaker of the House of Delegates, although General Andrew G. Chapman of Charles county, if he concludes to make a contest, will have many friends.—In the Senate, the contest will probably be between Senator Warfield of Howard county and Senator Hayes of Baltimore city, though Senator Peter of Montgomery and Senator Bowlus of Frederick may each have a support that may prove dangerous in certain contingencies. In respect to minor offices, the situation in the House at present is remarkable. Mr. Moore, the chief clerk, died a few months ago, and Dr. Cole, the reading clerk, has been elected to Congress, new material will have to be utilized for the places they recently so ably filled, and there is nothing publicly known to indicate who will be called to the work. The Senate will probably find its old officers on hand ready to respond to the call if extended.—*Cecil Democrat.*

The Constitutional Convention.

The demands of the people of the State for a Constitutional Convention will certainly be carried out by the next Legislature. In all probability the vote on the question of the convention will take place in May, 1886, and and at the same election delegates to the convention will be voted for. The convention will assemble most likely in the fall of 1886. The judiciary will receive careful consideration at the hands of the convention. Many new features have already been discussed. The present judiciary system, it is thought, will be very materially altered. The new convention will be disposed to order a new election for county officers, which fact will not be the most pleasing intelligence to the newly elected county officials. It would seem that we are never to escape the worry and excitement of elections.—*Frederick Citizen.*

The *Citizen*, in common with several of our State contemporaries, seems to be under a misapprehension with regard to the powers of the General Assembly in regard to a constitutional convention. Nearly all the comments we have seen upon the matter seem to regard it as discretionary with the Assembly whether or not to call a constitutional convention, and some of our contemporaries are suggesting that an amendment, reorganizing the judiciary system should be proposed instead of calling a constitutional convention.

The fact of the matter is, however, that the General Assembly has no discretion at all in the premises; as will be seen by section 2 of Art. 14 of the present constitution which reads as follows:

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by Law for taking, at the general election to be held in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and every twenty years thereafter, the sense of the People in regard to calling a Convention for altering this Constitution; and if a majority of voters at such election or elections shall vote for a Convention, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide by Law for the assembling of such Convention, and for the election of Delegates thereto. Each County, and Legislative District of the city of Baltimore, shall have in such Convention, a number of Delegates equal to its representation in both Houses at the time at which the Convention is called. But any Constitution, or change, or amendment of the existing Constitution, which may be adopted by such Convention, shall be submitted to the voters of this State, and shall have no effect unless the same shall have been adopted by a majority of the voters voting thereon.

It will thus be seen that the next General Assembly is specifically required by the present constitution to provide by law for the taking of the sense of the people at the general election in 1887 in regard to calling a constitutional convention, and that it will be its constitutional duty to do so; no discretion being left in the premises. It will also be seen that no further action in the matter can be taken in the year 1886, and that no election of delegates can take place until some time in the year 1888. The approaching Legislature will merely provide by law for the taking of the sense of the people at the general election in 1887, and if it be then decided by the people to have a constitutional convention, it will become the duty of the Legislature of 1888 to provide for the election of delegates and the holding of a convention, which will probably take place sometime in the year 1888. It will thus appear that the present constitution will probably continue in operation at least until the year 1889.

The tenor of all the comments we have seen upon the question seems to indicate a general dissatisfaction throughout the State with the present judiciary system and there seems to be a general concurrence in the opinion that the present constitution should be so far remodeled as to effect a complete reorganization of the judiciary, so as to have the Court of Appeals and the county courts entirely separate and distinct tribunals. Further than this, however, there does not seem to be any serious dissatisfaction with the present constitution.

If this be the extent to which it is desirable to alter the present constitution, it may fairly be questioned whether it will be necessary or justifyable to run the State to the expense of a constitutional convention for this single purpose. And in this connection the question arises would it not be wise for the coming Legislature to submit an amendment to the people, to be voted on at the next election, providing for the reorganization of the judiciary system? Such an amendment would probably be promptly adopted and could go into operation by the beginning of the year 1887. Then, assuming that the judiciary system is the chief source of dissatisfaction with the present constitution, it is probable that, with this objectionable feature already lopped off by amendment, the people would decide at the election in 1887 not to have any constitutional convention, and that large expense would be thus saved to the State. This matter is worthy of the serious consideration of the next Legislature.

A prominent physician of Bridgeport, Ill., who was Mr. Hendricks' friend and attendant for a longer period than any other physician, says that Mr. Hendricks did not die of heart paralysis. Several years ago Mr. Hendricks was stricken with paralysis, from which he never fully recovered, and as is usual in cases of partial paralysis, a clot formed that eventually reached the brain and caused death.

William H. Vanderbilt, the well known New York capitalist, died suddenly at his home in that city, of paralysis of the brain on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Vanderbilt was a man of eminent public spirit and enterprise and was a prominent figure in business and financial circles in Europe as well as America. The value of his estate is estimated at $160,000,000, which is believed by many to be the largest private fortune in the United States. Mr. Vanderbilt, like his father, was a man of benevolent instincts and donated largely to public charity. He had a family of nine children, eight of whom with their mother survive him.

The fight over Mahone's successor in the United States Senate, which has been going on during the past week in the Virginia Legislature, was settled on Monday, and Major John W. Daniel has won. Mr. Barbour's friends made an earnest fight, but there were no bad feelings. Mr. Marshall McCormick, Senator from Clarke, placed Major Daniel in nomination. The nomination was seconded by Messrs. Saunders of Franklin; Williams, of Bland, and Pollard, of King and Queen. Mr. Taylor Berry, of Amherst, nominated Mr. Barbour, and the seconding speeches were made by Messrs. Rhea, of Washington; Grimsley, of Culpeper, and Steuart, of Alexandria. The corrected vote was: Daniel, 66; Barbour, 30. Major Daniel takes his seat in March, 1887. He is now serving his first term in the House of Representatives, and is now in Washington.

Proceedings of Congress.

Monday.—The first session of the Forty-ninth Congress began at noon today with a full attendance in both houses. Mr. Sherman was promptly elected President pro tempore of the Senate, whilst the House was organized by the election of Hon. John G. Carlisle as Speaker and the other nominees of the democratic caucus. Both presiding officers made speeches acknowledging the honor conferred. Committees were appointed to inform the President of the organization of Congress. In both houses the death of Vice President Hendricks was announced, and adjournments followed in respect to his memory. A day will be named for more formal proceedings in future.

Tuesday.—In the United States Senate, Mr. Hoar introduced his presidential succession bill. A bill was also introduced to bridge Staten Island sound, or Kill Von Kull, and another for the erection of a public building at Annapolis, Md. Mr. Cameron introduced a resolution declaring it inexpedient to pass during the present Congress any legislation looking to the reduction of the tariff duties. In the House, after the reading of the message, the death of Reuben Elwood, late a Representative in Congress from Illinois, was announced, and the House adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Wednesday.—In the Senate a large number of bills were introduced, among them one to define the routes of steam railroads in Washington city and another to secure cheaper telegraphic correspondence. A resolution was agreed to for an investigation of the charge that S. S. Brown, of Maine, had been instrumental in procuring the removal of certain postmasters in that State and the appointment of others in their place. A resolution was also adopted requesting from the President the correspondence growing out of the appointment of A. M. Kelley, minister to Italy and after to Austria. In the House, after considerable debate, the code of rules prepared by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, was referred to the committee on rules. The House then adjourned until Saturday.

Reports on the condition and acreage of winter wheat in Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas indicate that the area devoted to this crop is still decreasing. These six States produce the greater part of the winter wheat grown in the United States, and it is evident that farmers are gradually abandoning wheat raising whenever they can grow other crops to advantage. In the spring wheat region of the Northwest it is not so easy to replace wheat with other grain but, even there the tendency is to grow more flax and oats in proportion to wheat. This change is the direct result of the continued low price of wheat in spite of a small crop last season in the United States and the warlike look in Europe. Our exports of wheat are constantly decreasing and the stock in sight in the United States grow more enormous every week. Indian wheat offered in the English markets at price below our figures, and only a great foreign war seems to promise much improvement in the near future. Under such circumstances farmers do well to further decrease the acreage devoted to wheat. The small crop this year has done wonders in holding up the market, and if the production of wheat in America should become much smaller prices would certainly improve. We should then need all our crop at home and the absence of American wheat in European markets would cause a strong advance all around.

The following special dispatch from Cincinnati is now going the rounds of the press: "The public need not be surprised to hear soon of the resignation of the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, United States minister at Berlin. It has been rumored for some time that Mr. Pendleton is dissatisfied at his post. A leading society lady at Clifton has received a letter from Mrs. Pendleton, in which the latter expressed great discontent, and announced her purpose to induce her husband to return to America, if possible. She did not like Berlin nor the Germans. Mrs. Pendleton intimated very strongly that she would not stay very much longer where she is. Her husband was also disappointed in the capital of the German empire. The facts as related are known to the most intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton, but they have avoided talking about the matter to strangers, in order to prevent newspaper publicity.

At the second session of the Forty eighth Congress the United States Senate was divided politically as follows: Republicans 40, (including Messrs Mahone and Riddleberger, of Virginia,) and democrats 36. In the Forty ninth Congress, which began its sessions Monday, the republicans have 42 and the democrats 34 members in the United States Senate, Senators Farley, of California, and Slater, of Oregon, democrats, being superseded by Senators Stanford and Mitchell, republicans. In the last House of Representatives the parties stood: Democrats 201, republicans 119, independents 3, greenbacker 1, and one vacancy. The House which met Monday contains 183 democrats, 140 republicans, 1 greenback democrat and 1 greenback republican—total 325.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows to what proportions the business represented by his office has grown. Since 1861, 968,840 claims have been filed, 580,897 of which have been allowed, and the amount paid out in this period has been $734,040,541. The amount expended during the past year was $64,978,432. Since 1871, when an act was passed giving pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812 and their widows, 78,506 of this class have been presented, of which 29,868 have been granted, 15,676 to the survivors and 14,192 to the widows. During the last year 35,768 new names were added, 1,335 were reinstated and the net increase was 23,360.

Silas Tathill, a very wealthy and eccentric Friend, of West Hampton, L. I., has written to President Cleveland offering to convey to the United States government a tract of land on condition that the government will erect thereon a monument to Thomas Paine, inscribed "Common Sense," "Intemperance" and "Nonsense."

Congressional Caucuses—Nominations for Presiding Officers.

Upon the meeting of the caucus of the republican Senators Saturday a motion was made that the caucus proceed to ballot for President of the Senate. Upon the ballot being taken Mr. Sherman received all the votes but four, and upon a motion of Mr. Edmunds the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Sherman said: "Senators, I return you my hearty thanks for the high honor you propose to confer upon me. Your choice no doubt has been influenced by the fact that I have long been a member of the Senate. Still, my duties hitherto have not given me the practical experience necessary for a good presiding officer. I can only say, in accepting the position assigned me, that I will do all I can fairly and impartially to observe and enforce the rules of the Senate, and shall rely greatly upon your forbearance and courtesy."

It was then determined that the bills relating to the presidential election, and also to the presidential succession, which had passed the Senate during the last Congress, should be introduced as soon as practicable, and after a proper reference and consideration, should be promptly passed.

The presidential succession bill which the republican caucus of Senators decided to reintroduce in the Senate is that known as the Hoar bill of the last Congress. It confers the succession to the presidency in case of vacancy in the office of both President and Vice-President upon the Secretary of State, or if that office is vacant, then upon the Secretary of the Treasury, the succession passing to the other members of the Cabinet in turn in cases of vacancy. The electoral count bill also to be reintroduced by order of the republican caucus is that known as the Edmunds bill of the last Congress. Its pivotal feature is a provision that each State may, by its own tribunals, determine all controversies with regard to its own electoral vote.

All the democratic Senators except four met in conference at twelve o'clock Saturday. Senator Voorhees was instructed to put in nomination for President pro tempore Senator Harris, of Tennessee. Senator Harris accepted the nomination, and in a short speech thanked the conference for the honor conferred on him.

The democratic members of the House of Representatives met in caucus last Saturday night to nominate candidates for the offices of the Forty-ninth Congress. Mr. John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, was made temporary chairman, and Messrs. Beach, of New York, and Breckinridge, of Kentucky, acted as secretaries of the caucus. No permanent organization was effected. The caucus immediately proceeded to select officers, and Mr. Carlisle, who was nominated for Speaker by Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, was unanimously elected. Mr. Carlisle, in accepting the nomination said, after expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred on him:

"Now, for the first time in a quarter of a century, we find ourselves in political accord with the executive department of the government, and therefore charged with responsibilities which have heretofore rested upon our opponents. Already, I think, it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of all reasonable men that the interests of the country are safe in our hands, notwithstanding the gloomy predictions made before our accession to power. In my judgment a full and complete recognition of the democratic principle in our government is essential not only to the preservation of the rights of individuals and local communities, but also to the perpetuation of the union of the States. It will, therefore, be our highest ambition in discharging the duties of the office of which you have nominated me to assist in securing the deliberate judgment of the majority upon all questions presented for the consideration of the House. I trust, Mr. Chairman, that during the time we are associated here in the Forty-ninth Congress we may be able to diminish the expenditures of the government, lighten the burdens of the people, reform abuses in the public service, complete the restoration of confidence and fraternal feeling among the people in all sections of the country and give such assurances of a wise and patriotic policy as will guarantee a long line of democratic administrations."

At the conclusion of Mr. Carlisle's speech the caucus proceeded to nominate the minor officers.

Mr. John B. Clarke, of Missouri, was named for clerk of the House, and was unanimously chosen. He is the present incumbent. Mr. Leedom, of Ohio, who held the office of sergeant-at-arms of the last House, was nominated for that office without opposition. Messrs. Samuel Donelson, of Tennessee, and John B. Trainor, of New York, were nominated for the office of doorkeeper, but Mr. Trainor's name was withdrawn when he had received ten votes, and Mr. Donelson then received the vote of the caucus. Postmaster Dalton was renominated without opposition. For the chaplaincy there were three candidates, Rev. J. S. Lonsdale, the incumbent, and Rev. Joseph L. Lodge, of Washington, and Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher, of Chicago. Mr. Milburn received ninety votes and was nominated. The caucus adjourned without further action, and the nominations agreed upon were presented in the House on Monday by Mr. Tucker.

The republican members of the House of Representatives met Saturday afternoon in caucus, the organization being effected by the unanimous election of Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, as chairman, and Louis E. McComas of Maryland, as secretary. These officers will act throughout the Forty-ninth Congress. Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, presented the name of Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, for Speaker, while Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, nominated Frank Hiscock. Reed received 63 votes, Hiscock, 42, and Ryan, of Kansas, 3. The nomination of Mr. Reed was made unanimous.

The following ticket for House officers was nominated: For clerk, Col. W. O. Cousins, of Iowa; for sergeant-at-arms, Capt. Albert G. Marsh, of Indiana; for doorkeeper, Colonel J. R. Seldon, of Connecticut; for postmaster, A. W. Adams, of Maryland; for chaplain, Rev. Dr. F. T. Britt, of Nebraska.

Mr. Price, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three members to prepare and urge the passage of a bill guarding against the possibility of a vacancy in the office of President of the United States, but subsequently withdrew it and offered the following, which was adopted without opposition:

"*Resolved*, That in the sense of this caucus that immediate action be taken by the Forty-ninth Congress to provide for the president succession."

The death of Gen. McClellan and Vice-President Hendricks, coming within a few short weeks of each other, marks the first serious break in the ranks of the old-time Democratic leaders who have been conspicuous in this generation. Nearly all of the prominent opponents of these men left us prior to 1870, and the leadership of the Republican party was altogether changed between 1865 and 1875. While death was busy among the prominent chiefs of the Republicans, the old leaders of the Democratic party lived on, some of them in retirement, but many of them active figures in the progress of political life. Gov. Seymour, now almost an octogenarian, survives, and it is said is in reasonable health and with his mental faculties unimpaired. Gov. Tilden, feeble in body, is as vigorous as ever in mind, and at an age of more than 70 years, exercises more than ordinary influence over the political current of his country. The splendid old Democratic war horse and statesman, Judge Thurman, now beyond three score and ten, is enjoying a green old age at his home in Columbus. These, besides others of less prominence who might be named, were the contemporaries of Lincoln, Seward, Chase and Sumner. They entered politics when Clay, Benton, Webster and Calhoun were at the front. They have lived to see a man who purports to be of their own faith in the White House, but one who was never heard of outside of his own town until they were almost ready to lay down the cares of active life.

An accident on the Brooklyn bridge on last Saturday, caused by the failure of a grip to hold the cable by which the cars are propelled, resulted in the serious injuries of five persons, and slight injuries to several others. The names of those seriously injured are Conductor S. S. Myers, Victor Schaumberg, John Dreyer, F. Baker and C. R. N. Bristol. There was a panic among the passengers.

NOTES.

At nine o'clock Sunday night the temperature stood at zero in Chicago, and it was getting colder.

Mrs. Steward, believed to be insane, seriously, and it is feared fatally cut Edwd McAfee Sunday night at Pittsburg, Pa. The woman was acting in a suspicious manner in the street. McAfee asked her what she was doing, when she drew a knife and plunged it into his side.

Dave Hutchcraft was a witness recently in a case against Wade Rue at Nicholasville, Ky. Sunday they met, and Hutchcraft glanced at Rue, who remarked that no man could eve him like that, and drew his revolver, but Hutchcraft killed him before he could pull the trigger.

Since the prosecution of Mormons for polygamy by the United States authorities at Salt Lake City, the Mormons have retorted by procuring indictments against Gentiles for unchastity by the testimony of women imported for that purpose. Judge Zane of the United States Court, decided last week that these indictments could not stand. This decision and the shooting by Deputy United States marshal Collin of a Mormon who attacked him caused much excitement at Salt Lake. Troops were taken from Fort Omaha to protect the jail where Collin had been placed by the United States authorities.

A bill has been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature for utilizing the labor of county prisoners on the public roads and other places where they will not interfere with honest laborers. To prevent any abuse of the proposed measure the bill provides that the question of imprisonment with or without hard labor shall be left to the discretion of the courts in passing sentence. The Charleston *News and Courier* states that under the present system the colored prisoners in the county jails are for the most part better off and better satisfied in confinement than when they are at liberty, and instances are known in which petty crimes have been deliberately committed by vagrants in order to secure imprisonment.

The famous young stallion Equalette, record 2.19, was purchased at Lexington, Ky., on last Saturday by Mr. Irvine, agent for Robert Steele, of Philadelphia, from L. L. Dorsey, of Louisville, Ky., for $22,500. Equalette is five years old, bred by R. S. Veech, Indian Hill stud, St. Matthews, Ky.; sired by Auditor, dam Pantalette by Princess, second dam Florence by Volunteer, third dam Nell by Hambletonian. He is bred to Hambletonian, Auditor, and Volunteer, being by that sire as well as by Equalette's great grandsire Nell. He made his record there at the October trotting races, defeating Lizzie Wilkes, Lela H. and Early Dawn in 2.20¼, 2.20¼, 2.19.

A serious accident occurred last Wednesday night, at Lindsey, Kan., on the Solomon railroad. A rail had been removed from the main track and a wild train came thundering along at about 35 miles an hour. The section man threw the switch open sending the train like a bolt of lightning into a lot of freight cars on the side track, smashing the engine and cars into splinters. J. M. Sawyer, owner of the elevator at Lindsey, was caught between two freight cars and his body severed in two, the upper portion flying up in the air, and the lower portion dropping beneath the cars. His team was also badly used up and the horses had to be killed. It is understood that the section boss, whose name is unknown, was at once arrested and conveyed to jail at Minneapolis.

One of the most interesting trials that have been held for years in the County Court of Brunswick county, Virginia, and one which has excited much interest, has just been concluded. There were that of forty well known residents who were indicted by the grand jury last March for gambling. They are all men of high standing. The agreement of counsel for the defense and the Commonwealth's attorney, the cases were divided into three separate classes. Sixteen of the forty were first tried and acquitted. The others were then arraigned and the jury failed to agree, eight being for acquittal and four for conviction. The remaining eleven were next tried, the jury finding them guilty. Counsel for the defense moved for and obtained a new trial, and the case will be tried at the next term of court, as will also that in which the jury failed to agree.

Early morning the house of Mr. Bowman, No. 3240 Dumbarton avenue, Georgetown, was broken open by Superintendent Miller, of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad, on information that led to the suspicion that some harm had happened to his father and mother, an aged couple and the only inmates. He found the bedroom door locked, and forced that also, and found the old couple dead in bed. A weight fell on their lips caused that they had been suffocated, and it was evident from the surroundings that coal gas from a defective trade heater had caused their death. The old couple were each 82 years old, and they had been married 60 odd years, and had often expressed a wish to die together. The coroner's autopsy showed that they died of coal gas poison; but to make assurance doubly sure Dr. D. S. Smith will make an analysis of the contents of the stomachs, and no inquest will be held until the examination furnishes ground for it.

The will of the late Vice-President, probated last week, is in Mr. Hendricks' own writing. It is dated August 8, 1855, and reads as follows: "I give, bequeath and devise to my beloved wife, Eliza C. Hendricks, all my personal and real property of every description who ever, and wherever located; also all my rights, claims, choses in action and in fee simple, to have and to hold the same to her and her heirs. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand. If agreeable to her I desire that she shall be executrix therefor."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The United States grand jury indicted John H. Audemorte, late redemption clerk in the sub treasury at New Orleans, for the embezzlement of over $25,000 of public funds.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will offer at Public Sale on

Monday, Dec. 14th, 1885,

in the afternoon,

Two Bay Horses, One Black Mare, One Sorrell Mare.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash or a credit of six months to be secured by note and bearing interest with approved security.

W. HICKS
White Plains, Md

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ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF—

Receipts and Disbursements,

For Public School in Charles County, for the year ending

September 30th, 1885

RECEIPTS (WHITE)

Balance on hand Sept. 30th 1884	$ 371 59
State School Tax	9 129 60
State Free School Fund	1 199 32
State Donations	400 00
County School Tax 10c in the $100	2 870 08
Amount of Levy $3500 00.	
Sale of lot of old Lumber	10 86
Sale of Books	17 79
State Appropriation to Colored Schools	5 937 96
Oyster Fund (White)	201 65
" " (Colored)	100 00
County Tax to Colored	200 00
Total	$20 618 86

DISBURSEMENTS (WHITE)

Teachers Salaries	$11 225 00
Fuel	328 75
Incidental Expenses of Schools	51 63
Rent	12 50
Books and Stationery	33 88
Building School Houses	481 50
Repairing	121 54
Furniture Black Boards and Stoves	283 10
Deed and Fees	36 00
Salary of Secretary and Examiner	534 79
Per diem of School Commissioners	370 00
Office Expenses and Account Books	145 92
Printing and Advertising	235 25
Paid to Colored Schools	6 400 45
Balance cash on hand	297 80
Total	$20 618 86

RECEIPTS (COLORED)

Unexpended Balance Sept. 30th 1884	$ 213 21
Amount from State Treasurer	5 937 96
Amount from County School Board	200 00
Oyster Fund	190 00
Total	$6 541 17

DISBURSEMENTS (COLORED)

Teachers Salaries	$5 112 29
Incidental Expenses	51 42
Rent	15 00
Fuel	244 79
Books and Stationery	12 25
Furniture	243 42
Repairs	78 88
Salary Secretary and Examiner	65 45
Printing and Advertising	18 00
Per diem of Commissioners	38 00
Building	398 00
School Site	15 00
Purchase of School House and Lot, No. 1, District No. 9	240 00
Balance cash on hand	131 72
Total	$6 541 17

A. W. NEALE, Secretary.

Mortgagees Sale

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from Sallie M. Swann to William B. Swann late of Charles county, deceased, dated the 29th day of May, 1871, and recorded among the Land Records of Charles county, in Liber G. A. H., No. 3 the undersigned administrators of the said William Boswell, will sell at the Court House door, in Port Tobacco on

THURSDAY, the 13th inst.,

at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., the dower interest of the said Sallie M. Swann in the house and lot in the village of Port Tobacco, now occupied by her, also her dower interest in a tract or parcel of land called

"PART OF MAYDAY."

The above parcel of land lies about two miles from Port Tobacco, has upon it a small Dwelling House and some out buildings. The land is partly in wood and partly arable.

Terms of Sale, CASH.

MARY F. BOSWELL,
H. HERBERT BOSWELL,
R. H. EDELEN
Admrs of Wm. Boswell.

dec. 11-ts

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OWNERS OF FARMS OR OTHER PROPERTY who desire to sell or exchange should write to

JUDSEFIND BROS.,
Edesville, Md.

nov. 13-1 a.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

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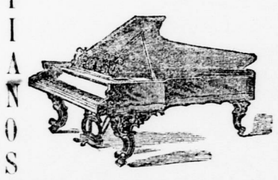

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GOOD BOARDS AT

$1.35 Per Hundred!

Lumber delivered free on both Cars and River Boats.

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(Late of PEAKE & NALLS,)

DEALER IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c.

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POUNDS, QUART, HALF AND GALLON CANS.

AND IN LARGER VESSELS IF DESIRED.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE!

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Will Insure all Healthy subjects, Male and Female.

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The safety fund renders the payment of every policy to the very last man, an absolute certainty.

A man of forty years old can carry one thousand dollars on his life, and thus secure that amount to his family at his death, by the payment of about ten dollars a year, and when he has paid his ten dollars additional into the safety fund, and has been a member for five years, its payments will be greatly reduced by dividends declared every six months. The safety fund is already over $100,000 and is rapidly increasing. They have a cash capital of $250,000 and assets amounting to over one and a quarter million.

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M. THOMPSON, } Agent for CHARLES COUNTY
JNO. T. DIGGES, } Examining PHYSICIAN.

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All the new Styles in INGRAIN from 25 to 75 cts.
All the new Styles in TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, from 75 cts. to $1.00.
All the new Styles in BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY HALL and STAIR CARPET to match; VENICIAN HALL and STAIR CARPET to match.
All size DRUGGETS from $5.00 to $10.00.
A large stock of SMYRNA RUGS, from $1.50 to $6.00.
One yard wide OIL CLOTH, 30c., 35c., 50c.
LACE CURTAINS, $1.25, $1.50, $2 per pair.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

42 inch All Wool SERGE, 50 cts.
42 inch All Wool TRICOT, in Black and colors, 50 cents.
42 inch All Wool CREPE CLOTH, in Black and Colors, 50 cts.
LADIES' FLANNEL SUITING, 25 cts.
6-4 All Wool SACKING, 75 cts., $1.00.
BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS, $1.00, $1.25.
SILK VELVETS, $1.00, $1.25.
COLORED CASHMERES, 10c., 12½c., 15c.
5 bales one yard wide BROWN COTTON, 5cts.
CANTON FLANNELS, 6½c., 8c., 10c., 12½cts.
A large stock White Wool BLANKETS, from $1.25 to $6.00.
COMFORTERS, lined with White Cotton, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00.
Ladies' and Gent's NEW UNDERWEAR.

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