Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning.....March 19, 1886

A despatch from Richmond announces that Stonewall Jackson's old charger died at the Confederate Soldier's Home, at Richmond Monday morning, of old age. It is the intention of the Governors of the Home to have a cast made of the horse, and to have his skin stuffed and skeleton mounted.

The recent death of Senator Miller, of California, will, for the present at least, give the Democrats an additional Senator, with a corresponding reduction on the Republican side. The present Governor of California, Gen. Stoneman, is a Democrat, and he will have the appointment of a Senator to serve until the selection of another by the Legislature which is to be elected the coming fall. The Democrats of California are hopeful of controlling the next Legislature, and so give an additional Democratic vote in the Senate for some years.

Ex-Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, who is in New York, being asked about the temperance movement that has been spreading through the Southern States replied: "I do not consider it a temperance movement, but rather a movement of intemperance. The main object is not attained. The drinking of liquor goes right along. Meanwhile the prohibition craze destroys a legitimate trade that was worth $2,000,000 a year to the city of Atlanta. The passage of a stringent high license law would have had a better effect. It would have wiped out all the doggeries and corner saloons. The higher the license the better I think it would be. What we want is to get rid of the pit holes.

We are told that in the mountain fastnesses of North Georgia, where the locomotive whistle has never been heard, there are men and children who cannot read, never heard of Jesus Christ, his mission or death, know nothing of Sunday schools or the observance of the Sabbath or what Christmas means. It is related that when a man's 13 year old daughter died up there not long ago the father bent over the corpse, with weeping eyes and lacerated heart, and exclaimed: "She did not know there was such a thing as death." She had never seen anybody dead; she had never been taught she had to die, knew nothing of the shadowy land of eternity, heaven or hell; yet thousands of dollars are annually collected from the people and sent to Christianize the heathen.—*Marietta Journal.*

The joint special committee of the Maryland Legislature, which has been investigating the condition of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, will soon report a bill to that body. The point now up is to get a plan for scaling the canal debt and settling with the preferred bondholders at a low rate of interest. The accumulatsd preferred bonded debt is now about $3,000,000. It is said the project favored by friends of the canal will be to place it in the hands of a company who will pay the preferred bond interest regularly, and redeem the $300,000 repair bonds now out at par.—The members of the committee insist that nothing has yet been formulated, but there are reports afloat and questions asked as to a probable lease of the canal by strong parties, who will keep it up as a competing coal carrier, and will also have a traffic arrangement with the Western Maryland railroad at Williamsport, while at the same time maintaining the water-way between Williamsport and Alexandria.—The talk is that steam could be used on the canal, and that a railroad might eventually connect with the Western Maryland.

Senator Peter, of Montgomery county, has introduced a bill into the State Senate providing for the establishment of an Agricultural Experimental Station to be supported at the expense of the State. One of the features of this institution, if established, will be the gratuitous analysis of samples of commercial fertilizers when presented by farmers. This feature of itself would fully warrant the maintenance of such an establishment. The TIMES has heretofore dwelt considerably upon the great advantage which would accrue to the agricultural interests of the State by the establishment of a department of the public service which would afford this opportunity to farmers.

When we consider the large amont of money which is annually paid out by the agricultural classes for fertilizers, together with the fact that they have no guarantee whatever of the value of what they buy but the bare representation of the seller which they have no possible means of verifying, except by observing the result upon the crops—a very uncertain test—and the importance of adopting some regulations of this trade which shall give greater security to the farmer will become apparent.

It is true the Legislature of the State has not overlooked this important consideration and there are now laws on the statute books requiring all manufacturers of fertilizers for sale in this State to have the respective quantities of certain specified ingredients contained therein branded on each package offered for sale, and annexing a penalty for a failure to comply therewith. But the trouble is no means is afforded the farmer of ascertaining whether or not the alleged analyses thus branded upon the packages are correct or not; and this fact is well known to the manufacturer. Therefore, if dishonestly inclined, he would not hesitate to brand a false and exaggerated analysis upon his packages and take the remote chance of paying the small penalty imposed in case the fraud should be discovered by the farmer. Hence results the necessity of the Legislature supplementing the existing statute regulations upon this vitally important subject by providing some means of giving vitality and practical operation to the existing law. This supplemext is contained in the measure now proposed and it ought by all means to pass. We hope that our representatives from this county will give their active co operation in making this bill a law.

The President and the Senate.

The debate upon the Edmunds resolutions has been continued in the Senate, with some interruption, since our last issue. Senators Pugh, Kenna, and Maxey have spoken in defense of the administration and Senators Wilson, of Iowa, Cullom and Dolph have followed in the lead of Mr. Edmunds in support of the resolutions, and the position assumed by the Republican Senators.

From the outset the Democrats seem to have had the decided advantage in the debate, Mr. Pugh maintained the President's position with great force and ability and his argument was a complete reply to that of Senator Edmunds; but the speech of Mr. Kenna shows the falsity of the Republican position in a stronger light than has yet been thrown upon it and was altogether a most able and well considered legal and constitutional argument.

The sole basis upon which Mr. Edmunds rested the weight of his argument was a subtle distinction which he attempted to draw between the power to *suspend* in his discretion, as conferred upon the President by the amended tenure-of-office act, and the power of *removal*. He assumed that the tenure-of-office act is constitutional legislation, and while conceding that the power to suspend which he compared to a temporary arrest, remains always with the President, maintained, nevertheless that the amended law still required the advice and consent of the Senate to the removal of any officer, which must be evinced by its concurrence in the appointment of his successor. Mr. Kenna showed the falsity of that distinction very conclusively by the terms of the amended law itself, which provides that in case the Senate shall reject the first successor to the suspended officer nominated by the President, then he shall, as soon as may be, *nominate some other person to fill the vacancy.* He very forcibly argued that it the impropriety of the removal of the original incumbent was the ground upon which the Senate should act in rejecting the appointment of his successor, it would have been the height of folly to provide for the nomination of another person who, however meritorious, would be rejected for the same reason.

Thus is the foundation upon which the grave Senator rested his elaborate argument shown to be as untenable as the quicksand and as that is undermined and topples over the whole superstructure of sophistry will fall to the ground and be demolished. It would seem that Mr. Edmunds has been conclusively met by the terms of the tenure-of-office law itself, upon which he has rested his assault upon the administration. But behind this lies the deeper question of the constitutionality of that enactment of Congress, which has been so freely and so frequently doubted, but upon which there has never been any judicial decision. The President in his message referred to the doubtful constitutionality of this law. It will be interesting to hear what, if anything, Senator Evarts, who in the impeachment trial so ably and successfully defended President Johnson for entirely disregarding that law, will now have to say regarding its validity. The silence of this eminent constitutional lawyer, if he preserve it, as he probably will do, will prove to be another awkward embarrassment to the assaulting Republican Senators.

The Dustin case seems to have been an especially unfortunate selection for the Republicans, as it does not properly present the alleged issue upon which they claim to be antagonizing the administration. Dustin's term having expired before the commencement of the present session of Congress, the question of consenting to his removal in the appointment of his successor cannot possibly be considered. It also appears that no papers of the character called for in this case are on file in the Department of Justice. The Republicans seem to have exhibited an unusual propensity for blundering in the conduct of this assault upon the administration; but the Democrats will waive all informalities and meet them squarely on the issue they have seen fit to make as to the right of the Senate to share in the President's power of removal from office and to examine the causes that influenced him thereto.

There seems to be no room to doubt that, as a legal proposition, the President's exclusive power in this regard is well established and that the Republicans have made a great blunder in this matter. Those few Mugwumpian statesmen who think that the President should have waived his constitutional prerogatives and "let the country have the information called for" are not entitled to much consideration. The President proposes to exercise his own constitutional rights and the country will probably be content to trust to his integrity and sagacity without exacting an apologetic explanation of every official act and the causes impelling him thereto.

The pending controversy between the President and the Senate has assumed rather a ridiculous shape. Mr. Emunds, whose audacity and temper well fit him for the arrogant position of leadership he has taken in this assault upon the President's prerogative, made one of his strongest points by insisting that the suspension of Duskin from office did not operate to remove him, but that he still remained the attorney of the United States for Alabama; or, as Mr. Emunds expressed it, "the act of the President was not an attempt to remove Mr. Duskin, but to withhold from him the right to perform the functions of the office until the judgment of the Senate could be taken in respect of his removal and the appointment of a successor." It now turns out that Duskin's commission has expired, and that he at least is *functus officio.* The President has already informed the Senate that no papers had been filed in the case during the period covered by the resolutions, so that this august body is calling for papers which have no existence in order to retain in office an official whose term has expired. There has been nothing like it since Miss Kilmansegg's father "washed his hands with invisible soap in imperceptible water." Really one might suppose the Senate of the United States might be better employed than in holding an inquest upon the official remains of Mr. Duskin.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Maryland Legislature.

In the Senate on Thursday, the oyster law of Mr. Edelen was amended to make the tonging tax $3 instead of $2, and reducing time of imprisonment for dredging at night or on Sunday from three years to one year. In the House the joint resolution against the bill increasing postage on fourth class matter was adopted. A motion to indefinitely postpone the Senate tobacco inspection bill was defeated.—The evening session was taken up with consideration of the appropriation bill.

The Maryland House of Delegates met Monday night. Among the bills introduced was one to amend the local law for Baltimore city relating to municipal appointments, which is designed to terminate the present municipal deadlock. A bill was also introduced to create a State board of arbitration to regulate disputes between employers and employed. A number of bills were passed, many of a local character.

The Senate and House of Delegates were both in session Tuesday, the House also holding a night session, and passed a number of bills. There was a lively debate in the House over the contingent fund appropriation. Mr. Schultz has introduced a bill providing for the election in October next of city collector, register and comptroller in Baltimore, the mayor in the meantime having the power to appoint. The C. and O. Canal committee of the Legislature held another meeting, but reached no conclusion.

Both Houses of the Maryland Legislature were in session on Wednesday. In the Senate Mr. Bowlus, from the joint special committee, reported a bill for constructing a railroad on the banks of the C. and O. canal. The Senate passed the general oyster law and the bill increasing pay of police lieutenants, sergeants and city detectives. Senate bill forbidding the manufacture of shoes in the penitentiary was ordered engrossed. The House passed the Peter tobacco inspection bill and the general appropriation bill for 1887. The city delegation have reached no conclusion as to the Schultz bill to provide for the election of municipal officers.

Proceedings of Congress.

In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Jones, of Nevada, made a silver speech. The majority of the civil service committee reported adversely on Mr. Vance's bill for the repeal of the civil service law. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, spoke in support of the resolutions reported by the majority of the judiciary committee as to the right of the Senate to papers on file in the departments. In the House the Indian appropriation bill was under consideration.

In the Senate, Monday, Mr. Ingalls proposed a constitutional amendment providing that after 1889 the official terms of President, Vice-President and Congressmen shall begin April 30 instead of March 4. The death of Representative Hahn of Louisiana, was announced in both houses of Congress. The customary resolutions of regret were adopted, followed by adjournment.

The Senate Tuesday passed House bill increasing from $8 to $12 a month the pension of soldiers' widows. The resolution in regard to the right of the Senate to papers on file in the departments touching suspensions from office was debated by Senators Cullom, Morrill, Maxey and Dolph. In the House, a bill was introduced to amend the act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines. Mr. McComas introduced a bill to establish postoffice savings banks as a branch of the Postoffice Department. A bill was passed closing up the business of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims. A resolution was adopted making the bill for the free coinage of silver the special order for Saturday, March 20 and 27 and April 3 and 6, and providing that the previous question on the bill shall be ordered not later than April 8.

The Senate, on Wednesday, passed the electoral-count bill. The report from the judiciary committee on the right of the Senate to call for papers relating to suspensions from office was further discussed, Mr Wilson, of Maryland, taking part in the debate. There was also a spirited colloquy between Senators Beck and Edmunds, growing out of the charge of Mr Edmunds that Mr. Beck was disclosing the proceedings of the secret sessions. The House was occupied in considering the Indian appropriation bill.

Opposed to Judge Merrick.

The Senate judiciary committee has submitted an adverse report on the nomination of Judge William M. Merrick, of Maryland, to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Senator Pugh of Alabama, was the only democrat in the committee who voted against Judge Merrick and his reason as a ready stated for so doing was because he considered the appointee too near the age at which United States Judges are permitted to retire on full pay. Notwithstanding the adverse report of the committee, Judge Merrick has many friends in the Senate, and they feel confident that when his nomination is taken up for consideration in executive session it will be confirmed. Nearly if not every democratic Senator except Mr. Pugh will vote for him and several of the Blaine Republicans will also help to swell the final vote so that Judge Merrick's confirmation is considered by his friends as assured.

A special agent of the Postoffice Department has been sent to Madison, Conn, to look into a case of boycotting. It appears that the inhabitants of that place are displeased with their Postmaster, and as his salary, belonging to the fourth class, is regulated by the number of stamps he cancels, they are determined to starve him out. All the merchants in the town are republicans, and they have posted notices in their stores requesting the people to purchase stamps of them and leave their letters with them to be mailed. Every time the train passes through the town clerks are sent down to the station with packages of letters to mail in the postal car, and turn up their offensively partisan noses at the new Postmaster, who comes down with an empty bag. There is a law which requires the mail agents on the train to receieve all letters on which the postage is prepaid, and there is no law to prohibit the merchants from selling postage stamps. The special is directed by Postmaster General Vilas to take necessary measures to stop the boycott, but it is difficult to see what he can do.

Physicians Have Found Out

That a contaminating and foreign element in the blood, developed by indigestion is the cause of rheumatism. This settles upon the sensitive sub-cutaneous covering of the muscles and ligaments of the joints, causing constant and shifting pain, and aggregating as a calcareous, chalky deposit which produces stiffness and distortion of the joints. No fact, which experience has demonstrated in regard to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has stronger evidence to support than this, namely, that this medicine of comprehensive uses checks the formidable and atrocious disease, nor is it less positively established that it is preferable to the poisons often used to arrest it, since the medicine contains only salutary ingredients. It is also a signal remedy for malarial fevers, constipation, dyspepsia, kidney and bladder ailments, debility and other disorders. See that you get the genuine.

NOTES.

Ex Mayor Thompson, of Detroit, thinks Senator Jones, of Florida, has gone mad.

Mrs. Gorman, mother of U. S. Senator A. P. Gorman, died in Washington Sunday at an advanced age.

The largest barn in the world is probably that of the Union Cattle Company of Cheyenne, near Omaha. It covers five acres, cost $125,000, and accommodates 3,750 head of cattle.

Quail, once so plentiful in Illinois have become very scarce, and Illinois farmers, who recognize their value as insect destroyers, are making arrangements to stock their farms with Tennessee birds.

Myron Nowland, aged 13, while in school at New Boston, Mich., Monday last, printed some letters on the back of his hand with red ink. Later the hand and arm began to swell rapidly, and soon after convulsions set in, continuing until Thursday, when the boy died.

More than 3,500 babies have been entered for the International Baby Contest in Paris. The favorite for the prize in the heavy weight class is a boy named Sidonie Vallez, a Belgian by descent. At the age of five years he is four feet one and a half inches in height, and weighs 158 pounds.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Chambersburg, Pa., by the announcement that gold has been discovered on the farm of George Long, near Greencastle. The yellow substance has been analyzed by practical assayers, who pronounce it gold, but it has not yet been ascertained whether paying quantities of the valuable metal can be found.

Joseph McCall, aged about 25 years, of Philadelphia, met with a horrible death Sunday night. He had just been released from jail, and, becoming intoxicated, went into a lime kiln and laid down to sleep. He was overcome by the gas, and the fire breaking through the crust of the kiln, burned his body horribly.

One of the pupils at the Albany Female Academy was Roberina L. Hevenor, daughter of a citizen of Albany. On Tuesday a telegram came from Samuel Dickerson Loch, a well-known newspaper man of Albany, now lying very ill at Saratoga, asking her to come to him at once. They left together that these two young people were man and wife. They were married in Sempt-mber last, and none of their friends had suspected it.

The famous steamer Oregon was run into by a schooner between three and four o'clock on Sunday morning while east of Fire Island, having two holes stove in her, and sunk in a short time. She commenced sinking at once. Part of her passengers were transferred to a pilot boat and part to a schooner, and it is believed that they were all subsequently transferred to the steamer Fulda. There were over eight hundred passengers and the crew of the Oregon on the Fulda.

The greatest middle weight fight on record was fought early Sunday morning at a point in Westchester county, N. Y. The contestants were George Le Blanche, of Boston, Mass., and Jack Dempsey, of New York. The stakes were $1,000 a side and $1,500, a purse made up by certain "notable gentlemen" of New York. Dempsey was the winner, and thirteen desperate rounds were bitterly contested. The fight is said to have been one of the gamest conflicts of the kind ever witnessed.

An active temperance revival is going on at Porterville, Ohio, and meetings have been held in the schoolhouse. T. J. Exster, clerk of the Board of School Directors and owner of the building in which the only liquor saloon of the place is located, objects to the temperance folks using the schoolhouse and took away the key. The temperance people took an impression of the keyhole with soap, the village blacksmith hammered out a key, the door was opened, and a rousing meeting held. A lawsuit will probably result.

Twelve years ago Henry J. Durstock of Covington, Ky., became helpless from a stroke of paralysis, and the doctors said he could not be cured. Several weeks ago his pastor, Father Reemister, got some of the holy water of Lourdes, France, and Henry began taking it in daily doses of one drop, the priest praying with him daily. On last Wednesday the invalid said he could get up. Friends of his brother's clothes was brought, and he arose and dressed himself and dined with his family. He thinks that he is permanently cured.

The Washington *Post* says Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, has filed an application for a patent for his invention of telegraphing from a moving train. Last October, not quite six months ago, a man named Lucius J. Phelps, of New York, obtained quietly from the patent office, and without any newspaper notoriety, a patent for telegraphing from a train to induction. His method is not quite the same as Mr. Edison's, for the latter telegraphs from the roof of the car to wires upon a pole, while Mr. Phelps proposes to lay a wire along the track between two rails, and telegraph from the bottom of the cars. The principle, however, is the same, and is broadly covered by Mr. Phelps's patent.

David Heathers, Esq., residing near Easton, Md., committed suicide Sunday morning by cutting his throat with a small pocketknife. The deceased had been ill for about a week. Sunday morning he was attacked with a spell of vomiting and while aided by Mr. Poor, who was nursing him, went downstairs for a few minutes. Heathers cut his throat, and when Poor returned he was bleeding profusely. Poor summoned a physician at once and then proceeded to get Heathers to bed. While thus engaged the dying man, to make assurance doubly sure, thrust one of his fingers into the gash in his neck, thus increasing the flow of blood. Heathers lived about fifteen minutes. His mind has been considerably affected for a long time. He was about 50 years of age. He leaves a wife and one child.

In July, 1867, Mr. Horace Binney, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, went to the office of the recorder of deeds of that city to enter satisfaction of a mortgage. By a mistake a mortgage for the same amount, bearing the same date, against the adjoining property, was entered satisfied. Three years later Mr. Binney died. In 1872 Morris Brown, a colored shoemaker, bought the property upon which the mortgage had been erroneously released, the recorder returning it clear of incumbrance. The colored man paid $5,500, the savings of a lifetime, for the property. He enjoyed it for nine years, when the administrator of the mortgagor demanded the arrears of interest on the mortgage and the property was sold to satisfy the claim. Judge Gordon decided on Saturday that Mr. Binney's mistake amounted to a fraud in the eyes of the law. The colored man has no redress.

Mr. Henry B. Courtney, a member of the Diamond Match Company, died at his home in Wilmington, Del., at an early hour Saturday morning of a pulmonary trouble, superinduced by the fumes of which the matches are made. The deceased was 63 years old, and came to this country from England in 1853. He was an experienced match manufacturer, and, with W. H. Swift, started the business at Wilmington upon a united capital of less than $50. He was the first, and for a long time the only man in this country who understood the manufacture of parlor matches, and in the product the firm long enjoyed a monopoly. The business grew to immense proportions, with heavy profits, and branch factories were established in various parts of the country. Mr. Courtney amassed a fortune estimated at nearly $5,000,000, but always carefully guarded the secret of compounding his preparation for dipping the matches, and worked daily at the factory until recently, when he imparted the formula to his son, who is now the only possessor of it.

Kellogg Nichols, of Chicago, messenger of the United States Express Company on the Chicago and Rock Island and Pacific westbound express, was killed and the safe in the car robbed of about $20,000 in money and valuables early Saturday morning near Joliet, Ill. The train left Chicago at 11 o'clock on Friday night. It consisted of a locomotive, two baggage cars, two sleepers and three coaches, in charge of Conductor Wagner. The train left Joliet at 12:45 A. M., and arrived at Morris at 1:30 A. M. The messenger Nichols did not appear at the door to deliver his packages. The agent waited on the platform for several minutes, and, tiring of the delay, opened the car door himself. He saw Nichols' body lying in a corner covered with blood, the safe open and the valuables missing. The interior of the car bore evidence of a terrible struggle. The only article left by the highwaymen was a stove poker, which had been used as a weapon. The baggageman, N. H. Watts, a young man about 24 years old, said that just after the engineer had whistled for Minooka a masked man entered the car, and, putting a gun to his head, compelled him to keep quiet. He could hear some one at work at the same behind him. Shortly before the train arrived at Morris the robbers left.

A clergyman's poisonous study and bedroom have involved him in a serious illness. The Springfield *Republican* states that an eminent clergyman in that city has been suffering for some weeks from the recognized symptoms of arsenical poisoning—extreme lassitude, loss of appetite insomnia, and a swelling of the hands and feet. A week or more ago he suspected the wall paper in his study and bedroom, and under the advice of a friend samples of the paper were sent to the university laboratory at Cambridge for chemical analysis, with the result that the library paper was found to contain half a grain of arsenic to every square yard, and the bedroom paper nearly the same quantity. Last week he went to New York to get medical advice. He applied to a skillful physician, who upon examination, said he was suffering from anemia, very probably caused by arsenical poisoning, and that it was not safe to occupy the rooms containing the paper referred to. It is remarkable that the wall papers which contain arsenic are largely of a green color, the hue which it is most pleasant for the eye to dwell upon. Pleasant though it is, the clergyman will doubtless have it stripped off the walls rather than submit to its injurious influence.

If it be true that Indian wheat can be laid down in Liverpool for 97 cents per bushel, while the American cereal cannot well be sold there for less than $1 21, the future of our wheat export trade is hardly roseate. Now that pretty nearly all of our industrial classes are making an ado over their "rights," is it not time for our farmers to be looking to their interests? The pack horse is a patient animal and the farmer is a docile citizen. If farm labor in India costs from 3 to 12 cents a day, our wheat growers may be driven to clamor for Coolies in self-defense. Possibly, Egypt's alternate seven years of plenty and of famine was a much wiser arrangement than modern political economists imagine. Were Joseph and his thrifty contemporaries prototypes of the kings of our modern grain pits? About the only way for the farmers to help themselves would seem to be to "corner" the harvest, as it were, or rather to imitate the steel rail makers and the nail makers and other industrial "pools" by limiting the supply. The time has arrived for American statesmanship to pay regard to the condition of the American farmer—the main prop of American prosperity.—*Elkton Democrat.*

Ever since ex President Arthur was removed from the collectorship of the port of New York a balance of $747 had stood on the books of the treasury against him. He has declined to acknowledge the indebtedness, on the ground that he was not responsible for the causes of the apparent deficiency. The treasury also holds ex-collector Robertson, whose appointment prompted the resignation of Roscoe Conkling from the Senate, and who used the entire machinery of the New York Custom house to advance the presidential ambition of Mr. Blaine, responsible for $13,094 yet unaccounted in his accounts. He, like Mr. Arthur, refuses to acknowledge the debt, and on Friday last the commissioner of the customs recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury that suit be brought against both gentlemen.

DIED.

In Washington, D. C., at her late residence on Capitol Hill, at 9:15 P. M., March 11, 1886, Mrs. Susan J., beloved wife of S. Cornelius Nichols, in the 38th year of her age. Interred at St. Jose's Church, Charles Co., Md.

ORDER NISI.

In the Circuit Court for Charles County sitting as a court of Equity.

Saml. K. George, vs. Hezekiah H. Bean, Henry H. Bean and Jas. M. Bean,

No 659 Equity.

ORDERED this 17th day of March, 1886 that the report of the sale of the mortgaged property in the above entitled cause made by Richard M. Venable, attorney for mortgagee be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 12th day of April next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Charles county once in each of three successive weeks before the said 12th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $3,700.

J. SAMUEL TURNER, Clerk.

True copy test: J. SAMUEL TURNER, Clerk.

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Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Lambs,

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WOOD, OYSTERS, POULTRY, EGGS

WOOL, FUR, HIDES, ETC.

☞Return thanks for the liberal patronage we have received and hope to continue to merit the same. (feb. 5 2 m)

WM. HEMSLEY,

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Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and relieves consumptive persons in advanced stages of the disease. Price 25 cts. *Common*, the Genuine *Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup* is sold only in *white wrappers*, and bears our registered Trade-Marks to wit: *A Bull's Head in a Circle, a Red-Strip Caution-Label*, and the facsimile signatures of *John H. Bull & A. C. Meyer & Co.*, Sole Prop'rs, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

TRADE MARK

Chew Lange's Pings—The great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts.—Sold by all Druggists.

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Tobacco

Fertilizer!

IS MADE ESPECIALLY FOR USE ON TOBACCO BEDS.

☞*It is a POWERFUF STIMULANT, and being assimilable at once, it is available to the Tobacco Plant at the start to force it Rapidly to Maturity.*

Put Up in Sacks Containing

167 lbs.

Price, $40 Per Ton.

PERUVIAN GUANO

For Tobacco Beds.

Special Tobacco Guano,

For the Tobacco Crop

2,000 BUSHELS

CHOICE CLOVER SEED.

Timothy seed,

Orchard Grass,

Red Top, &c.

Seed Oats.

Seed Potatoes, &c.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHANDOS 10 Per Cent. AMMONIA. GUANO.

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Superior and Cheaper than Peruvian Guano.

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GENERAL AGENTS.

Can be Ordered through your Commision Merchant.

A LITTLE TOO EARLY

FOR SPRING STUFF; NEVERTHELESS WE HAVE MADE EARLY PURCHASES, BECAUSE WE HAVE SECURED STYLES IN

SPRING GOODS

THAT COULD NOT HAVE BEEN BOUGHT LATER. THE FIRST SPRING MONTH IS ONLY A FEW DAYS OFF, SO WE ADVISE OUR CUSTOMERS TO BUY A LITTLE IN ADVANCE OF SPRING, AND SECURE THE FIRST NEW THINGS OF THIS SEASON.

—:o:—

Yard Wide Shirting Percales.

Wide Madras and Seersucker Ginghams

New Patterns of Spring Satines

Indigo Blue Cretonnes for Dresses

New Crinkled White Goods for Dresses.

Silk Rhadames in Wools and Browns, $1.

Tricot Cloths in Wools and Browns, 50c.

38 inch De Beige in Woods and Browns, 25c

38 inch Flannel Suiting (new), 40c.

Hamburg Embroidery, half price, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c. *up*

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Have on hand at all times a splendid stock of DRESS GOODS, SILKS MOURNING GOODS, LADIES' AND MISSES' WRAPS, JERSEYS, SHAWLS, LINEN FABRICS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, DOMESTIC GOODS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, SATINES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, LACES, &c.

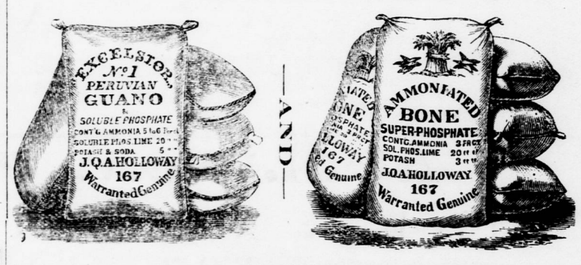
We offer only such goods as we think will prove of good value for the price paid. The price in plain figures marked on every article, from which there is no abatement.

Having been established in business in Baltimore for 55 years, and built up a large trade by fair dealing, courtesy and attention to the wants of customers; we think it will be to the advantage of the readers of this paper to deal with us. Samples will be sent to select from when we receive plain and explicit directions of what is probably wanted.

TO

CORN AND TOBACCO PLANTERS.

HOLLOWAY'S



Are the most concentrated, complete and durable Fertilizer ever offered to the Public, and it is the universal opinion of the Farmers and Planters of Maryland and Virginia, after more than TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS experience in their use, that an application of 100 pounds is equal in its effects to 200 pounds of any other Fertilizer of Guano, therefore fully 50 per cents cheaper.

Uniform Quality is Guaranteed.

☞Farmers to secure the ONLY GENUINE EXCELSIOR and PHOSPHATE should see that every bag is branded as above, with the ANALYSIS and MY NAME IN RED LETTERS.

J. Q. A. Holloway.

107 McElderry's Wharf, Baltimore, Md

ESTABLISED.....1883

AUERBACH'S

SEWING MACHINE ROOMS,

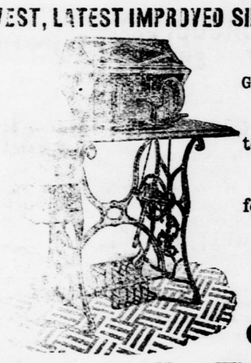
Corner Seventh and H sts. N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BIG FALL IN PRICES.

Owing to the fact that we employ no Travelling Agents, and have no extra commissions to pay out of the purchasers pocket, we are selling SEWING MACHINES of all the Standard Makes from $10 to $20 less than you can buy the identical machines from agents.

THIS STYLE, NEWEST, LATEST IMPROVED SINGER MACHINE



INCLUDING

TUCKER,

RUFFLER

—AND A—

COMPLETE

OUTFIT

—OF—

ATTACHMENTS

A WRITTEN Guarantee With Each MACHINE to keep the same IN ORDER for Five Years FREE of Charge!

Only $20 Only $20

The New Domestic, New American No. 7, Wheeler & Wilson, New Home, White, New Automatic, New Davis, Remington, and other First Class Machines, at similar REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE. On buying a Sewing Machine from this House you have the advantage, in case you should not be perfectly satisfied, to have it exchanged for any other kind you may desire, as we sell all kinds.

☞Prompt and particular attention paid to mail orders.

☞Send for our New Illustrated Catalogue.

C. AUERBACH, Corner 7th and H Streets.

Next door to AUERBACH'S Gents' Furnishing and Hat Store, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Agency for Celluloid Collars and Cuffs.

—{ :o: }—

SPECIAL NOTICE. We have on hand 150 Machines of different makes, which we have taken in exchange for new ones. Have put them in perfect working order in our repair shop, and in order to make room offer them at the extremely low price of $5,00, $10,00 and $12,00, including a complete set of attachments. Every machine warranted to be in perfect working order, some of them as good as new or no sale. Call early as the supply wont last long. Yours C. AUERBACH & BRO.

MUSIC FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

No Home Should be Without It.

ALL CAN HAVE IT BY WRITING TO OR CALLING ON

G. L. WILD & BROTHER,

709 Seventh St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

PIANOS $50 up.

Organs $25 up

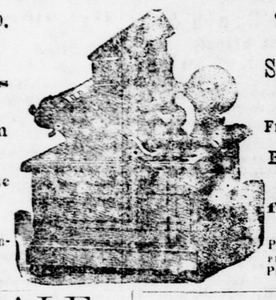
Musical Boxes

—AND—

Toy-Pianos, from 75 Cts. up,

Elegant Sheet Music 10 cts a Copy.

Music Books, Music Instruments in greatest Variety.



GALLY'S

MARVELLOUS

Self-Playing Instruments,

From $8,00 to $110,

Banjos, Violins, Accordions.

from $1.50 up

Beautiful Embroidered Piano Covers from $2 50 and Musical Toys at low Prices.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Sale on his premises, Rich Hill, near Cox's Station, on

Saturday, March 20th,

the following personal property:

Baltimore, Jr., his fine Stallion, a Tankerville Colt, 6 years old, 3 fine Mules, well broken, 11 head of Young Cattle, a flock 30 Southdown Sheep and Lambs, and Farming utensils, among which is a Whipper Harrow and a McSherry Wheat Drill, comparatively new and in good order.

☞*These things will be sold without reserve.*

Terms of Sale: For sums under $20 Cash, all sums over $20 a credit of five months, with bond and approved security.

S. COX Jr.

C. MALCOLM BERRY,

CONSTABLE,

La Plata, Charles Co., Md.

HAVING been appointed constable and having given a good and sufficient bond, I am now prepared to make collections and to discharge all duties pertaining to the office. Letter addressed to me at La Plata will receive prompt attention.

jan. 6 n. C. MALCOLM BERRY.

Sheriff's Sale

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Charles county, at the suit of Mary L. Latimer against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Richard T. Payne to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law, and in equity of the said Richard T. Payne, in and to the following property, to wit:

TWO

Dwelling Houses & Lots

ONE STORE HOUSE AND LOT, SITUATED IN ALLEN'S FRESH AND ALL BUILDINGS ATTACHED TO THE SAME.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I will sell at public sale at the Court House door, in

Port Tobacco,

—ON—

Tuesday, April 6th, 1886,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. the said property so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for Cash.

N. WILSON SIMPSON,

Sheriff

FOR RENT.

Fishing Shanties.

ALL GILL FISHERMEN WHO WISH TO begin the Season early on the lower Potomac can obtain the necessary accommodations for the season at small cost by applying to the undersigned. Address,

F. R. BURGESS,

Riverside, Md.