Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning.....April 2, 1886.

Gov. Stoneman, of California, has appointed Hon. George Hearst United States Senator vice Hon. Jno. F. Miller, deceased. Mr. Hearst is a Democrat. At the next Gubernatorial election if the Democrats carry the State the Legislature will very likely elect Mr. Hearst for a full term.

One hundred thousand dollars were appropriated in 1883 to provide for the additional storage of silver dollars, and now the acting Secretary of the Treasury asks for $100,000 more for the same purpose. The coinage still continues at the rate of $27,000,000 a year, and as it is sent back to the Treasury as soon as it is issued, the Treasury vaults must be continually enlarged, and that at an enormous expense to the people.

When Secretary Manning returned to the Treasury Department from a meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday afternoon of last week, he was suddenly attacked with giddiness and fell, slightly spraining his ankle. He was removed to his home late in the evening and it was given out by his physicians that the Secretary simply had an attack of vertigo, to which he had been subject for some time, but it has been stated he was partially paralyzed. His condition at the last advices had not materially improved. Secretaries Garland and Lamar are also ill.

The late Gov Seymour always spoke and wrote against young men accepting government positions. The Governor frequently stated that he never knew a young man who held a government position to amount to anything after his term of office expired. Extravagant habits are contracted, the money comes easy and is just as easily parted with. The end of the month, matters not how high the salary, generally found the pockets empty. When thrown out of office their knowledge of their trade is gone, their possessions have been wasted and they seldom amount to anything in the race of life. Don't be in a hurry to leave the farm or give up even a fair business for a government position.

Frank A. Burr, the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, states that ex-President Arthur is in a delicate state of health. His system has broken down since he left the White House. He is moody, does not see any but the most intimate of his old friends, is threatened with Bright's disease of the kidneys as well as liver disease. Added to this the correspondent says: the ex-President is broken down financially and this adds to his moodiness. The truth is Mr. Arthur whilst at the White House lived a very high life around his festive board. This, followed as the ex-President followed it is bound to produce its result. The country will smypathize with Mr. Arthur in his troubles, and remember that he made the country a dignified and excellent President, and sincerely hope for his speedy return to health.

Indirectly the question of open executive sessions received a slight forward impulse in the secret session of the Senate Monday afternoon. A considerable number of internal revenue collectors nominated to places created by suspension were confirmed, and among the number was the collector of internal revenue for the district of Vermont. Senator Morrill, who reported this case, moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the report of the finance committee in this case as an act of justice to ex-Collector Stearns, the late collector, and the motion was carried. Following the example of Mr. Morrill, Mr Sherman asked that the same act of justice be done to suspended collectors in Ohio. Then some one asked why not extend the courtesy to the entire list of suspended collectors. Another asked: "And why not to all other suspended officials?" These "why nots" were not answered, but some of the more conservative Senators, without stating any objection to the proposition, thought the resolution was moving too rapidly, and to check it a motion was entered to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Morrill's motion was carried. This put the question over for a day.

While it may be said that there is no immediate probability of any repeal of the civil service law, it is not at all certain that the day is very remote when it will be swept from the statute books. At the time of the passage of the bill, many of the Senators and Representatives who voted for it did not hesitate to ridicule it, and the expressions of contempt for its operations are constantly indulged in with the utmost freedom by the prominent men of both parties. Senator Ingalls, in his speech of Friday last, voiced and purposely the sentiment of the leading men of the republican party toward that class which is responsible for the doctrine of civil-service reform. There is no shadow of doubt that were they to express their real opinions, a majority of both parties would now vote for the repeal of the law. Policy, however, interposes in the way of such action now, but, as above intimated, it will not be surprising for it to come hereafter. The sarcastic allusions made to civil-service reform on the floors of the two houses have been supplemented with outspoken denunciations of the law and its effects before three State associations—Maryland, Ohio and Virginia—by members of Congress from the States named, and other members are only waiting for the opportunity to follow their example. A Senator said to the President the other day that he wished him godspeed in his enforcement of the civil service regulations, "for" said he, "you are doing all you can to make it odious, and this will hasten the day when we will get rid of it." A member of the House from New York announced recently that when the appropriation for the expenses of the civil-service commission comes before the House he will move to strike out the salaries of the commissioners. He said they are working for such a great principle that they ought to be willing to serve without money. At any rate he intended to have some discussion on the subject. As pertinent to this subject it is well to give the full text of the opinion of so shining a light of the republican party as Senator Ingalls as to the disposition of official patronage and as to his estimation and that of his party of the civil-service reformers. *Baltimore Sun.*

The Republican Policy.

Now that the Senate majority has declared, by the adoption of the Edmunds resolutions, its views of the relations between the executive and legislative branches of the Government in respect to nominations, there will be numerous and interesting executive sessions. The nominations that have been hung up to await the end of the debate will be reported for action, and nearly all of them will be confirmed. The third resolution of the Edmunds series is interpreted to mean that nominations shall be rejected only when the cause of suspension is deemed necessary for the intelligent action of the Senate. In other words, when it is known that an official has been suspended upon charges affecting his official or personal character, the Senate will reject the nomination of his successor unless the nature of the charges is made known and he has an opportunity to vindicate himself. If any Senator shall state upon knowledge that there were no such charges against a suspended official, the papers will not be "deemed necessary" and the successor will be confirmed.

It seems to be conceded that only a few removals have been made for other cause than offensive partisanship. The number which have been removed for official incapacity will, it is said, number less than ten per cent. of the 613 removals that have been made. Therefore, it seems probable that the result of the hostile position assumed by the Republican majority will merely be the rejection of about ten per cent of the nominations made by the President to fill vacancies caused by removal. The refusal to confirm he present incumbents, appointed by the President, will not effect the reinstatement of their Republican predecessors, who were removed; but will merely devolve upon the President the appointment of new Democratic officials to succeed his first appointees.

A very strong pressure will probably be brought to bear upon the President by the friends of the officials who hold in the place of persons removed for cause other than partisanship, to make some concession to the Senate whereby the information which the majority pretend to demand as a condition precedent to their action in confirming the nominations of successors, may be furnished to them. It has been intimated in some quarters that the President will recede to some slight extent in respect to that class of nominations from the position he has taken, so as to give the Senate the valid reasons upon which he acted. Though this does not seem probable. The case of Durkin, over whom the dispute with the Senate arose, presented, it is said, one of the strongest cases of official incapacity and moral obliquity to be found among any of these cases, and the opinion has been expressed that Mr. Edmunds selected that case especially for that reason, believing that the President would be tempted to justify his action in such a strong case even by the surrender of his executive prerogative. But the President declined to do so and it is not now probable that he will recede in any degree from the position he has taken.

Some Democrats, who do not sympathize with the President in his civil service principles, say that he has brought all this trouble upon himself by the restrictions he has placed upon his executive powers in the unnecessary pledges he has made that he would make no removals except for offensive partisanship or other cause. But Mr Cleveland seems to let things go along as they are and while preserving his executive prerogatives unimpaired, let the people judge of the sincerity with which he adheres to his civil-service pledges and leave the Republican Senators to take what comfort they can by refusing to confirm his appointees.

The determination of the Republicans to confirm whenever a Democratic Senator will undertake to say that the removal was made for offensive partisanship amounts to a practical back down on their part and leaves little fruit left to them for their laborious contest over their resolutions. They perceive doubtless, that the country is against them in this contest and that they have failed utterly to make any political capital out of this last little *coup de etat* of Mr. Edmunds's.

Exactly when the President will take any further action with reference to the Maryland appointments yet undisposed of no one seems to know. He is liable, of course, to call for the papers and reach a determination any day, but, as he has said, there is no necessity for immediate action, and this, with his attitude as to two of the appointments, constitute uncertainty. The three appointments where the commissions have expired are the United States district attorney and marshal and the surveyor of the port of Baltimore. As to the latter no objection has been suggested in any quarter to Mr. Warfield, the gentleman recommended by the Maryland delegation, but in the matter of the other two the President has exhibited some stubbornness, and if he should finally appoint the nominees of the Gorman caucus will do it grudgingly. A delegation representing the Baltimore county bar, headed by Messrs. Keech and Boarman, went to Washington on Saturday in the interest of Mr. Talbott, but as the President had not returned from his ducking trip, they had to return without seeing him. A friend of the President, who understands his peculiarities thoroughly, said on Monday that the wisest course for Mr. Talbott and Mr. Fenton is for them to let their case rest.—*Cor. Balto. Sun.*

A decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States a few days ago is regarded as an important one, not only for the amount, but for the principles involved. It was an appealed case from the Circuit Court for the Western district of Virginia, in which Wm. A. Glasgow, executor of one Spears, was decreed by Judge Rives to pay over again about $20,000 which he had paid for a tract of land in Confederate money. The United States Court reverses Judge Rives out and out, holding that the first payment was in every respect valid. The decree was reversed with costs, and the cause was remanded, with directions to dismiss the suit. The opinion was delivered by Associate Justice Field.

The Labor Troubles.

The great labor troubles in the southwest seem now to be in a fair way of adjustment. In fact it appeared early in the week that the whole matter had been satisfactorily adjusted at a conference between Mr. Jay Gould, president of the railroad company, and Mr T. V. Powderly, grand master of the Knights of Labor, which was held in New York on Sunday. At this conference Mr. Gould was understood to agree to an arbitration of the difficulties between the company and its employees and to receive back into the employ of the company all the striking Knights of Labor except those whose places had been filled during the strike.

Upon this arrangement being effected, it being a substantial compliance with the moderate demands of the leader of the K. of L., he at once telegraphed, ordering the men to go to work, and thus the strike seemed to have been brought to an end. But subsequently Mr Gould undertook to qualify his agreement in such a way that no practical interpretation could be given to it and to relegate the whole matter of arbitration to vice-president Hoxie at St. Louis. Thereupon the order to resume work was countermanded, but since that time a satisfactory arrangement between vice president Hoxie and the K. of L. has been in progress and at this writing it seems probable that the great strike will come to a speedy termination and that an adjustment will be made in which the interests of the laboring men will be adequately protected.

There has been a suspicion in the public mind that this great strike among the employees of the southwestern railroad system, which has resulted in such a serious public inconvenience and great loss of property, was set on foot on the part of the Knights of Labor without proper deliberation and, perhaps, without sufficient cause. This was intimated by Mr. Powderly in his recent circular to his order in which he deprecated the strike and the boycott as unjustifyable and ineffective means for the redressing of the grievances of the laboring man.

Still, however, in these days when capital is becoming more and more tyrannical in its encroaching demands, the sympathies of the people are apt to be with the laboring men in such a contest. And so it was in the recent strike. When, therefore, Mr. Powderly approached the railroad company with such moderate terms in behalf of his order and proposed the adjustment of the whole matter by arbitration, until his terms are acceded to the whole blame will be shifted to the railroad company. It is hoped that a satisfactory settlement will now soon be reached.

The right of laboring men to combine for their mutual protection is now generally conceded by liberal minds and under the guidance of such a moderate and sagacious leader as Mr. Powderly they will realize that "in union their is strength." But the trouble with most of these labor organizations has been that their leaders lacked discretion and coolness and, by their impetuosity and unnecessary defiance, brought injury instead of benefit to their following.

The Maryland Legislature.

The bill to reduce the street car tax was reported to the House of Delegates Thursday night. The compulsory feature will not be incorporated in the Senate committee's recommendations as to the abattoir bill. The city delegation reported favorably to the House the bills to compel the B. and O. to select its route and appropriating $300,000 for widening East Baltimore street and $1,300,000 for constructing certain sewers. In the Senate Mr. Hodson's bill taxing mortgages was defeated. The bill modifying the stoppage of trains at the Susquehanna was amended so as to make the P., W. and B. Railroad subject to taxation. The bill providing for the incorporation of electric light companies was passed, as was also House resolution thanking Commander Schley and others. In the House the general appropriation bill for 1888 was passed.

The Maryland Senate and House of Delegates both met at 8 o'clock Monday night. In the Senate the bill to pension Baltimore policemen was read the second time. Amendments reducing the militia appropriation from $70,000 were lost. The bill restricting labor on street cars to twelve hours per day was passed without opposition. The Senate refused to strike out the appropriations for St. John's and Washington Colleges. In the House, among other bills passed were the bill reducing marriage license fee to fifty cents and the bill providing for inspection of steam boilers in Baltimore city. The telegram of Mayor Hodges announcing the action of the Baltimore city council in opposition to the park tax reduction was read to the House. The bill for the protection of beneficial relief associations was passed, as was also the bill to pension firemen. There was a strong anti park tax lobby at Annapolis Monday night, the bill was recommitted to the city delegation.

In the Senate on Tuesday the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bill was discussed and amended and finally recommitted. At the night session the bills to modify the jury law and to prevent the use of liquors in social clubs were killed by unfavorable reports. The Susquehanna bridge bill and the bill to pension policemen were passed. In the House of Delegates a motion to recommit the B. and O. city route bill was defeated. At the night session the House adopted a number of amendments to the oyster bill, after which it was passed. The Maryland Central Railroad exemption bill was unfavorably reported and the report adopted.

In the State Senate Wednesday the general oyster law was received from the House. Certain amendments were not concurred in, and a committee of conference was appointed. The bill appropriating $12,000 to St. John's College, and making it a part of the public school system, failed for want of a constitutional majority. The appropriation bill of 1887 was passed. The Peter bill for establishing an agricultural experiment station was amended so as to provide for the appointment of a commission to report upon the propriety of such action. The unfavorable report on the bill amending the bastardy law was reconsidered and the bill ordered to third reading. A bill was introduced to prohibit pool-selling and book-making at horse races. It is not thought that the bill for leasing the canal can pass. In the House of Delegates the park tax reduction bill was reported unfavorably and report adopted, thus killing the bill. Among the bills passed were those substituting summary ejectment for distress in case of unpaid rent; to prevent indecent publications; for the protection of persons and property in Baltimore county. The bill granting the mayor and city council greater power over the streets of Baltimore was unfavorably reported, and the report adopted. The bill providing for instruction in agriculture in the public schools was defeated. The House passed to third reading the bill relating to beneficial aid societies, and passed the bills regulating plumbing and appropriating money to a monument to Francis Scott Key.

Proceedings of Congress.

In the Senate Thursday a bill was reported from the commerce committee for the encouragement of American shipping and the promotion of postal and commercial relations with foreign countries. The Edmunds resolutions in regard to suspensions from office were again under consideration. Mr Voorhees defended the action of the President and Mr. Evarts supported the resolutions. In the House the free ship bill was favorably reported from the shipping committee. The postoffice appropriation bill was further debated.

The Senate was not in session Saturday, having adjourned from Friday to Monday. In the House, the session was devoted to debate on silver coinage and monetary standard.

In the Senate, Monday, the bill to increase the strength of the army was further discussed. In the House a number of bills pertaining to the labor difficulties were introduced. The Blair educational bill was introduced by Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, and by a vote of 138 to 113 referred to the committee on labor.

The Senate on Tuesday considered the army bill and the bill for the admission of Washington Territory. In the House the postoffice appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole. Mr. Randall offered a resolution, to which objection was made, for the appointment of a committee to investigate the killing of colored men at Carrollton, Miss.

NOTES.

The wife of Judge A. C. Avery, of Morgantown, N. C., died a few days ago. She was a sister of the widow of Gen. Stonewall Jackson.

The 25 mile bicycle record of America was broken at New Orleans Saturday by L. D. Munger, of Boston, who made the distance in 1 hour 24 minutes and 46 4-5 seconds on an asphalt road.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the New York *World*, has sent to the governors of the New York Hospital a check for $5,000, the amount of his first year's salary as Representative in Congress from the ninth district. This donation is to be used in endowing a permanent bed in the hospital for sick and disabled newspaper workers.

While Frank Murgatroyd, of Philadelphia was in bed on the morning of the 11 inst., he was seized with a violent spell of sneezing. The entire house was aroused and everything was done for the relief of that could be thought of. The sneezing was kept up with unabated vigor, however, and before medical aid could reach him Murgatroyd was a corpse. It is supposed that he ruptured a blood vessel.

The mammoth barn on the Hopkins stock farm, East Providence, R. I., was destroyed by an incendiary fire early Sunday morning, and over five hundred of cattle, including 60 Jerseys and one Ayrshire, were burned, and also four horses. The loss on buildings, hay and tools is $25,000. Mr. Hopkins had been 20 years raising his herd, and would not have sold it for $25,000.

At Waterbury, Conn., Saturday morning lightning struck the house of Wm. McGuffey, killing his two daughters, aged 16 and 18. A child, the only remainder, that was killed by lightning Saturday morning. His wife and child, overpowering the stunned, with him, were not injured. During a heavy storm at New Orleans, lightning set fire to a cargo of cotton on a bark and badly damaged [illegible] hundred bales.

At a conference in Philadelphia Thursday last between officials of the Pen[illegible] and New York, Philadelphia and No[illegible] road Companies and representatives [illegible] ton Fruit and Produce Exchange [illegible] cided to run through fruit trains [illegible] ware and Maryland peninsula. [illegible] The trains will leave Dover [illegible] o'clock in the morning, co[illegible] from Norfolk, and arrive at [illegible] o'clock the following morn[illegible]

At a mill at Hazen, Pa., [illegible] Cumberland, Thursday of [illegible] Simonse, a well-known and [illegible] was grinding an axe at a stone [illegible] mill machinery, when he [illegible] entangled in the belting, and [illegible] body was drawn around and under the shaft and badly mangled. Death must have been instantaneous. There was no one else in the mill at the time. He leaves a widow and six grown children.

Six employes of the B. and O. Railroad engaged suit against the company Saturday at Pittsburg, Pa., for damages aggregating $10,000. Two other suits for $10,000 each were commenced Monday. The names of the plaintiffs are G. J. Churchill, Wm. Zecharias, J. E. Sims, James Keesey, Edward Boyle, John Norton, J. W. Weber and Samuel Maxwell. The claims are the result of the "double header" strike which took place last August at Glenwood. All the plaintiffs were arrested and imprisoned.

Ed Johnson, the desperado who killed his employer on Saturday, and who since that time has been intrenched in a barn near Oakland, Neb., where he has resisted all attempts to capture him, and killed two men and wounded several others, was finally captured Monday morning. The barn in which the desperado concealed himself was set on fire at 5:30 o'clock Sunday evening. A fire was opened on Johnson and he was killed, falling in the flames. When the fire had subsided the body was found in a large pile of oats. The body was found riddled with bullets.

Kellogg Nicholas, United States express messenger on the Chicago and Rock Island train that left Chicago at 11 o'clock last Friday night was found at Morris, Ill., shortly after one o'clock, with his throat cut from ear to ear, his head horribly cut and mashed. The safe had been robbed of $5,000 in money and valuables. The baggage train was found bound and gagged in the baggage car and it is supposed that the robbers boarded the train at Joliet, completed their murderous work and jumped as soon as Morris, the next stopping place, was reached.

A remarkable duel was fought on the field of Waterloo Thursday of last week, the contestants being Mme. Valsayre, a native of France, and Miss Shelby, an American. The duel was the result of a dispute of the relative merits of French and American female doctors. After a stormy altercation Mme. Valsayre threw her glove in Miss Shelby's face, and a duel was forthwith arranged. The weapons were swords. Miss Shelby was slightly wounded on the arm. The four seconds were Americans. These expressed themselves satisfied that the duel had been conducted fairly, and that honor had been vindicated and insult avenged.

The family of J. W. Sells, living near Osage Mission, Kansas, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Sells, a son 19 years old, and a daughter 14 years old, were murdered last week, all having been horribly butchered with a hatchet. Willie Sells, the youngest son and the only remaining member of the family, is suspected of committing the dreadful crime. He tells a story of the deed being committed by two men who came to the house, but his under clothing were saturated with spattered blood and his bare feet and forearms were covered with blood. He left also fifteen silver dollars, which were not disturbed, besides 3 watches.

The military encampment to be held at Savannah, Ga., commencing May 9, in honor of the centennial of the Chatham Artillery, of that city, promises to be an interesting event. There are to be a number of drill contests, in which most of the uniformed companies of the State will participate. Gen. E. Bird Grubb, who commands the First City Troop, of Philadelphia, has accepted the command of the camp, and his Troop, which was organized in 1874, will be present. Companies and detachments will also be in attendance from New York, Boston, Charleston, S. C., and New Orleans. The military of Savannah is taking a deep interest in the celebration and great success for the encampment is anticipated.

Residents of Athens, N. Y., are mystified by the curious actions of a partridge that appears in a lonely part of Griffin's woods, on the road from Catskill to Athens. It always appears at dusk, and seems very tame. On Thursday evening of last week, while George W. Loud and his daughter were driving through the woods, it appeared trotting along the road by the side of the horse. The horse was stopped. The bird stopped also. Mr. Loud jumped out and tried to catch it. It ran from one side of the road to the other, but did not offer to fly, and at length hopped into the woods and disappeared. On two or three previous occasions it alighted on the back of Mr. Loud's horse. Other Athenians say it has alighted on their horses. The spot where the queer bird is seen is described as being a very "spookish place."

An Interesting Rumor.

The story comes from Albany that President Cleveland is engaged to marry Miss Van Vechten, a young lady who may justly lay claim to being the social leader of the capital of the State of New York. The lady is tall, and most beautiful in face and figure, and she has many charms and graces of manner. The circle in which she moves is one of the most exclusive in the United States. The high society of Albany is unquestionably the most difficult to penetrate of any in the country, and Miss Van Vechten is its central figure. She lives in a splendid house directly across the street from the Executive Mansion, where Mr. Cleveland, when he was in office, could without difficulty have looked into Miss Van Vechten's window. The lady has a rich complexion, dark eyes, and a wealth of waving brown hair. There is quite a striking resemblance between her and Miss Jennie Chamberlain, the beautiful Cleveland girl, whose personal attractiveness has been the talk of Europe for a year or two. When Mr. Cleveland was governor of New York State, he frequently met Miss Van Vechten at the various receptions which occurred at the Executive Mansion and elsewhere in Albany, and he exhibited a marked preference for her society. It is, indeed, said that he took every possible occasion to be at her side, and it is now noticed that she is spending a great deal of her time in Washington, where few, if any of the social gatherings of which the President is a feature are allowed to go by without her presence.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and relieves consumptive persons in advanced stages of the disease. Price 25cts. One Dose. 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 Bell-Crop Cardinal bird, and the facsimile signatures of John W. Bull & Co. Proprs. of Cty. Sole Props., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

Chew Lauer's Plugs—The great Tobacco Antidote—Price 10 Cts.—8-34 by all Druggists.

[redacted]

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Seasoned Lumber and Flooring kept under cover.

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—LOOK FOR—

The Old Woman in Window.

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

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The POLICE GAZETTE will be mailed, securely wrapped, to any address in the United States for three months on receipt of

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COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will meet at their Office, in Port Tobacco, on

TUESDAY, April 13th,

By order of the Board,

C. F. DALEY, Clerk. THOMAS A. CARRICO, President.

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

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.

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 Woods and Browns, $1.
Tricot Cloths in Woods 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

Every Department in our Store well Assorted with New Goods.

JOHNSON, GARNER & CO.,

836 Pennsylvania Avenue, South side, near 7th St. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Administrator's Notice.

Orphans' Court of Charles County Sct:

MARCH 26th, 1886.

ORDERED BY THE COURT THAT, Jas. F. Matthews and J. Thomas Herbert administrators of Lucy H. Herbert, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said Lucy H. Herbert, deceased, to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, by advertisement published in some one newspaper published in Charles county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks.

True copy.—test:

J. BENJ. MATTINGLY,
Reg. Wills for Charles Co.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles county, Maryland, letters of Administration on personal estate of

LUCY H. HERBERT,

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 26th day of September 1886. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under our hand, this 26th day of March, 1886.

JAS. F. MATTHEWS,
J. THOS. HERBERT,
Adm'rs of Lucy H. Herbert, deceased.

ORDER NISI.

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

Saml. K. George, vs. 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 19th 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 19th 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

ALBIN PRICE & CO.,

909 La. Ave., & 910 C St., S. W.

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Gen'l Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Lambs,

Veal, Grain, Hay, Cord-

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