

Gov. Stoneham, 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 \$2,000,000 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 advice had not materially improved. Secretaries Garland and Lomer 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 low high the salary, go away from 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 every fair business for a government position.

Frank A. Burr, the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, writes 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 sympathize 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 the 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 a lot of suspended officials?" These "why not" 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 now 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 purposed 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 they are 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 goodspeed 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 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 "doomed 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 the 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 need to some slight extent in respect to that class of nominations from the position he has taken, as to give the Senate the valid reasons upon which he acted. Though this does not seem probable. The case of Dankin, 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 practical partisanship on their part, leaves it the fruit left to them for their laborious contest over their resolutions. They perceive doubtless, that the country is weary of this in this contest and that they have failed utterly to make any political capital out of this last little coup d'etat of Mr. Edmunds.

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 at Annapolis 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 subservience, 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 Boardman, went to Washington on Saturday in the interest of Mr. Talbot, 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. Talbot and Mr. Penton 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 principle involved. It was an appeal case from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Virginia, in which Wm. A. Glasgow, executor of one Speers, 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 south-west 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 names had been filled during the strike. Upon this arrangement being effected, it being a substantial compliance with the moderate demands of the labor 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 southern railroads system, which has resulted in such serious public inconvenience and great loss of property, was set on foot on the part of the Knights of Labor without proper cause. This was refuted by Mr. Gould in his recent circular, in which he stated that he had been deceived by the boys as unjustifiable and ineffective means for the redressing of the grievances of the laboring men. Such, 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 were accepted 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 reasonable leader as Mr. Powderly they will realize that "the union their strength." By the trouble with most of these labor organizations has been that their leaders lacked discretion and good sense, in their impetuosity and unnecessary defiance, brought injury instead of benefit to their following.

The Maryland Legislature.

The bill to reduce the rate of tax was reported to the House of Delegates Tuesday night. The compulsory feature will not be incorporated in the committee report's recommendations as to the charter bill. The city delegation reported favorably to the House the bills to amend the R. and O. to extend the route and appropriate \$200,000 for widening the Baltimore and Annapolis road, and \$1,300,000 for constructing certain streets. In the Senate Mr. Hoxie's bill taxing mortgages was discussed. The bill modifying the law of trustees of the Maryland State, was introduced to make the P. V. and B. Railroad subject to taxation, the bill providing for the incorporation of electric light companies was passed, as was also the bill authorizing Commander Sully and others. In the House the general appropriation bill for 1886 was passed. The Maryland Senate and House of Delegates met at its usual place Monday night. In the Senate the bill to pension Baltimore policemen was read the second time. Amendments reducing the militia appropriation from \$700,000 to \$500,000 were not read, but the bill 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 bill of Mayor Hedges authorizing 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 and park tax lobby at Annapolis Monday night; the bill was recommended 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 the Baltimore city council were read and favorable reports. The Senate passed the bill to pension policemen and the bill to amend the R. and O. In the House of Delegates a resolution to amend the R. and O. city route bill was defeated. At the night session the House adopted a number of amendments to the charter bill, after which it was passed. The Maryland Central Railroad extension 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 bill. 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 bill regulating plumbing and apprenticeship money to a monument to Francis Scott Key.

Proceedings of Congress.

In the Senate Thursday a bill was reported from the committee on the nomination of the American shipping and the promotion of post and commercial relations with foreign countries. The Edmunds resolutions in regard to suspensions from office were again under consideration. The House considered the bill of the President and Mr. Everts 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 a silver coinage and monetary standard.

NOTES.

The case of Judge A. C. Ayer, of Massachusetts, in which he was charged with a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders of the Boston and Albany Railroad, was discussed in the House. The case of the late Governor of New York, who was charged with a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders of the Erie Railroad, was also discussed. The case of the late Governor of New York, who was charged with a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders of the Erie Railroad, was also discussed.

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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 is in office, could not without difficulty have looked into Miss Van Vechten's window. The lady has a rich complexion, dark eyes, and a wealth of wavy 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, when few, if any of the social gatherings of which the President is a feature are allowed to go by without her presence.

Sheriff's Sale

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. Lettner 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 as 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. FORD'S DEPARTMENT STORE, 107 N. BROAD ST. WASHINGTON, D. C.

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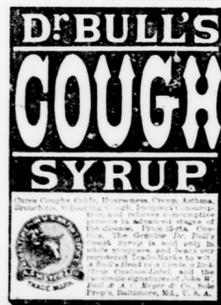
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A conference in Philadelphia, Pa., was held ...

At a public hearing, held at the ...