Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning.....June 25, 1886.

The physicians of ex-Senator David Davis held a consultation on Monday and pronounced him hopelessly ill.

The board of public works met in Annapolis on Thursday and re-elected Col. Levin Woolford tax commissioner, and Jesse K. Hines insurance commissioner, each for a term of four years. The incumbents have each been in office twelve years.

The President signed the Free Bridge bill Monday afternoon. This bill appropriates $125,000 for the purchase of the Aqueduct bridge piers, and $220,000 for building a new structure across the Potomac to the Virginia side, the District to pay one-half the latter expense.

President Cleveland on Wednesday vetoed seven private pension bills originating in the Senate. One was for the benefit of Alfred Denny, who alleged that he was injured by being thrown forward upon the horn of his saddle. The President says: "The number of instances in which those of our soldiers who rode horses during the war were injured by being thrown forward upon their saddles indicates that those saddles were very dangerous contrivances."

Hon. Robert M. McLane, United States minister to France, on Saturday left New York by the French steamer St. Laurent on his return to Paris. He was accompanied by his nephew, Mr. Robert M. McLane, Jr., a son of Mr. James L. McLane, who is a student at Johns Hopkins University, and goes abroad for his summer vacation. Minister McLane was in this country twenty days, and was engaged most of the time with detail business at the State Department in Washington.

Monsignor Straneiro and Count Mucciola, the papal messengers, arrived in New York Monday morning, and reached Baltimore the same afternoon. The Count in his full uniform as a member of the Noble Guard, went to the archiepiscopal residence and presented to Archbishop Gibbons the official notification of his elevation to the cardinalate, and the berretta or scarlet cap. The final ceremonies attending the elevation of the Archbishop to this exalted office will be held at the Cathedral in Baltimore on June 30th.

A Dutch "grandfather's clock," 100 years old, and a black poodle dog have arrived at the White House as presents for Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. They came from Antwerp and were presented by the agent of the Red Star Steamship Line. The duty on the dog, which is worth nothing, was $20, and on the clock, which most any lover of the antique would give $1,000 for, was $6. The dog was running around the White House Monday, already at home with his new mistress, but the tick of the old clock, for which a permanent place has not yet been selected, was silent.

Arrangements for the erection at Gettysburg of the monument by the surviving members of the Second Confederate Maryland Regiment are about completed. The monument will be erected on the line of breastworks captured by the Second Maryland on the evening of July 2, 1863, which was occupied by it all the night until the morning of the 3d, when they formed at right angles, and made a charge in which Capt. W. H. Murray was killed and Major W. W. Goldsborough dangerously wounded. The late James R. Herbert was wounded when the breastworks were taken. The erection of these monuments is to preserve the lines that separated the Federal and Confederate forces during the war. The monument of the Second Maryland Regiment is a handsome piece of work. It cost $1,000. It is thought that the monument will be erected the latter part of August.

The Charleston, S. C., papers publish a letter from President Cleveland acknowledging the receipt from the citizens of Charleston of a massive silver vase, accompanied by a letter to Mrs. Cleveland, saying that it was intended as a token of the high esteem in which President Cleveland was held in Charleston by reason of his ability, his true manliness and his constant fidelity to his obligations under the Constitution and laws of these reunited States. The President, after thanking the donors in the name of Mrs Cleveland and himself, assures them that the letter and the gift will for all time serve "as reminders not only of the happiest incident of my life as a citizen, but of the further fact that in my official character the humble efforts I have made to assure good government to the people and complete reconciliation between all sections of the land, are considerately and pleasantly recognized by my fellow-countrymen."

The President on Monday sent to Congress fifteen veto messages, six of which were sent to the Senate and nine to the House of Representatives. In his message vetoing the bill granting a pension to Elizabeth S. De Kraft the President says his objection is that it is of no possible advantage to the beneficiary: that the present pension laws give her all the advantages which she should receive under the special law. The President adds: "I am so thoroughly tired of disapproving gifts of public money to individuals who, in my view, have no right or claim to the same, notwithstanding apparent congressional sanction, that I interpose with a feeling of relief in a case where I find it unneccessary to determine the merits of the appplication. In speaking of the promiscuous and ill-advised grants of pensions which have lately been presented to me for approval, I have spoken of their "apparent congressional sanction" in recognition of the fact that a large proportion of these bills have never been submitted to a majority of either branch of Congress, but are the result of nominal sessions held for the express purpose of their consideration, and attended by a small minority of the members of the legislative branch of government. Thus, in considering these bills, I have not felt that I was aided by the deliberate judgment of the Congress, and when I have deemed it my duty to disapprove many of the bills presented, I have hardly regarded my action as a dissent from the conclusions of the people's representatives.

Defeat of the Tariff Bill.

The refusal of the House of Representatives last week to take up the Morrison tariff bill for consideration virtually defeats that measure. Those alleged Democrats who justified themselves in their opposition to the "horizontal reduction" bill introduced at the last session by Mr. Morrison on the ground of the injustice and inequality of the "horizontal" plan of reduction, will not now have the same argument to use in extenuation of their course. For the bill recently defeated had been carefully devised and perfected with a view of removing all unjust inequalities and reducing the surplus revenues resulting from tariff taxation by proper discrimination and exact justice to all interests. Yet it is a significant fact that the same class of so-called Democrats who, under the leadership of Mr. Randall, defeated the last Democratic tariff bill, have arrayed themselves under the same leadership in opposition to the Democratic tariff measure in this Congress and compassed its defeat.

The New York *Star*, which is credited with voicing the views of the administration, referring editorially to the defeat of the tariff bill, truthfully says:

"The Republican papers throughout the country are jubilant over the defeat of the Morrison bill. They have a right to rejoice. The result was a triumph for Republican ideas and the overthrow of Democratic policy in a democratic House. Mr. Morrison's bill met precisely such a fate as a proposal for tariff reduction would have encountered at the hands of a Republican majority. The fact that this was accomplished by the aid of Democratic votes adds to the satisfaction of Republican politicians. Not only is the policy of the Republican party upheld, but the Democratic party is discredited and its pledges are dishonored. Why should not the Republican press rejoice? The monopolies that it fosters have their hold strengthened, while the people who looked to the Democratic party for promised relief are disheartened and disgusted. But the very reason that give our opponents cause for rejoicing warrant Democrats in regarding the result with grief and indignation. Not only was the reform and reduction of the tariff definitely promised by the last Democratic convention, but the whole history of the party commits it to that policy. We cannot understand why a man who desires to maintain the monstrous and oppressive tariff enacted by the Republican party should wish to call himself a Democrat. No Democratic convention during the whole existence of the party ever sanctioned such a policy."

There can be no doubt that the country expects the Democratic House to redeem its pledges to reform the present unjust and oppressive system of tariff taxation and it is to be much regretted that a measure apparently well and carefully devised to that end should have been defeated in such an unreasonable manner as to refuse to consider it at all. Any oversights or irregularities in the bill could have been corrected by amendment and those self-styled Democrats who aided in thus defeating it can offer no plausible excuse for their action, but will have to admit that they are opposed to any tariff legislation of any kind. There is a strong opinion prevailing among leading Democratic Congressmen that Congress should not adjourn without the passage by the House of some measure of tariff reform, though it seems exceedingly doubtful whether at this late day of the session, with a defection of recalcitrant Democrats, whether any tariff bill at all can be enacted into a law.

It is gratifying to know that of the Maryland delegation, Messrs. Compton, Shaw, Gibson and Cole voted in its favor, while only Mr. J. V. L. Findley allied himself with the Randall faction in defeating the bill, Mr. McComas, of course, voting with the Republicans.

Our friends on the Eastern Shore seem to have considerable difficulty in getting a Bishop to fill the vacancy of that office in the diocese of Easton caused by death of Bishop Lay, D. D. Three conventions have been held and three clergymen elected to the vacant Bishopric, but each one declined the office, the latest being Rev. Kinloch Nelson, of Alexandria, Va., who sent his declination last week. Many authorities on church matters and almost the entire press of the State agree in the fact that the diocesan convention made a mistake in going outside of the State, and indeed outside of its own diocese, which contains many able and intellectual divines who would reflect credit and do honor to the exalted office, for a successor to Bishop Lay after the first declination. A new convention is shortly to be called when an effort will again be made to fill the vacant Bishopric. We hope the convention at its next meeting will see the wisdom of following the suggestions of the press and others of selecting one of its own members, or at least a clergyman within the State, to the vacancy. The Rev. Jas. A. Mitchell, the secretary of the convention, and a minister noted for his piety and painstaking religious zeal, would fill the exalted office with credit and satisfaction. He is brilliant and able, well versed in canon law and possesses every requisite for becoming the peer of any divine in the House of Bishops in this country. He would be a worthy successor of a worthy christian, and the convention could not do better than to let the mantle of Bishop Lay fall on his shoulders.

The Board of Public Works at a meeting in Annapolis last week, reconsidered their action in regard to disposing of the exchange loan, and unanimously adopted the following resolution prepared by Comptroller Turner:

"*Resolved by the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, as the financial officers of the State* That the award of four hundred and ninety one thousand two hundred dollars to James Sloan, Jr., of Baltimore city, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1886, of the bonds of the exchange loan of eighteen hundred and eighty-six, be and the same is hereby rescinded by his consent.

"*Be it further resolved*, That the rate of interest on said bonds be fixed at three per centum per annum, and that all holders of overdue bonds of the State of Maryland be allowed to exchange their holding at said rate of interest; provided they signify their desire for exchange before the first day of July next."

Was Not the President Right?

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Westminster Advocate*, commenting on the action of the President in recently declining a wedding present to his bride from the Sultan of Turkey, arrives at the conclusion that the President was over conscientious in the matter and should not have declined a present so offered. The *Advocate* says:

"President Cleveland is what he should be, a conscientious public servant. He is governed in all things by a strict regard of his powers and duties, as prescribed by the constitution and laws. In one instance, it is probable, he has overdone the matter, in that he has refused to permit the Sultan of Turkey to present a wedding gift to his bride. It is better to err on the side of duty than to violate, even indirectly, a fundamental or statutory law but in this instance there does not seem room for doubt. The ruler of a friendly power desired to signify his friendly feeling by presenting a token to the bride of the President, but the President, through Secretary Bayard, declined the gift, feeling that its acceptance would be a violation of the spirit of the constitution if not the letter thereof.

After quoting the provision of the Federal constitution, interdicting the acceptance by any person holding office under the United States of any present, &c., from any king, prince or foreign state, our contemporary insists that Mrs. Cleveland does not come within the provision, because she does not hold any office created by the constitution. It says "she may be mistress of the White House including the President himself, but that is not the office created by the constitution." Reasoning with close logic, our contemporary maintains that the President could have had no ownership of the proffered gift, because "what is his is hers, too, and what is hers is her own."

While conceding the force of our contemporary's logic still we believe that the President was right, and the *Advocate*, for once, is wrong. The President is a lawyer and he knows that the constitution is interpreted by the rules of the English common law as they existed at the time of its adoption. One of these rules, as expounded by an eminent sage, was to the effect that "husband and wife are in law *one person* and the *husband is that person*." Under the application of that rule the wife and all that pertained to her belonged to the husband absolutely, and hence the correctness of Mr. Cleveland's decision.

Although the progress of modern chivalry and enlightenment in gradually remodelling our legal and social system has operated to entirely revolutionize that harsh old rule, as it regulated the domestic relations of our sturdy ancestors, and produce the present order of things to which our contemporary refers; yet the new state of affairs does not operate to sever the unity of the wedded pair, for "the twain" are still "one flesh." Its only effect is to shift the individuality of the two-made-one from the worser to the better half, and still the acceptance of a present by one is essentially an acceptance by both

Besides, the reasoning of the *Advocate* is essentially defective in one particular. It overlooks the fact that Mrs. Cleveland is the "First Lady of the Land," an office which, though not expressly created by the letter of the constitution, is clearly implied from that great charter of our liberties: and that as such it would be highly improper for her to accept a present from any foreign prince or potentate.

A great deal of talk has been occasioned by the mention of the fact that the President always used new money. Some people laughed at the idea that he handed a crisp new $100 bill to Dr. Sunderland for his marriage fee, and, again, that he put a crisp new $5 bill in the collection plate at the Oakland church. People said, "Why the President must have money made especially for him." The truth is, the President always receives new notes direct from the Treasury. He never gets old notes except in change when he pays a bill or makes a purchase. The United States Treasurer, on the last day of each month, sends the President his salary—$4,166.66—the odd change in bright new silver and copper cents, and the notes all new and of the latest issue. Mr. Cleveland, like his predecessors, keeps a private bank account with Riggs & Co., and the day after he gets his salary he makes a deposit, reserving enough to pay current expenses. It is said that his account has shown as large a balance as $35,000, as he has an income besides his official salary. Before he entered public life he made from $10,000 to $15,000 a year by his practice, and his expenses were not more than $2,500. He has saved much of his first year's salary, but now that he is married his expenses will increase.

In the debate in the Senate on Tuesday of last week on the Northern Pacific land grand forfeiture bill Senator Edmunds, in alluding to a bill on the same subject reported some years since by Senator Garland, said: ° ° "Mr. Garland, the present Attorney-General of the United States, and to whom I am always glad to pay my respectful homage, is an upright and just man." ° ° This language of Mr. Edmunds is signicant as showing of how little little consequence he, as one of the most eminent republicans, regards the Pan-Electric disclosures, so far as Mr. Garland is concerned.

In the Senate committee on Indian affairs on Thursday of last week the long pending nomination of Morris A. Thomas for Indian inspector was finally disposed of. It was determined by a majority of 1 to report the nomination with a favorable recommendation. The majority is composed of the four democratic members and Mr. Bowen, of Colorado. It is understood that no one of the minority of the committee will make any fight in the Senate against Mr. Thomas except, possibly, Senator Harrison. This has encouraged the friends of Mr. Thomas to anticipate his confirmation when his case is reached in order in executive session.

Wedding Cards.

Eastern Young Yady (to Western young man)—We were disappointed in not getting cards to your sister's wedding, Mr. Breezy. Were there no cards?

Mr. Breezy—Well-er, sister didn't play any, but some of us had a little $2 limit after the minister got away.—*N. Y. Sun.*

NOTES.

At Mosdesto, Cal., Friday, fire destroyed three thousand acres of wheat. Loss $50,000.

Eli Owens, arrested for an outrage on his sister-in-law, aged sixteen, was taken from jail at Hebron, Neb., Friday, and hanged to a tree by a masked party.

Geo. F. Davenport, a clerk in the Navy Department under Secretary Whitney, on January 2 last forged the Secretary's name to a check for $67 and then left. Davenport has been arrested in New York.

John Burnett, a farmer, 68 years of age, living at York, Mich., went to the house of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Jackson, where he shot and mortally wounded his wife, and also shot and seriously wounded Mrs. Jackson. He was jealous.

The four-masted double-deck centre-board schooner Sarah W. Lawrence, the largest vessel of her class ever built in the United States, was launched at Bath, Me., Saturday. She was built expressly for the coal trade, her carrying capacity being 2,500 tons.

Jacob Wiler, aged sixty-two, of Lobachsville, Penn., while at supper Friday night, was informed that a letter containing $1,700 back pension money had been received for him. In hurrying to finish the meal a piece of meat became lodged in his windpipe and he choked to death.

Charley Sheehan, 13 years old, of Lafayette, Ind., went in bathing, accompanied by his dog. The boy could not swim, and while paddling about in water nearly up to his neck, the dog got on his back and pushed him down. As fast as he came up the dog pushed him under, and the boy was drowned.

Argument was begun at Harrisburg, Pa., Friday, on the application of certain citizens of Clarion county for a quo warranto to compel Judge Wilson to show cause why he should not be ousted for violation of the election laws in promising liquor licenses to certain men in return for their support in his canvass for judge.

John Johnson, of 44 Prospect street, Brooklyn, N. Y., was locked up Saturday night for casting his furniture through a window into the street. During the night he forced his handkerchief down his throat with a two-foot rule, and yesterday he was found dead with handkerchief and rule about six inches down his throat.

The ravages of what was supposed to be fly in the wheat fields of Queen Anne's and Kent counties are now thought to be due to English sparrows. These voracious little birds have been known to commit serious depredations in wheat fields, and as they have multiplied very rapidly in Maryland in recent years, it is more than probable that they are the authors of the mischief.

The steamship Elder, which arrived at New York Saturday from Bremen, had on board the rhinoceros Bomby, recently purchased in Bremen for the Central Park Zoo for $5,000. Bomby is about 11 years of age, and he weighs somewhere in the neighborhood of two and a half tons. He is about ten feet long. The rhinoceros was successfully transferred to the park Saturday afternoon.

Capt. Godfrey, Lieut. Slocum, Surgeon Porter, and other survivors of the ill-fated Custer expedition, will go the battlefield next week to observe the tenth anniversary of the massacre. Chief Gaul, now at the Standing Rock Agency, who was in command of Indians in the fight, and who has hitherto refused to talk on the details of the fight, has consented to go with the party and show where the massacre occured.

Alleged heirs in Illinois and elsewhere are said to be investigating their claims to about 100 acres in the vicinity of Mercer street, New York, and on the Jersey shore, valued at from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000. Among the heirs mentioned are the wife of W. H. Sharpe, Mrs. G. G. Gibbons, Charles E. Fisher, Mrs. Mitchell and W. H. Kelley, in Illinois, and several families of Mercers at Princetan, N. J.

Herman Reedle was digging a well at McAlister, I. T. He arranged a charge for blasting, lighted the fuse, and was hoisted toward the surface forty feet above. When half way up the rope broke, and he fell to the bottom. He tried to grasp and extinguish the fuse, but was too late. The charge exploded. Herman was blown nearly to the top of the well, and fell back dead with every bone in his body broken.

At a sale of autographs and manuscripts in New York Friday these were among those sold: Henry Clay autograph, 1840, $1; Schuyler Colfax autograph, 1860, $1.25; Jefferson Davis autograph, 1860, $7; Charles Dickens letters, 1858-60, $51; Robert Fulton's steamboat patent, written by him, 1809, $67; James A. Garfield autograph, 80 cents; King George III autograph, 1782, $1.50; King George IV, $1.50; Gen Grant autograph, $1; R. B. Hayes autograph, 1884, $2; Thomas Jefferson letter, 1806, $30.

Harvesting is in progress in portions of Ohio and Indiana, and in large sections of Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and Tennessee the grain has already been gathered. The yield in all these States, with the exception of Kansas, promises to be nearly up to the average, and in Missouri will be above the average. The serious drought threatening almost the entire spring wheat belt has been quite generally broken by copious rains. The average of the general yield in Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin has been lessened probably ten per cent. by the prolongation of the drought.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland will enjoy a little comparatively quiet life for the remainder of the time they will be in Washington city before leaving for their summer trip. The one or two cabinet dinners to come will be the only occasions they will appear outside of the White House except when going for an afternoon drive, and there will be no more receptions at the White House until next winter. Mrs. Cleveland does not hesitate to express her exceeding pleasure and gratitude for the compliments and good wishes which have attended her entrance to Washington society.

According to a correspondent of the New York *World*, a young man whose funeral took place in Toledo, Ohio, some ten days ago, had belonged in Detroit, and thither the coffin containing his body was taken. An uncle visited a few days ago the vault in which the body had been temporarily placed to arrange for its final burial, and was astounded to find the young man sitting up in his coffin, the glass broken. The "corpse" was very weak and pale, his hands were lacerated and bleeding, but he was still alive. He was taken at once to Toledo. His wife was terribly frightened, but was delighted to see him after having mourned him as dead.

On Friday last the French Chamber of Deputies passed the bill, as drawn up by the government, decreeing the immediate expulsion of the Count of Paris and his family and of Jerome Bonaparte and his son Victor. They are henceforth interdicted from residing in any part of France, or any one of her colonies, and any violation of this interdict is to be punished by imprisonment for from two to five years, and at the expiration of their term of imprisonment they are to be reconducted to the frontier. Those members of the families of the princes who are not in the direct line of succession to the French throne will be allowed to remain in France, subject, however, to the pleasure of the government, but are excluded from all public functions.

For about a year Charles W. Cobley and wife, of Templeton, Mass., have lived apart. Sunday afternoon he went to a house, where his wife was employed, pursued his wife into the pantry and shot her in the back. She then ran to the kitchen, where he followed her and shot her again. She then fled to the street, where her husband fired at her a third time, and she fell dead by the roadside. Two fifteen-year-old boys chased Cobley and stoned him. He shot one in the thigh, inflicting a slight wound, but the boys continued to stone him, and one stone inflicted a fearful cut under his left eye. Cobley ran three-quarters of a mile, when the boys, assisted by one Sidney Lilly, captured him and delivered him to the officers. The murdered woman was about 24 years old, and was fine looking. Cobley is about 40 years old.

The Richmond *State* has the following regarding the descendants of the author of the Star Spangled Banner: An extraordinary series of tragical events have marked the career of the distinguished author of "The Star Spangled Banner. His eldest son, an officer of the United States Navy, was slain in a duel by a brother officer; another son, Philip Barton Key, United States district attorney for Washington, D. C., was slain in the streets of that city by a New York rough named Sickles, and very recently Alice Key Pendleton, a daughter, wife of Hon. George H. Pendleton, United States Minister to Germany met a violent death in Central park by being pitched headlong from a carriage. Surely the family history of the brave soldier and patriot who, from the prison of a British ship during the war of 1812, composed that most inspiring of all our patriotic airs, has borne more than its burden of sorrows and bereavements.

Compton vs. Findlay.

In the House of Representatives on June 12th, during the consideration of the Legislative appropriation bill, when the clause appropriating the President's salary was reached, Mr. Bayne (Pa.) offered an amendment providing that none of the money should be payable until the Civil Service rules shall have been changed so that the names of all applicants for official appointments from any one State, found duly qualified on examination, and without regard to age, shall be sent to the official making an appointment.

Mr. Findlay took a prominent part in the discussion which the amendment provoked, claimed that it would have the effect of giving a partisan and not a non-partisan service and referred to the late Baltimore Postmaster as an "ingenious young gentleman who got the whole list of eligibles in his hands and in less than a year turned out every republican in that office and put a democrat in his place without missing fire once." [Loud and repeated applause and a cry of good for him.] Continuing, the gentleman said: "This ingenious young gentleman, with the aid of more expert manipulators, still boasts if he had been spared a little longer in his place he would have turned over a democratic civil service reform postoffice to his successor. Now applaud that again." [Applause.]

Mr. Compton, having obtain the floor, said: "I deem it proper to make a brief response to the remarks which have fallen from the lips of my distinguished colleague [Mr. Findlay]. Sir, the assault which he has made upon the late postmaster of Baltimore city is as undeserved as any that one man ever made upon another. Who is this man? Sir, he is the peer of my colleague or any other gentleman on this floor or anywhere as a man of character and intelligence and a democrat. He is a man who, for the first time within the history of the country since the party came into control of the Government, has had it in his power as a democrat to administer Federal patronage in the State of Maryland. He administrated it under the eye of the authorities here in Washington; and when he was about to conclude his administration and of his own free will delivered up that office this same Civil Service Commission sought by indirection, by every effort and every means which they could employ, to cause it to be believed by the world that he had violated the laws of that service. Why? Because he had removed from office a lot of political scalawags, a lot of unprincipled political scoundrels, the associates of my colleague in last fall's campaign when he sought to defeat the Democratic ticket." [Applause on the democratic side.]

Immediately, says the Baltimore *Sun*, the House was in an uproar and Mr. Findlay was heard to inquire angrily whether his colleague meant to say that he associated with scalawags and scoundrels. The gentlemen stood within a few feet of one another excitedly gesticulating while other members gathered around. The Chairman was, however, equal to the emergency, and soon succeeded in securing comparative quiet.

Mr. Findlay.—"I would like to ask the gentleman from Maryland whether I understood him to state that all the persons discharged from the postoffice in the last year were political scoundrels and scalawags?"

Mr. Compton.—"Not all of them."

Mr. Findlay.—"I understood you to say that all of them were."

Mr. Compton.—"Not all of them. I never intended to say so."

Mr. Findlay.—"How many of them?"

But Mr. Compton, declining at that time, to answer the question, went on to assert that it had been sought to convict Postmaster Veazey of violation of the civil service rule because he had removed a lot of men who were unfit to hold office under any administration, and in collusion with whom, last fall, his distinguished colleague had sought to defeat the regular democratic ticket in Baltimore. They were unfitted to hold office, and he knew, and his colleague knew, that these men, in connection with the officials of the custom house in Baltimore, had run republican politics in Maryland by every means within their reach ever since the party had been in power. It was a strange sound to come from the lips of a gentleman elected to Congress as a democrat to charge, as his colleague had done, that the purpose and object of Mr. Veazey in making these removals had been to institute and create a partisan force in the postoffice. He was ready to say to his colleague here now, that if it was a partisan organization, it was an organization of competent, honest, efficient and faithful officers who had rendered to the government its full and complete due, and when the primaries would come they would be found exercising the privileges only of free American citizens and not of partisans. [Applause on the democratic side and derisive laughter from the republicans.]

When the postoffice, under a democratic administration, sought, as had been done by the custom-house under a republican administration, to control the politics of Maryland, he would be with his colleague for turning the rascals out. Whence sprang this new born zeal of his colleague and other democrats for retaining the radicals in office? For twenty years his colleague and all democrats had made the welkin ring with the declaration that if the power came into the hands of the democratic party they would use it to turn the rascals out.

Mr. Findlay suggested that turning the rascals out was one thing and making a clean sweep was another.

Mr. Compton said that, in spite of these declarations, it seemed to be the policy of his colleague to want to keep the rascals in. He (Mr. Compton) was again for it. He was as earnestly in favor of an honest administration of the civil service as his colleague dared be, and his colleague knew it.

"I don't know it," remarked Mr. Findlay, laconically.

"I have a record as an honest official in my State," retorted Mr. Compton angrily.

Mr. Findlay—"I make no personal charges."

Mr. Compton.—"You cannot do it; you are not going to do it here or elsewhere. [Laughter.] If the gentleman is ready to let his declaration go to the democracy of Maryland and be tried on it, I am ready to meet the issue. [Applause on the democratic side.]

A Philadelphia Lawyer

Prominent in his profession, says: "Without my name in print but now and ever ready to speak for the benefit of humanity, I will gladly tell what I know about Rheumatism Cures has done for me. Five years ago I was so lame that I could hardly walk a mile without crutches, and yet 'Three Days' treatment cured me and I have not been troubled a bit of late since."

Mr. G. W. Brown, leather manufacturer of Wilmington, Del., says: "Even the first bottle of Russian Rheumatism Cure, received last week, has so improved me that I can hobble around on my crutches. I can't say how much I owe to your wonderful medicine until I find no need of crutches, which I hope will be in a few days."

One of Philadelphia's leader merchants, Mr. C. G. Fleck, of 1017 Market Street, testimonial says: "Your Russian Rheumatism Cure has done me more good than all the medicine I took for my rheumatism."

Dear Sir: Your Russian Rheumatism Cure is sufficient to relieve the most acute case. Until you have the disease you will not believe how great a relief it is to have a remedy that will do what it promises to do. Yours, respectfully, [illegible] Place, Phila., Pa., Permanent, [illegible]

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE

Sent free, with testimonials, pamphlet, etc., on receipt of 50 cents. Pleasant to take. Quick in effect. Lasting in its benefits. Not injurious to the most delicate constitution.

None Genuine without this Trade Mark.

Sold by all druggists at 50 cents, but can be had by them of their wholesale druggists if they insist upon it, or will be sent by us on receipt of price, in pills or liquid, at the rate of $5 per dozen.

PFAELZER BROS. & CO.
Sole Proprietors, 319 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL!

THERE will be a Public Examination of the pupils of this Institution on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, the 29th and 30th of June.

The Exhibition will take place on *THURSDAY July 1st*. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees.
WM. T. BRISCOE, Sec'y.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

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

TUESDAY, June 29, 1886

For the transaction of general business.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS A. CARRICO, President
C. F. DALBY, Clerk.

Money to Loan.

MONEY to LOAN on DESIRABLE FARMS in Charles County in sums to suit.
apply to G. A. RASCH,
158 Carrollton Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.

FREDERICK PAFF

Manufacturer and Dealer in fine

BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 99 King Street,

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Introducer of Fashionable Foot Gear,

Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES

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Men's Fine Shoes

A SPECIALTY,

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PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

OUR STOCK

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EVERY GARMENT RECOMMENDS ITSELF, FOR GOOD QUALITY, UNIQUE AND TASTY STYLE.

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That is Perfect in every Particular.

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore and Stiff Joints, Toothache, Quinsy or Sore Throat, Headache, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Bruises.

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Port Tobacco, Chas. Co., Md,

WILL attend to all business intrusted to him in any portion of the county. Communications addressed to him at Port Tobacco will receive prompt attention.

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Is a strong stimulant, available to the Crop at the start to force it rapidly to maturity. It is made especially for this crop, on the most approved formula, which needs, in the most available form, constituents of the very highest character.

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FOR OATS, GRASS, CABBAGE AND GENERAL CROPS.

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Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate.

A very effective fertilizer for corn and general crops.

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Is a powerful stimulant, available to the tobacco plant at the start to force it rapidly to maturity.

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Is especially prepared for the Potato Crop, from the highest grade and best bases to secure the most favorable results.
It is most effective in forcing the crop at the start, and gives vitality and strength to it while growing.
It is extensively used in the adjoining counties of Maryland and Virginia.
It is largely used by truck growers for all kinds of vegetable crops.

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PERUVIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, TANKING, KAINIT, ACID PHOSPHATE, &C.
CHOICE WESTERN CLOVER SEED, ORCHARD GRASS, BLUE GRASS,
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MAINE EARLY ROSE POTATOES, SEED CORN, &C.
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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.

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AMMONIATED GROUND BONE.

ESPECIALLY FOR TOBACCO.

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