# Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning.....July 9, 1886.


The President has approved the bill restoring Gen. Fitz-John Porter to his former rank in the army and has nominated Gen. Porter to be a Colonel in the army in accordance with the provisions of the bill.

According to a statement made up for the use of Congress by the Treasury Department, the Government is paying $113,401 every year for rents in Washington. That city is well stocked with public buildings, and how it happens that they are so fully occupied as to require all this additional renting is not clear. Some of the rents, too, bear a proportion to the total value that must make the owners very glad to have Uncle Sam for a tenant.

The committee of ways and means of the House of Representatives, as was expected, have made an unfavorable report on the Randall tariff bill. This was no doubt expected by Mr. Randall himself when he introduced the bill. He only did so for buncombe, expected perhaps thereby to divert away from himself some of the odium which he justly incurred by his action in regard to the Morrison tariff bill. The Democratic party, by honestly pressing the Morrison tariff bill for consideration, has redeemed its pledges to the people and will not be held responsible for the action of Mr. Randall and his refractory following.

Mr. William E. Smith, assistant Secretary of the Treasury, having resigned in order to accept the position of solicitor for the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company, the President has selected as his successor Hon. Hugh S. Thompson, Governor of South Carolina. Mr. Thompson is said to be a man of ability, and to be in entire accord with the President's policy on all public questions. He has been prominently identified with the educational interests of his State, and is now serving out his second term as its governor. Gov. Thompson has resigned his office of Governor of South Carolina and will immediately enter upon the duties of his new office, his nomination having already been confirmed by the Senate.

The civil-service rule prohibiting persons over 45 years of age, excepting Federal veterans, from being applicants for employment in the government civil service, was established by President Arthur under the authority conferred by the Pendleton bill. President Cleveland, it is said, after maturely considering it, has arrived at the conclusion that the rule is a hardship and not necessary for the preservation of the efficiency of the civil-service. It is said that he will make a change raising the age qualification to 55 years. This will be a move in the right direction. We have no doubt that in time the President and his civil-service commissioners will recognize the propriety of smoothing down some of the asperities, of civil service regulation as now applied, and modify some of the present harsh rules, thereby better adapting the civil-service law to the present temper of the people.

There is nothing in the condition of the business before Congress to prevent the adjournment of that body before the 21st of the present month. The general deficiency and the fortifications bills are the only ones still requiring consideration in the House, and these can be gotten out of the way within the present week. The Senate, of course, has these and other appropriation bills yet to consider, but unless the unexpected happens, there will be everything to favor speedy action upon them. When the appropriation bills have been disposed of the House will undertake to consider, it is said, before adjournment the interstate commerce bill, the land-forfeiture bill and Mr. Morrison's resolution to apply part of the surplus to the redemption of bonds. The absurd structure of Mr. Randall's tariff bill will also, it is thought, be exposed in an adverse report made upon it by Mr. Morrison.—*Balto. Sun.*

Rev. Alfred A. Curtis, secretary of the Baltimore Cathedral, has been appointed Bishop of Wilmington, Del., to succeed the Right Rev. Thomas A. Becker, who was transferred to the Diocese of Savannah. The new bishop elect was born in Somerset county, Md., and is about 53 years old. He was ordained a Protestant Episcopal clergyman in 1856, and stayed on the Eastern Shore until 1859, when he came to Baltimore as assistant at St. Luke's Church, returned to the Eastern Shore and was rector for several years of the church at Chestertown, after which he came back to Baltimore and was at Mount Calvary Church for nine years. In 1871 he left the Protestant Episcopal Church and went to England and was received into the Roman Catholic Church by the president Cardinal Newman. Upon his return to the United States he was assigned to the Cathedral, and has been there ever since. He is a good-looking, able and an interesting preacher.

In estimates made by the State Labor Statistician, says the *Maryland Republican*, the direct loss in wages to the laborers of Maryland, from the strikes of 1884 to '86, is $262,800. More than a quarter of a million of dollars thrown away. For no benefits, either direct or indirect, can be said to have accrued to them, in consequence of these strikes. Only one trade is reported as succeeding. The tin can makers, in their strike of 1885, gained an increase of wages, after losing some time, in all over one month of the season. How well do these facts confirm the Knights of Labor in their position of decided opposition to all strikes. Mr. Powderly has denounced them freely as demoralizing and in hostility to the real interests of workingmen. It will be a step forward in our civilization, and promotion of the prosperity and happiness of the entire nation, if some permanent board of arbitration can be constructed and empowered to settle all difficulties between employers and employees, without the danger and disturbance of strikes. A quarter million dollars is more money than the working men of this State can afford to throw away for the mere glory of the thing and the fun of a strike!

## Executive Approval of Laws.

There has heretofore existed a custom at Washington for the President to be personally in attendance at the Capitol on the closing day of the session and to remain in his room near the Senate chamber for the purpose of hastily signing the numerous bills which are generally passed through Congress at such rapid speed during the closing days of the session. In this way it has been said that, in past administrations, the President has frequently given his approval to laws in a perfunctory manner, without having the time or opportunity to give them any examination at all. In a recent interview with a Senator, President Cleveland, while not signifying any purpose on his part to depart from the custom of being present at the Capitol on the closing day of the session for the purpose mentioned, stated nevertheless that he would certainly refuse to give his approval to any laws until he had given them that careful consideration which the constitution imposes upon the President.

That the President is right in this conclusion there can be no doubt or dispute; but it will not necessarily follow that all bills which are passed by Congress during the last days of the session will fail to become laws for want of the executive approval. It was clearly not the intendment of the constitution that the legislative branch of the government should remain in session for several days after they have ceased all work, for the purpose of allowing the Executive branch to pass upon their legislation; or that all legislation of the last few days of the session should be inoperative by reason of no opportunity being afforded the executive of examining and passing thereon.

For the purpose, therefore, of avoiding that mischievous result, while at the same time discharging his duty with intelligent care, it will be incumbent upon the President to adopt one of two alternatives. It will become his duty either to familiarize himself in advance of their passage with all bills that stand near the head of the calendars of the two Houses of Congress and will likely be passed, and keep pace with such amendments as may be from time to time engrafted theron, and thus become enabled to promptly signify his approval or disapproval of such measures upon their passage; or else he will have to follow the construction which has heretofore been adopted by the Governors of this, and probably other States, upon a similar constitutional provision, and take time after the adjournment of Congress for the consideration and approval of laws passed near the close of session.

Doubts have more than once been cast upon the constitutionality of the course pursued by the Governors of Maryland and the validity of laws approved by the executive after the adjournment of the legislative branch of the government, but no judicial determination of the question by the Courts has ever been invoked. As the uniform and unbroken line of precedent under the Federal government has been to recognize the necessity of action by the Executive while the Congress is still sitting and to exclude any executive action after the adjournment of the legislative body, it is not likely that Mr Cleveland will undertake to inaugurate a departure which might involve such grave legal consequences. It is probable, therefore, that he will adopt the other alternative and undertake to keep pace with the proceedings of Congress and familiarize himself in advance with laws passed near the close of the session, though it will obviously be a very laborious undertaking.

## The Holding of Oyster Lots.

The recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Hess vs Muir and others (Judge Ritchie delivering the opinion) disposes of many important points not hitherto adjudicated affecting the rights of owners of land bounding on the navigable waters of the State, and of those, also, who have been licensed to locate oyster lots. The complainant claimed, as such land owner, the exclusive right of bedding oysters and of all uses in the soil covered by water in front of his land short of interfering with navigation. The Court of Appeals decides that as such riparian proprietor he has no rights over such soil except accretions when actually formed, and the right to improvements actually constructed and connected with the land. The complainant purchased some thirty-four oyster lots in front of his land, which he bought of their alleged owner at the same time he bought the land of him. These lots were procured originally by having them located by other persons and then assigned to him. The court holds that as the law restricts the same person to but one lot, neither the first proprietor nor the purchaser took any title to the lot so procured, and that, also, the complainant being a non-resident, although owner of the adjacent land can hold no lot whatever. The court pronounces the right to locate oyster lots a license only, revocable at the pleasure of the State; that as a personal privilege only it can neither be inherited nor assigned; that besides, the right to transfer such lots not being expressly conferred, if they were assignable non-residents might readily come possessed of them, and an aggregation of many lots in the hands of one holder would become possible, and thus the object of the law to confine the benefit of oyster planting to its own citizens and the prevention of the monopoly of the oyster grounds be frustrated; that the only security for the holder's lot is the fairness and sense of justice of the State in dealing with its citizens. But it retains the right to revoke all such licenses if the public interest should require it. But while it may exercise this power the oysters deposited on the lot by the license remain his personal property and can be disposed of accordingly.

The Boston *Herald* of Monday last publishes an interesting account of the views of prominent New York business men as to the present condition and prospects of trade. They all agree in the opinion that, notwithstanding the temporary interruptions caused by the labor strikes, we are on the eve of a great business revival, and that the settlement of these difficulties will be followed by a period of prosperity similar to that which the country enjoyed from 1879 to 1881. Each of the parties interviewed bases his judgment on facts within his own knowledge, so that the concurrent testimony is of the very highest value. There is not a croaker in the whole list.

## The Tariff and the Labor Troubles.

BY PROF. LEE DAVIS LODGE, A. M.

In many discussions of the labor question there has been a failure to notice the distress brought upon the workingmen by the tariff, which, by decreasing the nominal wages paid and increasing the cost of commodities, plucks the unfortunate victims twice. We are aware that to say this is to fire a shot at the very palladium of protection, to stir up a hornet's nest, to beard the lion in his den, or to do any other rash and daring thing which the exuberant imagination of the reader may suggest. In our mind's eye we can see the passion painted on the lurid and livid faces of "our friends, the enemy," as in accents tremulous with emotion they exclaim: The tariff makes and keeps wages high; it brings happiness to humble homes; it scatters the flowers of comfort among the people; it protects the workingman from the pauper labor of Europe; it preserves the honor and dignity of the American people! To this historic lie, so long and loudly proclaimed by the Pecksniffian protectionists and echoed by every poor Tom Punch among their deluded followers, we have the temerity to ejaculate, with all the contempt of the worthy Mr. Burchell, "*Fudge!*"

But, lest we be chargeable with a frivolous treatment of an important subject, we hasten to submit the reasons for our uncompromising opinion. The rate of wages is the ratio existing between the amount of capital seeking investment and the number of laborers applying for work. The price of labor, like the price of commodities, is regulated by the law of supply and demand. This of course is true only where competition between laborer and laborer, and between employer and employer, is free. It has become fashionable in some quarters for gentlemen to rail at the law of supply and demand, as though it were an invention of political economists and not a principle wrought into "the constitution and course of nature." They present a highly amusing and also instructive example of the folly of striking one's head against a stone wall. The fact is undeniable, as tersely stated by Richard Cobden, that "when two men are after one boss, wages are low; when two bosses are after one man, wages are high." The only possible way to raise wages is to increase the amount of capital or diminish the number of workmen. The tariff certainly cannot add to the wealth of the country, but can only take capital from agriculture and commerce to bestow it upon manufactures. What is gained by one industry is lost by another.

Nor are we aware that anybody ever claimed that the tariff could lessen the number of laborers. It is worth the while to remark here that if protectionists really desire to maintain high wages of their employes the best way to gain such a philanthropic end by restrictive legislation would be to pass a law prohibiting foreign laborers from our shores. While such a measure would not augment the dividend of capital, it would make the divisor of laborers smaller, and therefore increase the quotient which is the amount that each man receives. But some how or other the manufacturers do not take kindly to this proposition. They want *free trade in labor*. They go into paroxysms of fear for their dear workmen at the bare mention of the paupers who dwell across the water, and yet receive these very same paupers with open arms and give them the places in the factories made vacant by the discharge of native American laborers. Cheap labor, Chinese labor, pauper labor, prison labor—the manufacturer greedily takes it all. Where is the protection of American labor? Where is the warm love for our honest artisan? Where are all the rose-colored theories of charity? In sepulchral tones echo answers, *Where?*

Having thus, it is hoped, made it clear that protection does not and can not raise wages, we proceed to show why we believe that a tariff lowers the price of labor. A tariff is a system of taxes. Taxes can never create, but must always destroy and impoverish. They are only justifiable when they are necessary to the discharge of the proper function of the State, namely, to protect citizens in their lives, liberties and property, and in the legitimate pursuit of happiness. Tariff taxes are mostly all upon the necessaries of life. The masses of the people are earners of wages. They must buy these highly taxed articles. Do not the taxes, then, lower the *real* wages by diminishing the purchasing power of every dollar?

Look at it in another light. There is in every country an average reward or profit of industry. Protection is a device for compelling all the prosperous industries to support certain other industries which are confessedly unprofitable without the tax, why was a tax needed? If they were unprofitable without the tax then it follows that all the profits and all the losses must be paid by the other industries. But this must evidently lower the average gains of industry. Every body knows that that means a reduction of wages, as well as a reduction of profits.

Our industries are organized into three great divisions, agriculture, commerce and manufactures. The wall of tariff taxes which keeps foreign goods out keeps our products in. If we will not trade with any other nations they will not trade with us any more than they can help. "Protection" increases the farmer's cost of production, as well as the charges he pays for transportation, and thus puts him at a serious disadvantage in foreign markets, while the price at which he there sells determines the price which he must take in the home market. The cost of everything, nearly, that he buys is increased, and at the same time his profits are reduced by the tariff. Hence the constant tendency of protection *is to depress agriculture*.

This stupid system of taxation has almost entirely destroyed our shipping and, by consequence, our carrying trade. *So commerce languishes.*

The uniform result of "protection," the world over, has always been over-production. The home market is glutted, the tariff shuts us out of foreign markets, and industrial stagnation follows. Thus the *three great branches of industry are all crippled*. Whenever production is paralyzed, wages must go down. This explains the existence of many regiments in the army of tramps; this is a cause of strikes and labor distress.

The American laborer to-day has no meaner, no more insidious, no more deadly foe than that abominable system of taxation which, instituted and maintained by "organized hypocrisy," steals his scanty earnings under the guise of friendship, and rivets upon him the chains of industrial slavery.

Col. John G. Prather, the Missouri member of the Democratic national committee who is East, is delighted with the administration of President Cleveland, and in speaking of it said: "I can't say anything too good about it. It will be the most successful administration the country has ever had. In the West and Southwest Mr. Cleveland is universally popular with the people. There were a few dissatisfied members of the party because they thought the President did not turn out Republicans quickly enough, but they are becoming fewer every day. They see that the President desired only to be cautious. In another year there will be but few Republicans in office. As far as Missouri is concerned, we have every reason to be satisfied. The President's selections there have been excellent. Besides his views on the tariff have made him very popular in the West. Mark my words, Mr. Cleveland will be given a renomination, whether he seeks it or not."

At Milwaukee, Friday, Judge Sloan delivered an opinion on the motion to quash the indictment of Robert Schilding, State organizer of the Knights of Labor, who is on trial on the charge of conspiracy and making threats in connection with boycotts. Judge Sloan ruled that since Schilding threatened to put the vast machinery of the Knights of Labor in operation to prevent the public from patronizing the firm boycotted, he injured the firm's income, which was as much property as machinery or buildings, and that to attempt to dictate to them against their will whom to employ or discharge was a parallel offense. All organizations of the kind seeking to interfere with the business of manufacturers of others are not in accordance with law. Said the Judge: "Laborers or capitalists may organize for their own protection, but have no right to take the aggressive. In our social and industrial life and our government, the socialist, the anarchist and the boycott have no place."

## NOTES.

George W. Varney was pall bearer at a funeral in Dover, N. H., on Tuesday, and while carrying the coffin fell dead of heart disease.

"For President, Grover Cleveland, of New York; Vice President, Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia," is the ticket nominated in the Louisa, (Va.) *News and Farmer*.

A Brooklyn judge recently refused to grant naturalization papers to an anarchist on the ground that "a person holding such views can not properly take the oath required of an intended citizen."

A farmer named Wildman, of Unity Township, Ill., Sunday murdered his wife and then fatally wounded himself. His wife had $12,000 left her, and willed it to her children, refusing to let her husband have the custody of it.

A little negro, called "Curt," at Marshal, Mo., whose father was a soldier and was killed in the war, recently received $1,500 pension money. His first purchase was a $65 finger ring, his second a $500 horse and buggy.

A Chicago citizen is desirous of transporting to his summer residence near that city one of the big California trees 300 feet in height, 98 feet in circumference, and weighing about 40,000 pounds. The estimate of the cost of the work is $18,000.

Forty years ago Josiah McCoy left his home in Portsmouth, Va., and his parents never heard of him again. Twenty-five years later his brother Frank settled in Savannah. The other day the brothers, who are now 60 and 67 years old, met for the first time in forty years. The runaway Josiah has become a flourishing orange grower in Florida.

About the first of June, in Barnwell county, S. C., John A. Steedly was publicly cowhided by W. T. Connelly and A. L. Ott, for circulating slanderous reports about Connelly's sister Emma. At Hunter's Chapel Church on Sunday, while the Sunday school was in session, Steedly was shot and killed by Emma Connelly, who gave herself up to the authorities after the shooting.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells of two remarkable babies. One is sixteen months old, Elmer Hester, of Trenton, Ohio, who weighs 68 pounds, measures 28 inches around the chest, 33 around the waist and 20 around the thigh. The other baby hasn't been named, but it belongs to Mrs. Steve Boyer, of East Hill, Pa., and was born in the middle of June. It hasn't been measured, but it weighs 19 ounces.

Lightning struck a horse in Voluntown, Conn., the other night, and after ripping up things generally, the current divided into two. One went to a house near by, killing a goat on the way; struck a girl, burned her stocking and shoe off, and blistered and partially paralyzed her leg. The other current went off at right angles from the first, damaged a pig pen, and knocked down a horse in an adjacent barn.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has received notifications of six foals out of the 252 mares entered in the great Futurity stakes to be run in the autumn of 1888. The stake is for foals of the present year, and the average number of foals is beyond the expectations of Secretary Lawrence. Ten thousand dollars is added to the stake, and it now looks as if the stake will be worth much more than $30,000, as stated when it was opened.

While a cock fight was in progress in a field in the extreme southern portion of Philadelphia, near League Island, on Monday, forty policemen, with officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, rushed upon the scene and captured 27 men, 13 game cocks, and a quantity of steel gaffs and other paraphernalia. The prisoners were fined $10 each, with costs. Eight of the men were sent to prison in default of payment.

Two negroes quarreled in Raleigh, N. C., on Tuesday of last week. The fight was passed, and the man whose veracity was questioned at once swung a ten-pound mud turtle around his head and let it fall with all its weight upon the other man's head. The case came before the Mayor. It was asserted that the case was one of assault with a deadly weapon. The defense denied that a turtle is a deadly weapon, though this particular turtle inflicted a deep wound on the man's head. The Superior Court will have to tackle the case.

Mrs. L. C. Hitchcock, the wife of a painter, in St. Louis, Mo., has brought suit in San Francisco to get possession of the estate of Thomas H. Blythe, the millionaire, whose daughter she claims to be. She says her father came to St. Louis in 1848 and was married to Rosa Morgan. One child, the claimant, was born and the mother died. The child was given to a family named Ray, residing in an Illinois village, and the father, Blythe, went to California, where he grew very rich. Mrs. Hitchcock says she did not discover the facts about her parentage until after her father's death. The estate is now in possession of a 13-year-old girl, who also claims to be a daughter of the dead millionaire.

Great excitement prevails at Junction City, a small station fifteen miles south of Marshfield, Wis., regarding the shooting of James Mallor by A. W. Hodges Tuesday of last week. It seems that early in the day Mallor, who had been on a protracted spree, went to Hodges' house and asked admission. Mrs. Hodges admitted him. He then insulted her, and, upon her resenting it, he attacked her, evidently thinking he alone. Hodges, who was at work in the garden, heard her screams and rushed in and seized a double-barrel shotgun. He loaded one barrel loaded with buckshot, at Mallor, the charge lodging in the man's stomach. Mallor was taken to the hotel and cared for, but his wound is fatal. There is indignation at the murder, as it is said that Hodges rested his gun over his wife's shoulder when he fired at Mallor, who was not ten feet away and was almost helpless from drink.

The Catholic Church in this country has been fortunate in having for its highest representatives, men who have sprung from the people. Though the polity of the church is strictly democratic, in Europe aristocratic birth, wealth and the claims of long descent are sometimes operating causes in the selection of princes of the church. But here the leveling tendencies of the Republic are felt not only in things temporal but also in those that are spiritual. This fact is emphasized by the elevation of Archbishop Gibbons to the Cardinalate. The grocer's boy of New Orleans of 40 years ago, the humble priest who donned the cassock 15 years later, is now not only invested with the power to create a Pontiff but also, if the High Conclave so decrees, to sit in the chair of the fishermen and wield that authority which once made the thrones of Europe tremble and changed the dynasties of Christendom. Whether as President of the people or prince of a church there seems to be no limit to the possibilities of American citizenship. And in the case in question it will be admitted by all that the honor is well deserved. When the first American Cardinal died he was regretted even in those circles where there was a wide divergence from his creed; and all who had ever met with Cardinal Gibbons can recognize the gentleness and simplicity of his character and his admirable fitness for the exercise of large powers, and unite in the hope that he will long continue in his exalted office.—*Philadelphia Record.*

## A Wise Reform.

The habit of administering quinine in powerful doses, as an antidote to malarial maladies, was once dangerously common. Happily this practice has undergone a wise reform. Not only the public, but professional men have adopted, not wholly, of course, but largely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a safe botanic substitute for the pernicious alkaloid. The consequences of this change are most important. Now fever and ague sufferers are cured—formerly their complaints were only for the time relieved, or half cured—the remedy eventually failing to produce any appreciable effect, except the doses were increased. A course of the Bitters, persistently followed, breaks up the worst attacks and prevents their return. The evidence in favor of this sterling specific and household medicine is of no ambiguous character, but positive and satisfactory, and the sources whence it proceeds are very numerous.

During the course of a speech delivered at Boston recently, Governor Hill, of New York, makes the following very sensible remarks: "I am opposed to the confirmatory power of the United States Senate. I believe that with power should go responsibility—not a divided, but a full responsibility. When the people elect a President he should be permitted to select, untrammeled by senatorial fancy, his own advisers. It is only what is called the courtesy of the Senate that requires the confirmation of the President's appointees. He can only appoint without the confirmation of the Senate what are denominated in the Constitution the inferior offices. In my judgment, he should appoint them all, and more especially the important positions in the gift of the government. How else can he carry out and enforce the policy and principles of his administration? A President just elected by the people should not be permitted to to be confronted by the opposition of a Senate elected two and four years before his own election. He represents the people and their wishes more than does the Senate. I am utterly opposed to any policy or scheme which prevents any administration from recognizing faithful party service in the distribution of the important offices of the government. I am not in favor of mere sentimental appointments."

In New Orleans, Friday, Josephine Casta, a Cuban girl, aged 15 years, was killed by Felix Alvez, aged 13. They were playing together, when the girl commenced teasing the boy, who became angry, and hurled a pair of scissors at her, one of the blades entering the carotoid artery and inflicting a wound from which she bled to death.

Accounts from eastern North Carolina and the lower counties of Virginia regarding the cotton and other crops are discouraging, owing to the recent heavy rains, which have, it is thought, done much damage.

## SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS will meet at their office in Port Tobacco, on

**TUESDAY, July 13, 1886,**

For the purpose of receiving Reports of the Teachers of public schools.

No Reports received unless made out on blanks prepared for the purpose, issued by the State Board. Every Report must be sworn, or affirmed to, before a Justice of the Peace, or a member of the School Board.

The Secretary will be prepared to pay the Teachers of White Schools on Friday, July the 16th.

Teachers of Colored Schools on Thursday, July the 15th.

There will be no meeting of either association.

Teachers can be supplied with blank term reports by calling on or sending to Washington Burch, who can always be found to attend the office.

☞ Teachers must charge themselves in their reports with the full amount of books purchased by them from the Book Depository.

By order

A. W. NEALE, Sec'y.


**$2.50 Did It.**

The persons named below had spent thousands of dollars in the aggregate to get relief from Rheumatism, but all to no purpose, until they tried the **RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE,** which costs two dollars and fifty cents. They say it quickly and completely cured them, and that they have since had no return of Rheumatic trouble.

We publish a little pamphlet sent free to any address giving their testimony just as they gave it to us, but if you have any doubts about the matter, write any of these Relieved Rheumatics, and get an expression from them:

J. D. WHITE, Bloomsburg, Pa.
SAMUEL KIMBLE, of Bonner & Burns, Lancaster, Pa.
JOHN McLAUGHLIN, Lancaster, Pa.
WILLIAM SEMPLE, Allegheny, Pa.
F. D. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa.
R. C. PORTER, Cherry Hill, Md.
R. M. KINALOW, Newton Hamilton, Pa.
COL. D. THEOBALD, Youngstown, Ohio.

**The Russian Rheumatism Cure has saved** every Rheumatic sufferer who has given it a fair trial.

**ONE BOX DOES THE BUSINESS.**

**Price $2.50.** If mailed 10c. additional. If registered 10c. more.

Be sure this special trade-mark is on every box.

Special Trade-Mark — Registered

As yet it is not to be found at the stores, but can only be had by enclosing the amount as above, and addressing the American proprietors,

**PFAELZER BROS. & CO.**
**1319-321 Market Street, Philadelphia.**


## ORDER NISI.

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

Wm. H. Main vs. Thos. J. Staley & wife.

**No. 668 Equity.**

Ordered, this 23rd day of June, 1886, that the sale made and reported by Jas. F. Matthews, trustee in the above cause be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the second Monday of July next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Charles Co., once in each of three successive weeks before the said second Monday of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $3,000.

J. SAMUEL TURNER,
Clerk Ct Ct of Charles Co.

True Copy—Test: J. SAML TURNER, Clk.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.


**L. MEYER,**

**No. 72 Hanover St., near Pratt**

*BALTIMORE, MD.*

Is now offering a varied assortment of

**Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Bonnets Millinery Trimmings,**

*FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,*

and a complete stock of

**Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, Fancy Goods, Notions,**

*WORSTEDS & EMBROIDERED SILKS,*

At prices to suit the times.

**KID GLOVES A SPECIALTY.**

☞ Entirely New Styles of Stamping. ☜

Dont fail to inspect his stock before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you. 4 16 1y

**Money to Loan.**

MONEY TO LOAN AT SIX PER CENT, in Sums from $500 to $5,000, upon good lands in Charles and St. Mary's counties. Apply to W. M. MUSCHETTE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Port Tobacco, Md.

**Farms Wanted for Sale.**

GOOD LANDS WANTED in Charles and St. Mary's counties. Advertised and description printed free.
S. P. MORTON,
Real Estate agent,
Baltimore, Md.

Apply to W. M. MSCHETTE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Port Tobacco, Md.

**FOR RENT.**

THE FARM KNOWN AS "PALMOINE," near Port Tobacco, now occupied by B. G. Stonestreet, Esq., will be rented for 1887 to a good tenant. For further particulars apply to
WM. H. GRAY,
Nanjemoy, P. O.

Agent for Mrs. Catharine Cooksey.

FREDERICK PAFF

Manufacturer and Dealer in fine

BOOTS AND SHOES.

**No. 99 King Street,**

**Alexandria, Va.**

**Introducer of Fashionable Foot Gear,**

Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES

OF EVERY DISCRIPTION.

**Men's Fine Shoes**

**A SPECIALTY,**

—AND—

**PRICES LOWER THAN THE**

LOWEST.

OUR STOCK

—OF—

CLOTHING

THE MOST COMPLETE TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

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

FOR A MODERATE COST YOU CAN BUY OF US A SUIT FOR

**Yourself or Boys**

*That is Perfect in every Particular.*

**We can Fit the Smallest Boy or the Largest Man.**

**We Offer Superior Attractions in every DEPARTMENT.**

These wishing to supply themselves with

SPRING OR SUMMER

**CLOTHING**

☞ SHOULD GIVE US A CALL. ☜

Here are a few of our attractive Prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mens' All Wool Suits | $10.00 |
| Boys' All Wool Suits | 7.50 |
| Childrens All Wool Suits | 4.00 |

LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.,

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS

216 & 218 W. BALTIMORE STREET,

may 8-3m BALTIMORE, MD.

F. GODDARD. CHAS. DE M. TODD.

**GODDARD'S**

**LOTION**

**FOR MAN AND BEAST.**

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

HORSES—Colic, Spavin, Windgall, Fistula, Sprains, Thrush, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Distemper, Polevil, Grease Heel, Thoroughpin, &c., &c., &c.

SEND FOR TESTIMONIALS.

Price 50c. and $1.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

MANUFACTURED BY

GODDARD & CO.

**263 W. Fayette St., Baltimore**


**State of Maryland.**

**Office of the Secretary of State.**

*Annapolis*, June 30th 1886.

**To all whom it may Concern:**

Notice is hereby given, That application has been made to the Governor for a pardon in the case of the State vs. Charles A. Hughart, convicted in the Circuit Court for Charles county, at November term, 1885, for manslaughter and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years, upon the recommendation of the judge and numerous other citizens.

The Governor will take up the said case for final decision, on or after Thursday, the 15th day of July, 1886, until which time protests against the said application will be heard, and the petition in the case open to inspection, at the discretion of the Governor.

By order of the Governor,
E. W. LeCOMPTE,
Secretary of State.


**L. M. Southerland,**

**AUCTIONEER,**

**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.

**BAKER'S**

***Corn Fertilizer!***

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.

—:o:—

**PABULUM!**

FOR OATS, GRASS, CABBAGE AND GENERAL CROPS.

—:o:—

**Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate.**

A very effective fertilizer for corn and general crops.

—:o:—

BAKER'S

**TOBACCO GUANO!**

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

—:o:—

**BAKER'S POTATO FERTILIZER!**

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.

—:o:—

**BAKER'S TRUCKER'S GUANO!**

is a strong stimulant for hot beds and vegetable crops.

PERUVIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, TANKING, KAINIT, ACID PHOSPHATE, &c
CHOICE WESTERN CLOVER SEED, ORCHARD GRASS, BLUE GRASS,
TIMOTHY, MILLET, &c. HEAVY WESTERN SEED OATS,
MAINE EARLY ROSE POTATOES, SEED CORN, &c.
CORN PLANTERS, RIDING AND WALKING
CULTIVATORS, FARM WAGONS, &c.

—:o:—

***John A. Baker,***

Agricultural Warehouse.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

TO

CORN AND TOBACCO PLANTERS.

HOLLOWAY'S

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

**Uniform Quality is Guaranteed.**

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

**J. Q. A. Holloway.**

**107 McElderry's Wharf, Baltimore, Md**

**R. J. Baker & Co's Fertilizers.**

**Stag Super Phosphate.**

**AMMONIATED GROUND BONE.**

ESPECIALLY FOR TOBACCO.

**No. 1 Pure Dissolved Raw Bone.**

S. C. BONE PHOSPHATE.

Bird Guano & Potash.

FOR CORN, CEREALS AND POTATOES.

F. P. JENKINS, - - - - - Agent

**JOHN'S RESTAURANT,**

**Cor. 7th and D Streets,**

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Samuel Orrison,

OF VIRGINIA, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber having taken possession of this eligible and well-known Restaurant, enders his compliments to friends and will be glad to receive a call from them when visiting the city. The larder will be at all times supplied with every delicacy of the season, and the Bar stocked with the purest and best of liquors. Meals served at all hours, in the best style, and at reasonable rates. I shall aim to make this House worthy the patronage of my friends, and respectfully ask from them a trial.

S. ORRISON.

**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


COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

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

**TUESDAY, July 13, 1886,**

To receive Supervisors Reports and for the transaction of general business.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS A. CARRICO,
President

C. F. DALBY, Clerk.


W. N. DALTON. MONT. STRICKLAND.

**DALTON & STRICKLAND,**

Fine Shoes.

**No. 939 Penn. Avenue, N. W.,**

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

☞ Fine Hand-Made Shoes for Ladies and gentlemen, equal in Fit and Finish to custom work, for less money is a specialty of ours.