Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning.....November 12, 1886.

The Recent Elections.

Now that the smoke of the battle has entirely cleared away it is clearly seen that the Democratic party has substantially held its own all along the line, and that the party is in a better position than before the election. The House of Representatives is still Democratic by a clear majority of fifteen over all opposition. This gives the Democrats an effective working majority in the lower house of Congress and they thus maintain their power to shape legislation in the next House more effectively, perhaps, than in the present, where the too large Democratic majority impaired the cohesiveness of the party organization and disturbed the unity and harmony of the action of the majority.—With a smaller majority, as experience proves, the party will be better united in its policy and action.

And while thus substantially holding their own in the lower house, the Democrats have made a decided gain in the Senate. The Legislatures of the States of New Jersey, Indiana and California passed under Democratic control at the late election, which, allowing Senator-elect Daniel, of Virginia, to stand against the new Republican Senator from Oregon, will give the Democrats a net gain of three seats in the next Senate. The Senate will then stand 37 Democrats to 39 Republicans When it is remembered that among the 39 Senators thus given to the Republicans are numbered Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, who holds decidedly independent views and often kicks quite outside of the party harness upon important questions, and Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, who frequently voted with the Democrats at the last session, it will be seen that the Republicans will have a very uncertain hold upon the upper house of the next Congress.

This very favorable result of the recent elections will be regarded with still greater satisfaction from the Democratic standpoint when viewed in comparison with the past political history of the country. In the "off years" or intervening congressional elections between the Presidential campaigns the dominant party has almost without exception sustained losses, and generally decided reverses. Such has been the unbroken precedent of the last forty-five years. Never since 1840 has the party which named the President been able to return as many members to the Congress elected in the middle of the Presidential term as to that which was elected at the same time with the President. The whigs in 1840 swept the country and elected a whig House as well as a whig President. Two years later the House of Representatives contained a Democratic majority of no less than sixty-one. Although the popular vote as between Clay and Polk was in 1844 very evenly divided, Mr. Polk on entering upon his administration found in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-ninth Congress an administration majority of sixty-two. But when the Thirtieth Congress met the administration was faced with an adverse majority in the House of eleven, and a whig (Winthrop, of Massachusetts) was elected Speaker.—The whigs in 1848, although they elected Gen. Taylor President, returned four less than one-half of the House of Representatives. This very evenly divided House was, however, in two years replaced by one in which the opponents of the whig administration outnumbered its supporters in the proportion of about thirteen to eight. The Democratic deluge of 1852, which carried every State in the Union save four for the Democratic electoral ticket, brought with it a House of Representatives, in which there was a Democratic majority of eighty-four.

The rise of the know-nothing party, and the opposition caused by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, completely altered the situation, and the very next House had an anti-Democratic majority of seventy-five. The Democratic party soon recovered a portion at least of its strength, and when Buchanan was inaugurated the Democratic party had a majority of two in the House then newly elected. This was, however, lost again at the next elections, and in the Thirty-sixth Congress there was an anti-administration majority of fifty-one. The war now came. After the withdrawal of the Southern members from their seats in Congress, the Republicane had a majority of thirty-six in the first Congress of the war period. In spite of all the war fever, the next House had a Republican majority of but eighteen.—When Lincoln was elected a second time, the country, or rather the northern portion of it, sent to support him a House in which the supporters of the administration outnumbered its opponents by more than three to one. In 1866, altnough the Southern States were not yet readmitted through their representatives to the floor of Congress, the Republican majority was cut down from one hundred and five to ninety-four.

When Gen. Grant was first elected, there was chosen at the same time a House in which the republican majority was ninety-three. In 1870 the Congress elected in the middle of his term had an administration majority of but thirty-five. In 1872 the collapse of the Greely movement was fatal to the opposition strength in the House, which found itself in the Forty-third Congress in a minority of one hundred and three. The republican triumph was short-lived, for in 1874 came the great democratic tidal wave, and with it a House of Representatives which had a democratic majority of seventy-four. In the election of 1876, although the democratic plurality in the popular vote was a quarter of a million, the House of Representatives elected had a democratic majority of but thirteen. In the next House, elected in the middle of Hayes's term, the majority was increased to twenty-three. In 1880 the Forty-seventh Congress was elected, and in it the republican majority was five. In 1882 the off-year election gave the Democrats a majority of seventy-seven in the 48th Congress, and the House has remained under the control of that party ever since.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Cleveland's administration in holding the House in the off year election, to say nothing of the gains in the Senate, has fared better than that of Tyler, or Polk, or Fillmore, or Pierce, or Buchanan, or Grant, or Hayes, or Arthur, all of whom lost the House at the second Congress of their administration. When it is remembered how far the present administration has departed from the traditionary party usages, by the bold stand it has taken in the matter of civil service reform, and the natural slackening of party allegiance and support expected to result from this policy, the unusual indorsement this administration has received from the country will appear still more remarkable. It demonstrates that the Democratic party is a party of principles and not of spoils and it gives satisfactory assurance that it has come to stay.

It is understood that probably one-half of the outstanding three per cent. bonds are now in the treasury vaults, held as security for national bank circulation. The treasury has the option of calling in these bonds until all are exhausted. If the present rate of call should be kept up the entire amounnt of less than $65,000,000 will be called in six months. The four per cents. cannot be called before 1907, but the premium on them is so excessive that the national banks cannot afford to buy them to secure their circulation. It is considered almost a necessity that Congress should take some action at its ensuing session on this subject if the national banking system is to be preserved. As has been stated, the comptroller of the currency will in his annual report make some suggestions in this connection, and the Secretary of the Treasury will in all probability also advert to it. It has been suggested that a two per cent. interconvertible bond be issued as a basis for bank circulation, and it is probable some proposition of this kind will be urged. As there is quite a strong element in both houses opposed to the continuance of the national banking system, it is, however, difficult to foresee what will be done It is estimated that there is now in circulation close on to $220,000,000 of national bank notes. The banks have long since had all the advantage accruing to them by their circulation, and the notes of each bank passing current in every section of the country are scattered far and wide. There is no method provided for their redemption outside of the option of holders, and as the treasury is responsible for them the majority of the circulation would most likely not be presented for redemption for years, even if all the banks were to wind up and go out of existence as such. It was stated some time since in this correspondence that several national banks had notified the comptroller of their purpose to wind up and reorganize as State institutions, and since then more banks have given the same notice. The national bank system has this advantage to the public, that the notes of a bank are always good, whether the institution fails or not, but it does not seem to have been demonstrated that either shareholders or depositors are any better protected than in State or private banks.

At the recent congressional elections, so far as heard from, says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, there was no complaint from any responsible quarter of force or fraud in any of the large cities. Such has not been the case before for twenty years. In New York, the largest city in the country, and where there were so many conflicting interests involved in both the local and general elections, there has not been the slightest whisper of any impropriety. In Cincinnati, where two years ago, the republican United States marshal appointed a perfect army of ruffians and put revolvers into their hands, with instructions to shoot, no complaint comes of any browbeating or ballot box stuffing. It is so everywhere, and the fact furnishes another illustration of the regard for popular rights held and maintained by this administration. All this has been effected at a cost for federal supervision at the polls not much more than a fraction of what has been expended on the occasion of similar elections in the past. In some of the big cities no deputy marshals were appointed, in others a much reduced number, and in every instance the stern injunction was laid upon these officials that under no circumstances would any partisan conduct be tolerated upon their part, and that they must confine themselves rigorously to the strict line of their duties.

Bartholdi exhibited sagacity, no doubt, in selecting New York as the American city most in need of enlightenment, but in presenting New Yorkers with his colossal statue he made the sad mistake of not presenting with it the funds to keep Liberty's torch lighted. That torch is already extinct, and benighted British mariners entering the harbor of the metropolis of the western hemisphere miss its benignant rays. The reason why Liberty thus intermits her work of enlightening the world is that it costs about $70 a night to keep her electric lights going, and New York's merchant princes are too poor to stand that. They want the lighthouse board to use the national government's money to operate Liberty's dynamos, but the Treasury Department does not feel authorized to spend the people's cash for purposes of local glorification. The department even intimates that Liberty's rays may prove a nuisance to navigators by dazzling their eyes, as did the electric light at Hell Gate, which has been discontinued. It must not be inferred, however, from what has been said, that New York has no patriots willing to keep Liberty's torch ablaze.—She has them in great numbers in her manufacturers of electric lighting apparatus, who desire to use Bartholdi's great work to boom their business.—*Sun.*

Thirty-five so called Democratic congressmen voted against the consideration of the bill to reduce the tariff. Twelve only of them have been re-elected. And yet the protectionists say the cause of the late Republican gains in congressmen was the low tariff ideas of the Democrats.—The vast majority of the people of this country are farmers, who, knowing that a high tariff increases the price of all they have to buy, and decreases the price of all they have to sell, must be in favor of low tariff, and all of them would so vote if the question were put to them squarely, as those of Minnesota did at the late election.

Mr. Carlisle Elected.

The election of Hon. John G. Carlisle, Speaker of the House of Representatives, which from the first reports received was doubtful, has been assured by the official returns from his district by a majority of upwards of 700, and the Democrats of the country breathe freer for a knowledge of the welcome news. It would have been a severe blow to the Democracy to have been deprived of so conspicuous a leader at this time, and it would have supplemented the defeat of Mr. Morrison in such a manner as to have hurt materially the cause of revenue reform. It the friends of protection or the Republican leaders did not engineer the election in that district with a view of quietly and stealthily defeating Mr. Carlisle, they are now certainly mad with rage and chagrin for neglecting so favorable an opportunity.

It is now evident that Mr. Carlisle's close call was due entirely to Democratic apathy and over-confidence. The vote cast for his opponent was about the same that the latter received two years ago, but it appeared so large this time because the Democratic vote was not cast, all hands being satisfied that Mr Carlisle would have from five to seven thousand majority, and each fancying that it was not necessary to exert himself to cast his ballot as there would be plenty without him. This confidence came near costing the district not only a representative, but inflicting upon the nation a severe political loss, and it should prove a lesson that will not soon be forgotten, even by habitually careless voters. Had the opposition been a little more active in the outlying counties it might have captured the district and dealt the Democratic party a paralyzing blow.

Mr. Carlise is very much wanted in Congress at this time. Many of the most experienced Democratic representatives have been defeated either for nomination or reelection. The mass of its representatives are new men, while the Republicans have wisely retained their ablest and keenest. If the majority were larger than it is it would require consummate skill and vigilence on the part of a most alert dominant party to achieve anything in the face of such an opposition. How much more at sea will the Democrats be with so small a plurality? They will be hampered and crippled and embarrassed and tricked into situations from which it will be hard for the best generals to extricate them.—Hence, the election of Hon. S. S. Cox from New York and the safety of Mr. Carlisle have given a feeling of secure satisfaction to Democrats throughout the country and relieved them from the strain of suspense into which the first returns threw them.

As the smoke from the battle of the late election passes away it becomes apparent that the Democrats not only held their own in the general result, but actually gained a partial advantage over their adversaries. The latest and most conservative returns give them a fair working majority in the House, and also indicate that the republican majority in the Senate will be reduced to a dangerously low figure.—A careful estimate of the strength of the two parties in the Senate, beginning with the Fiftieth Congress, shows that the Democrats are assured of thirty-four and the Republicans thirty-eight members.—New Senators are to be elected from New Jersey, Nevada, Indiana and California, and it is expected that three out of the four will be Democrats. In such an event the Democratic side will number thirty-seven and the Republican thirty-nine. It will be seen at a glance that the Republicans will have a very slender majority, and they will be obliged to deal very tenderly with Senator Riddleberger, the readjuster from Virginia, in order to have him record his vote with them. Should he determine to punish Edmunds, Logan, Ingalls and other prominent Republican Senators for their frequent reprimands and other supposed indignities heaped upon him in open Senate last session, he can compass the defeat of many of their urgent party measures. Some of his friends state that he recognizes the fact that he has no political future within the Republican camp and is slowly but surely drifting back to the Democratic fold. He has become weary of being a political outcast, and longs to be received back into fellowship with his old companions and friends in his native State. His course during last session showed conclusively that he does not intend to be made a political convenience any longer, and proposes to act independently when questions of general importance come up for consideration.—The Republicans see that they need Riddleberger in their business, and will probably make a quiet but determined effort to win him back to their tent until the fast gathering clouds of Democratic ascendancy have rolled by.

The Delegations.

According to the latest advices the congressional delegation from California will be composed of two Democrats and four Republicans New Hampshire is evenly divided, each party have elected one representative. The Democrats will have majority delegations in eighteen, and the Republicans in nineteen States as follows:

Democratic.—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia.—18.

Republican.—California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin.—19.

Evenly divided.—New Hampshire—1.
Total.—38.

Major W. W. Goldsborough, of the Second Confederate Maryland Infantry, has called on all ex-Confederate soldiers to report to him for the excursion of the 19th instant to Gettysburg battlefield, where the Maryland monument will be dedicated that day. It is expected that the surviving members of the Second will be joined in this demonstration by many ex-Confederates residing in Maryland, and that a large number of ladies will participate in the exercises on the battlefield. The address on the occasion will be delivered by Capt. George Thomas, of St. Mary's county, who was the adjutant of the Second Maryland Infantry. The ex-Confederate associations of the State will participate. The monument, which has already been erected on the field, is a handsome piece of work. Many Charles countians participated in this battle though we have not heard that any of them propose taking part in the approaching celebration.

NOTES.

The Tennessee Democrats elected Bob Taylor by a handsome majority and regained one Congressman.

Pleuro-pneumonia is prevailing in Jasper and Clinton counties, Indiana. It is said that more than a thousand cattle are afflicted with the malady.

The Alabama Legislature met Tuesday. For the first time a woman was elected to a clerical position by the Legislature, Miss Weakly being chosen enrolling and engrossing clerk.

Eighteen thousand salmon are said to have been recently caught in Puget Sound at one haul of two seines; and a lot of fish got away, too, by the bursting of one of the seines.

Monday night five masked men entered the house of George Smith, near Cherry Tree, Pa., and holding a revolver to his head forced him to produce $5,000 in gold which he had concealed in the house. The robbers escaped.

In 81 of the 114 counties in Missouri the democrats' plurality on the state ticket is 41,779. The Legislature will stand about as follows: Senate—Democrats 24, opposition 10; House—Democrats 90, opposition 59.

Edward Kelly, an employee of an electric light company, in Cleveland, Ohio, was instantly killed Saturday night at the Grand Central Theatre while adjusting an electric lamp. His body came in contact with the wires and the shock caused death.

At 6 o'clock Saturday morning as A. J. Vaughan, a milkman, was driving a pair of horses across the Cleveland and Pittsburg railway, he was run down by the Cincinnati express and instantly killed, as was also his 14-year-old son and both horses.

The Grant relics bequeathed by the Vanderbilt estate to the Government, and contained in fifteen large boxes, were delivered Saturday. So soon as the relics are properly classified they will be placed in cases, to be manufactured especially for their reception, and exhibited to the public.

The strike of the stock-yard employes at Chicago was accompanied on Monday by assaults on men who desired to work. Several men were badly beaten. The militia were on duty at the yards. The packers have unanimously resolved not to employ in the future any man belonging to a labor organization.

A plasterer named Shules, who contemplated leaving Winnipeg, Man., for the old country, recently sold his wife and five children to a man named Williams for $70. A regular legal agreement was drawn up between the two men and the property was formally transferred. The police are investigating the matter.

Farmer Shuman, near Santa Maria, Cal., saw bees going in and out of a crack of a big pumpkin on his farm. He opened the pumpkin and found eight pounds of excellent honey within. He now brags more than ever of the glorious cattle of California, where one can raise pumpkins and honey on the same vine.

Eight months ago George W. Davis of Norfolk fell about ten feet and injured his spine. He went on with his work, though suffering much, until six weeks ago when he became paralyzed. He died on Saturday, and the post-mortem examination showed that he had lived eight months with a broken neck, the third cervicle vertebra being fractured.

Mr. James R. Tyler, a grandson of President Tyler, was sworn in on Tuesday as a watchman at the Interior Department at Washington. He was in the Confederate army during the whole war, and since that time has held office in Virginia. There are several other descendants of deceased Presidents, male and female, in office in Washington.

Two of the wealthiest ranchmen in Seavale county, Texas, Hiram Bennett and John Rumfield, who had fallen out about business matters, met near Batesville on Friday of last week and fought a duel with Winchester rifles at 100 yards' distance. Bennett was killed and Rumfield wounded. The dead man was worth about a quarter of a million of dollars.

Patrick Newman, 49 years old, residing in East New York, was found dead standing upright in a cistern near his house Sunday morning. Newman and his wife quarreled Saturday night and the former chased his wife out with a club, and, in doing so, fell into the cistern. His wife and daughter heard the cries of the drowning man, but paid no attention to them and only notified the police of the occurrence Sunday morning.

Advices from Japan and China by the steamer City of Sydney, which arrived on Monday, state that Thomas Stevens, whose tour around the world on a bicycle has made him famous, arrived in Hong Hong October 4. He was not permitted to cross Afghanistan, and took a steamer from Calcutta to Hong Hong, where he will go on his bicycle to Canton, and thence to Shanghai, where he will take steamer for Japan.

The first Confederate monument ever erected on the Gettysburg battlefield arrived and was put in position Saturday. It is of Richmond granite and marks the position of the Second Maryland Infantry, formerly First Maryland Battalion, which was stationed at the foot of Culp's Hill on the Confederate left, and which also participated in the short but bloody charge made on the Federal troops stationed on Culp's Hill on the evening of July 2 1863. The monument will be dedicated on November 19.

The fire in the Standard coal mines, at Mount Pleasant, Pa., is still burning. Acres of coal are now on fire, and the flames are making their way toward abandoned cells in which the coal has been exhausted. These cells are filled with fire damp, and as the fire is slowly but surely working that way, a terrible gas explosion that may destroy an immense amount of property is feared. The stoppage of the mines throws 800 men, who earn $40,000 per month, out of employment

F. Zirkle, a wealthy marble contractor and tombstone-maker, of Joliet, Ill., died very suddenly Monday. His will directed that he should have no funeral ceremonies; that nobody should be apprised of his death; that only his daughter and wife should follow his corpse to the grave; that they only should be permitted to see his corpse; that the four sons of the sexton of the cemetery should be his pall-bearers, and that no announcement, before or after his burial, should be made in the newspapers.

Jonathan Bass of Cambria, N. Y., is a solid man. In 1848 his joints began to stiffen and grow into solid bone; in 1857 he took to bed, and there he lies now perfectly stiff, every joint solid, unable to stir, unable to masticate food, and blind. Yet he eats the heartiest food by sucking it into his mouth and swallowing it whole. His constitutional health is good, he keeps himself informed on current topics, and is likely to live many years yet. He is now 56 years old, and weighs but 75 pounds.

At Shellman, Ga., Saturday, a colored girl named Frances Coleman, became offended at something said by the son of George Oliver, the postmaster, and her brothers fatally stabbed the young man. They were pursued by Jesse Oliver and his brothers When the negroes arrived at home their mother ran out with a musket, which she handed to one of her sons, telling him to shoot. He obeyed, shooting Jesse Oliver through the arm. One of the negroes was killed by the Oliver brothers, and the other fled to the woods. A third negro man, the girl and her mother were arrested.

A dastardly attempt was made to assassinate William Carr and family, of Union county, Tenn., on Wednesday of last week. Carr and his son were unloading corn at the barn, a daughter of about nine years being on top of the wagon, when they were surprised by a volley of shots from a thicket near by. Each of the three received a portion of the two loads of buckshot, and it is thought that all were fatally injured. Carr cannot possibly recover Tom Berry, a distant relative of the Carrs, has been arrested and made a confession. He was lodged in jail, and it is feared now that he will be lynched in spite of all that the officers can do to prevent it.

Lawrence Donovan, of New York, who some time ago jumped from the Brooklyn bridge into East river, jumped from the new suspension bridge, at Niagara Falls, a little past the centre, at five minutes before seven Monday morning. His jump was witnessed by four or five persons. He was accompanied by Prof. Haley and Mr. Drew, a reporter, of Buffalo. He made the jump successfully, a distance of 190 feet. He went straight down, feet first. He came up somewhat dazed, but struck out for the boat, in which were Messrs. Drew and Haley, was taken in, and stimulants were given him. He is not seriously injured. One rib is probably broken and his hip is bruised. He said before he got out of the water that he would not jump again for a million. Afterwards he said he would jump next summer for $1,000. He said he wanted to jump at Rochester and then quit the business.

Congressman Morrison Interviewed.

Colonel William R. Morrison on Thursday night of last week, in response to inquiries as to the causes of his defeat, said: "Jarrett, the tin-plate emissary of Pennsylvania, and other protectionists professing to represent the Knights of Labor and other labor interests were in the district 10 or more days just before the election hiring and bribing such as could be hired and bribed, and continued to consolidate in Baker's interest most of the labor element, in proof of which hiring and bribery we have Jarrett's letters. While this was going on Baker was declaring for a pure ballot. Mr. Hewitt's interview as telegraphed to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, falsely representing me as standing in the way of tariff reductions facilitated Jarrett's mission of bribery in the interests of protectionists, but it is all right if "the blood of the martyrs is still the seed of the church."

To the question whether the result was a surprise, Colonel Morrison said: "I recognized the influences were at work as I went through the district. I received a great deal of information as to what was going on, but what surprised me was the solidity with which the element that defeated me was handled this time. Heretofore I have had my share of the labor vote of the district. This time it was handled as I have indicated."

Colonel Morrison does not entertain the idea that the cause of tariff reform has received a setback by reason of his defeat, or the defeat of Mr. Hurd, or Mr. Carlisle's close call. To the question if the results would bear that interpretation, he replied: "Oh, no, not at all. Our cause is growing right along. We have lost no strength."

To the inquiry whether any sentiment antagonistic toward the administration had had a bearing on the result, Col. Morrison said: "No, I think not. These are hard times. There is some feeling that the change of administration has not been followed by that effect on business and by such a revival of good times as was anticipated. This feeling, what there was of it, produced some apathy among Democrats, perhaps, but I did not discover anti-administration sentiment based upon any specific objection to the course of the President."

Touching again upon the remark of Mr. Hewitt, as telegraphed, Colonel Morrison said, "Mr. Hewitt's bill is a good one. It legislates definitely upon certain points which are now left to construction by the Treasury Department, and which not infrequently give rise to controversies and litigation. I am in favor of Mr. Hewitt's propositions, but the effect of making that bill a law will be to increase the tariff, and that means increased taxation. The amount, I think, is estimated by the Treasury to be $5,000,000, or more. Now, I was for the Hewitt bill, with this proviso: That at the same time there should be other tariff changes which would correspondingly reduce the aggregate. I opposed Mr. Hewitt's bill solely because in the form presented it meant an increase of taxation, and on that ground I will oppose any bill."

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE,

—IN—

CHARLES COUNTY.

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from Anna Maddox to Margaret A. Padgett, late of Charles county deceased, dated the 31st day of August, 1873, and recorded in Liber G. A. H., folios 262 and 263, one of the Land Records of Charles county, the undersigned, administrator of the said Margaret A. Padgett, will offer Public Auction, for CASH, at the Court House door of the county on

Tuesday, the 7th day of December, next,

at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., the real estate in said mortgage mentioned, being the same land on which the said Anna Maddox now resides, called

"Smallwood's Enlargement"

—AND—

"Leiper's Discovery,"

CONTAINING

125 Acres, more or less.

This land lies in the Third Election District of Charles county and has upon it a dwelling house and necessary outbuildings. The soil is good and adapted to the growth of the usual products of the county.

R. H. EDELEN, Admin'or of
Margaret A. Padgett.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE ON THE farm of John B. Lyon, near Lothair, on

Thursday, Nov. 25th, 1886,

at 10 o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder, the following personal property:

Two fine Young Baltimore Horses; 2 fine Brood Mares; 1 pair fine Mules; 4 fine Colts, one and two years old; 1 pair of Large Farm Horses; One Good Single Buggy; 1 Oxcart; One Gleaner; 1 Champion Reaper; One Bickford & Huffman Drill; a lot of Farming Implements; 1 Yoke of Good Oxen; 7 Good Milch Cows; a lot of Young Cattle; a lot of Corn and Provender, consisting of Hay, Fodder and Straw; 1 Good Cook Stove; a Large Crop of Tobacco.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of $10 and under the cash will be required; all over that amount a credit of eight months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, the notes bearing interest from day of sale.

R. N. TENNISON.

CONSTABLE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY VIRTUE of authority vested in me by a warrant of distress from Albion Naylor, Jr., against the goods and chattels of Lemuel Wheeler, his tenant, I will sell at public auction at LA PLATA on

MONDAY, Nov. 15th, 1886.

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. The following personal property:

One Bay Mare, 12 years old; One Gray Mare, 4 years old; 1 Yoke of Work Oxen; 1 Milch Cow; 1 Two-Horse Wagon and Harness; 1 Ox-Cart; lot of Corn and Fodder; Crop of Tobacco; Lot of Farming Utensils.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash; or a credit of 6 months will be given to purchasers to the amount of $20 or upwards who give note with approved security.

T. H. MEDLEY,
Constable.

FOR RENT.

THE farm known as "PYES" adjoining Glymont. Immediate possession can be given. Said farm comprises 500 or more acres of land, well wooded, watered and fenced, with good Dwelling House and numerous outhouses thereupon. There is an abundance of good arable open ground for cultivation.

For terms apply to
W. N. TOLER, Agent,
No. 608 F St., N. W.,
or this Office. Washington, D. C.
nov 12 4t

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.

ALL persons are forewarned from trespassing on the farm known as "CHERRY MOUNT," with or without dog or gun. The law will be rigidly enforced against all who disregard this notice.

F. D. GARDINER.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.

ALL persons are forewarned from trespassing on the farm known as "THAINSTON," with or without dog or gun. The law will be rigidly enforced against all who disregard this notice.

WM. H. MITCHELL.

PABULUM!

PABULUM! PABULUM!

PABULUM is now too favorably known to require comment or to need the publication of further testimonials. Those who have used it know how to appreciate it; those who have not will find on fair trial that its liberal use will pay on present crops, besides being of future benefit to ther lands. The superiority of Bone as base for an active and permanent manure is certainly admitted by all who have given the subject of manures any attention. Phosphate obtained from Bone as a *decidedly more favorable effect and action upon crops of all kinds, and upon all soils,* than Phosphate obtained from the cheap mineral sources. It is absolute folly to expect to make a complete Guano of a high grade from any of the Phosphate yielding mineral substances as from the bones of animals. Ammonia from animal sources is also far superior to that obtained from chemicals. These facts, when considered, show the superiority of PABULUM over other fertilizers, and explain the uniformly satisfactory results on grain and grass that follow its use. **300 lbs. of Pabulum** per acre will yield better results than 400 to 500 lbs. of low grade goods; it is cheaper and costs the farmer less than the low grade Guanos sold at low prices.

Baker's Special Guano!

A Guano for $25 Per Ton.

This Guano is manufactured to supply a demand for low priced fertilizers, and is offered to the public, after a thorough practical field trial of its merits as a crop producer, with assurance that it is far superior to most of the many articles before it. We assert with full confidence that it is composed of better and more effective constituents than are used in any Guano sold at the same price. It is far better than any of the articles made for farmers on their own formulas, and is much more reliable. In addition to the above-mentioned articles, we off

PURE GROUND BONE MEAL!

Guaranteed from RAW BONE, and free from the large percentage of moisture that is common to most Bone Dust that is otherwise pure. Moisture in Bone Dust is not readily observed, and it is a source of much loss to farmers.

Ammoniated Dissolved Bone Super-Phosphate.

DISSOLVED SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE, KAINIT, TANKING, PLASTER, NITRATE OF SODA, MURIATE OF POTASH, AND ALL KINDS OF

FERTILIZER SUPPLIES

Needful to Farmers who wish to use special mixtures.

JOHN A. BAKER, Agricultual Warehouse,

926 LOUISIANA AVENUE, Between 9th and 10th Sts., West of Centre Market, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT is stocked with all the new patterns in Ingrain, Tapestrys and Body Brussels of the very best makes. We would request all in need of Carpets to call and take a look at our stock before making their selections.

Ingrain CARPETS, 25, 31, 37, 80c.
Tapestrys BRUSSELS, 55, 75, 85c, $1.
Handsome styles in Body BRUSSELS
Body and Tapestry BRUSSELS, Hall and Stair to match.
Venetian Hall and Stair to match.
Floor and Stair OILCLOTHS
Smyrna Tapestry and Velvet RUGS.
FLOOR DRUGGETS.

10 cases Canton FLANNELS 6¼ 8 10, 12½c
All-Wool Twilled FLANNEL 25 31, 37½.
300 Yards New Fall DRESS GOODS, 12½, 15, 25c.

TABLE DAMASK,

SHEETING,

TOWELS,

NAPKINS, &c.

JOHNSON, GARNER & CO.,
636 Pennsylvania Avenue, South side,
near 7th St. WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT having determined, from this date, to charge no Storage on goods which may be left on Glymont Wharf, I will not be responsible for their safety.

Glymont, Md. S. F. SMITH.
October 20th, 1886.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of Charles County, Set.
NOVEMBER 9th, 1886.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, THAT Frances E. Franklin and W. M. Muschette, administrators of Noah A. Franklin, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said Noah A. Franklin, deceased, to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, by advertisement published in some one newspaper published in Charles County, Maryland once in each of three successive weeks.

True copy.—test:
J. BENJ. MATTINGLY,
Reg. Wills for Chs. Co.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

NOAH A. FRANKLIN,

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of May, 1887. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under our hand, this 9th day of November, 1886.

FRAS. E. FRANKLIN,
W. M. MUSCHETTE,
Adm'rs of Noah A. Franklin, dec'd.

NOTICE.

Baltimore, Nov 8th 1886.

THE FIRM OF W. A. PADGETT & CO. was dissolved by the death of Wm. A. Padgett on November 4th. The business will be settled by the surviving partners

JNO. H. CHRISPIN,
JAS. A. DAWKINS.

Baltimore, Nov. 8th, 1886.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the Commission Business under the firm name of

CHRISPIN & DAWKINS,

at the old stand lately occupied by W. A. Padgett & Co.

JNO. H. CHRISPIN,
JAS. A. DAWKINS.

A CARD.

J. W. MONTGOMERY,

—WITH—

BULLEN & McKEEVER,

No. 939 Louisana Avenue,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE firm of Burch & Montgomery having been dissolved by mutual consent I have associated myself with the old reliable firm of Bullen & McKeever for the transaction of a General Commission Business for the sale of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and other country produce. Thankful for the liberal patronage of my country friends in the past I respectfully solicit the continuance of same in the future.

Respectfully,
J. W. MONTGOMERY.

PRIVATE SALE

of my Household and Kitchen Furniture For rent, my House and Lot in Port Tobacco for the ensuing year. Terms $50 per year.

MRS. J. I. LACEY.

ESTABLISHED.....1843.

GUNS, RIFLES & REVOLVERS.

AMMUNITION FOR SAME. Everything belonging to the Sportsman in pursuit of Game. Goods sent by Express C. O. D., and satisfaction guaranteed. Guns made to order, and all repairing done by skilled Mechanics.

ALEX. McCOMAS, 22 S. Calvert Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS.

PIPPEN, HAMILL & CO., New Number, 304 LEXINGTON ST., (Above Howard St.) BALTIMORE, MD.

NEW STORE. — NEW GOODS. — LOW PRICES.

You Ought To Buy Your SHIRTS

From us because we sell you a better Shirt for your money than any other house in the World. Our Goods are better for the price than you can buy at any other store. We make all the Shirts we sell and know they are properly cut and made. The

CROWN DIAMOND SHIRT

For 50 Cents,

Is the best in the World for the money.

THE COMFORT SHIRT

At 75 Cents,

Is made of the Very Best Material and in the best manner, at

MEGINNISS,

Cor. Charles & Fayette Sts.

DRS. DUCK & BROWN,
No. 78 North Charles Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

"Richmond Crown and Bridge Work."

Artificial Teeth without Plates

"I hereby certify that Dr. C. E. Duck has had my personal instruction in Crown Bridge Work, and I cheerfully recommend his care to all wishing service, as he is the only one in Baltimore that I have personally instructed in this specialty."
ALVAN S. RICHMOND.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED and all operations in Dentistry performed in the most thorough manner.

G. R. BROWN, D. D. S., formerly of Centreville.
C. E. DUCK, D. D. S., established 1868.

L. M. Sutherland,

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

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SCHOOL NOTICE.

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

TUESDAY, November 23rd,

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 Colored Schools on Thursday, November the 25th.

Teachers of White Schools on Friday, November the 26th.

Teachers' Association White, on Monday, November 22nd.

Teachers' Association, Colored, on Thursday, November 25th

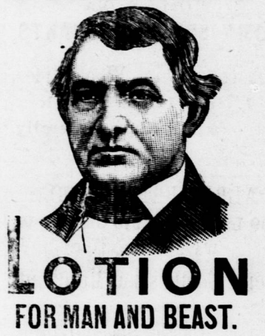
Teachers can be supplied with blank term reports by calling on or sending to Washington Burch, who can always be found to attend the office.

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

By order of the Board,
A. W. NEALE, Sec'y.

J. 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, Throat Distemper, Splint Cure, Distemper, Foreign, Grease Heel, Thoroughpin, &c., &c., &c.

SEND FOR TESTIMONIALS.
Price—50c. and $1.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.
MANUFACTURED BY
GODDARD & CO.
233 W. Fayette St., Baltimore

ORDER NISI.

In the Circuit Court for Charles County.

In the matter of the sale of the real estate of E. T. S. Welch, deceased.

No. 672 Equity.

ORDERED by the Court this 25th day of October, 1886, that the auditor's report made and filed in the above cause be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of November, next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Charles county once in each of three successive weeks, prior to the said third Monday of November next.

J. SAMUEL TURNER, Clerk.

True copy test:
J. SAMUEL TURNER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

In the Circuit Court for Charles County.

Emma Pressman by her next friend Alexander H. Robertson
vs.
C. Wallace Mitchell and Lydia P. Mitchell, his wife.

Equity No 679.

ORDERED by the Court this 2nd day of Nov., 1886, that the report of the sale of the mortgaged property in the above entitled cause made by Alexander H. Robertson, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 30th day of November 1886, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Charles county, once a week for three successive weeks before the said 30th day of November, 1886.