Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning.....December 24, 1886.

CHRISTMAS.

"On Christmas eve the bells were rung;
On Christmas eve the mass was sung;
That only night, in all the year,
Saw the stoled priest the chalice rear.
Then opened wide the baron's hall,
To [illegible] tenant, serf and all;
[illegible] aside,
[illegible] pride.
[illegible] his shoes,
[illegible] partner choose.
[illegible] lled delight
[illegible] ppy night
[illegible] e crown,
Brought tidings of salvation down.

The Christmas holidays are at hand and in commemoration of the Holy Day the mind mechanically reverts to the mingled feelings of Christian thankfulness and of social enjoyment, which, for centuries, have been considered among civilized nations the distinguishing characteristic of this particular season. To-morrow, December 25th, will be observed among all classes and conditions of mankind in civilized life, as the annual festival of the birth of the "Saviour of mankind." In this light—that of a religious festival—was the day observed in the primitive history of the church. Gradually it came to be looked upon as the occasion of social and domestic enjoyment also, and in this spirit the day is now looked to as one of pleasant memories, of gayety and social happiness associated with and purged by the purifying influences of a religious devotion to the tenets of the church faith. May thoughts like these animate the minds of our patrons as the pleasant hours pass fleeting by in the enjoyment of the "good things" of the day. And as the genial influences of the day steal upon you, do not forget that there are others less favorably circumstanced, to whom a small gift "out of your store of abundance" would bring rejoicing and thankful remembrance.—Forget not the needy and give freely, for therein lies the essence of all true charity. Remember that "God loveth a cheerful giver;" and certainly there could be no more appropriate time for practicing acts of benevolence than at the season when is being celebrated the anniversary of His nativity, that crowning deed of all charities and self sacrifices since the world begun. Remember that true charity blesses both the giver and the receiver and will return in after years, and, possibly, under less favorable circumstances, to cheer the heart and brighten the dark shadows of trouble and despondency. And now a word to the "little ones," whose especial holiday Christmas is as it commemorates the advent into the world of the divine child-Saviour. May their brightest visions of the coming Santa Claus, be fully realizied, and the pleasant times so long and so fondly anticipated, be enjoyed to the fullest extent. In conclusion we earnestly hope that the homes of our people may be spared from any visitation of sorrow and affliction during this time of festivity and enjoyment, and that the hearts of all may be freed from trouble and care, and our sincerest wish is that to-morrow may truly be A MERRY, MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL.

Revenue Reform Postponed.

The House of Representatives on Saturday last by a vote of 154 against 149 defeated Mr. Morrison's motion to go into the consideration of revenue measures. This apparently evinces a determination on the part of the House not to devote any time at all to the consideration of tariff measures at the present session of Congress, notwithstanding the heavy surplus of $125,000,000 which, as shown by the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is annually accumulating in the treasury.

But the vote upon the question was so close as to still give some hope to the revenue reformers. The majority of 17 against the consideration of the measure at the last session is now cut down to 5; and had it not been for the absence, without pairs, of several Democratic tariff reformers, the majority would have been cut down to barely 2, and possibly swept away entirely. When the measure was first defeated at the last session, 35 alleged Democrats recorded their votes against it, while only 4 Republicans gave it their support. On Saturday the opposition only had 26 votes on the Democratic side while 6 Republicans voted in favor of the motion.—Mr. Morrison and the other tariff-reform leaders in Congress are therefore still hopeful that, in a full House after the holiday recess, the question of tariff reform may yet be taken up and some measure adopted at the present session which may in some degree at least reduce the great burden of the present oppressive tariff laws.

It is gratifying to note that Mr. Randall's following has been reduced by nine votes and that Mr. Findlay, the member from this State who at the last session was with Mr. Randall in his opposition, on Saturday voted with the Democratic members from Maryland for the consideration of the measure. The vote of last Saturday indicates a greater degree of unity in the party on this leading measure than has heretofore existed and altogether gives promise that the Democratic party may yet be wise enough to exculpate itself from the great wrong upon the people worked by the present oppressive system of taxation. If the Democratic majority in the House cannot, without the concurrence of the Senate, give relief to the tax-burdened people; it can at least show its good faith by doing all it can in that direction.

"Thus am I doubly armed—my death and life,
My bane and antidote are both before me"
Whether to sit alone suffering with neuralgia
Or buy one bottle of Salvation Oil.

George's Land Theories.

It was the attitude of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, a prominent Catholic divine, of New York city, in the recent mayoralty campaign, in which he so eloquently supported Henry George and his peculiar land theories, which evoked the able pastoral letter of Archbishop Corrigan, defining the legality and justice of individual titles in lands to which reference was made in the TIMES. Dr. McGlynn has been since summoned to Rome to answer before the Papal Court for the extraordinary social and political doctrines to which he gave the sanction and prestige of his priestly office and which contributed so largely to the great popular support given to Mr. George. The Rev. Doctor has been temporarily suspended from his sacred offices and will repair at once to Rome to make any defense he may have and receive such censure and discipline as may be adjudged against him by the highest ecclesiastical authority of the Church.

Mr. George's doctrine as to a common property in lands doubtless fall with a peculiar unction upon the ears of the oppressed Irish tenantry in the old country and their warm hearted American sympathizers. There, where the old institutions of the feudal aristocracy have served to perpetuate large tracts of the choicest lands under a single arbitrary ownership and to protect them by perpetual entails from the inroads of commercial barter and exchange, the oppression of individual monopoly in the ownership of lands is seen and felt in a different light to what it presents in this Democratic country with its broad and fertile acres still preserved to settlers.—That was the evil which Goldsmith had in mind when he sung so plaintively of how,

"The man of wealth and pride
Takes up a space that many poor supplied."

That is the evil which Parnell and Gladstone are now exerting their best energies, within the bounds of law and social order, to remedy. It was that evil and the remedy to it which seemed to be contained in Mr. George's clever fallacies, which deceived so learned a scholar and eminent Christian gentlemen as Dr. McGlynn into an open support of him and brought to his standard so large a vote in the city of New York.

But the more discreet of the American sympathizers with the suffering Irish will not see in the sowing broadcast in this country of the seeds of Mr. George's communistic doctrines any promise of remedy to the evils by which the Irish peasantry are oppressed. Here in this country the law of entails and the principles of landed aristocracy do not exist. All lands are subject to the transitions of commerce. And there is not as Mr. George has asserted and assumed to be proved, any undue disposition on the part of the capital of this country to invest in lands, to be tenanted out to the actual occupants. On the other hand capital seems to find more remunerative investment in almost any other field at present than in that of agricultural lands. This is attested by the fact that in many sections of this country, especially in some parts of the South, good lands, which may be bought for a song, are growing up into forest for the lack of occupancy and tillage. Such is the case here in Southern Maryland within an easy day's drive of the national capital.

Mr. George is a clever theorist, but the trouble with him is that his mental vision has been too long bounded by the limited horizon of the work shop. He has thus been deprived of the advantages of observation in the rural districts of America, which might have served to have tempered and modified his high-blown theories by actual facts which are patent to the observation of more practical people. It is to his mechanical training also, perhaps, that is due his apparent oversight of a fact which lies at the foundation of his land theories: viz., that land in its native forest state is only prepared for occupancy and agriculture by the mingling of the labor of the first settler with it, often to the full market value of the land itself and is only held in an arable state by the continued exertions of labor.

The recent signal defeat of McNeill, the "labor candidate," for mayor of Boston, in whose behalf Mr. George himself had made an active personal canvass, seems to indicate that the "free land" bubble has already been punctured, and that Mr George's ambition to convert himself into a political party is probably nipped in the bud. McNeill received less than 3,000 votes, while the Democratic candidate, Mr. O'Brien, was elected by a plurality of over 5,000 and a majority over both his Republican and labor competitors.

The bill in regard to the trade dollar recently passed by the Senate provides that trade dollars "not defaced, mutilated or stamped," may, until July 1, 1887, be exchanged for standard silver dollars, dollar for dollar. When received into the treasury they shall be regarded as so much silver bullion, and shall be recoined into standard dollars, but their value as bullion shall be deducted from the amount required by the act of February, 1878, to be purchased for coinage into standard dollars. It is provided, however, that not more than $500,000 worth of trade dollars shall be received in any one month. The House has not yet considered the bill although it is thought to be favorably disposed towards it, and its passage at this session may be regarded as probable.

Probably the most remarkable instance of declination of high political honor is instanced in the case of John W. Mackey. A private letter from Nevada says that Mr. Mackey, who is a staunch republican was recently tendered, in a written communication signed by every member of the Nevada Legislature—democrats as well as republican—a unanimous election as United States Senator to succeed Mr. Fair, whose term expires on March 4, next. Mr Mackey declined with thanks, saying that he had no ambition for public life, as his whole time was occupied with his private affairs. This is considered rather remarkable for a man in Mr. Mackey's position, for it is supposed now that he has great wealth he would not be averse to accepting an honor that few decline.

President Cleveland on Tuesday again sent to the Senate the name of James C. Matthews, the colored man who was rejected by the Senate at its last session, for the position of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia.

Peach Culture in Maryland.

At the recent meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society, comprising the counties of Delaware and some of the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland, the opinion was expressed that the cultivation of peaches on the Chesapeake-Delaware peninsula will soon be at an end, "owing to the fact that the soil after a term of years loses those qualities which bring the fruit to a perfect development." It is well known that in certain portions of Delaware the production of peaches has rapidly declined in recent years, but whether a similar change will take place in all portions of the peninsula remains to be seen. There are localities in Kent and Queen Anne's, for example—the two great peach-growing counties of the Maryland portion of the peninsula—where peaches have been cultivated for many years without any diminution of fertility. It has been shown by experience that peninsula orchards located near large bodies of water are more regularly productive than those further inland, and it may be that an examination would show the failure of the Delaware orchards to be due to this or to some other local consideration. On the other hand, in sections remote from the water, as for instance Washington county, which last season produced fine crops of peaches, the cultivation of the peach has been practiced with success, so that it would seem to be impracticable to formulate any general rule on the subject. The abandonment of peach cultivation by Delaware landowners should, at any rate, have the effect of stimulating the tendency to engage in this industry in those portions of Maryland where the conditions would seem to be especially favorable. As the *Sun* has heretofore suggested, the counties of Southern Maryland, all of which have extensive water fronts, would seem to be well adapted to the cultivation of peaches, which indeed has been tried in some portions of that section with encouraging results. The possible extinction of the crop in Delaware could not fail to inure to the benefit of Maryland growers by creating a deficiency in the supply for Northern markets, and while it would not be judicious, perhaps, to assume that peach-growing will be abandoned in Delaware, it would be well for Southern Maryland planters, discouraged as they are at present by the low prices of ordinary farm products, to take into consideration the relative profit not only of peach-growing, but of fruit-raising generally, and also vegetable farming, for which the soil of Southern Maryland would appear to be well fitted.—*Baltimore Sun.*

This is a matter to which the *Times* has more than once referred. There is no doubt that our Southern Maryland peninsula is naturally well adapted to fruit and vegetable culture, and it is difficult to see why an industry that has proved so remunerative in New Jersey, Delaware and the Eastern Shore peninsula of the State, should not also be made to pay here. The present very low prices and poor demand for tobacco and cereals would seem to forcibly suggest to our farmers the idea of trying some other more remunerative product.

Fruit growing, especially of the peach, has in recent years been carried on with considerable success in Calvert county; and her soil and shipping facilities are not any better than ours, if as good. It would seem that the time has come when our farmers should make a move in that direction. The few isolated experiments which have been made along our river fronts seem to have been fairly successful. The exigiencies of the present times certainly warrant a well tried experiment in that direction. If the industry of fruit growing were generally engaged in by our people and a well-organized fruit growers' association formed, great advantages in the way of shipping facilities reduced expenses and a wider and more certain market could be secured.

The fact that the natural resources of New Jersey and Delaware for fruit growing are gradually being worn out by time and long continued cultivation will inevitably lead to the transfer of the seat of that industry further South, and Maryland will in the natural course of events fall heir to it. It behooves our enterprising farmers to take time by the forelock and plant orchards at once. Every farmer could plant an experimental orchard of a hundred or two trees at an inconsiderable expense and we hope to see our farmers turn their attention in that direction.

The United States Senate on Friday last contributed its share toward wiping from the statute books the last vestige of the tenure-of-office act, passed in the days immediately succeeding the war to tie the hands of Andrew Johnson in the distribution of official patronage. As originally enacted, this law so hampered the executive that it practically took from him his constitutional right to make appointments to office, and put the Republican Senators in a position, which they did not hesitate to avail themselves of, to dictate appointments to the President. After Grant came in the most obnoxious features of the law were repealed, and so far as he was concerned he never paid the least attention to those that remained. At the last session of Congress the contest inaugurated br Mr Edmunds with the President to insist upon his communicating to the Senate his reasons for suspensions from office, and which resulted in such an ignominious defeat for the Senate, was based upon the alleged rights of the Senate under what remained of the law. The result was to make the law a dead letter for the future, and its total repeal is not therefore a matter of so much consequence, as Mr. Edmunds sought in the recent discussion to make the Senate believe. The majority of the republican Senators, however, wanted to hold on to it, and the vote for repeal on last Friday received only four republican votes, although there were several others on that side who abstained from voting. The House will pass the bill, of course, without delay. While, as said, it really has more nominal than real effect, it is not less proper that a measure clearly outside the pale of the constitution should be wholly eliminated from the statutes. When the President now makes suspensions from office even Mr. Edmunds will not have the temerity to undertake to call on him for his reasons, and under no circumstances can the suspended official resume possession.

We are indebted to Hon. Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, for a copy of his annual report on the State of the finances of the United States for the year 1886. It is one of the most interesting reports ever issued from the Treasury Department. The various topics are treated in a plain, simple manner, so as to bring them within the comprehension of any intelligent man. The facts, figures and arguments presented by Secretary Manning in favor of reducing the tariff taxes, thereby cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life, are unanswerable.

Proceedings of Congress.

In the Senate Friday Mr. Butler offered a resolution in regard to the relations of the United States with Mexico. The Senate passed the bill for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar. The bills for the extension of the free delivery system and to modify the postal money order system were also passed. The bill to repeal the tenure-of-office act passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 22. The Senate adjourned until Monday. In the House Mr. Belmont offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate Canada's seizures of American fishing vessels. The amendment to the civil sundry appropriation bill increasing the appropriation for the new post office building at Baltimore from $100,000 to $287,000 was adopted by a vote of 110 to 61, and the bill as amended then passed.

The Senate was not in session Saturday. In the House, Mr. Morrison's motion to take up the revenue bills was defeated—ayes 149, nays 154. Of the Maryland delegation Messrs. Compton, Gibson, Shaw, Findlay and Rusk voted in favor of Mr. Morrison's motion, and Mr. McComas in opposition.

The Senate on Monday passed House bill for the relief of the survivors of the Jeannette expedition. A bill to incorporate the Windsor Hotel Company of the District of Columbia was passed. In the House a large number of bills, including several of a financial character were introduced—one by Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, was to prescribe the rate of standard silver for certain coins of the United States, to enlarge the legal tender quality of the half dollar, and to permit silver certificates on deposits of the same. Mr. Hiscock called up his motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill relating to duties on tobacco, but the motion was defeated—ayes 90, nays 165.

Both Houses of Congress on Tuesday voted to take a recess from Wednesday until January 4. In the Senate Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, spoke in favor of the interstate commerce bill. Mr. Cullum announced that he would ask the Senate to resume consideration of the bill immediately upon reassembling after recess. In the House, the Indian appropriation, the invalid pension and the Military Academy appropriation bills were reported. The House passed the army appropriation bill.

Both houses of Congress on Wednesday took a recess until January 4. The Senate adopted Mr. Dawes's resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire and report what tariff reduction can be made without impairing the prosperity of home industries or the compensation of home labor. In the House Mr. Warner, from the committe on postoffices and post roads, reported a bill requiring all land-grant railroad companies to construct, maintain and operate telegraph lines.

How Farmers Can Control Prices.

A correspondent furnishes the following to the Hagerstown *News*, and we republish it thinking that perhaps it might furnish food for thought to some of our practical and progressive farmers: "Wheat is the staff of life. The price of wheat regulates, in a great measure, the price of all other products of the farm. That which shelters, warms, feeds and clothes man is the wealth of a country, and is produced by labor on the soil, therefore raw material ought to be protected in preference to anything else from foreign competition.—The farmers ought to regulate the price of the products of their labor as the manufacturer and merchant regulate the prices of their goods. There would be as much wheat and corn consumed at one dollar per bushel for wheat, and fifty cents per bushel for corn, as there is now at lower prices.

The present low prices of grain are against the interest of the wage worker and all productive labor; the farmer works harder and makes less money according to the capital invested than any other business man, and pays 5/6 of the taxes and only owns one-half of the wealth of the country.

The problem to be solved is, how is the farmer to regulate the price of his grain? By controlling it—farmers to build Union Elevators all over the United States on railroads and canal lines; hold the surplus wheat at home and feed your sons on the farm; appoint a storekeeper to attend to the elevator, and require him to give bond that he will neither buy nor sell wheat, and keep his books in bushels and pounds; farmers receipts from the elevators to be in bushels, and so arranged that he can transfer all or part of it, and also, he can use it as collateral when he wishes to borrow money from the bank, he can sell his wheat at such times as he thinks best; any person who has money to buy a carload of wheat can become a wheat buyer and break up all combination on grain that has a tendency to reduce the price; furnish wheat to the consumers as they want to buy and to the speculators when they are willing to pay the price it costs to raise it."

The year 1886 now drawing rapidly to a close will certainly be long remembered for the series of appalling disasters by land and sea with which its history has been crowded. There have been earthquakes, floods, tornadoes, fires and severe storms, each of which has been attended with much loss of life and great destruction of property, entailing woe and distress in the unfortunate districts so visited. The latest calamity, involving great loss of life on a burning Mississippi steamboat, is full of sadness and horror. Although the dangers which formerly attended travel on the Mississippi River through the recklessness of rival captains have largely passed away, many others still remain. The combustible nature of the cargoes which these boats carry, and the inflammable material out of which they are built, are constant menaces to human life. In this case cotton and gunpowder did the work, and helpless women and innocent children were the victims.

With its last issue our esteemed contemporary, the Prince George's *Enquirer*, completes its fifth year. The *Enquirer* still maintains the same newsy and original paper it was at its birth and we wish for it continued success and prosperity.

NOTES.

The Secretary of War on Friday transmitted to Congress deficiency estimates aggregating $37,165 in the appropriations for the signal service for the current fiscal year. The largest items are 23,770 for observation and report of storms and $5,000 for military telegraph line.

Sampson Townshend, aged seventy, of Lightstreet, Pa., was married at Middletown N. Y., on Thursday night of last week, to Mrs. Julia Gillespie, of that village, aged seventy-four. The bridal party were preceeded to the altar by Robbie T. Bryant, a six year-old grandson, and Grace Mapes, a three-year old great-grandaughter of the bride.

For twenty years Joseph Brineard of Spring City, Pa., who was a private in the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, has been trying to secure a pension. He needed it, for he has been totally blind since the war, and for fifteen years his legs have been paralyzed. Now, through the efforts of neighbors, his pension has been allowed, and within a few days the veteran will receive nearly $10,000.

A horrible tale of privation and suffering comes from North Mountain, Pa. William [illegible], a young man of 18, went out gunning and got lost in the woods. For five days he wandered around, and on the sixth day killed his dog for food. He lived on dog meat for three days. He was found by two other hunters Monday morning. His hands and feet were so badly frozen that they will have to be amputated.

In Louisville, Ky., Saturday night, Robert Lowry, son of the Governor of Mississippi, and W. H. Loudeback, of Pennsylvania, fought in a private box at the Masonic Theatre, and the latter was knocked down before they could be separated. They were a committee from the musical school to present Miss Florence Bidwell, actress, with a floral design. Lowry made a presentation speech, and is said to have forgotten to mention Loudeback's name.

Christian Schau, a tailor, of Erie, Pa., attempted to murder his entire family Saturday while in a fit of ungovernable rage. He succeeded in killing his daughter Minnie outright and mortally wounding Anne, another daughter. He choked his wife black in the face. Schau fled, but was captured by a policeman after a desperate battle just outside the city. The murderer fired several shots at his antagonist, but was finally overcome and taken manacled to the city.

Between three and four o'clock on Saturday morning the people living along West Coal street, in Shenandoah, Pa., were aroused by a cave-in, which extended over fully four acres of the town, upon which stands upwards of fifty houses. The surface settled from two to four feet, and damaged the property to the extent of from $50,000 to 75,000. The cave-in was caused by the robbing of the workings of Kohinoot colliery, which is located under that portion of the town.

On Thursday morning of last week, after midnight, the house of John Swilling was burned down. Inside were Mr. Swilling, his wife and three children, all of whom were burned to death. Francis Sanders was arrested, and confessed that he had crushed in the skulls of the sleepers, saturated the bedclothes with coal oil, applied the match and left. Citizens seized the murderer and carried him off to lynch him. A rumor has since reached here that he was tied to a tree and burned to death.

There are three one-legged members of the Senate, but a visitor ignorant of the fact would not detect that Senators Butler and Hampton each wears a cork leg. Senator Butler has a barely perceptible limp. Senator Berry, of Arkansas, lost his leg above the knee in the Confederate service, and will have to use crutches all his life. There are nine Senators who were actually general officers in the Confederate army, and who were in the field during the war with their respective commands, viz: Senators Butler, Cockrill, Colquitt, Mahone, Hampton, Maxey, Morgan, Ransom and Walthall. Senator Kenna was a private in the Confederate army and Jo Blackburn was a captain.

A letter from Sassakwa, Seminole Nation, Indian Territory, gives an account of the death there on the 5th instant of Mrs Susanna Warden, perhaps the oldest person in the United States, if not the world. She was born in the old town of St. Augustine, Fla., in 1750, making her age 136 years. She was born a slave and was the property of Spanish masters until 1818, when she, with other Spanish slaves fled from the town of Pensacola when it was taken by General Jackson. She lived in the Seminole country from then until the second treaty of peace with the Seminoles, when she was regarded as their common property and was removed with them to the Indian Territory. She leaves one daughter living, who resides in Austin, Texas, and is in her 97th year. She leaves many grandchildren in St Louis, Mo., some of them nearly 70 years of age.

Gen. R. E. Colston, who was formerly Colston Bey of the Egyptian army, and at present the librarian of the surgeon general's office, has been fasting since the 27th day of last month, a period of 24 days. During that time he has not eaten food. He takes nothing but one teaspoonful of a liquid concoction three times a day. It tastes like and has the color of port wine, but is composed mainly of sherry, with an ingredient which gives it the color of port. Gen. Colston says that when he started to fast he thought he would suffer terribly from the pangs of hunger, but he has found it otherwise. "I have no desire to eat," he says, "and, feeling that I need it, I have tried the experiment of going down and sitting at the table with my wife and family, thinking that possibly the sight of meat ready would engender a desire to eat. But it did not. I confess that when the smell of good soup or roast turkey or some favorite dish reaches my nostrils it provokes me. The smell of meat is more provoking than the sight of it."—*Washington Post.*

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1887 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1888 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court for Charles County, sitting in Equity.

No. 681 Equity Docket.

BENJAMIN D. TUBMAN, Plaintiff,
vs.
PETER D. EVERETT & AELIA E. EVERETT, his wife, Defendants.

THE object of this suit is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain real estate situated in Charles county, Maryland, which was mortgaged to the said Benjamin D. Tubman by the said Peter D. Everett and Aelia E. Everett, his wife.

The bill states that on the 13th day of November, A. D., 1883, the said Peter D. Everett and Aelia E. Everett, his wife, executed to the said Benjamin D. Tubman a mortgage on certain real estate, therein described, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred dollars ($200 00) which was then due and owing to the said Benjamin D. Tubman by the said Peter D. Everett and Aelia E. Everett, his wife; that no part of the said sum of two hundred dollars and the interest accrued thereon has been paid, although the time limited for the payment thereof by the condition of said mortgage is passed; and that both of the said defendants are non-residents of the State of Maryland.

It is therefore, this 22nd day of December, A. D., 1886 ordered by the Circuit Court for Charles county, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Charles county, once a week in each of four successive weeks before the first day of February, A. D., 1887, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the first day of May, A. D., 1887, to here give cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy:—J. SAML. TURNER, Clerk
Circuit Court Charles Co.
Test:—J. SAML. TURNER, Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
COUNTY BON[DS]

IN pursuance of the authority given by Chapter 493, Acts of 1884, of the General Assembly of Maryland, the County Commissioners of Charles county, Maryland, will offer at Public Sale, at their office in Port Tobacco,

On Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1887,

COUPON BONDS of said county to an amount not exceeding

$8000.

These Bonds will be issued in amounts not less than $100 nor more than $1000, will bear 5 per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually, and will be sold to the highest bidder for CASH at not less than their par or face value. They will be payable ten years from the date thereof, and redeemable after one year from date, at the pleasure of said County Commissioners, and will be exempt from county taxation. The Coupons on said Bonds shall, as they become payable, be receivable by the Collectors of Taxes for said Charles county in payment of county taxes.

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. Padgett & Co.

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOT[ICE]

Orphans' Court of Charles Co[unty]

DECEMBER 2[illegible]

ORDERED by the Court, that [illegible] administrator of Richard [illegible] ed, give the notice required [illegible] creditors of said Richard A[illegible] exhibit their claims, legally [illegible] advertisement published i[illegible] published in Charles Co[illegible] each of three successive [illegible]

True copy.—te[illegible]
J. BENJ [illegible]

THIS IS TO G[illegible] scriber has [illegible] Court of Charles [illegible] of Administratio[illegible]
RI[illegible]
late of said cou[illegible] ing claims a[illegible] warned to ex[illegible] thereof legall[illegible] on or befo[illegible] They may o[illegible] all benefit o[illegible] der my han[illegible]

GODD[illegible]

LOTION
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

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