...rt Tobacco Times

...PORT TOBACCO:

...day Morning.....February 4, 1887

The Taxation of Mortgages.

The recent meeting of the farmers convention and the "reformers" in Baltimore city has revived comment among the State press regarding the taxation of mortgages. It has been a subject of much criticism that the farmers convention failed to speak out plainly on this question of apparently vital importance to the farming interests; and that our worthy agricultural ex-Governor, who claims to have the interests of his fellow farmers much at heart, while deploring so loudly the oppressive burdens of taxation, failed entirely to make any reference to a measure which would operate so directly to lighten the burdens of taxation upon the tillers of the soil.

It is known that, instead of advocating the re-instatement of the tax on mortgage debts, the ex Governor has been all along very decidedly opposed to that measure. In view of his apparent zeal in the cause of tax reform, the Governor's attitude regarding this measure, which would operate so directly to lighten and equalize the burden of taxation upon agricultural lands, has been from time to time sharply criticised as a patent inconsistency on his part, and his motives have been repeatedly called in question. It has been even charged that the fact that the Governer is himself a large holder of mortgages upon real estate is the true motive of his action in this respect.

However this may be, and whatever may be the motive which prompts men who pretend to clamor for an alleviation of the burdens of the farmer, to overlook this important measure, the enlightened public opinion of the State seems to be rapidly setting down to the conviction that the time is quite past when any public necessity existed for this manifest inequality in the assessment of taxes. When the existing law exempting real estate mortgages from taxation was enacted, abundant opportunities for the investment of capital was attainable on all sides and the rates of interest were high. This being the case, capitalists were unwilling to keep their money invested in land mortgages at 6 per cent. less the rate of State and county taxation, which in most of the counties at that time approximated to 1 per cent. and in many exceeded that rate. They would prefer to put their money in U. S. bonds, which were then being issued at a high rate of interest and exempt from taxation. Recognizing this fact, and in order to keep their locally invested capital at home, the Legislatures of some of the States were amending their usury laws so as to allow a high rate of interest. Instead of that the Maryland Legislature adopted the wiser course of exempting mortgages upon land from taxation. This measure at that time was fully justified by the emergency which it was aimed to meet and was directly in the interest of the farmer.

But no intelligent observer can gravely contend that the emergency which prompted this law exists. On the contrary it is manifest on all sides that money is as easily attainable and the rates of interest are as low, as they were in the period immediately preceding the civil war when the holders of real estate mortgages paid their State and county taxation upon their investment uncomplainingly. When we look at the government 3 per cent. bonds commanding a premium and safe loans at similar rates of interest being negotiated on all sides it is hardly fair to assume that any sensible man whose money is invested in a safe mortgage upon land and paying him a net rate of interest at 5 per cent. or upwards according to the rate of of local taxation, will be axious to collect his principal, as long as he receives his interest promptly.

It is safe, then, to say that the circumstances which prompted the enactment of the law exempting land-mortgage loans from taxatien no longer exist, and it is a maxim of the law that "the reason ceasing, the law itself ceases." It is manifestly just and proper that when the reason for the enactment of a statute law has entirely ceased and passed away, the law itself should no longer be kept in operation. There is no doubt that the mortgage holders would be well content to continue to receive the 6 per cent. interest free of all taxation and if their wishes and interests are to be alone consulted by the law makers, the law will be allowed to stand; but if the interests of the practical farmers are to be taken into consideration, the law will be promptly repealed.

There is little doubt that this will be done by the next Legislature. It would in all probability have been done by the last Legislature, but for the rumors of approaching stringency in the money market which were then in circulation, but which have not been at all realized. And when the law is repealed and the tax upon mortgages is reinstated, a provision should be made *exempting the holder of taxation to the extent of all outstanding bona fide mortgages upon his land.* This manifestly just measure would lift a heavy burden from the shoulders of the much oppressed and over-burdened tiller of the soil and place it upon a class much better able to bear it and upon whom it should in justice rest.

There are now five Maryland nominations pending before the Senate committee on commerce, upon which the Senate can take no action until they are reported from the committee. The gentlemen interested are Mr. Curran, to be inspector of steam vessels; Philip W. Downs, to be a general appraiser of merchandise; Messrs. Lawrenson and Sharretts, to be deputy appraisers, and Mr. Mealey, of Hagerstown who name was sent in by the President last Friday, as consul general at Munich. Senator Gorman, who is a member of the commerce committee, said that the committee has but one meeting a week, and for several weeks past the meetings have been devoted to hearing statements from delegations interested in various matters of legislation, so that there has been no opportunity to consider nominations.—There are several nominations besides those from Maryland which have not yet been acted upon, but it is probable that in a short time the committee will hold a meeting for the purpose of considering nominations exclusively.

The Indiana Senatorship.

In the Indiana Legislature on Wednesday Hon. David Turpie, the democratic caucus nominee, was elected to the United States Senate over Hon. Ben Harrison, present Senator and the republican nominee for re-election. This result was brought about by Mr. Robinson, one of the four labor members, voting for Mr. Turpie. The other three labor members voted for Harrison. The Indiana Legislature is composed of 150 members, 50 Senators and 100 delegates, and the vote stood Turpie 76, and Harrison 74, thus giving Turpie a majority of one on a full vote of both houses. Speaker Sayre, of the House, who is a republican, announced that there was no election, but President Smith, of the Senate, who is a democrat, quickly declared that Mr. Turpie had been elected. The republicans continued to kick, and resolved to have another joint session, but it is to be presumed the "sober second thought" will convince them of the futility of such a proceeding. Each house of the Legislature is the judge of the qualifications of its own members, and the fact that the republicans recognized this by meeting in joint session daily for two weeks should estop them from setting up a claim of "foul" now. It is certainly not reasonable to presume that Senator Harrison, who is a gentleman of character and ability, would lend himself to any such scheme.

The new Senator, Mr. Turpie, is the peer of any of the public men of Indiana. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1829. He removed to Indiana while still quite young, and began the practice of law. He was a member of the Legislature in 1852, and Speaker of the House in 1858. In 1854 he was appointed judge of the Common Pleas Court, and became a Circuit Court judge later, but resigned both these positions. In 1860 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the democratic ticket, but was defeated. In 1863 he was elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy caused by the expulsion of Hon. Jesse D. Bright, who had given a friend a letter of introduction to the Hon. Jefferson Davis. In the Senate he showed himself well equipped for service on the floor and well versed in parliamentary tactics. As a lawyer he is said to be remarkably thorough and logical, going straight to the marrow of all cases he undertakes to argue. Last year he was appointed United States district attorney of Indiana by President Cleveland. He is a democrat of the old school, and does not believe in civil-service reform at present.—*Sun.*

Rumors of War.

The "war talk" in Congress and in the newspapers is exceedingly gratifying to military and naval officers. They scarcely anticipate that the present trouble with Canada will result in a passage at arms with England. They only see in the controversy which has arisen over the fishery question a sure specific for inducing Congress to put the country into condition for defense, and even for aggression if that becomes necessary. A naval officer who has studied the situation very carefully, speaking of the defenseless condition of the country, says: "It would be ridiculous for the United States to provoke a war, especially with so powerful a country as Great Britain. We would be as helpless as babes, and our coasts would be at the mercy of the invaders. Any war we may engage in will not be conducted on land; it will be carried on at sea and along the coasts. If England once landed her forces we would be able to wipe them out, as we have always done. But we will not have a chance to do this. All the nations of the world have been building up great navies and making improvements in ordnance. They have also paid attention to coast defenses. Look at our great line of coast, without sufficient protection to repulse the attack of a rowboat. The nation that wages war against us will merely have to let her ships lie to a short distance from the coast and destroy every city along the coast line. We have no vessels to prevent this, and the fire from our forts would be laughed at."

These facts, which cannot be denied, would indicate that the bellicose Senator Ingalls may have been somewhat previous in the belligerant attitude which he would have our government assume toward the most formidable naval power of the world. We are hardly in a situation at present to throw down the gauntlet to Great Britain. It would be more like statesmanship to leave the settlement of the fishery question to further efforts at diplomatic negotiation and adopt some measures for the protection of our extended coasts, before the matter is referred to the arbitrament of war. It is probable, however, that the belligerancy shown by the Senate may serve to hasten the adoption of proper measures for coast defense and thus bear good fruit.

A Trunk Mystery.

Baltimore has had another sensation. This time it is the finding of the dead body of a man in a trunk last week in the Adams Express office. The trunk came from New York and was consigned to "John A. Wilson, Baltimore, Md." "To be called for." The discovery was made through the peculiar odor which eminated from the trunk, and the officials being notified broke it open. A pile of old clothes and newspapers rested on top of the contents. The stench was terrible.—When the clothes were removed the headless body of a man, minus both legs and the left arm, was found lying in the bottom of the trunk. The right arm, which was intact, was doubled under the body. Both legs were resting beside the headless body, and the bloody left arm was wrapped up in a separate piece of paper and stuck in one corner. The feet had been cut off the legs just above the ankles.—There was no head among the remains; neither was there any marks of violence on the body to indicate that a struggle had taken place before. The New York authorities were at once notified and soon solved the mystery. The body was that of a German named August Bohle, who boarded with a man named Unger. The police arrested Unger as the murderer of Bohle, and found in his house a room spattered with blood and also a bloody saw and knife. Unger, after being confronted with the evidences of his crime at the jail, confessed to the killing which he alleged was done in self-defense during an altercation with the deceased. He said he had cast the head into the East river and shipped the body to Baltimore by express. It is said that evidence in the possession of the authorities will show that the crime was committed with a purpose of robbery.

Proceedings of Congress.

In the Senate Thursday Mr. Cullom offered a resolution of inquiry, which was adopted, in regard to the necessity for further legislation for making the fractional silver coin in the treasury an available cash balance, etc. House bill for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support passed without any amendment. The Senate also passed the the agricultural experiment station bill. The House passed the river and harbor appropriation bill by a vote of 154 to 94. The House spent the remainder of the session on the bill incorporating the Washington Cable Railway Company of the District of Columbia.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Edmunds, in presenting a petition for a repeal of the internal revenue taxes, urged the importance of reducing, if not altogether repealing, "this remnant of the unpleasantness of twenty-five years ago." The bill to prohibit members of Congress from acting as attorneys for land-grant corporations was taken up. Senator Wilson, of Maryland, spoke in favor of the bill. The House passed the Washington cable railway bill. The House considered at length the pleuro-pneumonia bill, but did not reach a vote on it.

The Senate on Saturday, laid aside the railroad attorneys bill to consider the bill to amend the law establishing the Yellowstone Park, which was passed after considerable debate. The Pacific railroad funding bill was made the special order for February 7. Just before the adjournment of the Senate, the railroad attorneys bill was again taken up so as to be the unfinished business for Monday. The House passed the postoffice and District of Columbia appropriations bills. Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, made a speech in favor of the Blair educational bill.

The Senator on Monday disposed of 56 out of the 104 pages of the sundry civil appropriation bill. In the House a large number of bills and resolutions were presented, among them one by Mr Lawler reciting the possibility of hostilities with Great Britain and the unprotected conditions of many American cities, and requesting the President to inform the House what steps, if any, are necessary, in his judgment, to provide for this emergency. The House passed the agricultural appropriation bill, and then took up the bill to consolidate certain bureaus of the Navy Department.

The Senate spent most of the session on Tuesday in considering the sundry civil appropriation bill, on which considerable progress was made. In the House, Senate bills granting pensions to the widows of Gens. Logan and Blair were unfavorably reported from the committee on invalid pensions. The House passed Senate bill to credit the District of Columbia with certain moneys in lieu of investing same in bonds. The House held an evening session, at which a number of bills were passed.

The Senate on Wednesday passed a bill appropriating $10,000 for the distribution of seeds in the drought stricken section of Texas. The sundry civil appropriation bill was discussed at considerable length and finally passed. The House refused to pass over the President's veto of a bill granting a pension to Carter W. Tiller. Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, introduced a bill appropriating $20,000,000 for the manufacture of first class modern guns for the navy and seacoast defenses.

General Grant's Weakness.

Dr. E. D. Kittoe, who was conspicuous in the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of Mississippi, and served on Gen. Grant's staff, was interviewed in Galena, Ill., last week, on the subject of Gen. Boynton's recent letter in the New York *Sun* regarding Grant's alleged intemperate habits during the war, and said that Gen. Boynton's statements were founded entirely on facts which are well-known to every survivor of Grant's military family during the first year of the war, and to many others who held intimate personal relations with him. Many incidents were related by the doctor in confirmation of the statements made by Gen. Boynton, which strongly testified to loyalty and utter disregard of self interest which actuated Jno. A. Rawlins in his relations with Gen. Grant. During the interview Dr. Kittoe referred to Grant's repeated efforts to overcome the desire for strong drink while he was in the army, and of his final victory through his own persistency and the encouragement and advice so freely given him by Rawlins. He was constantly surrounded by temptation, and at times it presented itself in such a form that few men, although endowed with the high degree of moral courage characteristic of Grant, could have successfully overcome it. Dr. Kittoe said that although Grant was addicted to the use of strong drink during the early years of the war, he was a model of morality in other things, and was enthusiastic in his eulogy of the General's private character.

Matthews' Rejection a "Grave Blunder."

The Republican Senators are disturbed at the effect of the rejection of Matthews. They put it upon the ground that he was a non-resident, but the colored people of the country have construed it as a slight to their race. Senator Ingalls, chairman of the committee that recommended Matthews' rejection, has drafted a letter to the President giving the reasons for the Senate's course. This letter was the subject of a caucus last week whereat there was a lively debate. Blair, Platt and several others declared that the rejection of Matthews was a grave political blunder. In the secret session of the Senate Ingalls presented the letter, but it went over. The Democrats objected to its adoption. It is not improbable that a lively wrangle will take place over it. Of course, the address of the letter to the President is a blind. It is intended for the public and will, if adopted, be printed in the *Record*, but the Senate cannot with propriety make written excuses to the public.

Representative Steele, of Indiana, tried on Saturday to get the House to take up for immediate consideration the bill to reorganize the army, urging that as war had been declared it was important that action be taken on that measure. This is the kind of fun that is being poked at the bellicose fisheries non-intercourse bill from every quarter. One paper objects to another war just now citing the fact that our pension list already amounts to nearly $100,000,000. A New Orleans paper reminds Congress that New Orleans is unprotected, and intimates that the South will not relish being devastated again in the interest of the Eastern States.

NOTES.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, who settled down in New York some five or six years ago, has a large law practice.

The trial of David S. Fothingham, the Adams Express messenger, was begun in St. Louis on Wednesday.

Gov. Pierce, of Dakota, has received a message from President Cleveland accepting his resignation, to take effect at once.

Tim Donogue, Jr., the amateur champion, skated a measured mile on the Hudson river at Newburgh, N. Y., Tuesday, in two minutes twenty-three and three-fifth seconds, which beats the record.

Gen. Wm. T. Sherman has written a letter declining an invitation to attend the dinner of the Republican Club, in New York, February 12. He says he has "resolved to keep out of politics even in appearance."

In the Police Court in Cincinnati Tuesday 115 men were arraigned for aiding and abetting a cock fight. Of this number 40 entered a plea of guilty, and were fined $25 each with costs, making an even $1,000 to go into the school fund.

State Chemist White, of Georgia, decided that the ten tubs of butter shipped to Atlanta by P. Moran & Co., of Chicago, Ills., was oleomargarine. The United States chemists in Washington have just decided that it was pure butter, and Collector Crenshaw has released it.

Mrs. Mary Murphy, of St. Louis, who claims to be 110 years old, is now cutting four teeth. She says that her mother lived to be 112 years old, and cut an entire set of teeth one year before she died. Mrs. Murphy's mind feels the stress of her many years, but her appetite is unimpaired.

A clergyman in Pennsylvania was requested to insert in the marriage service the usual reading: "And I hereby promise before God and man not to marry again in case my wife dies." The clergymen refused, the would-be husband tittered, and the girl got mad and walked out of the church on her high heels.

A syndicate of Atlanta capitalists has bought the Etowah iron property, near Cartersville, Ga. The tract embraces seventeen thousand acres and the price paid was about $176,000. The property is said to be especially valuable for the manganese which is there. Coal is in fifty miles. A stock company is to be formed and the property will be worked.

A sensational story comes from Lincoln, Neb., to the effect that Brigham Young has risen from the dead in Salt Lake City, and has of late had several interviews with prominent persons of the doctrines he labored to propagate while in the flesh. Mormon banners announcing that "he is risen" are soon to be unfurled in Utah, and a boom in the "faith" is confidently predicted.

While a masquerade ball was in progress at Freeport, Kans., the paper head-dress worn by a Miss Cora Boulder, one of the maskers, caught fire from a bracket lamp near which she was standing. She immediately pulled the cap from her head and threw it upon the floor, but while endeavoring to trample it under foot her dress, which was also trimmed with paper of different colors, caught fire and she was burned to death.

At a farm house near East Hanover, Lebanon county, Pa., Tuesday, Rebecca Buck, aged 35 years, was found hanging in the attic, dead. The young woman had been quite melancholy of late, but the cause for her taking her life is not known. The deed preyed on the mind of her mother, Mrs. Sarah Buck, aged 72 years, to such an extent that a few hours later she hanged herself in exactly the same place where her daughter's body had been found.

There is a valuable lesson conveyed in some figures recently furnished by the Georgia commissioner of agriculture. It is shown that the pork product of that State is less than two-thirds of that required for home consumption. The average cash price paid for bacon in Georgia during the year was eight cents per pound, while the average price on time, payable November 1, was 11½ cents. The average cash price for corn was 60 cents, and the time price 93 cents. The advantage of the cash basis could not be more strikingly illustrated.

In Northern Ohio there is much excitement over the possibility of a war with Canada. Governor Foraker is constantly receiving letters from patriotic citizens asking leave to raise home militia companies. In connection with this a United States army man has revealed a fact hitherto unpublished. During the discussion of the Canadian troubles the War Department at Washington ascertained minutely the strength of the militia in every state, and requested from the Ohio authorities information as to the number of troops, their arms and the time in which they could be concentrated at Cleveland in case of an attack on the Canadian frontier.

Burglars broke into the office of Dr. J. G. Hillegass, of Bensburg, Pa., Friday night, and secured a safe weighing 1,200 pounds, in which was a large sum of money, bonds and papers valued at over $50,000. They loaded it on a truck car on the Persiomen Railroad and started South. Nearing McLean's station the whistle of a fast freight train was heard approaching them on the same track. Not having time to unload, the burglars deserted the truck and ran off. The engineer did not see the obstruction until his engine struck it with great force. The truck was shattered to splinters and the safe thrown into the ditch. The safe was returned to its owner.

Mrs. Sally Hubbard, who died at the Female Reformatory, at Indianapolis, Ind., last week, aged 80 years, had been a prisoner for 31 years. The crime for which she was sentenced for life, and for which her husband was hung, was the murder of a family of seven persons in Grant county, Ind., with whom they had stopped for the night while traveling. The story, as recalled, is a very horrible one, it having been shown that when the husband attempted to kill the little babe of the household it waked up and crowed. At this juncture the woman picked the child up and dashed its brains out against the wall. All the bodies were found buried under the floor of the house.

A sewer a quarter of a mile in length, running under the village of Niagara Falls, Ontario, forms part of the bed of Muddy Run creek, which empties itself into the Niagara river over the precipice, near the whirlpool rapids. This river was running fifteen miles an hour on Saturday evening, when Bertha Farrell, aged 4 years, who was seated in a hand sled, slid into it. Her sister, Blanche, aged 10, jumped in after her, and both were swept into the sewer. A rush was made for the other end of the sewer and man secured by ropes jumped into the water and waited for the children to appear. Bertha came first, under the water, and Blanche followed on top. When taken out both were apparently lifeless, but after much difficulty they were resuscitated. The children were in the water ten minutes, most of the time submerged.

Tennessee's New Senator.

The Hon. Wm. B. Bate, elected United States Senator from Tennessee for six years beginning on the fourth of March next, has a remarkable career, and there is much of encouragement in it to the youth of the country. Born and reared in Sumner county, in that State, he was left an orphan at fourteen years of age, with nothing to rely on but his own strong arm and brave, intrepid spirit. When sixteen years of age he was employed on a Mississippi river steamboat in a very humble capacity. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he enlisted in a Louisiana regiment, and when his term of enlistment expired he joined Capt. Hatton's company of the Third Tennessee. He was soon made adjutant of the regiment. He served throughout the war, and the last flag captured in Mexico is now in his native State, a token of his youthful valor. Returning to his home in Gallatin, Tenn., he edited the county paper and studied law, and afterwards practiced his profession, and before the late civil war, by dint of hard struggle, he accumulated a handsome property. To accommodate friends ten times as wealthy as he was, he signed as security for thousands of dollars. He served with distinction in the Confederate army, and attained the rank of major-general. While in the field his property was confiscated, and, having been shot through three times, and had four horses shot from under him, was again left, physically and financially, to his own resources, and went to Nashville. There he had by 1882 made and paid over $30,000 of security money, his friends begging him in vain to take advantage of the bankrupt law. He was nominated by the Democrats for Governor in 1882 and elected and was renominated and elected in 1884. It has been Mr. Bate's ambition for many years to hold a seat in the Senate. He came within one vote of defeating Andrew Johnson at his last election, which was as near to the Senate as, Johnson said, Bate would ever get. He was again one of the leading candidates in the protracted struggle of 1881, which terminated in Judge Jackson's election. Mr. Bate is an able lawyer and an eloquent speaker, and has in him the material for an excellent Senator.

Dr. T. D. Crothers in the *Alienist and Neurologist* maintains the view that intoxication may be imparted by contagion, especially when heredity predisposes the system to succumb to alcoholic stimulation. A sober man, the Doctor asserts, brought in close contact with a drunken man catches his ailment. It is not, however, through any exhalation of alcohol that this result is produced. It is not due to physical influences at all, but to psychic influence. Instances are alleged of abstemious persons becoming hilarious, stupid and even beastly drunk from mere association for a time with a person in this condition. A case is related of a "worthy farmer and strong temperance man," who when in Congress, walked and talked like an old toper after "being in company with" a certain colleague of his. The theory explains a great deal that has puzzled people, and will prove useful to nocturnal husbands who are found by their better halves at early hours of the morning unlocking the front door with a watch key.

We have been asked to again call the attention of the temperance people of the county and all interested in the suppression of the liquor traffic to the effort of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance in its effort to secure a meeting at every point available all over the State, on the 22nd of February, Washington's birthday, to consider especially the needs of legislation which should be engrafted in the new constitution. If the coming Constitutional Convention passes by without securing organic restrictions, twenty years will elapse before another such opportunity.

SRERIFF'S SHLE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Charles county, at the suit of Noble Lindsey use of Daniel J. Bragonier against the goods, chattels, land tenements of James Cox, garnishee of Ann A. Simmons, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law, and in equity of the said James Cox, garnishee of Ann A. Simmons, in and to the following property, to wit:

A tract of land, consisting of 100 Acres, more or less, name unknown, assessed in the of Lucinda Thompson's hiers, and bounded on the South by tract called "Davis Thought," East by "Winter's Possession," North by "Double Trouble," and West by "William's Purchase," "Milstead's Enlargement" and "Gray's Purchase," situated near Pisgah.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I will sell at public sale at the Court House door, in

PORT TOBACCO,

on

Tuesday, Feb. 22nd, 1887,

between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., the said property so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash.

N. WILSON SIMPSON,
Sheriff

Peremptory Sale
—OF—
LIVE STOCK.

WILL offer at Public Sale on the premises, Brentland, on

Wednesday, February 23rd,

(if fair, if not, the next fair day) a Lot of Work Horses, Mares and Colts; also several Cattle of Short Horn Breed and Flock of Sheep and Lambs of Southdown breds. Also one Randall Disc Harrow, McSherry Drill and McCormick Binder, in good and thorough repair.

TERMS OF SALE:—For all sums over thirty dollars a credit of four months with note and good security will be given.

Sale to commence promptly at 11 o'clock.

WM. M. BRENT,
jan. 28-4t. Trustee.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

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

TUESDAY, Feb. 15th, 1887,

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, February the 17th.

Teachers of White Schools on Friday, February the 18th.

Teachers' Association, White, on Monday, February 14th.

Teachers' Association, Colored, on Thursday, February 17th.

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,
F. J. MADDOX, Sec'y.

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.

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. **ON SALARY AND EXPENSES OR COMMISSION.** Steady employment. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)

J. B. NELLIS & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Everything Ready
—AND—
PREPARED,
—FOR AN—
EXTENSIVE
FALL & WINTER'S BUSINESS

—:o:—

Every Department Stocked
—WITH—
RARE, CHOICE
—AND—
Special Designs!

—:o:—

CLOTHING

FOR YOURSELVES,
Our Establishment is the Place to Buy!

—CLOTHING.—
FOR YOUR BOYS,
Our House is the One You Should Patronize!

OUR PRICES
ARE NOT HIGHER THAN YOU PAY FOR INFERIOR KINDS ELSEWHERE.

LIKES,
Berwanger & Co.,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS
Baltimore St., near Charles,
may 8-3m BALTIMORE, MD.

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

"Richmond Crown and Bridge Work."

Artificial Teeth without Plates

"I hereby certify that Drs. 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. RIBROWN, D.D.S., formerly of Centreville.
C. E. DUCK, D.D.S., established 1866.

UNDERTAKING
—AT—
COX'S STATION.

MR. P. W. ROBY having recently purchased the undertaking outfit of C. F. Hayden is at all times prepared to attend to funerals, in any part of the county, at short notice. COFFINS and CASKETS of any description furnished at reasonable prices, and undertaking in all its branches performed after the most approved methods.

Thanking the public for past favors I would most respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

P. W. ROBY,
Cox's Station.

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, Scavin, Windgall, Fistula, Sprains, Thrush, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Distemper, Polevil, Grease Heel, Thoroughpin, &c., &c., &c.

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Price 50c. and $1.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.
MANUFACTURED BY
GODDARD & CO.
263 W. Fayette St., Baltimore

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Orphans' Court of Charles County, Set

JANUARY 28th, 1887.

ORDERED by the Court that, Jno. H. Mitchell, administrator, of James Taylor, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said James Taylor, 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 Charles Co.

NOTICE.

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

JAMES TAYLOR,

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of July, 1887. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 28th day of January, 1887.

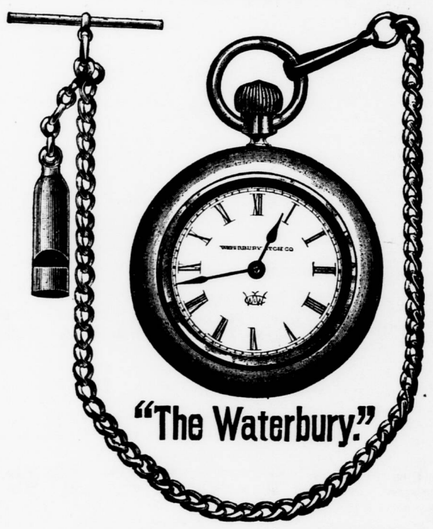
JOHN H. MITCHELL,
Adm'r of James Taylor, deceased.

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.

Given away with each cash purchase of $12 or over.



Given away with each cash purchase of $12 or over.

WE HAVE INAUGURATED OUR

ANNUAL SALE OF CLOTHING
—AT—
REDUCED PRICES!

—:o:—

We have a good fall trade and our Stock is well in hand, but we have been able to go into the market and buy

WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS

For cash from manufacturers who are overloaded so that we shall sell them 20 per cent. less than any house can sell the same goods bought four weeks ago.
Our entire Stock has been marked at prices that correspond.
We have also entered into a contract with the Waterbury Watch Company to

GIVE A WATCH AND CHAIN

With Every Cash Purchase of $12 or More,

at this sale. The watches have merit and are good timekeepers. The Waterbury Watch Co. wish to advertise their watches, as they say, to make the word Waterbury a familiar household word, and to place one of their watches in the pocket of every man and boy in America. In pursuance of this purpose a first-class clothing house has been selected in each of the principal cities, and we take pride in the fact that as the model clothing house of Washington we have been selected to distribute them. The low prices we are able to secure in all departments make it an object for you to patronize this sale. If you do not need the watch and chain it costs you nothing and will make some boy a handsome Christmas present.

B. Robinson & Co.,
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.
909 PENN. AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
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.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

—:o:—

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 Cotton 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.*

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

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

TUESDAY, Feb. 8th, 1887,

to attend to general business.

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

ESTABLISHED 1835.

FINEST GROCERIES
FOR FAMILY USE.
At LOWER PRICES than ever before.
THOMAS L. REESE,
(New Nos.) **107-109 W. Pratt St.,**
BALTIMORE, MD
☞ Send for full Catalogue.

FERTILIZERS
—REDUCED IN—
COST TO FARMERS.

QUALITY Kept up to Full Standard

WE sell our Fertilizers to responsible buyers on credit time at same prices as heretofore, but **NOW WITHOUT INTEREST.** A saving of six per cent to Farmers. A liberal discount for Cash.

For Tobacco Buy Our Victor.

It has stood test of seven years trial, and has the deserved reputation of making the **Finest Quality and as much Tobacco** as any Fertilizer in the market. It does not fire, but keeps the Tobacco growing until ripe and curing nicely. A special Tobacco and Wheat Fertilizer, good for all crops.

Our Waverly,

specialty for Wheat, and Corn Fertilizers have proved their value for these and other crops.

Our Fertilizers

Are rich in the best crop producing elements, in the most perfect combination, and we confidently offer them to farmers for good crops, fine clover fields, and permanent improvement of their lands. ☞ ORDERS SOLICITED.

THOMAS C. PRICE & CO.
56 S. Charles St., Baltimore.
Commission Merchants.
FOR THE SALE OF
TOBACCO, GRAIN, WOOL
and all country produce. LEO. H. HAYDEN, former Tobacco Inspector gives his personal attention to inspections &c.
☞ Consignments solicited.

WORKING CLASSES ATTENTION. We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all the time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.