Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning.....March 4, 1887

The Constitutional Convention.

Section 2 of article 14 of the present constitution of the State provides as follows:

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for taking, at the general election to be held in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and every twenty years thereafter, the sense of the people in regard to calling a Convention for altering this Constitution; and if a majority of voters at such election or elections shall vote for a Convention, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the assembling of such Convention, and for the election of Delegates thereto. Each county, and Legislative District of the city of Baltimore, shall have, in such Convention a number of Delegates equal to its representation in both Houses at the time at which the Convention is called. But any Constitution, or change, or amendment of the existing Constitution, which may be adopted by such Convention, shall be submitted to the voters of this State, and shall have no effect unless the same shall have been adopted by a majority of the voters voting thereon.

In conformity with the provisions of this section of the constitution, the Legislature at its last session passed an act providing for the submission of the question to the people at the general election to be held this fall. The people of the State will therefore be called upon at that time to decide whether or not we shall have a convention and a new constitution.

It seems to be generally conceded by the intelligent and impartial public opinion throughout the State that radical alterations and amendments in the present constitution are necessary to adapt it to the present condition of things. During the twenty years that have elapsed since the present constitution was framed and put in operation, many changes have occurred in the internal affairs of the State and the circumstances by which the people are surrounded are in many particulars essentially different from what they were at that time. This altered condition of affairs needs to be recognized and provided for by suitable changes in the fundamental principles of government. Besides, some original defects in the present constitution, not then apparent, by the light of the twenty years practical experience to which they have been subjected, are now clearly seen to be such. These facts and the probable necessity of a new constitution at the end of twenty years were foreseen by the framers of the present constitution, and hence the mandatory provision, above quoted, requiring the submission of the question of a new constitution to the people during the present year.

The fact that the present constitution fails to deal adequately with the question of taxation of corporate property within the State, which has now grown to be such an important matter, seems, alone, to be a sufficient cause for a new and more effective organic law, which shall deal thoroughly with this question. It is a highly important matter with the farmer that the rich corporations of the State which are growing annually more and more wealthy and arrogant, should have to assume their just and proper share of the burdens of taxation; because this will bring corresponding relief to the agricultural lands upon which the burden now rests so heavily.

The present judiciary system also, which was adopted as an experiment by the last constitutional convention, has proved to be not well adapted to a proper administration of justice. The close relation and partial identity of the appellate court and the circuit courts which is the characteristic feature of the present judiciary system, is essentially wrong, and tends to obstruct and complicate the administration of the laws. This system has been condemned in other States in which it once existed and its faulty operation led to its repeal. The uniform opinion among lawyers and others capable of forming an opinion on the question, is that every State should have an appellate court entirely independent of, and distinct from the county courts. The judiciary system, which is the most important department of the legal machinery of the State, will, therefore, come in for an essential remodelling at the hands of the constitution makers. There are also many other questions of lesser magnitude which will require to be provided for in the new constitution.

The Baltimore *Sun*, in a recent article on the subject, says that there will probably be powerful influences exercised to prevent the call of a convention, but the *Sun* adds: "So far as we have been able to understand public opinion, both as reflected in the last Legislature and since ascertained, there is an overwhelming sentiment in favor of a constitutional convention, which will certainly prevail at the polls, unless practiced upon by such arts, devices and influences as have played their part in our midst from time to time." It seems probable that the corporate interests of the State, at the head of which stands the B & O. R. R. Co., will exert themselves to postpone the adoption of a new constitution, if possible, and thereby continue to themselves their present immunity from their just share of the burden of public taxes. It is possible, too, that a portion of the present judiciary may undertake to exert whatever influence they may have in the same direction; recognizing as they doubtless do that the present faulty judiciary system will pass away with the constitution that gave it birth. It is not likely, however, that the better element of the present judges will interest themselves one way or the other; as there is no reason at all why the same judges should not be re-elected under the new constitution and amended judiciary system, as it is probable many of them would be.

A new constitution is without doubt a public necessity in our State at present and it is probable that the agricultural population will vote pretty solidly for the call of a convention.

The Time honored Notre Dame, Balto., Md.

We have had ample opportunity to convince ourselves of the efficacy of Salvation Oil. We cheerfully submit our names to the public as reference. Respectfully,

Sisters of Notre Dame.

Aisquith & Eager Sts., Baltimore, Md.

They Have Not the Power.

In reply to some inquiries as to whether the county commissioners have the power to reduce the assessments upon lands which may have diminished in value since the last assessment, so as to make the assessment correspond to the present value of the lands, we publish the following sections of law, which constitute the only legislation bearing upon the question, being sections 11 and 12 of article 22 of the Revised Code:

11. They shall, when satisfied that any error has arisen by assessing property not liable to be assessed, rectify such error and levy and pay to the proper person any money that may have been paid in consequence of such error.

12. Whenever any lands in any of the counties in this State shall greatly depreciate in value by reason of the diminished value of the fisheries attached thereto, the county commissioners may reduce the assessment so as to make it conform to the fair value of the property.

It will thus appear that the commissioners have no power to reduce the assessment upon lands, except upon such lands as have fishing shores appurtenant to them, and then only to the extent that their value is depreciated by reason of the diminution in value of the appurtenant fisheries. The law has made no provision for the reduction by the commissioners of the assessments upon any other lands and as they can rightfully exercise only such powers as have been expressly conferred upon them or are necessarily implied from the expressly delegated powers, they have no power in this regard except to the extent above indicated. Indeed a proper construction of section 12, above quoted, according to the rules of legal interpretation, would show, by implication, a prohibition of the exercise by the commissioners of the power of reduction in any other case.

We have been told, however, that previous boards of commissioners in this county have heretofore exercised the power of reducing the assessments upon lands not having fisheries appurtenant to them, but this was clearly due to a misconception of their powers and was erroneous. It has been the rule to have a general assessment of the property of the State by appraisers appointed by the Governor at such intervals as would guard against any material diminution in the value of real estate. It would seem that there is no remedy for the owner of land which has depreciated in value since the last assessment, except to wait until the next general assessment, unless he can secure special legislation in his behalf.

From the partial examination we have been able to give the question there does not seem to be any power in the county commissioners to reduce the assessments upon lands, even to allow for losses resulting from the destruction of buildings or other improvements by fire or other accidental cause. This would seem to be an oversight in legislation, as the improvements upon agricultural lands often enter largely into the estimation of value by the assessor, and these improvements are liable to be destroyed at any time. We believe, however, that the power to make reductions in cases of this kind has been uniformly exercised by our boards of commissioners, including the present board. They have probably regarded this as a power necessarily implied; and the absence of special legislation to this end in our statute books, would indicate that the boards of commissioners in other counties have taken the same view.

As it now seems probable that the next general assessment will be postponed until the year 1890, these questions become of greater importance. The question of a new assessment of property was agitated in the last Legislature; but in view of the probable adoption of a new constitution for the State during the year 1888, it was deemed best to postpone the new assessment until after the adoption of the new constitution. This will probably postpone the new assessment until 1890.

Prof. Ely on Taxation.

The question of taxation is an absorbing topic in this State just now and has occasioned much general comment from the press and public men. We give below some of the views expressed in a recent interview by Prof. Richard C. Ely, of the Johns Hopkins University, and a member of the State Tax Commission appointed under an act of the last Legislature to inquire into the most feasible methods of taxation and report to the next General Assembly. These views of Prof. Ely are given with a more particular reference to meet the requirements of large municipalities, though they will be found to contain much food for thought for political economists and thoughtful minds. They are also important as perhaps foreshadowing, in some respects, the report that will be made to the next Legislature by the Commission. We cannot agree with the Professor in all his suggestions, though in the main they are practical and well considered. Prof. Ely says:

"In the first place I should adopt the taxation of real property as the corner stone of my system, but I would not tax it for State purposes, only for local purposes, and this is my reason: If you have a general tax on real estate for State purposes it will always happen that the real estate will be assessed higher in one part of the State than another, thereby making one part of the State pay more than its just per cent., and there is no way to avoid that. But if taxed only for local purposes it makes no difference. I would abolish the general tax on personal property, unless some specified kinds, wherever the whole or a greater portion of any one class can be found. I would tax corporations, because that class of personal property can be found easily. I would not tax mortgages or promisory notes, or any kind of property that cannot be readily found. In lieu of a tax of miscellaneous personal property, I would base the tax on the annual rental value of one's dwelling. I would multiply that by four and tax it the same as I would real estate. I would put a comparatively light tax on commerce and industry. I would tax a man's business 10 per cent. on the annual rental value of his place of business. Then I have a plan for the taxation of the liquor business. I would divide municipalities into districts of four thousand each. I would allow only one place in each district of 4,000 inhabitants to sell liquor. I would put the privilege up at auction, selling it to the highest bidder. In this way I would raise a large revenue, and at the same time diminish the temptation to intemperance, and accomplish what the prohibitionists have been trying to reach, and take influence away from barkeepers, who have always had a great deal in politics. This is a temperance but not a prohibitionist idea.

"For State purposes I would have an income tax with $600 exemption. I would take the income at the same rate as real estate, then I would tax railroads and other corporations for State purposes. It would not do to tax income for local purposes, for then the people would go outside the corporate limits, but it is different with the State. If an additional revenue is needed, I would license a few special businesses."

Proceedings of Congress.

The Senate on Thursday of last week disagreed to House substitute for the fishery retaliation bill, and a conference was asked. A resolution was offered by Mr. Edmunds, which went over until Friday, declaring John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, president pro tempore of the Senate. The Senate further discussed the pleuro-pneumonia bill, but did not reach a vote on it. The House, by a vote of 157 to 130, refused to agree to Senate amendment to the post-office appropriation bill appropriating $500,000 for the Central and South American mails. The motion to pass the dependent pension bill over the President's veto was lost, the vote standing 175 yeas to 125 nays—not the necessary two thirds.

In the Senate on Friday Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, was elected President pro tempore of that body. The Senate further considered the pleuro pneumonia bill, but did not reach a vote. The Senate held an evening session for the consideration of the Pacific Railroad inquiry resolution. The House insisted on its amendments to the retaliation bill, and by a vote of 152 to 12 passed the bill providing for agricultural experiment stations. The conference report on the invalid appropriation bill was agreed to. The consideration of the naval appropriation bill occupied the remainder of the House session.

In the Senate Saturday, Mr. Sherman vacated the chair as president pro tempore, and was succeeded by Mr Ingalls. The consular and anricultural appropriation bills were passed. The Senate also passed a bill to reimburse the depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. The House passed the naval appropriation bill, with an amendment appropriating $4,950,000 for steel cruisers. The remainder of the session was devoted on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

In the Senate, Monday, a bill was passed to increase the endowment of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural College. The pleuro-pneumonia bill was passed by a vote of 32 to 19. The bill to prevent the employment of alien or convict labor upon public buildings and public works was passed, as was also the labor arbitration bill, which had already passed the House. The House spent the entire day session in debate on the legislative appropriation bill, the debate being of a political character. At the evening session of the House the legislative appropriation bill was further considered.

In the Senate, Tuesday, the credentials of Senators elect Stockbridge, of Michigan, and Turpie, of Indiana, were reported back from the election committee and placed on file. The Senate passed 57 pension bills. The conference reports on the river and harbor and consular and diplomatic appropriation bills were agreed to by the Senate. A bill was passed relieving the political disabilities of Thomas B Nally, of Virginia. The House passed the bill making appropriations for the payment of Mexican pensions. The conference reports on the river and harbor and the Indian appropriation bills were agreed to, and under a suspension of the rules the deficiency appropriation and legislative appropriation bills passed the House.

The Senate was occupied Wednesday on the naval appropriation bill, and finally adopted a substitute for House bill which appropriates $21,610,000 for six steel cruisers, armaments and coast defense. The Senate, by a vote of 30 to 18, passed a bil appropriating $500,000 for the erection of a national memorial bridge over the Potomac river from Washington to Arlington. The House, after a long debate, passed the fisheries retaliatory bill as it passed the Senate. A bill was passed compensating Albert H. Emery for the construction of an iron and steel testing machine for the United States. At the evening session the House concurred in the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill.

Gov. Hill Upon National Politics

A banquet given by the Young Men's Democratic Club, of Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening of last week to Gov. Hill, of New York, was attended by a large and enthusiastic gathering of Democrats. Gov Hill addressed them upon "The National Democracy" in a straightforward, manly and eloquent manner. His remarks upon President Cleveland were well received.—The following brief and striking resume was made of his administration:

"In a few days two years of the administration of President Cleveland will have expired. It must be conceded on every hand that the country has had the benefit of an honest and economical administration of the government. The integrity and sincerity of the President has never been questioned by his most bitter opponents; the laws have been faithfully executed; the revenues have been collected with increased fidelity and diligence; the expenses of the government have been reduced; our foreign affairs have been conducted with conservatism and dignity; our finances are in a prosperous condition; the liberties of the colored people have not been jeopardized, but protected; free trade has not ruined the country; the Confederate debt has not been assumed nor the national debt repudiated; all of which was predicted by our adversaries—the business interests of the country seem to be fairly satisfied; the hard times are slowly but surely passing away; sectional animosities are fast disappearing; the "New South," of which the eloquent Grady recently spoke so grandly, is booming with activity and enterprise, and our great metropolis is reaping the benefit of an increased and increasing southern trade; in brief, the country has had no reason to regret the advent of the Democratic party into power, and it cannot be denied that its administration of public affairs has been highly creditable, greatly advancing the prosperity and welfare of the whole people."

New Recorder of Deeds.

James M. Trotter, nominated by President Cleveland on Monday to be recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, vice Jas. C. Matthews not confirmed, is a colored citizen of Massachusetts, and is in the 48 h year of his age. His early childhood was spent in Ohio, where he began his education in the public schools. For the past thirty five years he has resided in Massachusetts, where, prior to the war, he was a teacher. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted as a private in a colored regiment, and was promoted for acts of bravery on the battlefield until he became a lieutenant. Upon his return to civil life he was appointed and filled for eighteen years the position of assistant superintendent of the registered letter department of the Boston post-office. From this position he was retired in 1884 on account, it is said, of his independence in politics and his avowed purpose of supporting Cleveland. During the campaign of 1884 he was appointed one of the secretaries of the "Committee of One Hundred" of Boston, and was active in the support of the nominees of the democratic party. It is stated that he was strongly recommended by the citizens and press of Hyde Park, Mass., where he resides, for the position of postmaster of that place, and he is regarded by those who know him as a man of high character and ability. His rejection by the republican Senate, however, seems probable.

NOTES.

Cardinal Jacobisi, formerly Papal Secretary, is dead.

An earthquake shock continuing five seconds was felt at Charleston Saturday. No damage was done.

The steamer W. H Gardner was burned on Tuesday night near Gainesville, Ala., and twenty lives were lost

On Sunday night the mercury fell below 30 degrees in South Carolina, and it is feared that the fruit crop has been destroyed.

The Rev. Father Brady, acting provincial of the Jesuit Order in New York and Maryland, is dangerously ill of heart disease in the rectory of the Church of St. Francis Xavier in New York.

Hanlan and Gaudaur, the oarsmen, signed an agreement in New York Saturday for a single-scull race of three miles and one turn, for $2,500 a side and the championship, the race to come off May 30, at a place to be hereafter decided upon.

The invoices for a large consignment of wine from Jerusalem were received at the Chicago custom-house Wednesday. The invoices consist of nearly 500 gallons of wine and upwards of 100 gallons of liquor, and are intended specially for the Feast of the Passover.

Henry E. Dodson, a worthless white man, has been tried before Judge Bradley and a jury at Augusta, Ky., and convicted of vagrancy. The sentence is that Dodson be sold to the highest bidder, at public sale, for a period of seventy-five days, the sale to occur March 5.

A special from Windom, Minn., says: "The people of Windom are in imminent danger of freezing for want of fuel. There are only two cars of wood here and not a lump of coal, and residents are forced to burn their fences and lumber piles." Saturday's storm proved the worst of the winter in Wisconsin as far as railroads were concerned.

Philip Blanche, a young German, called on his sweetheart, Mary Zedeke, at Akron, Ohio, Sunday night. He asked her to marry him and she had given her consent. He wanted her to name an early day, but she insisted on putting off the marriage until next summer. Bidding the girl good night, Blanche stepped outside the door and shot himself, dying in a few minutes.

John H. Neely, a wealthy planter of Chester, S. C., is in the Chester jail, charged with committing a criminal assault upon a five-year old daughter of Geo. B. Mosely, another wealthy farmer, at whose house Neely spent Monday night. The girl is said to be in a fearful condition. A delegation of men from Chester have gone to the scene of the reported outrage, and if they find that Neely is guilty he may be lynched.

A novel public exhibition, which was witnessed by a large crowd of people, was given in Frederick, Md., Monday night. It was a pie-eating match between seven colored contestants, for a prize of a suit of clothes. The successful contestant, George Speaker, ate 16 ordinary-sized fruit pies in 20 minutes; the second man, 14; the third 11; the fourth, 10, and the others smaller numbers. No water was allowed while the eating was going on.

Rev. M. Baxter, of England, in attendance on the Prophetic Conference in New York, has been stirring up much excitement by predicting that the millenium will begin between 1897 and 1900. During that period of three years he estimates that over 200,000,000 demons will rule the earth for thirteen months and kill one-third of the people of the earth. This last prophecy, if true, is a suggestion that the Republican party will probably come into power again March 4th, 1897.

Mrs. Sarah Rickards, living in Scott county, Ind., is a champion rifle shot. On Wednesday of last week a gray eagle attempted to carry away a three-year old child playing in her dooryard, but was frightened away. Returning soon afterward, the eagle captured a young lamb and was flying away with it, when Mrs. Rickards fired and brought down the eagle bird by chance at a distance of 100 yards. It measured thirteen feet from tip to tip, and will be mounted and placed in the court house.

Strasburger, the manager of the Herzog Opera House, in Washington, which was destroyed by fire some weeks ago, has commenced suit against the District commissioners. Strasburger received a permit to change a building of the city into a theatre, and the permit was subsequently revoked. As Mr. Compton is a member of the House District committee, he thought he could have influence with the District commissioners and at once employed him as an attorney.

A Columbus dispatch to the New York *Sun* says: "The Ohio Legislature was polled Saturday, and every member was asked his preference for President. On the republican side 82 were for Sherman, 10 for Blaine, and 2 for the nominee of the convention. Of the 82 Sherman men a score can be picked out who secretly are for Foraker for President. The democratic side of the Legislature stands as follows: For President—Cleveland, 49; anybody to beat Cleveland," 5; Thurman 1; the nominee, 2."

About 6 o'clock Friday evening, while Joseph Harabur, a Pole, was on his way home from the mill in which he is employed, in Manayunk, Pa., he was stopped by Morgan Carr, 18 years of age, who demanded his money or his life. Harabur treated the matter as a joke, but when he attempted to pass on Carr drew a large clasp knife and plunged the blade into his breast. Carr was then joined by two younger boys, and, apparently realizing their position, all started for home, but were arrested and locked up. Harabur's wound was pronounced as dangerous. The boys are said to be the victims of trashy literature.

A year ago the agricultural department, impressed by the fact that constant failures of cotton, the only money crop, were reducing many farmers of South Carolina to poverty, determined to experiment with tobacco. Farmers were appointed in every county, and paid to make experiments, a premium being offered for the best sample. The samples were sent in, and E. M. Pace, of Danville, Va., a tobacco expert, has just examined them and awarded the prizes. Darlington, Richland and Lancaster counties, won the first, second and third prizes. Mr. Pace says the best tobacco is as fine as he ever saw and cannot be surpassed, and that the average is better than usual experiments produce.

Friday being the last day of the present session of the legislature of West Virginia, according to the law, an immense crowd gathered at the capitol to witness the final balloting for Senator. The joint assembly was an orderly one, and all speeches were limited to five minutes. Five ballots were cast, the last one resulting as follows: Camden, 38; Maxwell, (Rep.) 33; J. B. Sommerville (Dem.) 9; Morrow, 10; scattering, 10. The assembly then took a recess until 7.30 o'clock, and in the meantime the caucus Democrats and "kickers" held a conference. Nothing was accomplished however, and the joint assembly adjourned without electing a United States Senator. This leaves the appointment to the governor.

Fritz Hass and his wife, an aged German couple, who had been to Shell Lake, Wis., on Thursday of last week to do some trading, were caught in a blinding snow storm on the way back to their home, some five miles distant. Hass soon became too exhausted to proceed further. His wife then proceeded to the nearest house, where she found a woman all alone. The two started back with some blankets to succor the old farmer, but were only able to get him into some sheltered place. Here Mrs. Hass wrapped her husband up in the blankets and remained beside him until 8 o'clock the following morning, when help came. The old man had died in the meantime and Mrs Hass was almost lifeless. Mr. Hass was nearly 70 years of age, his faithful wife a few years his junior.

Shortly before seven o'clock Friday morning the six story iron front and side warehouse of Darby & Co., candy manufacturers, at Baltimore and Howard streets, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was sounded, but within twenty minutes all the walls had fallen. A four-story building in the rear, also occupied by Darby & Co., was destroyed. There were several hundred persons employed in the building, the larger part of whom were females, but the fire fortunately occurred a few minutes before the time for them to go to work, and the three or four persons who had reached the building narrowly escaped. So intense was the heat from the fire that all the heavy plate glass windows and doors on the opposite side of Howard street, in the warehouse occupied by Cook, Horner & Co., plumbers' supplies, were broken. The damage to Darby & Co. on building and stock, is now estimated at upward of $200,000, nearly all of which is said to be covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from a gas jet in the cellar.

Against Advanced Ritualism.

Bishop Paret, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, has addressed a remonstrance to Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, against the use of incense and the wearing of the cope, a vestment only used in the Roman Catholic Church. Recently Mr. Perry, or Father Perry, as he is called by the congregation, had a celebration lasting several days in his church, in honor of the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin. The attention of the bishop was called to the matter. He not only remonstrated with Mr. Perry but it is said has requested a positive pledge that the usages complained of shall be discontinued. The Church of St. Mary the Virgin is connected as a mission with Mount Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, the services in which are of the highest ritual. The clergy of this church have had several spicy discussions with the standing committee of the diocese and former bishop in reference to the advanced ritualistic practices. Rev. Mr. Perry has published a statement defending his action in the matter complained of by the Bishop. In this statement he says he has violated no part of the rubrics or offended no dogma of the Episcopal Church by his practices, as at no place in the church rubrics is the use of vestments prohibited, and in the earlier days of the church they were undoubtedly used by its priests. In all former contests of this character between the authorities of the church and the ritualistic element, the latter have generally been successful, though what the outcome in the present controversy will be remains to be seen.

Gov. Lloyd, Comptroller Turner and Treasurer Archer, comprising the board of public works, held a meeting at Annapolis on Thursday of last week, at which certain matters in which the State is interested were discussed. Attorney-General Roberts was present at the conference. It is understood that the subject uppermost was what disposition should be made of the State's interest in the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal Company. The comptroller has frequently called attention in his annual reports to the bonds held by the company as one of the State's unproductive investments, but it is claimed that the time has now arrived when speedy action is necessary if the State is to make anything out of the investment. Referring to the debt due by the corporation, the comptroller in his last report says: "The State holds bonds of the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal Company to the amount of $1,000,000, secured by mortgages on the canals. The State formerly received its interest at the rate of 6 per cent., amounting annually to $60,000. I had hoped to see these bonds before this placed among the State's paying investments. I certainly had good reason to expect it when I expressed this hope in my report to the Legislature a year ago; but owing to the financial condition of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the lessee of the Susquehanna and Tidewater canals, that company has been prevented from paying the interest of the indebtedness of these canal companies to the State. The mortgages given to the State to secure payment of the bonds with interest are due. It will be for the General Assembly to take such proceedings in the premises as it may determine to be necessary and proper."

The decision of Judge Brown, of the U. S. Circuit Court, sitting in New York, in the action of the Old Dominion Steamship Company against the leaders of the Longshoremen's Union to recover $20,000 damages sustained by reason of the attempt to boycott the company, possesses permanent interest. The boycott, the judge says in effect, is an illegal combination, and all acts done in furtherance of it, if accompanied by damage, are actionable. His words were: "All associations designed to interfere with the perfect freedom of employers in the proper management and control of their lawful business, or to dictate in any particular the terms upon which their business shall be conducted by means of threats of injury or loss, by interference with their property or traffic, or with their lawful employment of other persons, or design to abridge any of these rights, *are illegal combinations or associations*, and all acts done in furtherance of such intentions by such means and accompanied by damage are actionable." The Supreme Court of Connecticut in the test case of the New Haven *Journal and Courier* against four members of a Typographical Union rendered a similar decision, pronouncing the boycott an offense against the common law. These two decisions, both of which were made last week, give a new aspect to boycotting operations. Should the courts generally reaffirm the principle involved, the boycott, which at one time seemed to have a great future in this country, will take its place with other illegal combinations.

On Thursday of last week the House took up the message of President Cleveland vetoing the Dependent Pension Bill. Through the press the people have spoken in unmistakable terms of condemnation of the bill since the veto. There were five minute speeches for and against sustaining the veto. When the vote was taken it resulted—for sustaining the veto 125; for passing the bill over the veto 175. It required a two-thirds vote to override the veto. Of the Maryland Representatives Messrs. Gibson, Shaw, Findlay and Compton voted to sustain the veto; Representative McComas to pass the bill. Representative Rusk was absent, being paired, but if present would have voted to sustain the veto.

We have received a copy of the speech of Senator A. P. Gorman, delivered before the Senate on January 24th, upon the question of the Fishing Rights of the United States, as involved in the present dispute with the Canadian authorities. The speech evinces that clear comprehension of the question in its legal and practical bearings which is characteristic of Mr Gorman. He pointed out forcibly the incompleteness and inadequacy of the Edmunds bill, then pending before the Senate, and the omissions to which he referred have been since incorporated into the fisheries bill passed by the House.

DIED.

At Port Tobacco, Md., February 24th, 1887, of congestion of the brain, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of Julian E. and Helen La Motte Norris. Age 4 years 8 months and 22 days.

FOR TOBACCO BEDS!

—:o:—

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Is made Especially for use on Tobacco Beds!

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Put Up in Sacks Containing

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Our Establishment is the Place to Buy!

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Our House is the One You Should Patronize!

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ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS

Baltimore St., near Charles,

may 8-3m BALTIMORE, MD.

Peremptory Sale

—OF—

LIVE STOCK.

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

Wednesday, March 9, 1887,

(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 strain. Also one Randall Disc Harrow; McSherry Drill and McCormick Binder, in good and thorough repair.

TERMS OF SALE:—For all sums over $30 a credit of six months with note and good security will be given.

Sale to commence promptly at 11 o'clock.

WM. M. BRENT, Trustee.

This sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, March 9th, 1887, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A credit of six month instead of four months will be given. WM. M. BRENT, Trustee.

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.)

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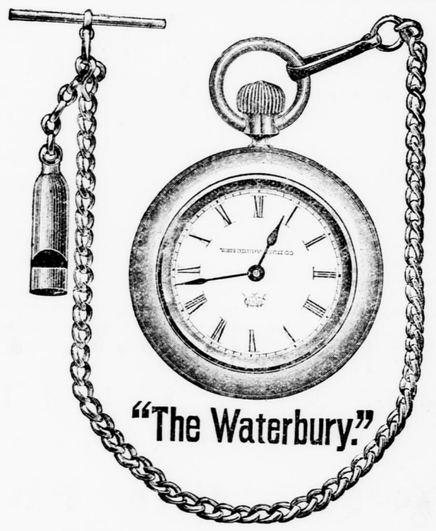
MEN WANTED

to sell the HOOKER NURSERIES. Established 1835. Permanent employment. Salary and Expenses or Liberal Commissions paid. Experience not necessary. Apply at once. H. E. HOOKER CO., Rochester, N. Y.

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.

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.

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. E. BROWN, D. D. S., formerly of Centreville.

C. E. DUCK, D. D. S., established 1866.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

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

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th days of March, 1887,

for the purpose of making transfers and abatements of property preparatory to making up the tax book for 1887.

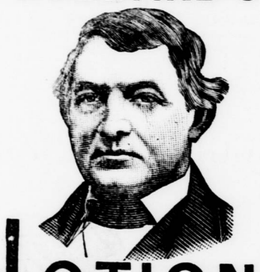
By order of the Board.

THOMAS A. CARRICO, President.

C. F. DALEY, Clerk.

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

SEND FOR TESTIMONIALS.

Price 50c. and $1.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

MANUFACTURED BY

GODDARD & CO.

263 W. Fayette St., Baltimore

FOR SALE!

A LOT OF FINE TIMOTHY HAY, CORN AND SEED OATS.

JOS. L. MURPHY, Benfield.

Dry Goods

—:o:—

Hamilton Easter & Sons,

BALTIMORE STREET,

East of Charles St., White Marble Building.

BALTIMORE,

ARE LARGE

IMPORTERS JOBBERS & RETAILERS

OF

DRY GOODS.

Their assortment includes goods of every class that pertain to a well arranged first-class Dry Goods House.

We aim to keep nothing that will not prove of good value to purchasers for the money paid, and the best goods for the price can invariably be found with us.

Our business reputation for the past 56 years, and the fact that every article is the price marked on it in plain figures, thereby giving the assurance to those who do not know the value of goods, that they are paying no more than those who do, is a great inducement to deal with us.

In addition to our Retail Trade, Country Merchants can buy from us the better class of goods, not usually found in Jobbing Houses, at the Wholesale Price.

We send Samples when we receive plain and explicit direction in regard to color, and about the price wanted.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Desirable House and Lot

—AT—

LA PLATA.

THE undersigned, being desirous of leaving the county, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder for CASH, at the premises on

Thursday, March 24th, 1887,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 2 o'clock, P. M., the House and Lot now occupied as a residence. The property is desirably located and besides a dwelling contains all necessary out buildings.

MRS. ELIZABETH BERRY, Owner.

feb 25 4t.

CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK

—AT—

MEGINNISS'

Cor. Charles & Fayette Streets.

We are selling 50 and 75 cent SILK SCARFS at 25 cents to close; $1 SCARFS reduced to 50 cents; SCARLET SHIRTS and DRAWERS reduced from $2 50 to $1 50, they must be sold; PERCALE SHIRTS, 40 cents, ready for the wash tub; Elegant Wollen SOCKS reduced from 50 and 75 cts. to 25 cts., don't you miss them; Cardigan JACKETS $1 and $1 25 worth double that; $1 25 KID GLOVES reduced to 50 cts; BUCK GAUNTLETS worth $1 for 50 cts; FINE DRIVING GLOVES reduced from $2 to $1 25. TWO PAIR of 25 cent SUSPENDERS for 25 cents. The knife is in and we are cutting down, at

MEGINNISS',

Cor. Charles & Fayette Streets