Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning.....September 9, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR:

ELIHU E. JACKSON,
of Wicomico county.

FOR COMPTROLLER:

L. VICTOR BAUGHMAN,
of Frederick county.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:

WM. PINKNEY WHYTE,
of Baltimore City.

A Forcible Reason.

Hon. Lewis E. McComas, in his speech upon assuming the chair of the Republican State convention, admitted that serious amendments were necessary in the present State constitution and that he had looked forward anxiously for the time when a convention might be called to effect the necessary revision; but he concluded that, as a convention called at this time would necessarily be under the control of the Democrats, he thought for that reason that the present time is not an opportune one.

Mr. McComas is recognized as an able lawyer having an extensive legal practice, as well as considerable of a statesman and man of affairs. The fact that he has added his opinion to that of other leading members of the bar of the State in regard to the existing necessity of a constitutional revision is in itself important. The position he occupies as a leading representative of the intelligence and respectability of his party goes further to show that the infirmities of the present constitution and the necessity of a convention to remodel it, are not visible only from the Democratic point of observation, but is generally recognized by the leaders of public opinion in the State.

The reason assigned by Mr. McComas for the inopportuneness of the present time for the calling of a convention is generally regarded as the merest political buncombe, and was probably intended to be so regarded by him. But when carefully considered it will appear to a sound judging public opinion as a forcible reason bearing upon the question of a constitutional convention. But not in the direction intended or pretended by Mr. McComas.—On the other hand it will be recognized as an all important reason why a convention should be held now when its control by the Democratic party is assured, if any convention in the near future will be necessary at all. Such necessity being conceded, the importance of the present time for the reasons pointed out become manifest.

Any one who recalls the high handed action of the Maryland Republicans in 1864, when the infamous document known as the constitution of that year, was fraudulently foisted upon the people, will not be willing to entrust the welfare of the people to the tender mercies of the same bad men again. At that time the result of the civil war was definitely foreshadowed and the status of Maryland as a loyal State, together with the pending negotiations on the part of the Federal government left no room to doubt that the slave property in Maryland would be emancipated by the government with full compensation to the owners. Perceiving this the bad men who then dominated and who still dominate the Republican party of Maryland, conceived the iniquitous and malevolent scheme of forestalling such just action on the part of the Federal government by a fraudulent abolition of slavery under the form of a pretended State constitution and the prohibition of all compensation. With this bad end in view, a scheme was hatched by this junto of bold, bad men, whereby the best citizens of the State were disfranchised and deprived of the right to vote upon the proposed constitution. In this way the infamous document was, upon the votes of a decided minority of the qualified voters and many of them fraudulently taken, decided to be the organic law of the State. And while they were at their bad work they did not content themselves with the accomplishment of their main purpose but went on and by a series of corrupt jobs depleted the State treasury and dissipated the sinking funds about which we have heard so much talk in recent years.

As an example of the bad, the unscrupulous and the revolutionary in constitution making and in the high handed disregard of the rights of the people in the method of its adoption, the so-called constitution of 1864 stands without a precedent or a parallel in the political history of this, or of any other country. As an evidence of the character of the document the Republicans then gave us for a constitution and the method proposed for its adoption, it may be stated that Dr. Wilmer, our local Republican leader of these times, though a life long abolitionist and Republican, could not find it in his conscience to vote for it. As a further and more conclusive evidence of the character of the outrage, the spantaneity and earnestness with which the people of Maryland rose up in 1867, only two years after it went into effect, and repudiated its every part, may be considered.

It is safe then to assume that the people of the State will guard carefully against entrusting their sacred liberties again to the care of the bad men who so deeply and deliberately wronged them in 1867.—If a convention is to be held at all, and all the better judging people of the State seem to concede the necessity of it, let it be held at once. There is scarcely a doubt that the people will decide the question in the affirmative at the election this fall.

Saturday was the last day of the six months during which the government redeemed trade dollars at par. During that time there have been redeemed at the United States Sub-Treasury in New York 3,492,417 of these coins. Those who failed to redeem such as they may have had in their possession will hereafter be able to realize on them only their intrinsic value as bullion. There has been no unusual rush at the Sub-Treasury during the past week, holders of the coin having evidently taken advantage on the order soon after it took effect

Butler's Pension Scheme.

Gen. B. F. Butler is very much concerned about the accumulating surplus is the treasury, withdrawing money from general circulation, and threatening disaster, if permitted to continue indefinitely, to the business of the country. In a speech at Boston the other day he suggested, as the easiest and quickest way of getting rid of the surplus, to make a service pension for every Union soldier who served in the war who was honorably discharged, and, after they are provided for, to apply the balance to the relief of needy ex-Confederates. In other words, he would swell enormously the already huge amount disbursed by the federal government for pensions, and still further aggravate the pauperizing effect of the wholesale waste of money for pensions--money which has been wrung from the people by iniquitous taxation of the necessaries of life. The true plan, of course, is to reduce taxation, and the prospect for such reduction is, we are glad to say, becoming every day more encouraging. Most ex Confederates, no doubt, who recall General Butler's wanton and vindictive course during the war, will be astonished at the seeming generosity of his proposition to extend federal aid to his former enemies. They need not be distressed, however, by any very heavy sense of obligation to the Massachusetts hero, for his object is evidently either to make himself "solid" in the South with a view to future political experiments, or to sugar-coat the pill of a big pension haul so that Southern members of Congress will join hands with their Northern and Western colleagues to pass it over the veto which President Cleveland would be sure to interpose. The suggestion is in itself delusive, for there is, of course, no substance in a proposition which, if seriously presented in Congress, would raise a howl of derision throughout the republican camp. Ex-confederates do not ask the aid of the federal government as "a matter of mercy," as Gen. Butler puts it, and they know very well that if they were to ask it they would only expose themselves to insult and contumely.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The B. & O. R. R.

It is announced that "a preliminary contract" has been entered into between the Baltimore and Ohio Company and a syndicate of English and American bankers to supply the company with $10,000,000 to pay off a floating indebtedness of $7,000,000 and for other purposes on certain conditions that are specified. One of those conditions is that the management of the Baltimore and Ohio properties shall be placed "in competent hands satisfactory to the syndicate." The terms of the contract, which is a practical mortgage on the road, discloses a floating debt of seven million dollars, an unexpectedly large amount, and it shows that the Baltimore and Ohio was very hard pushed for money. The contract puts the B. & O. virtually at the mercey of the Pennsylvania road, and suspends all its work on new lines. The New York connection is postponed until the contract expires. The financial condition of the B. & O. Co. has gradually become worse, and the large expenses of the new Philadelphia road did not mend the situation. The most radical change is the dethronement of President Garrett. The syndicate which advances the money is composed of capitalists largely interested in Pennsylvania and other trunk line securities that their efforts will be directed towards keeping the B. & O. from any competition that will interfere with the prosperity of the other road. A. J. Cassatt, the vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad, is generally believed to be Garrett's successor.

The residence of Cardinal Gibbons, on North Charles street, Baltimore, was entered some time between midnight and daybreak on Sunday morning by a thief, who managed to get into the library of the Cardinal, which is on the second floor front, to the right of the doorway, and stole two gold rings, one of which was a present from Pope Leo to Cardinal Gibbons. No money was taken, and there was nothing to show how the thief entered the archiepiscopal residence, as no clue was left. The detectives of the city are in search of the clue. The thief took the rings from a drawer in the Cardinal's desk after cutting away the woodwork around the lock, so that the receptacle could be readily opened without the use of a key. Considerable other property could have been secured if the intruder had seen fit to take it. Cardinal Gibbons before returning to his bedchamber, which is in another part of the archiepiscopal residence, has been the habit nightly of removing the handsome chain he wears around his neck, and to which the golden episcopal cross is suspended, and locked it in the drawer of his library desk. On Saturday night he started to follow this usage, and had the jewelry in his hand ready to deposit it, when his attention was attracted in another direction, and he forgot to do so. The Cardinal, for the first time in a long while, carried the cross and chain to his bedchamber, thereby saving it from the hands of the thieves.

Hon. Frank Hurd, who was in St. Paul, Minn, recently, being interviewed on matters political, said: "In my opinion the next national democratic convention will find it incumbent upon itself to adopt the planks of the Ohio democracy in regard to the form of the existing tariff laws, and this will be the sole issue between the two parties as far as our standard-bearer is concerned. Undoubtedly it will be Cleveland, for under no circumstances will Governor Hill, of New York, be opposed to him. There is an understanding between both of them to this effect, and there is no opposition in any quarter now. It has been my observation that a man who is weak with the politicians is universally strong with the people, and the efforts made by the incumbent of the White House in the direction of an honest administration of affairs have not been in vain. It makes no difference who is nominated by the republicans—Blaine, Sherman, Depew, Sheridan or any of the others whose names have been mentioned in connection with the presidency—Cleveland will defeat any candidate in opposition to him.

The Republican Convention.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Republican Record of Corruption and Intolerance.

THE POTENTIAL COWEN.

"An Old Democrat," in a recent issue of the Baltimore *Sun*, says: "We take it for granted that the very benevolent interest manifested by the speakers of the late Republican State Convention in the affairs of the Democratic party in this city and State is estimated at its proper value. Consistent in nothing else, these gentlemen are and always have been the enemy of everybody and everything bearing the name or impress of Democracy, and they have nothing more at heart than the restoration of the Republican supremacy in this State. Mr. McComas in his speech said let us turn from the achievements of the Democratic party of to-day "to the party of Thomas Holliday Hicks and Henry Winter Davis." In other words, a change from the present Democratic rule to the Republican rule of 1861-66, under the same leaders that dominated in the late Republican Convention, and with the same rank and file as of old, would be beneficial to our people. With the impudence of 'Old Nick,' the stalwart leaders of the Republican Convention seek to transform their crimes of years past into virtues, their falsehoods into facts, and their political record, black with perfidy, into a history radiant with integrity and veracity. The only political organization in this city which was ever exclusively under the control of the worst men in it, leagued and banded together in clubs, the very names of which—"Blood Tubs," "Black Snakes," "Rip Raps," "Tigers," "Plug Uglies," etc.—indicated their brutal and lawless character, and made the name of Baltimore for a time a by-word and reproach throughout the land, was "the party of Thomas Holliday Hicks and Henry Winter Davis," which Mr. McComas, the president of the late convention, would again call into being. Under the leadership of Henry Winter Davis and some of the leading lights in the late convention, this revered party of old, banded together to disfranchise the naturalized citizen, placed Thomas Holliday Hicks in the gubernatorial chair. His election was a mere mockery of the elective franchise, and was accompanied throughout this city by riot and bloodshed.—Under the rule of this notorious party, which we are now called upon to bring to life, the Democrats, both native-born and naturalized, were disfranchised. Gov. Ligon, in his message to the Legislature, gave the following views upon how Mr. Hicks was elected: "I record my deliberate opinion that the election was fraudulently conducted; that in the exclusion of thousands of people from the polls there has been no expression of the popular will, and that the whole of the returns from that city are vicious, without a decent claim to official recognition anywhere, and in all their character a gross insult to our institutions and laws, and a most offensive mockery of the great principle of political independence upon popular suffrage."

Democrats, is it not an insult to your intelligence to tell you "to return to the party of Thomas Holliday Hicks and Henry Winter Davis," to restore the same tyrannical elements to power in this State that held the people depressed, disfranchised and trampled upon from 1858 to 1869 and from 1861 to 1866? The men that reveled in the usurpations of those periods have never ceased to deplore their overthrow, and they are now under new disguises, endeavoring to entrap honest Democrats for their own arbitrary and aggrandizing purposes.

During the war the party of Hicks and Davis, Thomas, Airey, Matthews, Goldsborough, Marine, Cushing, Brooks et al. became blatant in its outcries for the imitation of more stringent measures which should crush out every vestige of free speech in a community in which their own base teachings had always been tolerated. They clamored for war and denounced as "disloyal" all who opposed their mad spirit. From motives of the purest patriotism they constituted themselves accusers, judges and executioners of their fellow-men, and altered the constitution and laws of the State, so as to limit the political franchise to themselves, for the modest purpose of monopolizing all the offices of honor and profit—especially of profit—and holding them in perpetuity. It was their pleasure to see 30,000 men in Baltimore city governed absolutely and arbitrarily by from six to seven thousand, who did not represent one-fourth of the wealth, the intelligence, the integrity and the manhood of the city. In the State these subservient tools of a close corporation witnessed the monstrous anomaly of a political oligarchy, by means of laws of its own making, disfranchising more than 80,000 voters out of a population of 95,000. They claimed that the men disfranchised were the disloyal, while Mr. Hodson, in the convention, now "holds out the hand of fellowship" to, that they may aid in putting him and his party in place and power. When Mr. Hodson and his party were in power men in Maryland these men whom they now frantically appeal for help were disloyal because they sympathized with the South. They were, in the reign of the party of Hicks and Davis, seized in their houses and on the streets on the vaguest and most flimsy pretexts, and often without even being permitted to know the nature of the charges made against them. All rights of person and property were then insolently and contemptuously disregarded; free speech became "treason," and it was held to be criminal to wear particular colors, or to hand a loaf to a weary and famishing Confederate prisoner. Houses were invaded and ransacked by night and by day, private papers seized and men and even women were torn from the bosoms of their families and carried off to imprisonment and exile.

After the war was over the passion and malignant hate of the Republican leaders in Maryland was manifested towards our Southern brethern greater than ever. They proposed in the city council to request the mayor to call a town meeting of the loyal citizens, "that an expression of the loyal public of Baltimore may be had in relation to the presence in our midst of returned rebels, who, with an unblushing effrontery, presume to take their places again as members of our loyal community." When the Republicans were in power in Maryland they did not say, "We ought to hold out the hand of fellowship to rebel soldiers, and ought to receive him as an equal," as was stated by Hodson in the late Republican Convention. But the party of Hicks and Davis, to which Democrats are now invited by Mr. Hodson, McComas, Airey & Co., to return, passed a resolution in the city council on April 21, 1865, in which it was stated: "We solemnly protest, in the name of the people of Baltimore, against the policy of allowing men who left our city for the purpose of co-operating with the so-called Southern Confederacy against our lives, our property and our nationality, returning among us, or permitting them to remain who have already returned believing as we do their presence in our midst will be a constant source of irritation, fraught with the direst mischief. And we respectfully ask of our military authorities, in the most earnest and emphatic language of speech, not to tolerate this, the worst of dangerous evils, which will, in all probability, result in collisions terrible in their consequences." In accordance with this resolution the commanding general issued an order in which he said: "Rebel soldiers have no homes within the loyal States and have no right to come to places which were their homes prior to their going into the rebellion, and any discovered in this department must be immediately arrested and held in confinement.

* * * * * * *

When the people of the State "set this barley field on fire" the Republican leaders—some of the same who are now blatant in their shouts for Brooks, Dixon, Miller and reform—went to Washington and besieged a rump Congress to include this State in the bayonet rule of reconstruction which had overthrown the legitimate State governments south of the Potomac, and had instituted in their place the fraudulent, carpet-bag governments. They deliberately proposed to unseat the lawful authorities of Maryland under the pretext that the government of the State since the adoption of the constitution of 1867 was no longer Republican in form. It was to be a repetition of South Carolina under Scott, Georgia under Bullock and Louisiana under Kellogg. They arrested the sheriff, sent the Democratic police commissioners to jail, and created a scene of general uproar and confusion which this city had never before witnessed. They voted $20,000 of the city's money to buy up the State, reforming both Council and Legislature by the same act, and all for the purpose of perpetuating in power the smallest faction that ever deliberately trampled upon the rights of a majority. And this is the party of reform that Mr. Cowen, the Ohio Republican, invites Democrats to join. After the adjournment of the late Republican convention, one of the organs of that party said: "The fine Italian hand of Mr. Cowen is distinctly visible in the Republican State platform." As the Democrats in their platform have declared for a new constitution, it is very likely that Mr. Cowen inserted that plank in the Republican platform opposing the call, because his fat corporation does not desire a new constitution, for over $100,000,000 of railroad property, which now escapes taxation, would be compelled to pay its legitimate share for the protection of itself and its owners. Mr. Cowen will receive "the respects" of the Democrats during the campaign, and his "political biography" will prove very entertaining reading.

He is verily the "very generalissimo of the lobby," and what he does not know about the dark and hidden things of politics as corporation counsel is not worth knowing. Before his attempts to condemn the Democrats of this State he ought to purify his own record and reform his methods. During the last session of the Legislature of Maryland he sat on the floor of the House of Delegates like a toad at the ear of the members. What he has not learned and practiced in the way of "fixing things" at Columbus, Trenton, Philadelphia and Annapolis is not worth the time and study of any other man. He was also the pilot and guide of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in its operations with the financial brigands of New York. The potential Cowen says his "voice and pen and vote are at the service of Walter B. Brooks for Governor." This is kind of Mr. Cowen and a good riddance for the Democrats, who will probably survive the terrible and mighty Cowen. He gave all he had to the fusion candidates two years ago, and a consequence the Democratic nominees all over the State received phenomnal majorities.—Counties formerly Republican reversed their politics and gave Democratic majorities, and by so doing the Legislature Democratic candidates thus voicing the universal sentiment of the State in condemnation of the assaults of Mr. Cowen upon honest men. The people know that Mr. Cowen moves and has his being under corporate influence.

Owned body and breeches by a railroad that has always shirked its proper share for the support of government, there is no man in Baltimore who exerts so little influence on the minds and consciences of the people, or whose political example enlists less notice from the people of this city and State. Hopeless of being able to elect a Republican candidate upon a Republican platform, the Republicans have clutched on to the skirts of Mr. Cowen, and allowed him to dictate his own terms in consideration of his assent to be the figurehead in their campaign. But the honest voters of Maryland will not be deceived by this political weather-cock, who is one thing to-day, and another thing to-morrow, but will elect the Democratic nominees—Jackson, Baughman and Whyte—by handsome majorities.

NOTES.

Great excitement prevails at Geneva, Ill., and at Batavia over a panther, which, it is supposed, escaped from a menagerie, and has killed a dozen dogs, two cows, and exhumed several bodies from a cemetery.

The Brady bill, which was intended to enable farmers to plead want of consideration on notes given for fertilizers, and which passed the House, was defeated in the Georgia Senate on Monday by the deciding vote of the president of the Senate.

In a Pittsburg theatre the other night a citizen arose in his seat and violently hurled a potato at a dude who was examining his (the citizen's) wife through an opera glass, and thereupon three or four hundred persons vigorously applauded the husband.

Jack Turner, of Pineville, Bell county, Ky., was shot and killed Friday by party of men concealed in a hotel in the town, who fired at him as he was walking down the street. Turner was the leader in a mountain vendetta which has lasted more than twenty years. Besides his father-in-law and brother-in-law he had killed three or four men, among them the sheriff of the county.

The famous Chicago barber shop, whose floor was inlaid with silver dollars, will be rivaled in New York by Assemblyman Chas. Smith's liquor saloon. The floor is covered with small marble blocks; on each slab a hole is bored, into which a silver dollar has been firmly, and very firmly, cemented. Seven hundred silver dollars were required to fit out the gorgeous saloon. Besides this, the beer pumps, gas fixtures, etc., are ornamented with silver dollars.

Robert B. Morris, a white man, was killed in Washington on Saturday night by Beverly Jones, a negro, who stabbed him in the eye with an umbrella. Morris bid a bottle of whiskey in the stable where he worked, and Jones stole and drank a portion of it. A quarrel arose over the matter, and when Morris threatened personal injury to Jones the latter said, "I'll job your eye with this umbrella." Suiting the action to the word, he made a lunge, and the end of the umbrella penetrated Morris's eye, causing death after several hours of agony.

President and Mrs. Cleveland are to be treated to a grand military display during their visit to Atlanta, Ga., on the 19th of October. Gov. Gordon has arranged a sham battle for the President, and in connection with Gen. P. M. B. Young, who was the youngest major-general in the Confederate army, has perfected the maneuvers. Four batteries of artillery, ten companies of cavalry and six thousands infantry will engage, and General Young will command the forces. The field covers seventy acres; the battle will last about two hours, and promises to be a most imposing spectacle.

Frank W. Harper, the well known turfman, has ordered at Versailles, Ky., the costliest monument probably ever placed over the grave of any being below the human. It is for Ten Broeck, the famous race horse, who recently died at Mr. Harper's stock farm, near Midway. Ten Broeck was foaled on the farm, and belonged to Mr. Harper throughout his whole life, and was beloved by the Harpers as a member of the family. The monument is to be of white marble, 7 feet 2 inches high, and surmounted by an urn. Upon its side will be inscribed the dates of the birth and death of Ten Broeck and his noblest achievements.

It is announced by the reception committee of the constitutional centennial at Philadelphia that the President and Mrs. Cleveland will arrive in Philadelphia on Thursday, September 15th, and will occupy quarters at the Lafayette Hotel. On Friday the President will be given a reception by the Commercial Exchange, will review the military parade, and in the evening, with Mrs. Cleveland and the members of his cabinet, will attend a reception at the Academy of Music. On Saturday there will be another public reception followed by the ceremonies in Independence Square, where the President will deliver an address, and in the evening a banquet at the Academy of Music.

William J. Shepherd, of Philadelphia, is happy. Twenty-three years ago on Washington's birthday he was wounded by the accidental discharge of a musket of a comrade during the parade of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which regiment he was a member. After his recovery he rejoined his command at the front, and served in several important engagements. At the close of the war he applied for a pension, but received no encouragement. From time to time, however, he persistently renewed his application, and it was at last favorably considered. The argument used by Shepherd was that he was still in the service when he was wounded. The back pay and arrearages due him will amount to $10,000 or more. He still suffers from the wound.

The Governor's Proclamation.

Governor Lloyd has issued the following proclamation:

"The authorities of the several states of this Union have resolved to celebrate the Centennial anniversary of the framing and promulgation of the Constitution of the United States at Philadelphia on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of September next by suitable ceremonies, including a military display. Since in the inauguration of the proposed celebration, with the exception of Maryland, the 13 original states have met and made suitable appropriations to secure the presence of their troops in Philadelphia. Without legislative enactment there are no funds available in this state to defray the expense of transportation and subsistance of the Maryland militia. Had there been a session of the Legislature, no doubt, a sum sufficient to give Maryland a proper representation would have been cheerfully voted by that body. As it is, I appeal to the patriotism and liberality of our citizens for an advance or contribution of $5 000, which, by economical expenditure, may meet the necessary demands. Though no guarantee of repayment of this money can be offered, I have faith in the public spirit of the people and will recommend in my message to their representatives, the next Legislature, an appropriation to reimburse all who may contribute.

The Centennial is national in character and was originated, at the suggestion of New Jersey, by the 13 original states. Pride in our state and the institutions of our country, made glorious by the adoption of the instrument whose centennial we celebrate, justifies the hope of a prompt response to this appeal.

Let us unite with our sister states in some substantial and patriotic testimonial of our appreciation of the blessings that have followed within the last 100 years of republican government, as defined by the Constitution of 1787.

I hereby appoint and request Gen. Clinton P. Paine, Hon. John L. Thomas, Hon. George May, Harry Parr, Esq., and John K. Shaw, Esq., of Baltimore City, to act as a committee to solicit and receive all moneys contributed for the purpose herein proclaimed.

Governor Lloyd announces that the funds required for transporting the Maryland troops to the constitutional centennial celebration at Philadelphia have been assured. This should be gratifying news not only to Marylanders, but to the persons who are immediately concerned in the success of the celebration, for with Maryland unrepresented in the military display on the occasion, the affair would be like the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. It was the valor of Maryland troops which turned the tide of battle in many hard-fought field of the revolution, and thus paved the way for the federation of the colonies, which was cemented in the adoption of the constitution.

Governor Lloyd has appointed the following as delegates to represent Maryland at the seventh session of the Farmers' Congress, which meets in Chicago on November 1st.

At large—Ex-Governor Hamilton, Hon. Edward Lloyd, Hon. Charles B. Roberts and Samuel Brooks, Esq.

First Congressional District—Hon. Jas. U. Dennis, Col. Wm. McKenny.

Second—Wilmot Johnson, Esq., Hon. J. Carroll Walsh.

Fourth—John K. Ober and Samuel Sands.

Fifth—Oliver N. Bryan.

Sixth—Hon. Lloyd Lowndes and Outerbridge Horsey.

The International Medical College, that opened its session in Washington on Monday, is composed of the most distinguished representatives of the profession from all the civilized countries of the world.—From all accounts it is evident that the work mapped out for the congress embraces a variety and range of subjects of practical and theoretical importance worthy of the profound and brilliant assemblage which has been gathered together at the national capital. The large majority of people may not be able to follow all the discussions of the congress with complete understanding, but the result of these and similar conferences possesses a practical and universal interest which belongs to no other subject, inasmuch as it bears upon the saving of human life, and the cure or alleviation of the many ills, mental or physical, to which the human body is subject. There are two thousand physicians in attendance. The last session was held at Copenhagen in August, 1884.

According to Rev. P. H. A. Baxton, one of Baltimore's colored preachers, the people of his race are in a bad way politically. May it not be for their blindness in following the republican party so long? He said in a recent speech: "The Republican party has ceased to serve their interests, and cannot expect their votes unless they change their course of treatment towards them. The prohibition party have a good platform, but to judge from its recent acts it entertains the same prejudice toward the colored people that the other parties do. The Democratic party gives us little to hope for from them.—Therefore they are without any party so far as their rights are concerned. The colored people are beginning to think like other people, and the day is past when they will all jump over the fence like sheep into any party, but they will vote with the party that will give them their rights equally with other citizens.

There is but little doubt that the burker, John Thomas Ross, will be hung today in the Baltimore city jail yard for the murder of Emily Brown, December 10th, 1886. Dr. John Morris, who has interested himself in the task of convincing Gov. Lloyd that Ross is mentally irresponsible, threw up the sponge Wednesday, and said he was convinced that the Governor would not interfere with the execution of the death sentence. Dr. Morris said, however, that he would again call upon the Governor at Annapolis and make another effort for the man's life. Dr. Morris says while he is convinced that Ross will be hung, yet he is still of the opinion that the stand taken by him is the right one.

FOR SALE.

A CHOICE LOT OF SEED WHEAT of the "Findlay" variety, much superior to Fulta in growth and yield. Also 3 YOKE OF WELL BROKEN WORK OXEN and FIVE LARGE BERKSHIRE BROOD SOW. 4 fine Buck Lambs of the Shropshirdown strain, also a lot of Ewes. For further particulars apply to

JOS. H. PENN
Hill Top P. O.

1774. 1887-8.

CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS SEPT. 5th, 1887. Board, Tuition, Washing, Fuel and Room Rent $160, for ten months. Three Departments—Preparatory, Academic and Post Graduate—Military discipline throughout. Young men and boys fitted for high schools, teaching and business life. For catalogue of all particulars address

R. W. SILVESTER,
Charlotte Hall,
St. Mary's Co., Md.

ORDER NISI.

In the Circuit Court for Charles County

BENJAMIN D. TUBMAN,
vs
PETER D. EVERETT and AELIA E. EVERETT, his wife.

Equity No 681

ORDERED by the Court that the sale of the real estate mentioned in the proceedings in this cause, made and reported by F. M. Cox, trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 1st Monday of Oct. next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Charles county, once in each of three successive weeks before the said first Monday of October next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $350 00.

F. STONE C. J.

True copy test:

J. SAMUEL TURNER, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Orphans' Court of Charles County, Sct.
SEPTEMBER 6th, 1887.

ORDERED by the Court that W. M. Muschette, administrator of James H. Smoot, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said James H. Smoot 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 H. SMOOT,

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 6th day of March, 1888. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 6th day of September, 1887.

W. M. MUSCHETTE,
Adm'r of James H. Smoot, deceased.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of Charles County, Sct.
AUGUST 19th, 1887.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, that Alex. M. Lyon and J. Walter Carpenter administrators c. t. a. of Wm. A. Lyon, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said William A. Lyon, deceased, to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, by advertisement published in some one newspaper published in Charles County, Maryland once in each of three successive weeks.

True copy.—test:

J. BENJ. MATTINGLY,
Reg. Wills for Chs. Co.

NOTICE.

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

WM. A. LYON,

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of February, 1888. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under our hand, this 19th day of August 1887.

ALEXANDER M. LYON,
J. WALTER CARPENTER,
Adm'ors c. t. a. of Wm. A. Lyon, deceased.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of authority vested in me as Collector of taxes for the Fourth Collection District of Charles county, I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash at Hughesville, in said county, on

Monday, Sept. 12th, 1887,
between 10 and 2 o'clock,

the following property to satisfy State and county taxes due for the year 1886, to wit:

Nine and a half miles of track of the Washington and Potomac Railroad, late the Southern Maryland Railroad, (being all of said road in the limits of Charles county) including the ties and rails thereupon or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The said property being assessed in the name of the Southern Maryland Railroad, now called and known as the Washington and Potomac Railroad.

Due for County Tax 1886.....$395.20
Due for State Tax 1886..... 71.25
Interest from Jan. 1st, 1887.

The above property will be sold by the Collector as authorized by the act of 1874, chapter 483 and the proceeds will be applied to the payment of the taxes for the above year, with the interest and all costs that may accrue under this sale and the surplus, if any, to be paid to said Washington and Potomac Railroad.

ALBERT F. CARRICO,
Collector 4th District.

FARMER'S FAVORITE

GRAIN DRILL
—WITH—
Wizard, Marks & Favorite
FERTILIZER ATTACHMENTS!

FORCE FEED GRAIN
—AND—
FERTILIZER!
ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Factory, - - - Macedon, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSE:
408 South Eutaw Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

WM. QUEEN,
AGENT FOR
CHARLES COUNTY,
BRYANTOWN, P. O.
August 26 3m.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE SCHOOL BOARD desiring to build two new School Houses for use of colored children, and the funds in hand being inadequate for the purpose, have decided to close the colored schools for a month during the coming scholastic year. In order to show as much favor as possible, however, they have determined to leave to the trustees of the schools the selection of the month most convenient for them to close their several schools.

By order of the Board,
F. J. MADDOX, Sec'y.

293 VICTOR

Combined MANURE SPREADERS & FARM WAGONS sold the first year. The cheapest Spreader out and the only kind that can be attached to all Wagons. Also manufacturers of Victor Clover Hullers, Imperial Straw Stackers, Monarch Fanning Mills, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters. All warranted. Prices mailed free. NEWARK MACHINE CO. Columbus, O. Eastern Branch House, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A VALUABLE WATER MILL, together with 200 Acres Land, good Dwelling, Tenant House and Tobacco Barn situated near Bryantown. Cost a few years ago $5 000. I will sell for $2500. One third cash, balance on time to suit. Failing to sell I will rent for 1888 to a responsible tenant. For particulars apply to

SAM'L R. NEAVE, Agent
Montgomery Fire Insurance Co.,
Hughesville, Char. Co., Md.

J. E. JOY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
Hughesville, Charles Co., Md.

WE wish to inform our friends and the public generally that we are 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 per formed after the most approved methods. We have added to our line of business a patent ICE CASKET, which we are prepared to furnish at short notice, which will preserve the dead any length of time desired with perfect satisfaction. Thanking the public for past favors, we would most respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

J. E. JOY & CO.,
Hughesville.

THOMAS PERRY,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 17 King Street,
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Agent for Chemical Fertilizer Co of Baltimore city, Germ Patent Family Flour, and Watts's Richmond Plows.
May 4-tf

THE
Hannah More Academy.

Fifteen miles from Baltimore (W. M. R. R.) Founded in 1832. 14 officers and teachers.—Careful training, thorough instruction, and the influences of a quiet Christian home in a healthy neighborhood. The next term will begin Wednesday, SEPT. 21st.

REV. ARTHUR J. RICH, A. M., M. D.
Aug. 5 1m. REISTERSTOWN, MD

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.

BAKER'S
Corn Fertilizers!

Is a strong stimulant, available to the Crop at the start to force it rapidly to maturity. It is made especially for this crop on the most approved formular, which needs in the most available form constituents of the very highest character.

—:o:—

PABULUM!

P A B U L U M

FOR OATS, GRASS, CABBAGE AND GENERAL CROPS.

AMMONIATED
Bone Super-Phosphate.
A very effective Fertilizer for
CORN and GENERAL CROPS

BAKER'S
TOBACCO GUANO!
Is a powerful stimulant, available to the Tobacco Plant at the start to force it rapidly to maturity.

BAKER'S POTATO FERTILIZER!

Is especially prepared for the Potato Crop, from the highest grade and best bone to secure the most favorable results.
It is most effective in forcing the crop at the start, and gives vitality and strength to it while growing.
It is extensively used in the adjoining counties of Maryland and Virginia.
It is largely used by truck growers for all kinds of vegetable crops.

BAKER'S TRUCKER'S GUANO!

Is a strong stimulant for hot beds and vegetable crops.

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

—:o:—

John A. Baker,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, Washington, D. C.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES, BUGGIES!

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!! CARRIAGES!!!

All Kinds at All Prices from $50 up.

A FULL LEATHER TOP BUGGY $73.

Call and be convinced of what we say.

H. D. SCHMIDT,
21 N. Liberty Street, BALTIMORE.

PERRY, SMOOT & CO.,
STEAM FLOORING & PLAINING MILL,
MANUFACTURES OF
DOOR AND WINDOW-FRAMES, MOULDINGS &C.
DEALERS IN
LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, NAILS, LIME, CALCINED PLASTER and CEMENT.
No. 25 NORTH UNION STREET, Alexandria, Va.

WM. HEMSLEY
—WITH—
FOSRTER, CLARK & CO.,
SUCESSORS TO
J. E. CLARK & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Liquor Dealers.
44 South Street,
BALTIMORE,

W. N. DALTON. MONT. STRICKLAND.
DALTON & STRICKLAND,
Fine Shoes.
No. 939 Penn. Avenue, N. W.,