Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning.....September 30, 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.

The Primary Meetings.

In another column of today's paper the Democratic central committee publish a call for the primary meetings to be held on the 8th proximo, and for the county convention on the following Thursday, to nominate a county ticket. This is the first step in the important local campaign of this fall and it becomes every good and true citizen of the county to fall in line and hold himself ready to contribute his proper part toward the maintenance of good local government.

It is useless perhaps for us here to direct the attention of the substantial and order loving citizens of the county to the vital importance of the local contest of this fall. All understand it. Nobody has forgotten the twelve years of misrule and maladministration of her local affairs to which our county was subjected. Its rise, progress and downfall is fresh in the memory of all. That humiliating decade will never be forgotten. Nobody has forgotten the campaign of 1885, when our best citizens rose up and, taking the standard of the people, proclaimed from the hustings in every section of the county the extravagance and maladministration of our local government and warned the people against the impending ruin which threatened the county. The determined, the gallant manner in which the people then rallied about their standard bearers and deposed the arrogant opposition from place and power will ever be remembered with pride by all true Charles countians.

The two years of good, economical local government which have followed have abundantly demonstrated the truth of what was then said. The large reduction already accomplished in the rate of local taxation affords the most conclusive proof of the former extravagance. The systematic order and business principles which are now seen in the Clerk's, the Register's and the county commissioners' offices, afford a happy contrast with the chaotic condition of affairs which formerly existed there. The substantial fruits of the hard earned victory of '85 are on all sides apparent and it will be sufficient for the right thinking citizen to know that the fruits of that victory are involved in the coming contest to arouse him to an active interest in its proper conduct at every step and its ultimate sure success.

In this campaign, as in that of 1885, the first principles of local self government are involved; and this, like that, will stand on a higher plane that the ordinary contest for the honors and emoluments of the offices. The highest patriotism of the citizen is called forth and, in an emergency like this, every true citizen is expected to make his private interests and his and his personal partialities and prejudices subservient to the public good; they will unite as one man in the great patriotic purpose—the maintenance of good government.

[illegible]y of action on the part of Democrats in the present emergency [illegible]ential to success, it is believed it is an imperative duty—[illegible]d citizen should contribute his [illegible]rd securing it. The unity which is necessary to success is nothing else than a united, harmonious and enthusiastic support of the ticket to be placed in the field by the coming county convention. The first step in the make up of this ticket is the election of delegates at the primary meetings, and it is, therefore, the duty of every citizen who feels an interest in the matter to attend these meetings and let us have a convention of representative men whose action in nominating a ticket all will accept and abide by.

Stasnbury Boyce, a well known colored citizen of Baltimore earnestly says:

"We have done our best to assist in the preservation of the Republican party, but all our friends have gone, and the vitals of the grand old party are being eaten out by mercenary camp-followers, and jealously and selfishness are forcing us from her side. The colored people have followed the white Republicans with the submission and humility of a dog, but no recognition of them is exhibited until the moment of voting. "Sometimes a self-styled leader of the colored people is given some paltry position under the government for the purpose of hoodwinking the colored people, or a solitary, obsequious, tractable colored man is invited to some of their important meetings as a figurehead, and too well do these myrmidons accomplish their mission, for at the ward meetings they obstruct business and paralyze every effort looking toward the advancement of our claims. The white Republicans have scorned to consult the colored people, but have required them to execute their plans, whether for the sustaining of the Republican party or for an alien, incongruous, amalgamated party, and in consequence of the latter, a large portion of colored voters, who have ever been loyal to the Republican party, were forced to determined for themselves the comparative merit of the candidates, regardless of party affilations, and have thus been branded with the name of colored Democrats.

"In the national conventions Maryland had but one solitary colored delegate, and he was antagonized by all the white Republicans in the State; they likewise assume dictatorship and a monopoly of all offices in the ward, city and State."

☞ Don't forget to register next Monday and Tuesday.

The Campaign Opened.

The first gun of the Democratic campaign was sounded at Towsontown, Baltimore county, on Tuesday night. A grand mass meeting filled the capacious court house to overflowing and ex-Governor W. Pinkney Whyte made an able and aggressive speech of an hour and a half, in the course of which he said:

"The democratic party have never been the party of fraudulent elections. The great mass of its voters repudiate all such practice, and when bad men in its ranks commit outrages upon its good name, it supports and approves every effort for the detection, and punishment of such crimes. To-day, by its most solemn pledges in a convention made up of its best citizens—yes, of the very men and the sons of the men who in 1860 rescued this State and city of Baltimore from the grasp of the knownothings and the wholesale disfranchisement by the republicans of 1866—it stands obligated to amend the laws and system of registration by which frauds upon the ballot-box are possible." [Great applause.]

But the republicans say that the democrats cannot be trusted to keep these pledges; that theirs is the party in favor of a "free ballot," "a fair count," and "correct returns," and only by their restoration to power can these blessings be enjoyed. Parties are tested by the record of their past deeds, and history has recorded how faithless to freedom of elections, fairness of counting and correctness of returns the republican party, as a party, have been.—As early as 1864 Governor Bradford, the war Governor, in his message of that year denounced the method by which the election of 1863 had been conducted. He said: "A few days before the election a military order was issued from the army headquarters at Baltimore which in effect placed the polls under the surveillance and at the command of the military authorities." After reciting in detail the outrages perpetrated by the soldiery at that election, he adds: "A part of the army, which a generous people had supplied for a very different purpose, was, on that day engaged in stifling the freedom of elections in a faithful State, intimidating its sworn officers, violating the constitutional rights of its loyal citizens, and obstructing the usual channels of communication between them and their executive." In 1864, in order to hold the State perpetually in their grasp, the republicans held a constitutional convention and devised a scheme of registration and disfranchisement unknown to the history of free government. This system of registration was put upon the people of this State by the republicans in that constitution of 1864 which was adopted and forced upon us by the soldiers in the field by the bare majority of 271 votes. There were but 30,174 votes for it, including the soldiers, while there were 29,799 votes against it, 64 blank and 30 not counted. This constitution requires the Legislature to provide by law for a uniform registration of the names of the voters in the State, and then proceeded to disqualify at least one half of the voters of Maryland. Then followed the act of 1865, chapter 174, carrying out these constitutional provisions. And under these devices of law every man who had the slightest sympathy with the people of the South was excluded from all participation in the affairs of his State and put into a political bondage which would have been hopeless but for the consequent intervention of Governor Swann, in 1866. Under Gov. Swann's more generous administration a broader construction of the qualifications requried for voters was made by the officers of registration, and a large body of those who had previously been disfranchised were classed under the voting population, and by a desperate struggle in 1866 the people of Maryland were emancipated from the political servitude under which for years they had suffered. The resistance of the republicans to this act of justice to our people was so great that they made an ineffectual attempt to have soldiers sent by the President to prevent its accomplishment. A constitutional convention followed, and a new organic law was ordained by the people. For twenty years we have lived under and enjoyed a prosperity not surpassed in any similar period of the State's history. [Applause.]

The action of President Cleveland in regard to more liberal bond purchases seems to have had an immediate effect in restoring confidence and in allaying public fears of a money panic. Again must the President be congratulated on doing the right thing at the right time. His action in ordering the purchase of $5,000,000 bonds at the full market value was so conservative as to escape the criticism that many would hasten to pass upon it, namely, that it was simply using the treasury of the nation in the interest of bondholders and speculators. At the same time it has already restored confidence in mercantile circles and banished the spectre of a money panic. The surplus reserve in New York increased $1,997,050 last week. That it did so caused general surprise, but at the same time general congratulation. The feeling is that the tide has turned. The banks are undoubtedly better off than even this unexpectedly good statement indicates, for the treasury disbursements came so late in the week that they are not all reflected in the statement. This week October interest will be paid under the last treasury circular, and this will add about $6,000,000 to the public circulation. Altogether the financial situation looks much brighter. The significance of this in a political way is very clear. A panic at this time would have been very disastrous to the democratic party. The panic of 1873, which caused four years of commercial depression, was one of the chief causes of the election of Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, and the panic of 1884, right in the presidential year, undoubtedly turned the scales in favor of Mr. Cleveland. Justly or unjustly, the administration is always held responsible for the commercial condition of the country. The fact that the country has not "gone to the dogs" under democratic rule, as republican stump orators predicted in 1884, but on the other hand has increased in wealth and prosperity, will be a powerful Cleveland argument in 1888.

A reporter of the Washington *Star* called upon Commissioner Millar, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, on Friday and made inquiry as to the report that he intends to have samples of the beer put on the market by the various breweries analyzed. "Yes," he replied, "it is true that we intend to have the beer now being sold throughout the country tested to determine its purity or impurity. We have an excellent chemist, and he is getting ready to make the tests. Oh, no, we shall not call upon the breweries, respectively, for samples. We will purchase samples of the retail dealers and will label each one distinctly. In that way we will get the beer just as it is on the market. Of course we will not undertake to analyze samples of all the breweries in the country at once. We will purchase samples here and there throughout the country, and they will be sent to Washington. The chemist can perhaps analyze forty different samples in a day. As there will be system for procuring the beer, no brewer will be able to tell when his product is to be examined. By these official tests the purity of beer put upon the market will be determined. So much has been published of late in regard to the adulteration of beer that it is deemed necessary to make these official tests for the protection of the public. The result of the analysis will be made public.

"Can A Leopard Change His Spots."

The frantic appeals of the Republican press of Maryland, to the Democratic people of this Democratic State, to forget and forgive the bygone rule of the Republican party, illy accord with the speeches of their two great high priests and apostles Messrs. McComas and Hodson, and we can see no reason why Democrats should allow the mantle of oblivion to fall upon acts which disfanchised thousands of their party a few years ago and which, in the sacred name of liberty and government, perpetrated the foulest order of wrongs ever frowned upon by Heaven. And since that time what reason is there to think that the Republican Leopard has changed his spots or the radical Ethiopian the color of his skin.

At the late Republican State Convention did not Messrs. McComas and Hodson, "the mighty men of war" of this party appeal to their followers to "turn to the days of Henry Winter Davis and Thomas Holliday Hicks?" What were the days of Davis and Hicks? Are there not men among our people who can well recall the power of these men, and how it was maintained by the bayonet? Do we not remember the time when no man dared to criticise their actions? Is not their record written upon the pages of the years from 1861 to 1867? What is this record? Read it and see.

It is the record of agitation, of the forcible disfranchisement of our people. It was the era of China Hallism; or bloodtubism; of bradawlism and extravagant administration of the finances of the State. This in Maryland alone. In other States even blacker crimes have been done, and their odor rises to Heaven even yet, calling down retribution on guilty heads.—Since that time the nature of the Republican party has not changed. What it did then it will do again if given an opportunity.

Place the Republicans in power and they would fill—as it would be their privilege to do—all the State offices with their creatures. They would seat Republican judges on the bench; they would adopt a new constitution and pass laws, as they did before, to fortify themselves in their position; they would turn over the charge of our public schools to Republican school commissioners; they would favor mixed schools; carpet baggers—those pests of the South—would hold State offices; they would be chosen to misrepresent Maryland in the Legislature and in the Federal Congress, and with their predacious habits, would not fail to profit by their opportunities; they would increase by many millions of dollars the State debt and thrive on bribery and corruption.

There can be but one safeguard against these evils *and that is to remember them.*—There can be but one way to prevent these crimes, and that is, not to give their perpetrators the power to commit them. The surest way for the people to secure themselves against this is to *vote now* for a new constitution that will throw such safeguards around the ballot as will prevent Republican fraud and chicanery from ever gaining control of its machinery.

Already they are at their old tricks in Baltimore. *Large numbers of colored Republicans have been registered there within the last month.* Some of these men have been imported from Calvert and other counties, and some have been fraudplently registered no doubt. In Hagerstown, in Montgomery county and in Calvert county their orators are endeavaring to stir up strife.

Fiery denunciations of the Democratic State government are made in public assemblies of colored men like the one held in Hagerstown and no effort spared to fan to flame again the embers of those by-gone days of "Thomas Holliday Hicks" and "Henry Winter Davis," which have such a savory memory to the people of Maryland Be not deceived, Democrats. Let no side issue lead you astray this fall, but let every voter go to the polls and support his State ticket, his county ticket and a new constitution.—*Carroll Democrat.*

Latrobe for Mayor.

The Democratic convention of Baltimore city to nominate a municipal ticket met on Wednesday and nominated Hon. Ferdinand C. Latrobe mayor by acclamation and amid much enthusiasm. Col. John E. Sudler was nominated for City Surveyor. The *Sun* referring to the nomination of Mr. Latrobe says: "As there was no opposition in the party ranks to Mr. Latrobe, he may be regarded as the choice of all the elements of his party. There seems to be no movement for an independent candidate, and, aside from the independent action of individuals from personal or other motives, the combat promises to be a straightout fight between Mr. Latrobe and Mr. Bartlett."

President Cleveland, in a recent talk with a reporter, has virtually denied the statement which had been made by the press to the effect that the recent visit of Speaker Carlisle and Representative Scott to Oak View had been made for the purpose of formulating a tariff bill to be introduced into the next Congress and known as the administration bill. The President said that it is not the province of the Executive to formulate tariff bills or other legislation and that his visitors and himself had not conferred upon that point. The formation of a tariff bill was not even contemplated at the Oak View conference, but the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to prepare for incorporation in the President's next annual message a statement showing the rate of duty on every article of importation under the last three tariff acts. It will be arranged as a comparative statement, showing the amount of revenue produced under each tariff. The statement is to be made so plain and comprehensive that every one who will take the trouble to refer to it will see at a glance the amount of revenue produced from each article, the cost of collecting it, and the class of citizens to be benefitted by the retention of the present rate of duty. Experts are now engaged upon this work in the Treasury Department, and by the time Congress assembles the desired information will be in such shape that it may be placed in the hands of every Congressman, so that they may, if honestly interested in reforming the tariff, deal with the subject intelligently.

Canvassing the availability of Mr. Lincoln as a Presidential candidate a leading Western paper practically proposes postponement of the discussion until after the New York election this fall. "It, as it is probable, Fred Grant is nominated for Secretary of the State by the Republicans of New York an opportunity will thus be afforded to test the sentimental availability of a candidacy resting on public gratitude for the distinguished patriotic services of the father." It is evident then that young Grant is to be run on his father's record. If the plan works well in a limited but an important field it may be employed with applause in a presidential contest. If it fails in the preliminary trial it will probably be found prudent to abandon the larger project. If it succeeds why, unless Mr. Grant objects, should not a team be made which will utilize the sentiment to its utmost by assigning him to the second place. Young Lincoln, of Illinois, and young Grant, of New York, their father's memories plead for votes in their behalf! The combination would be strong. As a successful pioneer Mr. Grant might be found claiming the honors of the first place. New York is the most important State. If he can carry it in the fall of '87, he might lay claim to it for the fall of '88.

It is hardly flattering to the young gentlemen themselves to dismiss all question of personal merit and place their candidacy for public office solely upon the service of a sire. But in looking for availability political managers are not tender of personal feelings. Until the Grant strength is developed in the fall the Lincoln programme must be held in abeyance.—*Sentinel.*

After a diligent canvass of the city of Baltimore in search of names of men, heretofore known as Democrats, who would sign a paper pledging their support to the republican State and municipal ticket, according to Mr. Cowen's programme, the names of 90 signers to such a paper, including Cowen himself, have been obtained and it it published in the "American." This is rather a sorry showing it would seem; but as it appears, after a diligent canvass made, it may be taken as a true exponent of the number of self-styled Democrats who are willing to follow the mighty Cowen in his great flop over. This does not look like much of revolution and it is very evident that Cowen's powder is not strong The Democratic State ticket meets the uniform approbation of the party in every section of the State and the municipal ticket in the city will be an equally strong one. The party is pledged to make every reform that has been demanded from any reputable and *bona fide* source, and if there ever was a time when there was no real cause for dissatisfaction within the party, such a time is now. It is evident that there is no dissatisfaction and that substantial unity prevails in the Democratic ranks throughout the State.

The arrival of a cholera infected ship with 600 passengers from Italian ports is a matter which now seriously concerns the quarantine authorities of New York. A number of the passengers had died of the disease on the voyage, and unless the most rigorous precautions are adopted there is every possibility of the dread malady getting a foothold in the most populous of our cities. Once established in New York nothing but superhuman vigilence could keep it out of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. For many weeks past reports of the most alarming character have been circulated as to the deaths from Asiatic cholera in the principal cities of Southern Italy, particularly the Sicilian ports. But Italy seemed so far off and the winter so near that very little attention was paid to the matter. It is a very different thing now. Our eyes are wide open. The pestilence is at our doors. Asiatic cholera is a disease which has not appeared in the United States for perhaps thirty years, but when it has visited this country it has proved extremely destructive. In its last great sweep it took in a belt extending from New York to New Orleans, and it was particularly severe in Western Maryland.

A dispatch from Montgomery, N. Y., says: "Three years ago the publisher of a Chicago monthly medical journal made a proposition to several thousand country papers to insert his advertisement, in return for which he would send his paper without charge as a premium to all who paid the county publishers a year's subscription in advance or otherwise. Every publisher that accepted his offer availed himself of the privilege of having the monthly sent free to all his subscribers.—At the end of the first year the Chicago man did not cease to send his paper to all who were not wise enough to have it discontinued. When he supposed he had them between two and three years in his debt he notified his subscribers by means of blue envelopes from the Chicago and Cook county Collection Agency, to pay immediately from $2 to $3, in order to save suit. A large meeting was held at Newburgh, N. Y., by the indignant blue envelope holders, who resolved to fight it out. It is said that Newburgh was struck for $20,000, and how extensively the game was played throughout the United States is yet to be ascertained."

The municipal authorities of Baltimore received a letter on Monday from Judge M. D. Schenck, of Greensboro, N. C, who is president of a company with the object of keeping intact and ornamenting the Guilford revolutionary battlefield near Greensboro. Judge Schenck gives full particulars, and states that the field of 60 acres purchased by the company comprises the spot where Cornwallis was crippled, and the First Maryland Regiment had their last hand-to-hand struggle with Webster's British brigade, He says that "Maryland soldiers were the Spartans of Green's command, and should not lie in unhonored graves. Here Major Addison, of the First Regiment, was killed, Gunby was wounded and Howard escaped unhurt." He suggests that $3,000 to $5,000 would be a nominal sum to be spent for a monument to the Maryland soldiers.

The judgment of conviction in Jacob Sharp's case was on Monday affirmed by a unanimous court, all four judges of the General Term of New York city concurring. The arch-boodler will now, it may be presumed, take his place with the aldermanic worthies whom he bribed behind the Sing Sing bars.

THE KEY FAMILY.

An Interesting Sketch of Its History—A Distinguished Name.

To the Editor of The American: Francis Scott Key was born in Frederick county, on the 1st of August, 1779; and died in Baltimore 11th January, 1843. His grandfather was Philip Key, an English nobleman of immense wealth, who settled in St. Mary's county, the first seat of government, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and was made lord high sheriff of the colonies. Here he built his beautiful home, "Wolf Holdes," and lived in princely style. The mantelpieces of this mansion were of china. This house was owned by the family for many years. It then passed into the hands of strangers, and was finally pulled down. The ancient village of Chaptico was also owned by him. And here he gave the ground and money for the building of this church. Wren, who built the great London Cathedral, was the architect for the Chaptico church. Philip Key had the vault built, where he is buried. He married twice. His second wife was a Miss Barton, and she gave the first legacy ever given in Maryland for the education of the poor, and her will was recorded in Annapolis as the best will ever made by a woman. Philip Key had several sons and one beautiful daughter, who married in the famous Bruce family of Scotland. His sons all became distinguished men, and several married, and their decendents, both sons and daughters, were noted men and women in the history of Maryland. Hon. Philip Key, of "Hamburg," who lived on the Wicomico river, and grandson of Lord Key, was a member of Congress. He was a thorough scholar and a perfect gentleman, and at nineteen, when he went to Europe to be presented at the English court, was considered the handsomest man there. His daughters were said to have been the most beautiful women ever raised in Maryland. The last of that family now living is Mrs. Dr. John Briscoe, who resides in Baltimore, and although far advanced in years, she still retains all the faculties of youth. She was the far-famed belle, the beautiful Mary Key.

Once I was in St. Mary's county on a visit to the late John Hall Key, of "Hamburg." He had built a splendid house about a mile from the Wicomico river. The buildings on that place were said to be the finest in lower Maryland. Mr. Key was a man of splendid appearance, and one of the most courteous men in his house I ever met. His aunt was the Duchess of Argyle, Scotland. He married a Miss Reeder, a most beautiful women. His children were perfectly beautiful. St. Mary's county has the honor of claiming the great Key family, and the descendent of one of them that gave unto the world the greatest national anthem ever penned by man—"The Star Spangled Banner." Francis Key was like his race, not only a great man, but a good one. For generations back it has been said a Key never turned his face from any poor man. Hon. Philip Key was the largest land-holder ever in St. Mary's county. J. S.

Post Script.—The above notice of the Key family I clip from the *Baltimore American* of September 17th, 1887. It is true and just in the main, but one very closely connected with the family is amazed to find, by the first marriage, the children of the Hon. Philip Key, of "Hamburg," have been omitted from the notice, viz.: the Hon. H. G. Sothoron Key, of "Tudor Hall," Leonardtown, St. Mary's county. A gentleman of the highest style; a man of learning. One of the largest landed proprietors and widest and best known politicians in the State. One ever given to the most elegant and princely hospitality. Also his sister, Mrs. Eliza Scott, consort of a noted lawyer and brother of the late Hon. Parkin Scott, of Baltimore. She was a lady of famed elegance and eloquence; of queenly grace and accomplishments, altogether. And lastly, "the beautiful twins," the late Mrs. (Col.) Henry Ashton and Mrs. Wharton, of Washington city, ladies as cultivated and refined as any in the world. As missed, when they departed, as any ever have been, from the world, which they blessed and adorned; ladies, all worthy of their high birth and fully up to all the noble qualities and accomplishments of their noble ancestry. J. M. T.

(*Washington Star please copy.*)

NOTES.

A hard frost on Saturday morning killed the tobacco crop at Dayton, O., which will amount to about 2,000 boxes of seed leaf to the growers, and utterly ruined the late vegetables.

Manuel Barriant and wife, of Matamoras, Ill recently celebrated the eightieth anniversary of their wedding day. The husband is in the best of health at one hundred and two, and his wife enjoys the same blessing at ninty-six.

Horace Allen, a grand nephew of Ethan Allen, and a man eighty-three years old, has arrived in Albany from his home in Delaware, Ohio, having made the journey of six hundred and seventy-five miles on foot, and pushing a wheelbarrow.

All vessels from Atlantic ports which have arrived at San Francisco recently report exceedingly rough weather off Cape Horn, and it is thought this explains the long trips being made by the ships Seminole and Charter, which sailed from New York in May on an ocean race, and are now a hundred and thirty-[illegible]

Richard Brooks, colored, aged about forty years, of Laurel, Md., was killed by the train which left Baltimore at 6 30 P. M., Sunday.—He had been drinking, and laid down on the track. The train completely severed his head from his body. He leaves a wife, but no children. Justice Herbert summoned a jury, who, after hearing the evidence, exonerated the company from all blame.

Mr. James Marshall, aged 28 years, owner of a saw mill at one of the manganese mines in Powell's Fort, near Woodstock, Va., noticing a bolt loose near the saw, attempted to fasten it while the saw was running. The saw caught him and completely severed his left arm at the elbow. His left cheek was badly cut also. He is still alive, though in a precarious condition.

A mortgage for fifty million dollars against the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey and in favor of the Central Trust Company of New York was filed in Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Monday in the office of the recorder of deeds for Luzerne county. It was dated July 1, 1887, and is to run one hundred years, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. This is the largest mortgage ever recorded in this country.

Four colored men Saturday night got into a fight in front of George Rowlett's blacksmith shop, on the Good hope Hill about four miles east of Uniontown, D. C. During the struggle one colored man fired at another, and the ball, missing its mark, lodged in the brain of young Rawlett, who was standing in front of his shop, talking to a friend at the time of the fight. Death was almost instantaneous.

"Jake" Kilrain and Charley Mitchell, the pugilists, sailed from New York for England Saturday. Kilrain's journey is for the purpose of fighting "Jem" Smith, the English champion. Kilrain expressed himself as confident of whipping his man and winning the title of champion of the world. After a short tour of England, Scotland and Ireland Kilrain will began training under the direction of Mitchell.

Eleven criminals were publicly whipped in the New Castle, Del., jail yard Saturday for larceny and theft, four negroes were given ten lashes each for petty thieving and three whites, ten lashes, and two others five lashes each.—Another negro, in addition to twenty lashes, was placed for an hour in the pillory. Charles Blake, a notorious burglar, was severely punished with twenty lashes and an hour in the pillory.

Thomas McKenna, a laboring man, 67 years of age, brutally murdered his wife Friday morning at their home in McKeesport, Pa.—She was sleeping at the time. He first struck her on the head with an axe and then buried a knife in her heart. After his arrest he said he had been contemplating the deed for a years but had refrained until his children had reached an age when they could care for themselves. He claimed that she was unfaithful to him.

Two sprigs of fashion, who reside with their parents in the West End of Washington, fought a bloodless duel last Saturday. The trouble grew out of a family scandal. The services of seconds was secured, and the time set for the contest which took place a short distance beyond the city limits. The use of eyeglasses had doubtless impaired the eyesight of the duelists, for though they shot at each other six or seven times, the bullets flew wide of their marks, and honor was preserved with unbroken skin.

James A. Stewart, of Wichita, Kan., was Friday sentenced to 17 years and 4 months in the county jail and fined $20,800, with costs of prosecution, for the violation of the prohibition law. He was a clerk in the West End drug store, and pleaded guilty to an indictment containing 2,080 counts at the same time, as did Herman, the proprietor of the place. The latter cannot be found, and it is thought that he has left the country. The punishment imposed upon Stewart is the heaviest ever given in the State for violation of the liquor law.

A little son of Leander Hill, who lives south of Covington, Tenn., went to his father's gin Wednesday and seeing that the cotton press was half full of the fleecy staple the child lay down and went to sleep. Operations were resumed about the gin and the negroes filled the press with lint to complete the bale. The terrific pressure of the following block was brought down upon the loose cotton, and when the bale was rolled up from the press bound with the iron ties the life blood of the boy oozed slowly through the fibre. This excited the curiosity of the men and the bale was torn open. To the horror and unspeakable grief of Mr. Hill he found the body of his little son crushed to a jelly. If the little fellow uttered any cries of distress they were not heard.

Mortgagee's Sale

—OF—

Valuable Chattel Property,

—ON—

West Hatton Farm,

—IN—

CHARLES COUNTY.

BY virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage from William F. Bibby to Samuel D. Reed, dated the second day of December, in the year 1886, and recorded among the Land Records of Charles county in Liber J. S. T., No. 1, folio 40 etc. The undersigned attorney named in said Mortgage will sell at Public Auction on the premises

Saturday, the 15th day of October, 1887,

commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Chattel Property:

All the Stock, Fixtures and Farming Implements now on the West Hatton Farm, and Furniture, comprising in part 1 Bay Horse, 2 Black Mares 1 Grey Mare, 3 Sorrel Mares, 6 Bay Mares, about 74 Head Sheep, 2 Four Horse Farm Wagons, 12 Sets Harness, Hogs, Pigs, 1 One Horse Buggy, 1 Champion Wheat Drill, 1 Disk Harrow and 1 Drag Harrow, 2 Two Horse Plows and the following Furniture: One Piano (Stieff), Parlor Set comprising 4 Chairs, 1 Rocker, 1 Arm Chair and 1 Sofa, Brussels Carpet, Hall Rack, Carpet and Oil Cloth, Organ, Centre Table, Buffet, Chairs, Settee comprising full Parlor Set, all Kitchen Utensils, 5 Sets Bed Room Walnut Furniture, comprising for each set Bedstead, Mattresses, Bureau and Washstand. Also one Set Bed Room Furniture formerly at Cox's Station comprising Mattress, Bed Stead, Bureau, Wash Stand, Cane Seat Rocker, 2 Chairs, Writing Desks and also all the Stock, Fixtures and Farming Implements generally on said West Hatton Farm and also all the Household and Kitchen Furniture which was formerly in dwelling No. 140 Boundary Avenue, Baltimore.

☞ *Terms of Sale Cash.*

THOS. HUGHES, Attorney named in said Mortgage, 218 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.

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GRAIN DRILL

—WITH—

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FERTILIZER ATTACHMENTS!

FORCE FEED GRAIN

—AND—

FERTILIZER!

ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

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BRANCH HOUSE:

408 South Eutaw Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

WM QUEEN,

AGENT FOR

CHARLES COUNTY,

BRYANTOWN, P. O.

August 26 3m.

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 performed 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.

A CHALLENGE.

I WILL WAGER $100 THAT I CAN beat any blacksmith or horseshoer in Prince George's Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert counties shoeing any given horse at any time within the next three months. The contest to take place either at Marlboro', Port Tobacco, Leonardtown or Prince Frederick. The shoes used to be made by the smith, and the one putting them on in the most scientific manner within the shortest time to take the money.

PETER TROTTER,
Practical Horseshoer,
Bryantown, Chas. Co., 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 Comaission 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.

Maryland Agricultural College

Reorganized for special instruction in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. Scholarships offered in every county. Full literary and scientific course. Location: College Station B. & O. R. R., 32 miles from Baltimore 8 mile, from Washington city. Session opens Sept. 20th. For catalogues, address

J. A. CHAMBLISS,
Sec'y of the Faculty, Agriculture College, Md.

A HANDSOME DISPLAY!

Nothing to Excel it in Quantities and Assortment Anywhere!

Strictly First-Class Garments throughout every Department

WHEN PREPARED TO PURCHASE YOUR

Winter Outfits for Yourself or Boys,

Do not miss giving your attention to our Colossal Establishment. It's to the advantage of every one, as our PRICES are the LOWEST and our CLOTHING far superior to that of any House in the City.

HERE ARE SOME OF OUR PRICES:

MEN'S FINE DRESS SUITS	$15.00 to $30.00
MEN'S BUSINSS SUITS,	7.00 to 20.00
YOUTHS' FINE DRESS SUITS,	10.00 to 20.00
YOUTHS' BUSINESS SUITS,	6.00 to 12.00
BOYS' FINE DRESS SUITS,	7.00 to 15.00
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS,	4.00 to 10.00
Children's Dress Suits, (Short Pants)	4.50 to 10.00
Children's Play or School Suits "	3.00 to 6.00
Men's Overcoats	5.00 to 40.00
Boys' Oovercoats	4.00 to 15.00
Children's Overcoats	3.00 to 10.00

Likes, Berwanger & Co.

One-Price Clothiers,

10 and 12 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

Near Charles Street.

FRANK HUME

WHOLESALE GROCER

—AND—

LIQUOR DEALER,

No. 454 Pennsylvania Avenue,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ All Goods Packed and Delivered Free of Charge.

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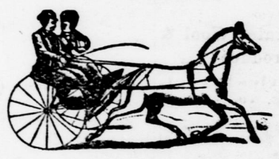

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All Kinds at All Prices from $50 up.

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, MOILDINGS &C.

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, NAILS, LIME, CALCINED PLASTER and CEMENT.

No. 25 NORTH UNION STREET, Alexandria, Va.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of Chares County, Set

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 o Adminstration 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.

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

For Sale or Trade.

STALLION "BALTIMORE," 4 WORK OXEN and OX CART. Apply to me at Cox's Station.

Sept. 23 4t. S. COX, JR.

RUPTURE

Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 31 Arch St., Phil. Pa. Essay free. No operation or business delay. Thousands of cures. At Keystone House, Pa., 24 Saturday of each month. Send for circulars. Advice free.

THOMAS PERRY,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 17 King Street,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

☞ Agent for Chemical Fertilizer Co of Baltimore city, Germ Patent Family Flour, and Wats's Richmond Plows.

May 4-tf

W. N. DALTON. MONT. STRICKLAND.

DALTON & STRICKLAND,

Fine Shoes.

No. 939 Penn. Avenue, N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ Fine Hand-Made Shoes for Ladies and gentlemen, equal in Fit and Finish to custom work, for less money is a specialty of ours.

293 VICTOR

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

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.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A VALUABLE WATER MILL, together with 200 Acres of Land, a 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, Chas. Co., Md