

Friday Morning, November 9th, 1888

The Result in the County.

The majority for the Republicans in the county is larger than the Democrats were prepared for, though the Democratic leaders were prepared to concede the county to the opposition after the court had finished its work on the registration lists. Under all the attendant circumstances the utmost expectations of the Democrats at any time was to carry the county by a bare majority. After nearly 50 Washington negroes were placed upon the voting lists by the action of the court last week there was very little expectation of carrying the county.

Under all the circumstances the county Democrats have no reason to be discouraged by the result. Compared with the Presidential contest in 1884, the only true standard of comparison, we have reason to be well satisfied with the recent result in the county. Then the county went Republican by 259 majority, and although Mr. Compton ran considerably ahead of his ticket, the majority of his opponent over him was considerably greater than now. This time we had the Republican candidate in our county to take care of, and that candidate, as has been for some time known to our leaders, backed by the money and influence of the Republican national committee.

Under these circumstances, as we have said, the Democrats have no reason to be discouraged with the general result in the county. The result in some of the districts is considerably at variance with the previous estimates of leaders in those localities, and with past results. There has not yet been opportunity to study the figures of the official returns and ascertain the probable cause of these apparent deflections.

There is no use in pretending to disguise the fact that last Tuesday's result contains a serious warning to Democrats that they must be discreet and harmonious if they would prevent a re-enslavement of the dreaded local misrule in county government. It presents no cause of alarm, if the Democrats continue to present a solid front and maintain mutual good feeling in a patriotic resolve to maintain the control of their local affairs. But unnecessary contentions among Democrats must be restrained, if this result would be published.

Another point which must be published before the county Democrats and tax payers can feel secure in the enjoyment of these rights of liberty and property, and that is to put a stop, either by legislative enactment or a change in judicial interpretation, to the annual colonization of negroes from Washington into the county to neutralize our votes and deprive us of the right of self government.

The Congressional Contest.  
The close result of the Congressional contest in this district as shown by the figures published elsewhere, is a verification of the truth of what was said by the Times on the occasion of Mr. Mudd's nomination. For a long time it has been known in Democratic circles that there was a scheme on hand by the Republican national committee to control the next House of Representatives, and that, with this end in view, their plan was to make a systematic contest in a certain number of close districts sufficient to accomplish the desired result, drawing liberally on their plethoric treasury for the necessary boodle. The fifth district was understood to be one of those which had been placed upon this list; but when Mr. Mudd was permitted, practically without contest, to obtain the nomination, many thought that this was conclusive evidence of the abandonment of such purpose, if it had ever existed. It was thought that a comparatively obscure young man without money would never have been selected to bear the standard in such a premeditated and earnest contest as had been foreshadowed and it was said that Mr. Compton would have been a walk over.

It was here where the Times differed from current opinion. The Republican candidate was unquestionably the best well laid plan to capture the district. Mr. Mudd, while not strong in money or influence, was not a weak candidate. Possessed of fair abilities and all the energy of vigorous youth and a first rate opinion of himself, he was well qualified, when backed up by the money of the national committee, to make a laborious and energetic canvass. Thus, while his presumed weakness would be apt to all the Democrats into fancied security and indifference, he was well qualified to make the kind of canvass they proposed to have. This was what the Times foreshadowed and the close result in the district is a verification of what was said.

But all is well that ends well. The district is safe. Mr. Compton has held his own against the carefully planned assault of the enemy. Their boodle counted for nothing against our gallant standard bearer and he comes out from the scathing contest with flying colors. Hurrah for Compton.

Both the Baltimore Sun and American had special trains run down as far as La Plata on Tuesday to gather the election returns from the section. They left about 10 o'clock at night on their return trip, and the full returns from lower Maryland appeared in their editions the following morning. This is an evidence of the small magnitude when the distance of the polling places from each other is taken into consideration.

The General Result.

The result of Tuesday's presidential election is now conceded to be the choice of Benjamin Harrison for President. New York, which has all along been recognized as the pivotal State, has, according to the unofficial returns, gone for Harrison by about 11,000 majority. New Jersey and Connecticut have both given their electoral vote to Cleveland and Indiana and California are both so close that the official figures will apparently be necessary to determine the result.

Had New York been carried, the Democrats would have had a complete victory but without the vote of that State they have no hopes of success. The unusually and unexpectedly small majority returned for Cleveland from the city of Brooklyn has excited just suspicion on the part of the Democratic managers of Republican frauds; and it has been said that Senator Gorman had expectations of detecting such frauds in the Brooklyn returns as would change the result; but at this writing all grounds of contest seem to have been abandoned.

The fight has been between the masses and the favored classes of the Republican policy and the classes have prevailed. The rich manufacturers and monopolists were appealed to by the Republicans to contribute a part of their ill gotten gains as the price of their continued privileges, and they responded liberally to the call. As a result the republicans have had a plethoric treasury to draw upon and the popular suffrages have been deluged in the doubtful States by every method of corruption known to the unconscionable politician.

It is to these influences that the Republican victory must be attributed and not to the calm unbiased judgement of the American people. There are some, of course, who are ready to attribute Mr. Cleveland's defeat to the tariff issue, but the fact that the States of Connecticut and New Jersey, where the manufacturing interests chiefly prevail, have both been retained in the Democratic column, seems to dispose of this assertion very conclusively. The Democrats lost nothing by the tariff issue in New York. It was the corrupt use of money that won that State and made Harrison President.

The Figures of the Local Contest.

Since writing another article on the local contest we have had an opportunity to glance at the figures of the county election on Tuesday. This has convinced us more than ever that it was the colonization of Washington negroes that did the work.

The total vote cast last year in a general election of county officers and on a favorable day when the largest vote is always brought out, was 3,475. The total vote cast this year is 3,582. In 1884, the last Presidential year, the total vote cast was 3,401. Showing an increase this year of 181 votes over the last Presidential contest and 117 over the county election of last fall.

This unusual increase, as about one half of it, in the returns to the registration lists of colored voters from Washington made by the court last week. As to the rest it is due to the full turn out of the Washington negroes already on the registration lists effected through the exertions of the Republican national committee.

Mr. Compton receives in the county this fall only 11 votes less than Mudd received for the Legislature last fall, and yet Mudd's majority this year is 149 over Compton. It will thus be seen that the Democrats have brought out their full strength this fall and have held their own handsomely, but, as we have said elsewhere, as long as they have to contend with the colonization of Washington negroes they will be leading a forlorn hope. Something decisive in this regard must be done.

A dispatch from Jeffersonville, Ind., says: "Armed with two shotguns, two revolvers and unlimited ammunition, old Harrison Hogan, the terror of this part of the State, kept two deputy sheriffs at bay several hours last Thursday, and according to the latest report, is still holding his own. Hogan, who is over 70 years old, has been at war with the officers of the law for several years, the trouble originating in a divorce suit which his wife entered against him. He has refused to obey the orders of the court and defies all efforts to arrest him. On Thursday last Deputy Sheriffs Linnick and Howell, disguising themselves as hunters, determined to make another effort to capture the old man. They went to Bull creek, on which Hogan had a shanty boat and endeavored to lure him out by questioning him about the hunting in the neighborhood. Hogan was on the alert however, and when the officers approached too near to his floating castle he opened fire on them. The deputies returned fire, the battle raging until their ammunition was exhausted, when the officers retreated. Hogan declares that he will not be taken alive, and as the people in the vicinity are afraid of him, there is little likelihood that he will be captured except by an extended siege."

The Code of Public General Laws prepared by John Prentiss Poe has been printed. It is in two volumes, as ordered by the Court of Appeals under the power conferred upon them by the act of Assembly adopting it. The first volume contains the constitution and articles 1 to 45; the second volume contains articles 46 to 100 and a copious analytical index of 420 pages. The first volume of the Public Local Laws, containing the local laws of Allegany to Dorchester counties inclusive, was delivered to the State librarian some weeks ago; the second volume of the Public Local Laws, containing the local laws of Frederick to Worcester counties, will be ready in December. The delay in this latter volume has been occasioned by the fact that in Harford, Howard, Kent and Queen Anne's counties some laws passed at the last session depend upon the result of the popular vote on November 6. The printing, and binding and electrotyping were all done in Baltimore.

Obeys The Law Or Repeal It.

Although the oyster dredging season began only about two weeks ago we have already had one of the fullblown battles between dredgers on the oyster bars and vessel of the oyster navy, which have been increasing in frequency to such extent in recent years that it has become the rule rather than the exception for the State police to be fired upon in the performance of duties imposed upon them by law. As a general rule the firing is only a waste of cartridges with some incidental damage to rigging, both sides apparently taking care to shoot as wide of the mark as possible. Occasionally, however, some one is hurt, and several lives have been sacrificed to the reckless spirit which too often animates one or the other party to the contest. The oyster interests of this city, and also of the tide-water counties, are of great importance, and thousands of people depend upon them for a livelihood. The men engaged in dredging for oysters are, to a large extent, employed by firms in this city, and many of the dredging captains are men of intelligence and substance. There seems to be an idea that among some, however, that they have a right to take oysters from bars reserved to tongs, and that it is rather a good joke, than otherwise to band together to drive off the vessels of the oyster navy with volleys from repeating rifles. But the joke is carried too far. The spectacle of open disregard of the law, of simultaneous violence in breaking it, sometimes developing into serious resistance to the State's officers, is not one which the people can afford to tolerate. It is wrong in itself and sets a bad example. The oyster supply is rapidly diminishing, and the dredgers themselves are interested in securing efficient methods of preserving it, with the earliest operation of the law, the occupation of the latter in a comparatively few years will be gone, for the reason that there will be no oysters for them to take. If the law is unjust or ineffectual, so long as a law remains on the statute books no class of our citizens can afford to incur public reprobation and the risk of precipitating a more vigorous enforcement of the law by assailing with murderous weapons those who are charged with the task of executing its provisions.

It is to these influences that the Republican victory must be attributed and not to the calm unbiased judgement of the American people. There are some, of course, who are ready to attribute Mr. Cleveland's defeat to the tariff issue, but the fact that the States of Connecticut and New Jersey, where the manufacturing interests chiefly prevail, have both been retained in the Democratic column, seems to dispose of this assertion very conclusively. The Democrats lost nothing by the tariff issue in New York. It was the corrupt use of money that won that State and made Harrison President.

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THROW ME A LIFE-PRESERVER.

Colonel Quay Over His Head in a Bath—Engines Higgins Saves Him.

It may be that democrats are the "great unwashed," but just the same Chairman Matt S. Quay, of the Republican national committee, learned a lesson in bathing from one of them Wednesday night that he will not soon forget. His tutor was Engine Higgins, of Baltimore. After the manner of lawyers, who berate each other in court and drink together during recess, they met on Broadway, and then, finding that they were bound for the same destination, started for a sumptuous bathhouse in Twenty-eighth street, with the determination, respectively, of ceasing political recriminations and of washing their faces. Mr. Higgins, who was in the lead, had reached the temple of suds and began to look about for couches on which to "lie."

"Well, I'll go a Russian," said Mr. Quay, with an air that seemed to bespeak much caution since that first batch of boots, out of the \$250 reward, he offered for the street sweeper, a democratic detective for the capture of a republican crook. "Turkish baths are too weakening, and I need all my strength."

Mr. Higgins smiled at this admission, and the two politicians went to the hot air steam, and when they had sufficiently steamed and heated they reappeared in the corridors of the bath-house ready for the plunge. Mr. Quay was so confident as a man holding four seats with the last election which he can raise before the cards are drawn. Mr. Higgins was "singing him up" and making the mental observation that Mr. Quay's many mistakes of judgment are due to the fact that he is a good man for a ward or a district, and that in managing the national campaign he is "poking his head" when first gentlemen started down the marble stairs leading to the plunge.

"Here they Quay! Can you swim?" asked Mr. Higgins in alarm as he saw Mr. Quay about to take the deep pool.

"Oh, yes, I'm all right," answered Mr. Quay, with the assurance born of the belief that the water was but knee deep, and that he could safely make a big bluff just as he has done with those ten thousand dollar bets on "Hosios" before now.

With a ludicrous splash the dignified leader of the G. O. P. flung himself into a basin. He went under. Great ripples of water circled all around the hole he had made. Suddenly he reappeared to the surface and spluttered and splattered, yelling at the top of his voice: "Throw me a life-preserver! Throw me a life-preserver!"

As a bath house is not a fully equipped ship, there were no life-preservers. Mr. Higgins jumped into the plunge and saved Col. Quay's life—or at least prolonged it until he sinks with the republican ship. This is a true story.—New York Herald.

The Second Session.

In a little less than a month we will have Congress with us again. The session meets Monday, December 3rd, will continue in session with the holiday interruption until the 4th of March.

It is no doubt with a feeling of satisfaction and relief that the country looks forward to the coming session, as the people will be spared a repetition of the loud and tedious political maneuvering that made the first session so wearisome, not altogether unprofitable.

If Mr. Cleveland should be re-elected by a decisive majority it would be far presumptive evidence of the country's willingness to accept the tariff policy forcibly enunciated in his last annual message. It might not result in the adoption of the Mill's bill, as it stands, and certainly not of the Senate bill, but some sort of legislation in the direction of tariff revision would undoubtedly be agreed to under the pressure of a pronounced public sentiment calling for such action.

In any event, however, it is not likely that such a prolonged and exhaustive discussion of the general subject will be occupied so much of the time of the House at the last session. What any legislation is passed must of necessity be in the nature of a compromise between the two Houses, and greater attention paid to the formulation of details than to the consideration of fundamental principles.

In case of Gen. Harrison's election, the significance of the popular will would be quite as potent with Congress, and it is very doubtful if the Senate would ever finish the work it has inaugurated, or not at least upon the same lines. It might require internal revenue taxes, but would scarcely venture upon impairing in any material way the strength of the existing protective system.

Aside from the tariff, there are numerous other matters requiring immediate practical attention, among which the contemplated celebration of the Centennial of the Constitution in April next and the Permanent Exposition of 1892 occupy prominent place. To these projects it is improbable that any serious or substantial objection will be made.

Another subject of great and constantly growing interest is the admission of various Territories that have for some time possessed all the requisites of Statehood. Having passed from under the menacing influence of a national election, there would be no good reason why Congress should any longer postpone the creation of the proposed new States.

There are also many measures of local interest that demand legislative action and the District will stand a much better show of proper Congressional treatment than it did the last year when it was repeatedly cheated out of its "day" and out of various measures that should have had more prompt and kindlier consideration.

The President will in all probability cover the ground in extension in his annual message. It was devoted solely to the tariff as constituting the question of paramount importance. He should now take occasion to suggest a more varied field of legislation; and we trust that Tuesday's election will be so conclusive on its results that no loose threads are left dangling to irritate and disturb the public mind and that when Congress reconvenes it will be with a view to making the next session a thoroughly business one.—Sun.

SELLING LIQUOR ON BOATS.

An Interesting Case Argued in the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday heard argument in two cases of interest to prohibitionists and steamboat men. Nos. 1189 and 1190. Lewis N. Clark, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Clark, who was master of the excursion steamboat Mayflower, running between Pittsburg and McKeesport convicted of the violation of the laws of Pennsylvania, prohibiting the sale of liquors without a license and was sentenced to imprisonment. Application for a writ of habeas corpus was refused by Justice Harlan and Bradley, of the Supreme Court, and the case was then brought to the full Supreme Court. It is claimed in behalf of the plaintiff in error that the State law was not meant to apply to steamboats engaged in navigation; that the effect of the law would be to prohibit the sale of liquor on boats and to not to regulate it, as stated by the act, and unless the law is held not to apply to steamboats, vessels with barrooms will be prevented from entering the State of Pennsylvania. It is further claimed that Congress alone has the right to regulate commerce and that the license to engage in the coasting trade granted to the vessels of the United States carries with it the right to exchange commodities, including liquor and that State law is, therefore, void.—The Court, after hearing argument by Mr. W. L. Bird for the plaintiff, declined to hear argument on behalf of the Commonwealth. In this action it is believed that the Court is prepared to decide in favor of the State on the case as presented by counsel for Clark.

A Reading (Pa.) special to the Philadelphia North American says: "James P. Schaeffer, of Rockland, a village near this city, will never forget his experience with a hawk Saturday last. He was driving his team toward Pice wood, and noticed a hawk soaring above him. He stopped them and was looking with wonder upon the bird's aerial evolutions, when it suddenly lessened its circumference of the circle in which it was flying and poising itself, descended to the ground with lightning-like rapidity, alighting within three feet of where the astonished farmer sat upon his wagon. It showed fight, and Mr. Schaeffer, accepting the challenge, jumped to the ground with a club in his hand and attacked it. The hawk, not at all daunted, met him with beak and talons raised and pointed, and it was only after a desperate fight, during which the hawk inflicted wounds of a serious nature about Mr. Schaeffer's eyes and face and hands, that he succeeded in killing it. The bird measured five feet six inches from tip to tip, and Mr. Schaeffer fully admits that he would have stood his chance at all had he not had a club.

RECEIVER'S SALE

OF VALUABLE HORSES, CATTLE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND ALL THE FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT OF THE LOWER COTTON POINT. Excursion Resort.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF BALTIMORE, passed to the effect of Peter Dill vs. The Inland and Coastwise Transportation Company of Baltimore city, the undersigned receiver will sell at Lower Cotton Point, Charles county, Md., on Thursday the 15th day of November, 1888, at 10 o'clock, by public auction, all the valuable personal property belonging to said Transportation Company, consisting in part of:

Horses, 18 Cows, 2 Oxen, 1 Bull, 30 Hogs, Farming Implements, Hay, Fodder and about 70 Barrels of Corn, together with all the furniture and equipment of said resort, containing 1 Miller Safe, 2 Lawn Mowers, kitchen outfit and steam table complete, about one hundred chairs, numerous Tables and Benches, a large quantity of China and Glass ware, Bedsteads, Mirrors, Water Coolers, Stoves, &c., about 300 Bathing Suits, 27 boats, 21 pairs of Oyster Rakes, &c.

Terms Cash. EDWARD HAMMOND, Receiver. Wm. A. HAYMOND, Attorney, 207 St. Paul St. Baltimore, Md.

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT

The undersigned will sell at private sale the personal property belonging to said Transportation Company, consisting in part of:

160 Acres of land, the greater portion of which is arable, which is improved by a GOOD DWELLING.

A TOBACCO BARN

and other out-buildings including a tenement house. The place has an abundance of OAK and PINE TIMBER, and is well watered. The above property will be sold on easy terms to a responsible purchaser. Or will be rented for the year 1889 to a responsible tenant. For further information apply to E. A. SHAW, White Plains, Charles county.

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Brilliant Dyes Durable Economical Are Diamond Dyes. They excel all others in strength, purity and fastness. None others are so good. Beware of imitations—they are made of cheap and inferior materials and give poor, weak, croaky colors. 36 colors; 30 cents each. Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring, and list of agents, or list of agents (on a quarter). Sent by Druggists or by WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt. For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE DIAMOND PAINTS. Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

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CURES PROOFS Neuralgia Nervous Prostration Rheumatism Kidney Diseases AND All Liver Disorders

Have You Heard What Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has done and is doing for thousands in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and even Consumption? For this class of complaints, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral stands far ahead of all other specifics. George W. Dick, of Newton, Mass., says: "Two years ago I took a severe cold, which, being neglected, was followed by a terrible cough. I lost flesh rapidly, had night sweats, and was soon confined to my bed. A friend advised me to buy Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and before finishing the first bottle, was able to sit up. Four bottles effected a perfect cure."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 50¢; six bottles, \$2.

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FURNISHINGS. This department is a mine of richness and beauty. Grandest stock; gorgeous styles. Everything for men and boys to fit them out. For instance: New wear in superb array and exquisite styles, 50 cents, worth \$1.00—and everything in same ratio.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

The warts of our buyers show magnificent results in this department. Our Boys' Suits are more of elegance, beauty and practicality. The best made of the best fabrics and finest trimmings, and they show for it.

Suits \$2.50 upward. Boys' Hats and Caps in Cloth, Felt, Velvet, and Silk. Everything for your boy at 1/3 less than the regular price. MEASURED GARMENTS. Clothing made to order in matches style and harmony of effect. Thousands of patterns to select from and all newest styles. Fit guaranteed.



Everybody is welcome. Baggage checked free. Waiting and toilet rooms. Telephone and telegraph. All these are your service. Fashion Catalogue and Samples free of charge.

OEHM'S ACME HALL

5 and 7 W. BALTIMORE ST. (One door from Charles Street.)

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Electors of the County of Charles that the election will be held on Tuesday after the 1st Monday, it being the 6th day of November.

in the several Election Districts of said county as follows, viz: First District, Hill Top, Second District, Cross Roads, Third District, Allen's Fresh, Fourth District, Middletown, Fifth District, Middletown, Sixth District, Pomokeny, Seventh District, Brantown and Brantown, Eighth District, Brantown, Ninth District, Brantown.

For the purpose of voting for: One Representative from the Fifth Congress in the State of Maryland to the 51st Congress of the United States; eight Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. The polls for said election will be opened in each and every Election District of said county at the usual places of holding the polls, at 8 o'clock A. M., and will close at 6 o'clock P. M., when the ballots shall be opened and publicly counted.

DAVID SMOOT, Sheriff, of Charles County.

To Hotel Keepers and Others who Deal in Liquors.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL PERSONS CONCERNED, the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1865, is published: CHAPTER 191.

An Act prohibiting the sale of stimulants or fermented liquors in the several counties of this State on the day of election. Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquors are sold, or for any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give, or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale, or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of election hereafter to be held in the several counties of this State.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offence is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any Judge of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offence—one-half of the fine shall be paid to the informer, the other half to be paid to the State for the use of public roads.

BETTING ON ELECTION

The attention of persons, who are always in the habit of enforcing their opinions upon the result of elections, by proposing to bet, is called to the following section Article 32 of the Code of Public Laws of this State: "No person shall make any bet or wager on the result of any election to take place in this State."

"Any person offending against the preceding section, shall be liable to indictment in the Circuit court, if the offence be committed in any county, or in the Criminal court of Baltimore, and on conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be paid to the State for the use of the School fund."

Every deposit of money in any part of the State, as a wager or bet upon elections in this State or elsewhere, shall be forfeited and paid over to the County Commissioners of the county where deposited for the use of the county; and if deposited in the City of Baltimore, to the Mayor and City Council."

DAVID SMOOT, Sheriff, of Charles County.

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UNDERTAKING

COX'S STATION. ESTABLISHED 1885. JAS. A. CRAWFORD, THOS. E. TURNER, Washington, D. C. Brandywine, P. O. Co., Md.

Crawford & Turner, GENERAL COMMISSION & PRODUCE 921 B STREET, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MR. P. W. ROBY having recently purchased the undertaking outfit of G. F. Hayden is at all times prepared to attend to funerals in any part of the county, at short notice. COFFINS and CASKETS of any description furnished at reasonable prices, and undertaking in all its branches performed after the most approved methods. Thanking the public for past favors, I would most respectfully ask for a continuance of the same. P. W. ROBY, Cox's Station, Washington, D. C.