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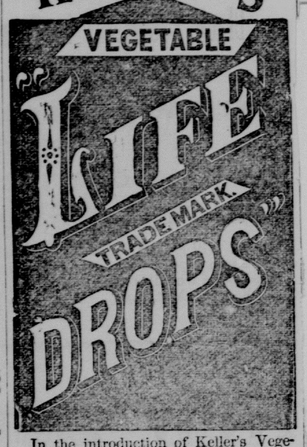

In the introduction of Keller's Vegetable Life Drops, a new departure has been instituted Instead of appealing to the credulity and desperation of the sick, the judgment of all is addressed in "A Brief Manual of Purgative and Depurative Medicine,"—(to be had of druggists *free of charge*, and given with every bottle of the Drops,)—written for those who, having a perception of their diseases, can intelligently apply the principles therein contained, with the assurance of relief and cure of

Diseases of the Blood

LIVER AND STOMACH;—

INDIGESTION,

Dyspepsia, Constipation, &c.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops

by their peculiar alterative and purgative influence, act especially upon the BLOOD, purifying it, and removing such diseases as

Liver Complaint,
Biliousness,
Ulcers, Rheumatism,
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Blotches, Neuralgia,
Boils, Eruptions,
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and KINDRED DISEASES, resulting from impoverished or vitiated BLOOD.

DYSPEPSIA.

The possession of pure blood depends upon good digestion; for where derangement of the digestive function exists disease inevitably results, and Dyspepsia, with all of its terrors and tortures, becomes established.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops

are a specific for DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN CRAMPS, NAUSEA and VOMITING, Pains in the Head, Side and Back, Palpitation of the Heart, Hypochondria, and all that class of diseases arising from Indigestion.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

When from any of the numerous inciting causes the Liver begins to act abnormally, the bile remains in the system, vitiating and perverting every vital process, and causing Boils, Carbuncles, Blotches, Pimples, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Dysentery, Kidney and Bladder diseases, and many other disorders, all originating directly or indirectly from the Liver. Keller's Vegetable Life Drops induce the healthy action of the Liver by providing for the removal of the biliary constituents by the Bowels, Kidneys and Skin.

CONSTIPATION.

The suppression and retention of the contents of the alimentary canal produce Foul Breath, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chronic Headache, Skin affections, and very many other diseases referable to the insidious influence of Constipation. Keller's Vegetable Life Drops promptly cure this disease, and all the bad effects attending upon or resulting from it.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops

are the safest remedy for those peculiar diseases arising from the structural differences between the sexes, and known as Female Complaints.

The use of Keller's Vegetable Life Drops has been thus only partially indicated; their range of application is very great, and their work is always more than satisfactory. Their remarkable efficacy, as already shown, is particularly exhibited in diseases of Blood, Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops are recommended as being the best and cheapest FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered, and are sold by druggists and dealers at 50 cents a bottle, or five bottles for $2.

W. L. KELLER, Chemist,
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$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

Privileges of Mortgages.

REMARKS

OF THE

whole body politic. But usury is not the topic of discussion to-day, and I return to the subject in hand.

The history of this curious anomaly is this: In 1852, in pursuance of a provision of the Constitution of 1851, the Legislature of Maryland provided, by a joint resolution, for the codification of the laws of the State, and appointed two gentlemen, learned in the law, with full power to *revise* and codify as to them might seem best. The work of their hands was to be revised and ratified by the Legislature before it should take effect, and this was finally done in 1860. Among the interpolations of those gentlemen was this small section—it was so small as to attract no attention—it seemed a little cloud no larger than a man's hand; to-day it blackens all the financial horizon of your State. No wonder his excellency, the Governor of Maryland, declares in his message that the State authorities were bitterly disappointed at the results of last year's assessment, and no wonder your Comptroller of the Treasury tells you that there is a deficiency of hundreds of thousands in your treasury, which you, Senators of Maryland, are bound to make up by increased taxation on the people. What were the motives of these two gentlemen, who blotted the code with this violation of our fundamental law, who slipped in this Pandora box of all our financial woes, I know not, and I impute none. But I do know that, excepting in this *quasi* and indirect manner, it has never received the sanction of the Legislature of Maryland, and I do know that it is in plain and express violation of the bill of rights, that guarantees to all men an equality before the law.

And now, Senators, I would ask the question, plain and direct, of each of you, why is it that he who loans money on mortgage shall have this power guaranteed to him by law, while he who loans on a note of hand shall not? Can any human ingenuity point out any distinction between a promissory note and a mortgage, save only that the latter *is* a note secured by a lien on specific property? Are they not both naked promises to pay money at a specified time, and does not the law, in default of payment, give the holder of the note the same right to secure a lien and sell for his debt that the mortgagee obtains in advance by the voluntary act of the debtor? Are they not both alike—mere securities for the repayment of money loaned? Where, then, is the ground of distinction? Whence the right derived to say to one lender *you* may exact the payment of taxes and assessments on money loaned, and to another *you* may not? Upon what meat has this security that you call a mortgage fed, that it can rise superior to the common law of equality and right that governs us all? But will it be said that a mortgage, being the voluntary act of the debtor, a mere contract, he may contract, to pay what he chooses, or his creditor may exact what he can? Then why refuse the same right to the holder of a note? Is not a promissory note *also* a voluntary contract, and has not the payee the same *natural* right to exact, and the payor to concede, what the one chooses to demand and the other to pay? And yet, if the payee undertakes to make such an exaction he is met by the usury laws, but let him change his note into a mortgage, thereby making it more secure, and it is equitable, legal, and right for him to demand more that 6 per cent. on his loan and wring it by legal process out of the pocket of his debtor? But will any Senator say that all lenders stand upon an equality before the law, because *all* can lend on mortgage and not on note of hand, if they choose? Is it not clear that this would be, and it is, a direct legislative temptation to all capitalists to invest *all* their capital in mortgages, and thus escape all taxation thereon by compelling their debtors to bear the whole burden of the machinery of State? Will any Senator of Maryland venture to do this thing? Standing in this Senate Chamber, and with a full sense of his responsibilities to the people, will any Senator, I say, dare to recommend legislation that will exempt all capital from taxation and leave the mass of expenses of our government to be borne by those who live by toil? I cannot think so. I will not believe it. And yet, why not boldly and at once exempt all capital from taxation and end the farce, as to point out a channel by legislative enactment into which all capital can flow, and is fast flowing, and thus with equal certainty avoid all responsibilities to the government that protects it?

One other reflection, Mr. President, and I have done with this branch of the subject. I had no intention in introducing this bill to bring up at this time the broad question of the taxation of mortgages. The ground upon which I urge the repeal of this section of the code would be equally tenable were mortgages taxed, as at this day they are not. It is a question utterly irrespective of the other question of the liabilities or exemption of mortgages. As matters stand, mortgages not being liable to assessment, it is a void and meaninglesss letter on our statute-books, so soon to be revised; and as such should be repealed—it is a dead branch, and should be lopped away. But if mortgages had been embraced within the assessment law, the argument would hold equally good, for no legislature has a right to single out and exact by unusual privilege and favor one class of securities above another. It is in violation of natural right. It is in violation of our bill of rights. And it is flagrantly at war with the whole drift and genius of our institutions. As such I do most earnestly urge its repeal.

LABOR VS. CAPITAL.

You will observe, Mr. President and

legislation to still further increase his wealth at the expense of a well-nigh desperate people; if he will blindly insist on violating the fundamental law, in the absence of a standing army, his own rock of safety in this country by engineering through class legislation; if, not content with his own vast vantage ground of happiness, prosperity, and hope, the capitalist will come down to muddy the rill that ripples past the habitation of the lowly and poor; I say if these things continue, as they have done for the last ten or twelve years, the day will surely come, and that speedily, when the great mass of the people will learn to regard *law* (the only monarch of this country) as their oppressor and not their protector; they will have learned from these who ought to have known and taught them better, that *might* makes *right*, and that no written constitution is of the slightest avail against love of greed and lust of dominion. And before the whirlwind of a whole people's fury, urged on by vengeful passion, impelled by hunger, and unrestrained by law, in that terrible day of reckoning, sure to come if the next fifteen years be a repetition of the last, the moneyed power of the country must go down with a crash that will shake the pillars of our institutions, and the people they have oppressed will "mock at their calamity and laugh when their fear cometh." Mr. President, I deprecate this state of things as sincerely as any man on Maryland soil, and it is because I so heartily deprecate them that I pause to give this solemn admonition in the presence of the State to all capital within its borders—an admonition in which I am certainly justified by all the facts of history, both ancient and modern, and in which I conceive myself particularly justified by the course of current events.

I return to the argument. And, Senators, I would again ask the question, plainly and directly of each one of you, and this time from the standpoint of the tax-payers, what is there so sacred in a mortgage that the holder of it should pay no taxes thereon to help to support the government of the State? If it be replied that it is not designed by this exemption to screen the capitalist from taxation, but to protect the debtor from double taxation upon his property, I rejoin, "abolish the iniquitous provision in the code heretofore discussed, and no such power will remain the mortgage, and if he attempts to exercise it, he attempts usury. But it is further said that that is not what is meant, but if no such power existed it would still be double taxation, because both borrower and lender would be paying taxes on the same property, I reply not so, for the borrower would only be paying on his land, as he did before, and the lender on his money loaned as he did prior to his collecting his note, or selling his stocks, and investing in the mortgage. And if the argument of double taxation be further pressed, on the ground that he who owns $10,000 of assessed real estate, but owes $5,000 on a mortgage thereon is only in point of fact worth $5,000, and should only pay tax on that sum. I reply be asking if the same would not be true if he owed $5,000 on a note of hand or a judgment thereon? And yet in any case, whether the land-owner or the chattel-owner is indebted to the whole value of his property, or owes nothing at all; you tax him to the full value thereof, while you exempt his creditor, if he has one, from all taxation whatever if he take the precaution to demand a mortgage. And, Mr. President, you will never succeed in convincing the tax-payer who owns $1,000 or $5,000 worth of property that he should be heavily taxed, while his next door neighbor who owns $100,000 or $500,000 of mortgages, and is gorged with wealth, would pay not one dollar of tax to support the State.

And this, Senators, brings us face to face again with the crying on evil of all this mortgage exemption, of which the plain and necessary result is to exempt all capital from taxation, and as the expenses of government go on all the same, to compel the deficiencies to be made up by the poor. And here, once more, I would ask a question of the

I may and shall escape all taxation? Is it not manifest that every capitalist will, sooner or later, avail himself of the offer, unless he is a fool and deserves no protection because of his folly, and that all must eventually flow into the broad channel of escape thus provided for it by law? I have carefully examined the records of my own county of Dorchester and find that over one-eleventh of its whole assessable basis has flowed into this channel—it is so all over the State—and it is merely a question of time when all the surplus capital of Maryland will be thus invested, unless you repeal this law, exhibiting the shocking result, and that too in the very teeth of the bill of rights, having the whole burden of government resting upon the shoulders of those who are the least able to bear it, and who have the least at stake in the preservation of order. I know that this law will be repealed. It must be repealed, I know that the legislature of Maryland must and will repeal it eventually, and I would stake my existence upon it. When once thoroughly understood, the wrath of the people will shatter like glass any man and any party that hesitates to repeal it. And the question is, will you repeal it *now*, as a matter of right, and expunge it from your statute book, or hereafter, when untold millions have been extorted from the poor for the benefit of the rich, and you are forced to do it by an aroused and indignant people.

But, Mr. President, an artful appeal is made on behalf of the mortgagor, mark you, not by the mortgagor himself, but by the mortgagee on behalf of the mortgagor, that that the result of repeal would be to drive capital from the State, and be fatal to the debtor. Sir, if that were true, which I regard as an empty threat and scorn, the argument would still be untenable, because you have no right to violate your bill of rights and impose unequal and burdensome taxation on eight-tenths of the citizens of Maryland in the interest of the one-tenth who are so unfortunate as to be involved in debt, and another tenth already rolling in the luxuries of life and discontented with lawful gain. You have no right to violate a vital maxim of fundamental law because of sympathy for a few unfortunates among us. But, Senators, I deny the whole proposition. And here I would ask the attention of those members of the Financial Committees who are constantly holding up to us, the terrors of a depleted treasury to support vicious legislation, witness the attack on the Free School system by the Senator from Anne Arundel, and to frighten us from the support of good legislation, witness the sole argument against the State Bill on the question of temperance. I say, I deny the whole proposition. I affirm that the sole result of this repeal would be to add many millions to the depleted Treasury of the State by remitting the capitalist to his choice of taxable securities, as was the case prior to 1870. I affirm that the mortgage exemtion Act of 1870 brought not one dollar of visible capital into the State, and the repeal of that act will not drive one dollar out. Talk to me, Mr. President, of the mortgagee's threat of foreclosing his mortgage and investing the proceeds in other States if you repeal this legislative gratuity in his favor. Where will he invest it with equal security and with like chance of gain? In United States Bonds? He must pay $108, on the $100, to purchase them, and will these reap out 4 per cent. on his money? In banks of moonshine in the valley of the Ohio or Mississippi, or Northern and Southern Pacific rgilroad stocks, and the like? I smile at the idea; in mortgage on Pennsylvania and Ohio lands? Why, Mr. President, I myself have offered through all the money markets of Baltimore a first mortgage lien on $20,000 worth of assessed land in Dorchester county for a $5,000 loan, and offered it in vain, because the capitalist would not loan out of the city limits for the reason that he would, as likely as not, have to employ an agent or attorney at 5 or 10 per cent to collect it. Be you sure, Senators, that capital, as sensative as the far famed sensitive plant, and with eyes so many and so vigilant that he of Argos was blind as these walls in comparison, will settle down as far as the eye of its owner can see and his hand can grasp it, and no further.

I will not further pursue this argument, Mr. President, for fear of worrying the Senate. I have already spoken at much great length than is my habit, and than, perhaps, I should have done, but sirs, I am profoundly impressed with the magnitude of this question, already great and rapidly assuming colossal proportions in the State. Give your million of dollars of subsidies to the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio. Scatter the money of the people as freely along your highways as did Cœsus of old, waste your treasury by such extravagant legislation as was never yet heard of in a free State. And after all said and done, the amount will be dwarfed into infinitesimal proportions by the side of this continuous and heavy annual drain from the pockets of the many into the pockets of the few.

One further observation, Senators, and I have done. By the act of 1835, Chapter 395, the State of Maryland authorized and directed the issue of $6,000,000 of bonds, $3,000,000 to be loaned to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., and $3,000,000 to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co., and in section 15 of the Act especially pledged the State to tax all mortgages within its limits to meet the bonds until they should have been paid off to last dollar. I see that I startle the Senate, and I will read the section. (Mr. Sulivane here read the act as stated.) This act has received judicial construction in 6th Gill, page 297; and 36 Md., page 533. This debt incurred under the provisions of said act is still outstanding and upaid and here stands the plighted faith of the State. All comment is unnecessary. Here stands your bill of rights—here stands the act of 1835—and in the name of the good faith of Maayland, in the name of our suffering tax-payers, and in the name of common justice, I hold them up for the guidance of the Senate.

Emigrants for Africa.

A SHIPLOAD OF COLORED PEOPLE LEAVING SOUTH CAROLINA—THE BEGINNING OF A GREAT MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.

CHARLESTON, March 8, 1878.

The programme of the Liberian Exodus Association is now completely arranged, and the sailing ship Azor, which is to convey the first instalment of colored emigrants, is expected here daily, having left Boston a week ago. She is already loaded with provisions of different sorts, agricultural implements, dry goods, boots, shoes, &c., the property of persons intending to take passage. There are also a quantity of provisions and seeds stored here, the whole being amply sufficient to last out the voyage and for some time after the arrival at Monrovia, the ship's destination. Three hundred and fifty colored men, woman and children from various portions of the country are now quartered in this city awaiting the time for their departure. The Azor will carry about two hundred and fifty of these, which is nearly her full capacity. Only those will be taken who hold stock in Liberian Joint Stock Steamship Company and have the means to support themselves six months in Liberia without assistance. They will consist mostly of the better class of small farmers, which have acquired the necessary funds by the sale, and in many cases sacrifice, of their property here. They are to be provided with comfortable quarters in Monrovia by the Liberian government until they are removed to the lands which are to be given them at the rate of twenty-five acres for each head of a family and ten acres for each male adult. They intend settling in the northwestern portion of the territory.

THE BEGINNING OF A SYSTEM.

After landing her passengers the vessel is to return immediately for more, bringing back a cargo of African products. This method of transportations is to be continued until the company secures funds enough to purchase a steamship, when a regular line is to be established between this port and Monrovia for carrying over emigrants and bringing back produce. The officers of the company claim to have on hand now, after paying for the Azor, nearly sufficient funds to pay the first instalment on the steamship. Every stockholder has a right to one passage to Monrovia, when his turn comes. There being 30,000 shares of stock, which sell at $10 per share, it is certain that if the mass of colored people retain their present disposition the steamship will be fully occupied for years to come.

THOUSANDS EAGER TO GO.

It is claimed that 25,000 people through the South have invested in the joint stock association and that over 160,000 are enrolled to go when occasion offers, and do not consider the claim an extravagant one that in this State if transportation could be obtained at least one-half of the colored population would go, so thoroughly have they been worked up on the subject.

A MISSION OF CIVILIZATION.

The feeling is carefully cultivated and widespread among them that it is their mission to return to Africa and endow their brothers there with the civilization and enlightenment which they have acquired, as the cant phrase goes, "during their captivity and bondage." Religious feeling, race sympathy and political prejudices are active aids to the desire to emigrate from this country. Four commissioners, elected by a convention last summer, will accompany the first shipload to inspect the country, return and report. No white man has any connection with the scheme or is allowed to touch it.

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