# Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

**Friday Morning, January 21st, 1881.**


### Garfield's Southern Policy.

Ever since the election of Mr. Garfield became known, there has been considerable anxiety at the South and elsewhere, to ascertain the policy which the new administration will pursue toward the Southern States—whether Mr. Hayes's policy of restraining Federal interference with the internal affairs of these States to some degree within constitutional limits is to be continued, or the unwarranted usurpations of Grant's administrations is to be revived. It is known that the stalwart wing of the party, headed by Conkling and Logan, contend for a revival of Grantism in the Federal relations to these States, and that the third term idea was resorted to as a means of accomplishing this purpose. On the other hand, it is well understood that there is a very large influence within the Republican party, known as the conservative wing, who attribute the overthrow of their party in 1874, to the usurpations of Grant, and who, from mixed motives of party expediency and conscientious scruples, oppose a revival of Grantism. This is the influence which has controlled the present administration, and this is the element that brought about the nomination of Mr. Garfield. It has been said, however, that, in order to secure the stalwart wing of his party, Mr. Garfield had entered into a compact with them, sometimes styled the "treaty of Mentor," by which he had agreed to hand over the control of his administration in a great measure to the stalwart wing.

Mr. Garfield has preserved an entire reticence as to his contemplated policy, and, in the absence of any authoritative intimations, extensive speculations have been indulged in, and the slightest developments have been carefully noted. His address delivered a few days ago to the delegation of colored men, who visited him at Mentor, which, while it contained no definite announcement as to his policy, seems to convey an intimation that he does not accept the stalwart views upon the negro question. The delegation referred to, which was headed by R. B. Elliott, the colored ex-Congressman from South Carolina, made a long statement to Mr. Garfield, reciting the manner in which they alleged the colored citizens of the South were prevented from standing up to the Republican cause. They alleged that these colored citizens were but citizens in name, and not in fact. In response, Mr. Garfield said that while that was not the time nor place to indicate what he should do or say officially in the future, he nevertheless had noted the remarks of Mr. Elliot as to the oppression of majorities by minorities in some localities of the South, and went on to speak upon the subject as follows:

"If this be so, why it is so? Because a trained man is two or three men in one in comparison with an untrained man, and outside of politics and outside of parties that suggestion is full—brim full of significance; that the way to make the majority always powerful over the minority is to make its members as trained and intelligent as the minority itself. That brings the equality of citizenship, and no law can confer and maintain in the long run a thing that is not upheld with a reasonable degree of culture and intelligence. Legislation ought to do all it can. I have made these suggestions simply to indicate that the education of your race, in my judgement, lies at the base of the final solution of your great question, and that cannot be altogether in the hands of the State or National Government. The Government ought to do all it properly can, but the native hungering and thirsting for knowledge, that the Creator planted in every child, must be cultivated by the parents of these children to the last possible degree of its ability, so that the hands of the people shall reach out and grasp in the darkness the hands of the Government extended to help, and by that union of effort the two will bring what mere legislation alone cannot immediately bring. I rejoice that you have expressed so strongly and earnestly your views in regard to the necessity of your education. I have felt for years it was the final solution."

The expression that a "trained man is two or three in one," has led to some criticism as to the kind of training alluded to, this is, however, clearly enough defined in what is afterwards said. Undoubtedly Mr. Garfield meant to enunciate the manifestly just and uniformly experienced principle that a man of intelligence and information upon political questions does, and of right ought to, control two or three ignorant voters. He meant to intimate the monstrosity of the idea that an entirely ignorant freedman should, without knowing why, be forced up to the ballot box to antagonize the interest and neutralize the vote of an intelligent white man. Mr. Garfield's remarks tacitly concede that the only true solution of the negro question was to have first educated the freedman up to an understanding of the rights and duties of a voter, and then have enfranchised them, as contended for by President Johnson. He tacitly endorses what has been said by Judge Tourgee, that the enfranchisement of the negro under the circumstances was a "monster born of party necessity and political incincerity," and he intimates that any further holding of them up by Federal bayonets to the nefarious work for which they were organized would be equally monstrous. Certainly no statesman would arrive at any other conclusion, and it is earnestly to be hoped that he will pursue the policy he appears to intimate. The great majority of fair minded men will concur in Mr. Garfield's suggestion that the education of the black race lies at the base of the final solution of the political problem they present. Though there are doubtless many in the South, who regard the elevation of the African race to all the privileges of American citizenship, and the extending to it all the advantages of free education as extravagant and improper, yet the intelligent public sentiment in these States is gradually outgrowing this prejudice, and realizing the necessity of shaping our policy to the solution of present existing social and political problems. While it is known that the African race could never have found admission into this free country, except in the capacity of slaves, and that their emancipation and enfranchisement are the results of a civil strife, and this prejudice is therefore not wholly unfounded, yet we all know that the emanoipation and enfranchisement of the black race are irrevocable facts, and we must shape our policy to meet existing political conditions.

Mr Garfield will, therefore, we believe, find throughout the Southern States, a willing spirit of co-operation in the great work of educating the black race up to an understanding of the responsibilities of their prematurely conferred right of suffrage. Educate them up to a knowledge of their past history in this country, and that their emancipation and enfranchisement were the results of a civil war, and are now generally accepted as irrevocable political facts, and they will then see the folly of continuing longer, from mistaken motives of gratitude or self interest, to blindly obey the behests of any party. When these people become thus educated, if indeed it be possible thus to educate them, their political convictions will be based upon the same principles of political economy that now influence the opinions of the intelligent white voters of the South, and by a natural sequence they will be found to affilliate with the same political party.

### The End Not Yet.

A lengthy article has been recently going the rounds of the press announcing the startling prediction that there is great danger of the world coming to an end sometime during this year. The manner in which this dreaded event was to be accomplished, was, as the prediction went, that one of the numerous comets, which occasionally visit our solar system, would this year be deserted by the unknown force that usually guides these mysterious bodies harmlessly through the planets of our solar system in their revolutions about the sun, and obedient to the attraction of gravitation would fall into that luminary. The effect of this, it was said, would be to so greatly increase the amount of heat generated by the sun, as to destroy all the higher forms of animal life on the Earth. It was very gravely stated, however, that the people at the poles, while their temperature would be greatly increased, might possibly survive this terrible heat, and in the course of time re-people the Earth.—The Washington *Post*, in behalf of many erring sinners, who were painfully conscious of not being ready to pass their final accounts, and who contemplated the alternative of emigrating to the polar regions, sent out one of its enterprising reporters during the past week for the purpose of interviewing the sage professors of the astronomical science who are retained for their wisdom in the government observatories at Washington upon handsome salaries. The result of these interviews has been very encouraging to the transgressors, and very disastrous to the cause of virtuous reform. One of these grave professors (Prof. Harkness) whose desk the reporter found covered with sage calculations, in response to the inquiry of the *Post* said:

"I can dispose of it in three sentences. In the first place there is no evidence that any comet is about to fall into the Sun; secondly, if a comet did fall into the sun, it is not likely that it would increase the heat of that body sufficiently to cause serious damage to the earth; and, lastly, physicists do not believe, as the article states, that the falling of meteorites into the sun is the principle source of its heat. So far as is now known, the only adequate source seems to be the shrinking of the sun's diameter produced by the action of its own gravity."

"That seems to settle the whole matter," commented the *Post*.

"That is what I mean it should do. I think that articles of that kind," said he, pointing to an extract, "are not worth a moment's consideration, except to expose their very absurdity."

While this unhesitating statement of the learned professor may serve to relieve the minds of sinners from the apprehension of an early destruction of this mundane sphere, and an immediate termination of their erring lives, it contains nevertheless some valuable suggestions for the minds of arrogant infidels. If the source of the Sun's heat be, as stated by the professor, the "shrinking of its diameter caused by its own gravity" this is strongly in corroboration of the revelation of St. John that this luminary will in the natural order of things eventually "cease to give its light." The opinion of the professor, however, if it is to be credited, gives us every reasonable assurance that the end is not yet.

### The Apportionment Bill.

As will be seen by our Congressional report, the new apportionment bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on Monday by Hon. S. S. Cox, the chairman of the committee on the census. The bill fixes the number of members of the House at 301, an increase of eight over the present number. This places the population of each Congressional district at about 165,000, instead of 131,000 as at present. Under this bill, which will doubtless be enacted without material amendment, Maryland will retain her present representation of six members in the House, and no material changes in the limits of her congressional districts will we think be rendered necessary. There seems now to be but little doubt that the bill will be passed at the present session, as there seems to be a general feeling favorable to speedy action among members of the House, many of them construing the constitutional clause on this subject as mandatory. If the bill be passed at this session, extra sessions of the legislatures of about a dozen States will be avoided.

### News of the Week.

There were 3,868 buildings erected in Chicago last year, at a cost of 9,000,000.

Navigation of the Chesapeake bay and Patapsco river is open to sailing vessels.

Forgeries to the amount of $15,000 have come to light in Baltimore, the result of grain gambling.

Harris M. Plaisted, Fusionist, has been declared elected Governor of Maine after all the fuss.

The United States steamer Dispatch made a trial of speed from Norfolk, Va., up the bay, Saturday, averaging 11 6-10 knots.

The vote in the Senate on Monday, on taking up the Kellogg case, was regarded as a test, and it shows very conclusively, if there was any doubt on the subject before, that Mr. Kellogg will not be disturbed.

A meeting of colored Republicans in Nashville, Tenn., has resolved to demand a full share of Federal patronage, and appointed a committee to visit Gen. Garfield to urge their claims and recommend James M. Langston for a cabinet position.

James McGuire indicted in New York for selling a detective thirty counterfeit trade dollars on the night of September 17, 1879, has been acquitted on the evidence of Miss Agnes Gilmer, who testified that on the night in question McGuire was in her company, and that she remembered the date from the fact that he proposed marriage to her.

At Harrisburg, Pa., on Tuesday, the Pennsylvania Editorial Association appointed committees to consider the existing libel laws of Pennsylvania and submit to the Legislature such amendments as may be necessary for the protection of legitimate journalism, and also to examine the laws of legal advertising and urge necessary additional legislation.

It is stated that in the Whittaker court martial at New York, the defense will be conducted by the Hon. John A. Whitney, of that city, and ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain. Mr. Whitney is a life long Democrat, which fact, it is thought, forecasts a temperate though vigorous defense on the active merits of the matter, with as little reference as possible to the color line.

A Baltimore and Ohio freight train broke in two in the tunnel on the Straitsville, O., division, Saturday night, and while the crew were confined in there they were so suffocated by the smoke that they all became unconscious, in which condition they were found when the next train arrived at the tunnel. The men were taken to Newark, Ohio, and placed under treatment.

### Congressional Proceedings.

FRIDAY, January 14th.

In the Senate, Mr. Hoar presented a bill to provide for retired and retiring Presidents of the United States. Mr. Voorhees, from the select committee, reported a bill for the erection of a library building in Judiciary Square. The Military Academy appropriation bill was passed. The proceedings in the House were devoid of interest, the funding bill having been laid aside in the interest of the private calender.

SATURDAY January, 15th.

The Senate was not in session having ajourned over from Friday until Monday. In the House, considerable time was wasted on Mr Wood's funding bill, and it will require another day before it can be reported to the House proper.

MONDAY, January 17th.

In the Senate, Mr. Williams introduced a bill appropriating $1,500,000 for the establishment of ocean mail service. A bill authorizing the purchase of the Freedman's Bank property &c., waspassed. A bill was passed for the relief of Gen. E. O. C. Ord. It provides that his rank and pay on the retired list shall accord with his brevet rank as major-general. The joint resolution to create a commission to perform certain duties in connection with the Yorktown centennial was passed.

In the House, Mr. Ford offered a resolution favoring the construction of telegraph lines by the government. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, with tables from the census superintendent, showing the population of the United States to be 50,152,866. Mr. Cox introduced his reapportionment bill which fixes the number of representatives at 301, Maryland retains her 6 Congressmen and Virginia her nine. The gains and losses are: Arkansas, California, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina and West Virginia gain one each; Kansas gains three, Texas four, Minnesota and Nebraska two each; on the other hand, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Hampshire, Maine, Indiana, Tennessee, Florida and Vermont lose one each and New York loses two. Thus the South gains eight and loses two, the West gains eight and loses two, whilst the North gains one and loses five.

TUESDAY, January 18th.

In the Senate, the bill to incorporate the Interoceanic Canal Company (Eads scheme) was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. A bill appropriating $365,000 for the relief of Ben. Holladay, a former mail contractor, was passed.

In the House, a majority report was made from the military committee adverse to the bill to place U. S. Grant on the retired list of the army; a minority report in favor of the bill was reported from the same committee. A bill was reported from the naval committee for the erection at Annapolis of a monument in commemoration of the officers and others who perished by the wreck of the United States ship Huron. The funding bill was finally completed in committee of the whole and reported to the House, and the main question was ordered on the bill and amendments, when the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 19th.

In the Senate, Mr. Conkling suomitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information respecting the execution of the law for taking the recent census, &c. Mr. Williams spoke at lenght on his bill to prevent the introduction or dissemination of epizootic or communicable diseases of domestic animals of the United States, after which a resolution was adopted providing for the creation of a select committee on the subject, with a view of facilitating action at the present session.

The House of Representatives passed the funding bill by a vote of 135 to 125. The only change made in the bill as published yesterday was the striking out of the amendment requiring the paying out of all the silver dollars in the treasury and all the gold over $50,000,000 before the issuance of any of the bonds or certificates. The bill now goes to the Senate.

### OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, January 14th 1881.

*Editor of the Times:*

One of the most cheerful conventions held of late—like Falstaff, cheerful in itself and the source of mirth in others—was the first annual meeting of associated undertakers. These honest ghouls have felt aggrieved, it seems, by the piratical inroads on their earnings of livery stables keepers, church sextons and confederate wholesale dealers in millinery for the tomb, who care not to whom they sell as long as they get their money. So they banded together in self-defense. The profession were in gave earnest and talked right to the point. They thought they ought to have "the cream of the funerals" and not the skimmings, and have taken measures to freeze out the interlopers. Everybody has been trying to be funny about them, and so I'll not try, just for a change. I only wish I'd heard of the meeting in time, though. They kept it very quiet and were very nervous about being reported. But, of course, some leaky vessel gave it all away.

Austin Corbin, the local railroad king, has gone in hot and heavy for improvement on the Long Island Railroad. He's going to make it the model one of the country and develop the fertile lands, which are in such close neighborhood to the great city and have been so long neglected. Eighty new locomotives and over so much new rolling stock, for freight as well as passengers, is to be supplied at once. Thereare to be waiting rooms at every little stopping place—not before they were wanted, as people had to wade perfect rivers to get to the miserable little platforms during the recent thaw—and, among other improvements, the new duplex Ericson calorice pumping engines gotten up by the Delamaters are to be used all along the lime, with the heavier steam pumps they have just perfected for more important work. The embellishing the conductors with bell punches has caused some dissatisfaction, but boys are taking it philosophically and now amuse themselves trying to induce traveling small boys to attend them as pages to carry the obnoxious antiknocking-down checks.

Talking of punches leads one to think of punch, and punch of oysters, and that reminds me that for the first time in the century we are suffering from a famine of the toothsome bivalves. Most of the sources of supply have been frozen over, and sloops have been icebound or wrecked by the dozen. The choice varieties are being actually wholesaled at $15 a thousand, and there is a like scarcity of scollops and clams.

The same terrible weather which so harrows the souls of the oyster vendors and saloon keepers has been playing the mischief with that paradise of clam-eaters, Coney Island. The costly bulkheads laid down by way seawalls before the Manhattan Beach and Oriental Hotels, controlled, by the way, by the same Austin Corbin, have been ruined beyond redemption, and I hear that the suggestion has been offered by an engineer who had some experience with resisting the encroachments of the sea in India, to throw out groups of rough ballast at right angles to the shore, a plan which it is claimed tends to cause the sand and shingle to accumulate and at once checks the erosion of the coast.

It has been a tough time for sea-faring men and wrecks abound, and thrilling stories of wrecks just escaped fill the papers. The genius of our people, however, is ever ready for any occasion, and I learn that as aid to avoid disaster, one of the most ingenious signal buoys has been invented and put into operation by Capt. Brown of the lighthouse service, now stationed at Charleston, S. C., which is as efficient in its way as the famous Syren, or the newer automatic whistling buoy. The last which depends on the movement of water and air in a long tube, which contains the whistle, must necessarily be placed in deep water. Brown's bell-buoy can be placed in very shallow depths, just where it can be most useful and will sound with clear, distinct notes in the faintest ripple, a most useful quality in a calm with a fog. The clapper of the bell is a cannon ball which moves on a disc. If this were simply like a plate the ball would wear a groove and go tinkle, tinkle, all the time without decided or loud noise. Here is where the ingenuity comes in. The disc is grooved with furrows from the center. The ball ba ges the bell on one side, and then either rolls back and bangs it again, or rolls to the centre and gets in another grove before the warning is repeated. It is the perfection of simplicity, and the marine world is in ecstacies over it.

Eighty millions of dollars is very comfortable little sum of money to start a business with. I don't often trouble you with financial news, for the very good reason that the telegraph takes it to you much quicker than the mails which carry the letters of RADIX; but when the telegraphs are all to be consolidated under one head, and that head the long cranium of that dark-visaged and closemouthed little man who puzzles Wall street and the rest of the world, the subject is worth mentioning. There seems little doubt that Jay Gould practically owns at this minute the entire telegraph plant of the country, and all connected with it, bodies, souls and breeches. As this but an item of his stupendous enterprises, it look as if Vanderbilt, with all his monopolies, were bound to play a good deal of second fiddle in the future. Jay is fond of flowers, and had a distressing loss of his entire and unique collection, valued, in hard cash, at nearly $250,000, at his superb mansion up the Hudson, when the green-house caught fire from overheated flues. Jim Keene, the other chief of the Gamblers in the stock exchange, had a similar affliction, and David M. Stone, editor of the *Journal de Commerce*, whose collection, if smaller, was at least, as choice as either, lost the greater part of it a few days ago in precisely the same way and caught a terrible cold besides in dancing about his withering treasures, vainly trying to save some of them.

We have been having a regular hangman's holiday of late, with no end of executions all round us. The Staten Island murderer, poor wretch, was sentenced several times, being resuited from time to time, in consequence of the wonderful ingenuity and perseverance of his counsel, and has been kept in the torture of suspense for nearly three years. Horrible as are the crimes for which the criminals suffered, it would almost seem that the bitterness of such long delay was a cruel and almost sufficient expiation. If they must be hanged, why not get the job over quickly? Charles A. Dana, of the *Sun*, who is not generally credited with too soft a heart, and whose head is certainly hard enough, is a strong opponent of capital punishment, and he is getting a great many people to agree with him.

RADIX.

### Tribute of Respect:

At a meeting of the Board of County School Commissioners, held at their office in Port Tobacco on Tuesday, Jan. 18th 1881, the following proceedings were held.

WHEREAS, This Board has heard, with profound sorrow, of the death of Hon. George Brent, late Chief Justice of this judicial circuit, and associate Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland and whereas, seldom in the history of any community do we find so distinguished a position filled with such distinguished honor and universal esteem.

*Therefore be it resolved*, That in the death of Judge Brent, our county, judicial district and State have sustained an irreparable loss in one possessed of all the virtues that constituted the esteemed and honored citizen and above all possessed of all those virtues that go to make up the model Judge.

*Resolved*, That a record of these proceedings be spread upon the minutes of the School Board and be published in the county newspapers. By order of Board.

A. W. NEALE, Sect'y.

### MARRIED.

At Centreville, on January 11th, by Rev. L. H. Jackson: WM. H. SINCLAIR and ANNA C. HANCOCK.

January 11th, at Trinity Glebe, by Rev. L. H. Jackson: W. JEFFERSON HORSEMAN and SARAH L. WARD.


Chas. C. Frary, of Adrian, Mich., says:—To my complete surprise, I obtained a good night's rest, the first night I wore a 'Only Lung Pad." I have suffered from Asthma for years.—*See Adv.*

## Notice to Shippers

Positively on and after this date no freight or express matter will be delivered until the charges are paid thereon.

All persons shipping to this station in order to avoid having their carts returned empty, will please have their freight prepaid at point of shipment, or send money to pay charges.

La Plata, } B. H. Padgett, *Ft ag't.*
January 19, 1881. } W. L. Dement, *Ex. ag't.*

Subscribe for **The Times.**

31. 1881.

## THE ALTIMORE GAZETTE!

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e attention of the public is called to the y and Weekly issues of this widely circu- l journal. The dissemination of sound rines should command the earnest support very true friend of the Union and the Con- tion. Anxious to furnish—not only to ical friends but also to the general reader d classes and political complexions—a first- journal, the Publisher now offers one not lled in point of excellence by any other spaper, and unhesitatingly challengs compa- with the best and most successful es published in the Union.

e Gazette—Daily and Weekly—will be firm and consistent advocate of Democratic ciples; it will be independent in all things eutral in nothing; it will continue to be old and fearless defender of the Union, the stitution and the Laws; and it will make oasing and unyielding warfare upon all fs of Wrong, Abuse and Venality that show tselves among the people or in the admin- ition of the General, State or Municipal Governments.

e House and Family Circle will not be for- gen. As often as practicable, interesting cellaneous matter will be published. Noth- will be found in its columns that should bxcluded from the readers notice. It will ssentially a home and family paper, as well a political journal. In fact, every depart- nt will be so conducted as to give entire sfaction and present the appearance of a lt-wide-awake, and go-a-head journal.

[illegible] attention is directed to the great im[illegible] that have been made in the TRI-WEEKLY GAZETTE. It is now one of the cheapest and most attractive publications ine world. Each number is filled with care- fy selected poetry, stories, news, editorial ciusms, and all kinds of choice reading for all classes of readers.

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THE GAZETTE,
142 West Baltimore Street, *Baltimore.*

## 1881 THE SUN 188.

verybody reads THE SUN. In the editions of his newspaper throughout the year to come erybody will find:

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I. Much of that sort of news which depends lessupon its recognized importance than upon its interest to mankind. From morning to morning THE SUN prints a continued story of the lives of real men and women, and of their dreams, plans, loves, hates, and trouble. This story is more varied and more interesting than anyromance that was ever devised.

II. Good writing in every column, and fresh- ness, originality, accuracy, and decorum in the treament of every subject.

IV. Honest comment. THE SUN'S habit is to speak out fearlessly about men and things.

V. Equal candor in dealing with each politi- calparty, and equal readiness to commend what is praiseworthy or to rebuke what is blamable in Democrat or Republican.

VI. Absolute independence of partisan organization, but unwavering loyalty to true Democratic principles. THE SUN believes that the government which the Constitution gives us is a good one to keep. Its notion of duty is to resist to its utmost power the efforts of men in the Republican party to set up an- other form of government in place of that which exists. The year 1881 and the years immediately following will probably decide this supremely important contest. THE SUN believes that the victory will be with the people as against the Rings for monopoly, the Rings for place, and the Rings for power.

For the Daily SUN, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also fur- nished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

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## W. B. WADDEY.


### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

**Orphans' Court of Charles County, Sct:**
JANUARY 21, 1881.

ORDERED by the Court, that Sylvester F Smith Adm'r of Charles H. Scroggins de- ceased, give the notice required by law to the cre- ditors of said Chas H. Scroggins 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:
JAMES M. HARVEY,
Reg. Wills for Chs. Co.

NOTICE.

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

CHARLES H. SCROGGINS,

late of said county deceased. All persons hav- ing claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of June next, They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given un- der my hand, this 21st day of January 1580.

SYLVESTER F. SMITH,
Adm'r of Chas. H. Scroggins.

jy 21-4t.


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Manufacturer and Dealer in

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nearly opposite my old stand, I am now

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Thanking the public for the liberal pa- tronage heretofore bestowed, I take pleas- ure in saying that

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## New Goods,

**For Fall and Winter.**

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**FRESH & NEW DRY GOODS**

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—AT—

**THOMAS R. FARRALL'S**

LA PLATA STATION.

Having greatly enlarged and improved my store and with increased facilities I am now prepared with the additions to fly already large stock of goods to fur- nish the public with everything they may require.

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Canned Fruits, Mince Meat, a so
A
large
lot of Figs,
Nuts, Raisins, all
kinds of Candies, Cur-
rants, Canned Fruits and
Vegetables, and everything usually
found in a first-class Grocery Store

**The Dry Goods Department,**

Is well stocked with every variety and grade of Calico, Cloth, Cassimers, Cottons, Dress Goods, Muslins, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Flannels, Under Clothing, Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, etc.,

MY BAR

**Is at all times stocked with all Grades and Brands of Wines, Whiskiss, Brandies, and other Liquors.**

This is also the

**HEADQUARTERS**

—FOR—

SANTA CLAUS

During the coming

HOLIDAYS,

Where Toys, Notions, Nick-Nacks, Fancy Goods, Christmas Tree Ornaments, Christmas pre- sents, and all things that tend to make the children happy at this season can be found in large quantities.

☞ A call at this store will convince you of these facts.

de 10-tf


### Notice To Creditors.

*In the Orphans' Court of Charles County.*

In the matter of the personal estate of Coleman Grunabaum, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the un- dersigned, administrators of the goods and chattels of Coleman Gaunabaum, deceased, will on the 29th day of January next, proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased in their hands among his creditors, who have filed and duly probated their accounts in said Court.—All creditors interested are hereby notified to attend in person or by agent or attorney on said day to receive the amount of their said claims or the proportionable parts thereof, otherwise they may be precluded by law from any benefit arising from said distribution.

Witness our hands, this 7th day of January 1881.

HANNAH GRUNABAUM.
MEYER GRUNABAUM.

Adm'rs of Coleman Grunabaum, deces'd.

jn 7-4t


## LANDRETHS'

1784 SEEDS are the BEST 1881

If not sold in your town, you can get them by mail. Drop us a Postal Card for Cata- logue and Prices. *The Oldest and most extensive Seed Growers in the United States.*

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADA., PA.

# WE LEAD THE TRADE

**Zealous Competitors are Compelled**

——TO FALL IN AND——

Take a Second Place.

THE STORE THAT ORIGINATES

# ! Never Copies !

**The Store whose Prices defy Opposition!**

Known throughout the country for fair and honest dealings.

MEN'S, BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S

***Ulsters* AND *Ulsterettes*!**

**MEN'S OVERCOATS**

$2.50, $3, and $3,50, upwards to $25,

Youth's Overcoats

$2,50, $3, and $3,50, upwards to $25,

**Chiidren's Overcoats**

$2, upwards to $10

**Boy's Odd Jackets, - - - $1,50**
**" " Pants, - - - - 1,00**

**Men's odd Pants $1, a few more left.**

**Another Invoice of those 25ct. Hats.**

**A few more of those 20 cent Caps.**

# Suits in Variety!

$4, 4,50, 5, and upwards to $40,

Boy's Suits $3,00, $350, and upwards to $15. All Styles.

Gloves of every description at a sacrifice. Do not fail to give us a call.

***M. Kaufman,***

# CLOTHING PALACE

**Cor. 8th & I Sts. Southeast,**
Washington, D. C.

☞ We offer this week to every one purchasing goods to the amount of $5,00 a hand. ome Holiday Present.

J. KARR,

629 Pa Avenue
Sole Agent for
LONGINES
Watch Co. D. C.,
Key and Stem-winding
**WATCHES.**
The best quick-train time-keeper made.

Also Manufacturer and Dealer in
*WATCHES,*
*Chronometers*
And
*Fine Jewelry.*
All kinds of Time Pieces R paired and Warranted.

To the Senate & House of Representatives of the Capitol of the U. S.

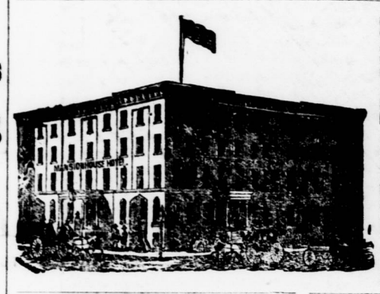
**Established.....1843.**

**SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION,**

Gentlemen in want of a Good **Breech-Loading** or **Muzzle-Loading GUN, RIFLE,** PISTOL SHELLS, CARTRIDGES, AMMUNITION, or anything in the Shooting Line will do well to call and examine the Large Assortment just received by

**ALEX. McCOMAS, 51 S. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.**

☞ GUNS *MADE* TO ORDER, and *Repairing* done in the best manner. Goods shipped C. O. D. and *GUARANTEED.* au 20-6m



**MANSION HOUSE.**
*Cor. St. Paul and Fayette Sts.*
**BALTIMORE, Md.**
J. Albertson, Proprietor.
A Good *Comfortable Room and Substantial* **Table Board**
—AT ONLY—
**$1 50.....Per Day.**


### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

**Orphans' Court of Charles County.**
JANUARY, 21, 1881.

ORDERED by the Court, that Benoni W Hardy Administrator of J. Hollis Johnson deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said J. Hollis Johnson 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:
JAMES M. HARVEY,
Reg. Wills for Chs. Co.

NOTICE.

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

J. HOLLIS JOHNSON,

late of said county deceased. All persons hav- ing claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of June next. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given un- der my hand, this 21st day of January, 1881.

BENONI W. HARDY,
Admr's J. Hollis Johnson.

### SCHOOL NOTICE.

ON account of the severe weather and the very small attendance at the Public schools in consequence thereof, the Public Schools of the County will be closed until

**MONDAY, January 31th,**

Teachers will be allowed compensation for one half the month.

By order of Board,
A. W. NEALE,
jn 7-2t Sec'y.


## READY MADE CLOTHING,

**AT PISGAH.**

THE undersigned has just received at his store at Pisgah one of the largest and most complete stocks of ready made cloth- ing ever offered in this county, which he is selling at

**CITY PRICES.**

DO not fail to see this elegant assortment before buying your Fall and Winter clothing.

M. GRUNABAUM.
Pisgah


### COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSION- ERS will meet at their Office, in Port To- bacco,

**TUESDAY, Feb. 1tt, 1881,**

for the transaction of regular business.

The collectors are hereby ordered to be present prepared to pay over to the board the sum of $300 each.

By order, F. D. MUDD,
aug 6-2t Clerk.

PERSONAL.—A young widower would like to correspond with a young lady, not over sweet sixteen, that is matrimonially in- cined. Photographs exchanged and reference given as to respectibility, family etc.

Address W. C. T.
La Plata, Md.