Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, February 4th, 1881.

Tobacco Inspections.

The question of the inspection of tobacco is at present undergoing an extensive discussion throughout the State. This is a question in which the people of this county are immediately and essentially interested, and, in view of the efforts which are being made to procure the abolition of the present system of State inspection by the next legislature, it is very desirable that this subject should now be freely and fairly discussed among us. It is presumed that the legislature will be, hereafter as heretofore, influenced in their legislation upon this question by the sentiments of the people of the tobacco growing counties, and it is very important, therefore, that the proposed change, which has such a direct bearing upon our material interests, should now be thoroughly examined in all its bearings. With this view we shall endeavor to keep pace with the discussion of the subject, and keep our readers duly advised of the various arguments which shall be adduced on either side of the question. We shall also be pleased to have the views of our leading citizens upon this question briefly expressed, for publication in our columns.

We reprint to-day from the Westminster *Advocate* a full and forcible letter from B. D. Bond Esq., of Calvert county in response to the complaints of the U. S. consul at Bremen, recently transmitted to Gov Hamilton by Secretary Evarts, and in defense of the State system. Mr. Bond is an extensive tobacco grower and leading citizen of Calvert county, and his views, which impress us as eminently sensible and practical as well as just and logical, will, we believe, be read with interest by all who are engaged in the growth of tobacco. Mr. Bond gives the reasons fully and forcibly that influence him to favor a continuation of the State system, and it is order to relieve the people from this great in to be hoped that those who assert that oppression it will be necessary to elect a legislature favorable to the abolition of the inspection laws" will be equally generous and inform us whereof this "great oppression" consists. Mr. Bond controverts the assertion that the demand for Maryland tobacco is in any wise impaired by the State inspection, and refers to the market reports to show that the demand for the Maryland product, which is inspected exclusively at the State warehouses, has been uniformly better than for that of Ohio, which is inspected chiefly at the B. & O. R. R. Co's so-called "free inspection" warehouses at Locust Point. In support of this point of the letter it may be said that this same consul at Bremen has since communicated grave complaints against the New York system of private inspections, which he represents as exceedingly unsatisfactory, and says that the Bremen dealers have expressed their determination not to buy in New York, if they can get the tobacco they want in any other port (Baltimore not excepted.) So that it appears that it is not the imperfections of the State inspection alone that is objected to by these German dealers, but that the very system which is proposed to be substituted for the State system is also equally, if not more vehemently, condemned by them.

This would seem to lead to the conclusion that the failure of the samples to correspond with the bulk of the hogsheads, which is the source of all complaints, results, as is said by Mr. Bond and others who have defended the State system, rather from the manipulation of the samples after they are drawn than from an original non-correspondence with the bulk.

We hope that this all important subject will undergo in the tobacco growing counties a thorough and exhaustive, a fair and full discussion, in order that the position that our representatives in the next legislature shall assume on this question may be in accordance with our best interests.

The inquiries which are naturally suggested by this question are, first, is any intervention between the producer and the manufacturer of tobacco, for the purpose of inspection and sampling necessary? and second, to whom can this intervention be best entrusted in order to equally protect the interests of both classes? We shall endeavor in our next issue to briefly discuss these two branches of the inquiry.

The Senate Safe.

By the election of Hon. Howell E. Jackson as U. S. Senotor from Tennesee, which took place on Wednesday of last week the organization of the next Senate by the Democrats and the control of the appointing power during the next administration is assured. "Mahone, Virginia's" great and self magnified importance in this connection will now cease to exist, and he will doubtless be consigned to the oblivion which his heretical course in his own State so justly merits. Mr. Jackson is a thorough going Democrat and an uncompromising foe of the repudiators of Tennesee. He is said to be very popular in his own State.

Arthur's Nativity.

Mr. A. P. Hinman, a New York lawyer, contends that Gen. Chester A. Arthur was born in Canada and has never been naturalized. Gen. Arthur says, however, that he is a native of Vermont, but it is said that he has not as yet adduced satisfactory proof that he was born in that State. If Mr. Hinman's account should prove correct, Mr. English would be the Vice-President.

Among the bills introduced in the New York York Legislature on Monday, was one to incorporate the Mexican Southern Railroad Company. It names as the first corporators U. S. Grant, Edwin D. Morgan, Mathias Romero, Porfiro Diaz, Miguel Castro, Edward D. Adams, Jay Gould, Thomas Nickerson and others. The company may erect and operate railroads and telegraph lines in Mexico. The capital stock is $10,000,000.

Gen. Beauregard has written a letter approving the ship-railway scheme proposed by Capt. Eads.

Maryland Tobacco Inspections.

Continued from First Page.

do not buy for themselves; they buy for their employers. They get a dollar a hogshead for buying. The more tobacco they buy more dollars they get. They are anxious to buy; but they have been cautioned to buy at prices that will leave a good margin of profit to their employers. But they cannot always be sure about this margin. If they give too much, in their competition to get tobacco, their employers may blame and perhaps discharge them. Therefore, it is their interest to pick the samples sent to Europe and make them appear to the best advantage. If they are blamed, they can point to the samples and say, "there is what I bought by; the samples are worth more than the money I paid; it is not my fault; the inspector cheated us."

I say that a buyer *can* do this, when he is doubtful about the margin; and if some of them do sometimes do it, why, it only shows that "the best of men are men at best." There was one rogue found even among the twelve apostles.

Gov. Hamilton can easily bring this matter to satisfactory test. Let him go to one of the warehouses, and there himself inspect a lot of badly stripped Maryland tobacco—tobacco where good and bad leaves are mixed together; let him take care that it be fairly, justly and righteously sampled; then let the samples go into the hands of an expert to be picked and manipulated preparatory to sending it to Bremen. After it has gone through this process, the Governor won't know the samples he himself drew.

And when the Bremen merchant writes back that the Governor cheated him in the inspection, and demands of his Excellency the difference in value between the picked samples and the tobacco they represent, he will *begin* to understand one of the causes of so much complaint against the inspectors.

That an inspector cannot justly be held responsible for the accuracy of his samples, if they are picked and manipulated after they pass from his hands, I think all men will agree. If Gov. Hamilton can devise ways and means of putting a stop to this practice of picking samples, he will do much towards establishing the business of Baltimore upon a fairer and more satisfactory basis, and relive the inspectors of the necessity of bearing other people's sins. But you will observe that the changing of public inspection for private inspection would not at all remedy the evil. The samples drawn by a private inspector could and would be picked as readily as if drawn by a public inspector. The private inspector would be driven to selecting to worst bundles he could find as samples, in self defence.

Another great cause of embarrassment to the inspectors and of complaints from Europe is that many of the small tobacco growers of Maryland, people who do not make more than one hogshead, from necessity, pack it, bright and dull, long and short, seconds and tail-ends, all in one hogshead. Now neither a public inspector, nor a private inspector, nor Gov. Hamilton or any other living man can sample such a hogshead with certainty. All that an inspector can do is to guess at it. If he guesses too low and undersamples, the buyer pockets his gains and says nothing about it. If he guesses too high and oversamples, the buyer comes back on him with a reclamation. If he undersamples nine hogsheads to the extent of twenty dollars each, and oversamples one hogshead to the extent of ten dollars, the buyer may demand of him ten dollars and say nothing about the other nine hogsheads.

The only remedy that I can see for this state of things is (not to confiscate the tobacco as was proposed some years ago but) to require the inspector to stay all hogsheads so mixed that he cannot sample them with certainty. Let the tobacco be shaken out and carefully assorted; the number of pounds of each kind or quality of tobacco ascertained and noted—then let it all be repacked back into the cask. The buyer would then know exactly what he was buying and the inspector would be relieved of the task of doing an impossibility. As the owner would, I believe, always get more for his hogshead when its contents was certainly known, he would be a gainer and not a loser by the operation. But I have dwelt upon this branch of the subject in previous letters.

I think the advantages accruing to the planters from our present system of inspection and storage is not generally understood in other sections of the State. By way of illustration I will cite a case: Some three years ago I packed six hogsheads of very inferior tobacco—tobacco not worth at the time more than $2 per hundred. I ordered it to be stored away and held for a rise in the market; I held it for three years. Last August my agent sold it for $6 and $7 per hundred. Now if I had held this tobacco in New York, under their system, I should have paid 40 cents per month storage on each hogshead. If I had held it in Cincinnati, I should have paid 50 cents per month. If Louisville, fifty cents per month; if in New Orleans, twenty-five cents per month. But in the public warehouse in Baltimore, belonging to the planters, I could hold it at but little cost. Can you wonder that we are not willing to forego these advantages and to have the New York or Cincinnati system forced upon us?

The people interested in the private warehouses at Locust Point and Canton are moving heaven and earth to break up the State system of inspection, and to have the public warehouses sold. Why? Because so long as the State warehouses store tobacco gratis, they are forced to store it gratis also. Old Shylock said that Antonio, the Merchant, by lending out money gratis, had hindrered him (Shylock) from making half million, and he hated him.

The owners of the private warehouses at Locust Point and Canton can say, as well, that the State warehouses by storing tobacco gratis have hindered them from making half a million also; and they hate it. If our present system of inspection and stronge is maintained, these people will never make any money; if it is broken up they will make their half a million and it will come out of the pockets of the planters.

To show you how much cheaper tobacco is handled in Baltimore than in any of the other great tobacco marts, I have but further to quote from papers before me. I New York the cost of inspection (what we would call the outage) is $3 per hogshead. The charge for storage is, as I have said, forty cents per month, except the first month, which is free. We thus find that the cost of inspecing and storeing a hogshead of tobacco in New York for one year is $7,40 while in Baltimore it is just $2.00.

The cost of inspecting a hogshead of tobacco in Cincinnati varies from $5 to $8. The charge for storage is fifty cents per month; three months being allowed free to the planters but the buyer only seven days. We thus find the cost of inspecting and storing a hogshead of tobacco in Cincinnati for one year is $10 to $12, while in Baltimore it is only $2.

I take these figures from reports made to a committee of the Maryland Grange, appointed to investigate the working of the system of free inspection in other States. They have been published before, but never successfully contradicted.

When tobacco inspection brings the State into debt, the other sections of the State have a right to complain. This is very true. But I doubt if *even then* Western Maryland should complain. We have been taxed for forty years for building works of internal improvement to develop her resources. No! Western Maryland, for very shame, should not begrudge help to other sections of the State.

But tobacco inspection never brought the State into debt until the corruptions produced by the war had pervaded all things and all places. And it has been said further that it never brought the State into debt except when our Governors were themselves corrupt men, or weak and inefficient. The Governor appoints the inspector; he can remove him, he holds the administration of the warehouses in the hollow of his hands. When a Governor proclaims that the inspectors whom he has appointed and *reappointed* are dishonest or inefficient, he proclaims his own weakness or inefficiency, and that he has not done his duty.

When Governor Hamilton says to his appointees, that he expects them to conduct their houses on business principles, and if they bring the State into debt, he will regard it as proof of their unfitness and remove them, you may bet your best hogshead of tobacco that the State is *then* in no danger of being brought into debt.

I shall perhaps be told that there are many Democrats in lower Maryland who are in favor of the abolition of the present system of tobacco inspection. It would be more correct to say that there are many disappointed officehunters in lower Maryland, who having been disappointed in getting office for themselves or friends are now crying out for the destruction of all offices which have been denied to them. The situation reminds me somewhat of the judgmentof Solomon. When the two woman were contending before Solomon for possession of the child, one of them said, if it was not given to her she wanted it destroyed. There was a good deal of humanuature in that woman. I think she is the first *sorehead* mentioned in history. If all the Democratic soreheads of the present day who wish to distroy every thing they can't get themselves, are descended from her, she must have left a numerous progeny behind her.

But you will observe, the woman did not wish the child destroyed provided it was given to her. I must do your sorehead friends the justice to say that I don't think there is one of them who wishes the office of tobacco inspector to be aoolished, provided it is given to him. You see they seem to preserve the family traits remarkably well.

I am in favor of the old Democratic doctrine of local self-government. I am in favor of granting local self-govenment to all the States and to all sections of States having peculiar local interests. I think that all laws touching the inspection and storing of our tobacco should be left entirely to the tobaccogrowing counties.

Horace Greeley said that he was educated in a New England school, and had a great admiration for New England institutions generally; but he believed there was one thing that even New England could not do; he believe they could not legislate as intelligently for the people of North Carolina as the North Carolinians could for themselves.

Whatever my admiration for Mr. Evarts and the U. S. Consul at Bremen, and for Dutchmen generally, and still there is one thing which I believe even they cannot do; they cannot legislate as intelligently for the tobacco-growing counties of Maryland as we can for ourselves.

I am told that the whole of Western Maryland is solid in favor of free inspection. I have a great admiration for our friends of Western Maryland. I admire their indomitable energy their rich fields and their big red barns, but still there is one thing which even they cannot do; they cannot legislate as intelligently for the tobacco-planters of Southern Maryland as we can for ourselves, simply for the reason that we understand our own business best.

Respectfully, B. D. Bond.

Congressional Proceedings.

THURSDAY, January 27th

In the Senate, Mr. Beck made an elaborate speech in favor of his resolution to repeal the laws which prohibit our citizens from purchasing foreign ships and engaging in the foreign carrying trade, or which prevent the registration of them as American ships when owned, commanded and officered by citizens of the United States. Mr. Blaine replied. Bills were passed to authorize the building of a bridge over the Niagara river; and to divide the State of Louisiana into two judicial circuits.—The House discussed without final action the contested election case of Yeates and Martin.

FRIDAY, January 28th.

In the Senate, Mr. Kirkwood introduced a bill to aid the United States Postal Telegraph Company in the construction and operation of postal telegraph lines, and Mr. Blaine a steamship subsidy bill. The remainder of the session was spent on the Indian land in severalty bill.

In the House, a resolution of inquiry, offered by Mr. Cox, was adopted, into the charges of fictitious statistics and perjured testimony in connection with the Halifax fishery award. A bill for the relief of Mrs. E. P. Page, widow of Capt. Page, United States navy, led to a warm debate, in which Messrs. Conger, Cox, Chittenden Bragg, Hooker and others participated.—The amount involved is $136. A vote was not reached on the bill.

SATURDAY January, 29th.

In the Senate, Mr. Ingall's electoral-count resolution was referred to the committee on the electoral count by a party vote. The Indian land-in-severalty bill was further considered. In the House, Mr. Yeates, the Democratic contestant from North Carolina was seated by a vote of 115 to 103.

MONDAY, January 31st.

In the Senate, a resolution was passed thanking the people of Vermont for the statue (by powers) of Jacob Collamer, an eminent Vermont statesman, and setting apart a place for it in the National Statuary Hall. Mr. Dawes addressed the Senate on the killing of Big Snake, the Ponca chief, by United States soldiers in the office of the agency of the Poncas in Indian Territory. He referred to it as cowardly willful murder, and criticised severely the conduct of the Interior Department in connection with the affair. Mr. Logan defended the general conduct of the Interior Department.

In the House, among the measures introduced were bills to compensate persons in the railway mail service for injuries received and looking to the establishment of a government telegraph. The resolution granting the contestants in the eighth and ninth Iowa districts leave to withdraw their petitions was adopted, and the sitting members retain their seats. Senate resolution for the issue of an American register to an Egyptian steamer Dessouq was passed. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was considered, and the agricultural appropriation bill reported. Mr. Cox gave notice that he would to morrow call up the apportionment bill and press it against every other business.

TUESDAY, February 25th.

In the Senate, Mr. Morgan, from the committee on the State of the law in regard to the electoral count, reported back Mr. Ingall's resolution on that subject with a substitute amendment. Messrs. Kirkwood and Dawes indulged in a further discussion of the Ponca Indian affairs The pension appropriation bill was taken up and in the committee of the whole the amendments of the Senate committee were agreed to. The House went into commitee of the whole on the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

WEDNESDAY, February 2nd.

In the Senate, a massage was received from the President of the United States on Ponca Indian affairs transmitting the report of the commission, with the testimony taken by it, and also the minority report of Mr. Allie, of the commission. Mr. Morgan's electoral-count resolutions were taken up.

In the House, the post-route and the District of Columbia appropriation bills were passed. The legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill was reported. It appropriates $17,181,000. A message was received from the President, transmitting for the action of Congress a letter from the Secretary of the Navy recommending an appropriation of $200,000 for the estimate of naval stations on the Ameaican isthmus Mr. Cox then spoke at length in favor of his substitute for the apportionment bill.

News of the Week.

Tom Buford, the slayer of Judge Elliot, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, has been sent from Owenton, Ky., to the Insane asylum, having been acquitted, as already stated, of murder, on the ground of insanity.

The fourteenth ineffectual ballot for United States Senator was taken on Tuesday in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and resulted as follows: Wallace, 78; Oliver, 76; Grow, 50; Hewit, 3; MacVeagh, 3; Phillips, 2; Baird, 1; Snowden, 1; Agnew, 1; Curtin, 1; Wolfe, 1—total, 217. Adjourned until to-day.

Cyrus Smith, charged with defrauding the Government of $42,000 dollars worth of revenue stamps by pretending that he was going to start a match factory, giving bond for the stamps and then selling them, was arrested in Kansas last week. While in jail in Carthage, Mo., he attempted suicide by poison, but took too much and got over it.

The heaviest rain storm that has occurred in California, since 1861 began on Friday, and has caused an immense amount of damage all along the Pacific coast, from British Columbia to the Southern part of California. A number of towns have been submerged, and many miles of railroads have been carried away by the floods.

King Kalakaua, of Haiwaii, who has arrived in San Francisco, en route for Asia and Europe, says the object of his tour is to visit the different nations in search of desirable immigrants to take the place of his native people, who seem doomed, he says, to early extinction. He does not favor Chinese immigrants. He leaves for Yokohama on the next steamer.

A Washington dispatch credits Prof. Riley, the entomologist, with saying that the seventeen-year locusts will abound in Marquette and Green Lake counties, Wisconsin, in the neighborhood of Wheeling, West Virginia, and probably in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. They may also appear, he says in the west part of North Carolina, in Northeastern Ohio, Lancaster county, Pa., and West Chester county, New York. There are two broods of these periodical locusts, one appearing once in seventeen years, and the other one in thirteen. Both broods will appear this year, but not in the same localities. The professor says that the thirteen year brood will probably be seen in Southern Illinois, in all of Missouri except the Northwest corner, in Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The two kinds of locusts differ very little in appearance.

Correspondence.

Stolen.

Editor of the Times:

In the course of this eventful life, we are told that man has to encounter numerous trials, troubles and misfortunes. We have been the victim of many; but the greatest that has ever befallen us is, the loss of our good name, for on the 14th instant a writer, in the *Maryland Independent*, from the old antiquated village of Newport, did then and there, wilfully and feloneously take and carry away our good name "Now and Then," and appropriate it to his own use, by placing it under the initial history of his neighborhood, which he has been pleased to term "Newport Items;" and again we see it displayed on a similar manner on the 21st instant. For which act, we are sorely aggrieved, and wil say in the language of Shakspeare:

"He that steals my purse, takes but trash
But he who robs me of my good name, deprives me of that which is dearer than life."

How soothing it is, how consoling to receive the sympathy of friends in the time of distress. So we will call upon our old friend Uncle Billy Perkins, with whom we have had many social chats, to give us his opinion and kind advice in regard to our case. We would also like to hear from our friend "Nob" or "Ben," as he may term it; to receive some kind words which might have a tendency to assuage our grief. The only testimony that we can bring to bear in this case is, that we have been told that the perpetrator of this foul deed is "Honest John," but we are rather inclined to think that it is St. Daniel who has lately escaped from the "Lions Den" in the West, and who was seen a few weeks ago in the vicinity of Pomfret, and subsequently wandered in the neighborhood of Newport. We think we have a chain of evidence sufficiently strong to convict and bind this literary thief and to hold him in subjection until his punishment expires by the limitation of the law. Oh, how we now miss our name, we have none here to sign, so fare thee well for a while.

Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Tiffin, Ohio, says:—I have worn an Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad, and received more relief than from all remedies I have ever tried. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers.—*See Ads.*

Spring brings the blossoms, Autumn brings the fruit—and also Colds, etc, for which nothing superior to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has ever been offered to the public. It always cures. Price 25 cts.

For Sale.

Valuable Real Estate

ON THE POTOMAC RIVER CONVENIENT TO WASHINGTON.

THE following very valuable real estate is offered for sale upon easy terms, and at an exceedingly low figure:

The property comprises all that tract of land known as the

PYE'S WHARF ESTATE

situated on the Maryland side of the Potomac river, about 20 miles from Washington, containing about 480 acres.

It has about one half mile of river front on the Potomac which is improved by a new and substantial wharf, with hotel, storeroom, warehouse and other buildings appurtenant. This wharf is one of the most important public landings and extensive shipping points for freight and passengers in the county. There is also on the river front the site of a valuable shad and herring fishery, which, though for some years disused, was, when in operation, one of the most productive and profitable on the river.

The soil varies from clay to loam, and is generally productive. The land lies beautifully, is well drained and in a good state of cultivation. It is excellently adapted to the growth of the staple products of Maryland, and is believed to be finely suited to fruit culture, the growth of garden products, or as a dairy farm, to which its location is most favorable, the communication with the city markets being quick, cheap and direct.

The property extends back to Mattawoman creek, also a navigable stream, upon which it borders for about a mile. Near this stream on the estate there are extensive beds of excellent marl, which has proved to be a most valuable fertilizer.

The land is improved by a good and comfortable dwelling, five roomy and substantial barns, and all other necessary out buildings.

The location is healthy, and the farm abounds with copious springs of the purest water. The table can be at all seasons abundantly supplied with the finest of fish, ducks and other game from the adjacent waters.

Steamers ply daily between the cities of Alexandria and Washington and this point, and the fare is only 25 cents. A daily mail is landed here by steamer from Washington.

The entire property will be sold for $8000—$3000 cash, and the balance in four equal annual instalments, bearing interest from date, and secured by mortgage on the property; or either the wharf property or the farm will be sold separately, if desired.

Persons desiring to invest in real estate will do well to inspect this property, as most extraordinary inducements are hereby offered.

Parties outside of the county contemplating a visit of inspection to the property would do well to notify one of the undersigned a day or two previous by mail, in order that some one may be present to show them over the premises. Take any of the river steamers at Washington for Pye's Wharf. The fare is 25 cents, and the sale a little over an hour. Address, B. D. TUBMAN, Pomonkey, Charles county Md.; or F. M. COX, Attorney-at-Law, Port Tobacco, Md. jy 28-2m

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Sample worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

IRON

A TRUE TONIC

A PERFECT STRENGTHENER. A SURE REVIVER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient **tonic**; especially *Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc.* Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. They act like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as *Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.* **The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.** Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book, 32 pp. of useful and amusing reading—*sent free.*

BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

BITTERS

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS will meet in Port Tobacco on

TUESDAY, February, 8th,

For the purpose of receiving Teachers' Reports and attending to general business.

No Reports received unless made out on blanks prepared for the purpose, issued by the State Board. Every Report must be sworn, or affirmed to, before a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner.

The Secretary will be prepared to pay the Teachers of colored schools on Thursday, the 10th of February.

Teachers of white schools will be paid on Friday, 11th.

Teachers Association on Friday 11th.

Teachers Association (Colored) on Thursday 10th.

White Teachers are requested to attend the Association for the transaction of special business.

By order of Board,

A. W. NEALE, Secy.

jn 7-2t

We are now in receipt of and opening daily our fall stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

selected in person from the best Manufacturies, and with a view especially to meet the wants of the Virginia and Maryland trade for this coming season.

110 KING STREET,

Alexandria, Va.,

Our stock is now in and never was it more complete

in every respect than at present

Almost every desirable style of

Boots and Shoes!

for LADIES,

GENTS,

MISSES,

and CHILDREN'S wear, can be found in our store.

And as for prices and quality they cannot be beat.

We can convince you that you will save money if you buy your

BOOTS and SHOES

from us.

The Best Line of Ladies', Misses, and Childrens' Boots and Shoes exhibited for years—examine the quality and prices.

A large Stock of heavy Boots and Shoes suitable for Farmers and Planters.

Our Best French Kip Boots, *water proof*, cannot be surpassed for durability—the best Boot in the country for a Farmer.

Country Merchants,

will find it to their advantage to examine our stock from which equally good selections can be made at prices that will compare favorably with those of the Northern cities.

W. B. WADDEY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of Charles County, Sct.

JANUARY 21, 1881.

ORDERED by the Court, that Sylvester F. Smith, Admr of Charles H. Scroggins deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors 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 subscriber 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 having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of June next, They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 21st day of January 1880.

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

jy 21-4t.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

Valuable Personal Property.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Charles county, the undersigned as administrator of J. Hollis Johnson, deceased, will sell at Public Auction at GLYMONT on

Thursday, Feb. 17th, 1881,

all the personal property of said deceased consisting of

Horses, Sheep, Cattle, Farming Implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture and a small lot of Blade Fodder.

Terms of Sale:

ALL sums of $20 and under Cash: On all sums above $20 a credit of four months will be allowed, the purchaser giving note with security to be approved by the undersigned.

Sale to Commence at 10 o'clock.

BENONI W. HARDY.
jy28-ts Adm'r of J. Hollis Johnson.

Oysters.

SERVED in every style and at all hours at the St. CHARLES HOTEL, for the future. The proprietor will have constantly on hand supplies of fresh select Oysters which they will take pleasure in serving to their patrons. de 10-tf.

REMOVAL!

FRED'RK PAFF,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Boots and Shoes!

No. 99 King street,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Having removed to the

COMMODIOUS STORE

nearly opposite my old stand, I am now

BETTER PREPARED

to accommodate my customers than before. My

MANUFACTURING

department will be conducted on a more

EXTENSIVE SCALE,

and the additional room affords better facilities for the manufacture of

CUSTOM GOODS

of my own make of which

I MAKE A SPECIALTY.

Thanking the public for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I take pleasure in saying that

I AM BETTER PREPARED

with a larger stock and greater variety to suit the tastes of all.

Frederk Paff,

99 King street,

ALEXANDRIA

New Goods,

For Fall and Winter.

Fine Family Groceries.

FRESH & NEW DRY GOODS

CHEAP CASH PRICES,

—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 my already large stock of goods to furnish the public with everything they may require.

MY STOCK OF

Family Groceries

is complete and consists of

Brown and White Sugars,
Syrups, Molasses, New Hams,
Lard, Cheese, Coffee and Teas,
Flour, of all grades, Buckwheat,
Canned Fruits, Mince Meat, also
A
large
lot of Figs,
Nuts, Raisins, all
kinds of Candies, Currants, 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.

☞ 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 undersigned, 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, decea'd.

jn 7-4t

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 dealing

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, $3,50, 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 handsome Holiday Present.

J. KARR,

629 Fa Avenue

Sole Agent for

DOCK FORD

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 Fine Goods Repaired and Warranted.

I do the Senate & House of Representatives of the Capitol of the U. S.

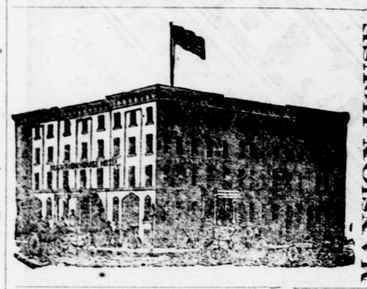
Established.....1843.

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

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

Noticeto 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, *Ex'r ag't.*
January 19, 1881. } W. L. Dement, *Ex. ag't.*

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 clothing 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 COMMISSIONERS will meet at their Office, in Port Tobacco,

TUESDAY, Feb. 8th 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.

FOR SALE,

TWO FINE MARES and a fine 'STAR' horse (young) for sale Cheap, or will be exchanged for mules. Apply at

feb 4-4t THIS OFFICE.