Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, March 18th, 1881.

The Reorganization of the Senate.

The reorganization of the Senate and and the appointment of the committees for the new Senate has been the all absorbing and quite an exciting topic at the Capitol during the past week. As this matter involves a good deal of patronage, as well as considerable influence in the legislation of that body, it is one of no inferior importance. The Democratic caucus determined to proceed to the reorganization of the Senate without further delay. This was opposed by the Republicans, who contended that so soon as the present vacancies on the Republican side, caused by the death of Senator Carpenter, and the resignations of the Senators who have entered the Cabinet, are filled, it will be in the power of the Republicans to organize the Senate. Some doubts have been entertained as to the positions of Senator David Davis, of Illinois and Mr. Mahone, of Virginia. Senator Davis dispelled all doubt as to his position on Friday last, when the resolutions for the reorganization of the Senate was called up for consideration. In a speech made on that occasion, he reviewed the fact of his having been, unexpectedly and without any solicitation on his part, elected to the Senate by a combination between the Democratic and Independent members of the Legislature. He said that he had once been identified with the Republican party, but the extreme measures resorted to by that party after the war, drove tens of thousands into the liberal movement of 1872, among them himself in company with Charles F. Adams, Horace Greely, Carl Schurz, Stanly Matthews, Lyman Trumbull and others. Mr. Davis said that he had never acted distinctively with the Democratic party, and probable should never do so; but an honorable recognition of the trust generally confided to his keeping by Democratic voters in 1877, required him to sustain the existing organization of the Senate which he should do.

The resolution was again called up in the Senate on Monday, and gave rise to a most exciting scene and extravagant debate. From what transpired on that day, there seems to be little room to doubt that Mahone will prove traitor to his State and his people, and ally himself with the Republicans. Should this be so, the Republicans will organize the Senate. We never have expected anything better of Mahone, for it must be admitted that a man who is elected to the Senate upon the distinct profession of dishonoring his State by the repudiation of her honest obligations, could hardly be expected to be over conscientious in preserving her honor in any other respect. The following account of the extraordinary proceedings in the Senate on Monday, which we take from the Baltimore *Sun's* Washington correspondence, will be read with interest:

When the Senate met not only was every inch of available space in the galleries occupied, but the floor was also crowded to excess. Every Senator was in his seat, and Gen. Mahone, who was among the last to come in, was the centre of observation. Messers. McDill and Cameron were sworn in to fill the vacancies from Iowa and Wisconsin, and the ball was then opened. Mr. Pendleton, who as chairman of the democratic caucus, had charge of the resolution providing for the appointment of the standing committee, called it up. He spoke at some length, defending the action of the democrats in moving to organize the Senate, showing that they were acting in accordance with all the precedents, and how every overture they had made to the republicans for any fair satisfactory arrangement had been rejected. Senator Bayard and others made some remarks, and it was seen that the republicans intended to use all parliamentary tactics to stave off a vote until all their vacant seats were filled, or until the democrats would agree to withhold votes equal in number to the vacant seats. In pursuance of the dilatory tactics resolved upon, Mr. Allison made a motion to go into executive session. On this the yeas and nays were called, and of course the great anxiety was to hear Gen. Mahone's response. He voted yea in a very distinct tone, thus formally casting in his lot with the republicans. His response was received with loud applause from the republican sympathizers with which the floor and the galleries were packed. The motion to go into executive session was lost by two votes. After a brief pause Senator Conkling arose, and in the disingenuous manner he so well knows how to assume he endeavored to convict the democrats of attempting to take an unfair advantage in seeking to organize the Senate while republican seats were still unfilled. Of course Mr. Conkling could not forget how many times in the last fifteen years he and his party associates have siezed ruthlessly on every opportunity given by death or any other cause which could be turned to their party advantage. Ben Hill followed Mr. Conkling, and, as he generally does, struck out right and left. Without naming any one, he commented vigorously on the conduct of any one who, elected by democrats, should give his vote to the enemies of that party, and he characterized such action as treachery to the State and party. His allusions, while informal, could not be mistaken as intended to apply to Gen. Mahone, and they were so severe as to bring out that gentleman in reply. He left his seat on the rear row of the republican side and walked over to the area in front of the Vice-President, and in full view of the entire great concourse which filled the chamber. In vehement style he addressed himself directly to Mr. Hill. He proclaimed himself a better democrat than Mr. Hill ever had been, announced himself as responsible only to his own people for his action, and indulged to a considerable extent in the generalities which have for so long been the chief stock in trade of republican orators about Bourbon democracy, free ballots, fair counts, &c. Gen. Mahone was exceedingly aggressive in demeanor and language, and there could be no doubt that he was willing and ready to defend himself against all comers, and return blow for blow with interest. His style is very peculiar, and of a character which has not been much known in the Senate. His gestures were frequent and very pronounced. With both fists clinched he pounded the air almost incessantly, varying this, now and then by pointing his long bony finger at Mr. Hill in a denunciatory and threatening manner. He would crouch almost double and then suddently spring up erect, and with his head high in the air, pour out his defiance upon any and all who might assume to criticise. In his excitment he would walk back and forth for a space of a dozen feet, speaking all the time rapidly and continuously. When Gen. Mahone concluded he walked back to his republican seat. Amid the applause which again broke forth from the galleries he was surrounded by the republican Senators, who testified in the most extravagant demonstrations their joy over the new recruit who had come into their camp. Senator Conkling in his grand way said: "Allow me to congratulate you. I have never had the pleasure of meeting you before, or shaking hands with you. You skinned that man from the word go." Gen. Logan said, "You have covered yourself with more glory and fame in the short time you have been here than any other Senator on the floor." Gen. Mahone beamed all over, and did not seem to notice that the democrats all remained in their seats, looking at the scene with curious but with dignified silence. Mr. Mahone presently turned around to Gen. Gorham, who common rumor says is to come back to the position of secretary of the Senate through Gen. Mahone's vote, and with a twinkle in his eye said, "George, I didn't tell them how I was going vote, did I? Senator Hill again took the floor, apparently not at all dismayed, and recurred to the attack, reiterating several times in effect that any Senator elected by democrats, and as a democrat, who gave his support to the opposition would be accused, and justly accused, of treachery and of degrading himself. Gen. Mahone denied that he owed his election to democrats, but he did not meet the point raised by Mr. Hill that at the time of his election no doubt was suggested that he would act with the national democrats, and the further fact that he supported Hancock last fall. He several times interrupted Mr. Hill and informed him very positively that he must cease to impugn his motives, but Mr. Hill showed equally unflinching courage, and did not deviate from the line of criticism upon which he had entered. Gen. Logan undertook to defend Gen. Mahone and to assert the right of every Senator and every man to independence of views and of action. He proudly proclaimed that their was no such things as questioning this right on his side of the chamber. It could scarcely be possible that General Logan lost sight of the scene in the Senate Chamber, a little over four years ago, when Senator Edmunds, one of the high priests on his side of the chamber, endeavored by the most brutal bulldozing, with the full concurrence of his party associates,, to dragoon two republican Senators (Conover and Patterson) to vote on the Butler-Corbitt case against their own convictions. But the venerable Senator Hoar, of Massashusetts, made a most violent exhibition. He succeeded Gen. Logan, and in terms which were hardly parliamentary he denounced Mr. Hill as without true manhood in any sense of the term, and as bringing plantation manners into the Senate. Every one of the white, straggly hairs on the head and face of the venerable Massachusetts Senator trembled with his passion. Mr. Hill, with good judgments, only smiled at the unseemly exhibition. The Senate chamber has rarely ever been the theatre of a such a scene.

Republican Party and Compulsory Inspection.

None of those who are now so zealously contending against the tobacco inspection system of the State are more vehement and professedly virtuous in their protestations, than the Republicans of the State. While the motives that induce this antagonism on their part is so manifest that their opposition is not apt to influence the opinion of any one interested in this matter, still it may not be improper to refer briefly to the record of that party on this question, as showing the glaring inconsistency of their present attitude. In the earlier history of the inspection system, growers of Maryland tobacco were prohibited from exporting their tobacco from the State to any market whatever without inspection, as the law now stands. In 1837, however, by Act of Assembly passed in that year, growers were permitted to ship their tobacco to the District of Columbia, or any other State or Territory in the United States, without State inspection; the compulsory feature being restricted to such tobacco as was sold in Maryland. Thus the law stood until 1864, when the Republicans, in the dark days when the bayonets drove all conscientious voters from the polls, obtained control of the legislature of the State. They then at once set about building up a most outrageous system of patronage, with a view of the future control of the State. Among the measures of this class, was a law repealing the Act of 1837, and reinstating the compulsory feature of the inspection system in all its severity. They also raised the salaries of the inspectors from $1,500 to $1,800, and introduced a number of flagrant abuses in the warehouses, which for the first time put an end to the annual contribution to the warehouse sinking fund that the system had been always previously making. It is these abuses that have so increased the expenses of the inspection system as to create the impression in the non-tobacco growing parts of the State that the system is a charge upon the State, and thus create much of the hostility that has existed in that part of the State against the system. It is these abuses, there inaugurated by the Republicans and not since entirely corrected, that constitute the chief real defects in the system which are now exciting the dissatisfaction of intelligent and honest non-producers as well as consumers. It will be remembered too that the Bill of Mr. Roberts, which was before the Legislature winter before last, proposed among other modifications, to restrict the compulsory feature to the same extent as was done by the Act of 1837, and that the Republicans, combining with a few factious Democrats, are responsible for the defeat of that bill. From these facts the real position of our Republican friends in this matter will become apparent.

Assassination of the Czar.

The repeated attempts upon the life of the Czar of Russia, which have been so frequently reported of late years, have finally culminated in his assassination. On last Sunday evening, while returning from a review of his troops, a bomb charged with nitro-glycerine was thrown upon the street under his carriage, and exploding, tore off all the hinder portion of the vehicle and wounded several cossacks of the Czar's escort. The Czar, however, and his brother who occupied the carriage with him, both alighted unhurt. The coachman implored the Czar to re-enter the carriage and proceed at once, but he remained to assist one of the officers of his escort, who had been wounded, and in a few moments another bomb was thrown from the opposite pavement, which, alighting at the Czar's feet, exploded, completely shattering both of his legs, and prostrating him to the ground in an unconscious and dying condition. He was at once driven to the Winter Palace, where, after every exertion by the medical men to revive him, he expired at half past four o'clock the same afternoon. Two young men, one named Russakoff, the name of the other not given, charged with throwing the murderous missiles, have been arrested. Russakoff, who threw the first bomb, has been a student at the mining academy for two years past. He has been for some time suspected by the police with criminal intentions toward the Czar, and has been under their surveillance.

A great gloom is reported as existing among the Russian people, and dispatches of condolence have been received from the different nations.

Secretary Blaine sent a dispatch expressing the condolence of the American people. It is not probable that this desperate act will increase the spirit of toleration, either among the Russians or other nations, for the Nihilists.

Alexander Alexdrovitch has succeeded his father as Autocrat of all the Russias, with the title of Alexander III. The new Czar is liberal in his sentiments, and it is claimed that he will introduce such reforms in the government as the conservative element in the councils of his late father have been striving to bring about for a number of years. The late Emperor Alexander II, had been a great reformer in his day, and his reign has been generally characterized by its liberality, but in more recent years, since the attempts upon his life have been so frequent, he seems to have retracted to a great extent from his former liberality.

In the demand for reforms in the present government, the Nihilists have taken no part. Their theory has been to break down the existing government without proclaiming any ulterior object. There exists, however, among the masses of the Russian people a general desire for the establishment of some parliamentary body to represent the people. It is believed that under the new Emperor the government will be converted into a representative monarchy. It is said that Alexander III has the perfect confidence of the people.

Maryland Tobacco Inspections.

At an adjourned meeting of exporters of tobacco, commission merchants, inspectors and others interested in that trade, held at the Board of Trade Rooms in Baltimore, on Thursday of last week, a series of resolutions were submitted by a committee and adopted by the meeting. The resolutions express the opinion of the meeting that the complaints as to the unreliability of the State system of inspection, which have been recently made are without foundation. They call upon the inspectors in cases where the contents of the hogshead demands it, to give more than five samples, and recommend the prompt settlement by the inspector of all reclamations. After the adoption of the resolutions, Dr. P. W. Hawkin's, of this county, inspector at warehouse No. 3, addressed the meeting; in the course of which he said "he did not represent his brothers in any united sentiments, and spoke only of his own. If there was anything he could do to obviate dissatisfaction in the future he would be glad to hear it.—For himself he could say that he had sought honestly and earnestly to do his sworn duty. Every body knew that in handling 8,000 or 10,000 hogsheads of tobacco there would be some short comings in spite of vigilance. In regard to reclamation, the law of 1872 provided for a supervisorship to adjust differences, but the amendments of 1878 swept away the supervisor, and with him swept away the authority to make reclamation. The inspectors stood bedged about unable to act, as there was no law, and the only remedy was the establishment by the Legislature of a board, representing the buyers, sellers and inspectors, to adjust all differences.—If the Legislature would make such a law it would give satisfaction to the trade, restore confidence, and re-establish trade on principles of mutual interest.

Renomination of Stanley Matthews.

President Garfield has renominated Stanley Matthews for the position of Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Matthews' nomination had been sent to the late Senate by Mr. Hayes some months ago, but it declined to act upon it. It was not generally supposed that Mr. Garfield would deem it proper, in view of the action of the Senate in this matter, to renew his nomination to that body; but he seems to have thought otherwise. It is probable that he has some assurance that the nomination will receive more favorable consideration at the hands of the present Senate, but it is believed that if confirmed the appointment will not receive the endorsement of the country.

Two Points.

There are one or two points growing out of the senatorial tussle between the debutante Virginian and the veteran Georgian, indecorous as it was, before that body. Mahone made a thrust at Hill on the subject of an "honest count," intimating that if votes were counted or opinions voted numerically in Georgia, as in Virginia, other complexions in the Senate than the present might appear. The only singularity in this hit is that it comes from another sort of repudiation than prevails in Georgia. Why should Senator Mahone be so concerned about an honest count when his views of Virginia's easy going virtue in an honest "count" of her debts depart so widely from the old law? It would be quite unfair in this comparison to point out that the colored republican vote of Virginia stands largely for repudiation, or its politic name, readjustment. If this be ignorant voting on a large scale, what sort of schooling prevails among the white voters of Minnesota? By excluding illiteracy from the pools in that State (which is the main argument South for exclusive white rule,) you would by no means secure squareness in financial matters or a delicate sense of obligations incurred. Repudiation of public credit is not a policy any party can safely take to its bosom or point to with pride, any more than it can the practice of "tissue ballots" or suppressing votes. "Honest counts" apply as well to public debts as to public elections.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Correspondence.

Editor of the Times:

While perusing your valuable paper a few days since, my eye rested on an article over the signature of "voter." Knowing the effects of intemperance and its evil influence in the community of Charles, and the benefit derived from Local Option in Prince George, I think he is mistaken. He says, "Have not the people spoken twice through the ballot box." It is true they have, but under what influence? No doubt a number of voters could not tell at the close of the day how they had voted. They were so intoxicated as not to be conscious of what they were doing. "Why agitate the subject further." "If at first we don't succeed let us try again." Are we to see the young men filling drunkards graves, and not raise a helping hand to subdue the mighty evil, that is making such sad havoc in the loved and honored Co. of Charles? Surely not. Look in imagination if you please to a scene in your own county, more than fifty years ago and see one of Charles county's noblest sons as he stand on the verge of eternity and hear him plead, in accents never to be forgotten, with his young associates to scorn the tempting bowl that would cost them like him—his death. Was not that enough to make every citizen of Chas. then, and now abhor the name of whiskey? But alas it like many other scenes too numerous to mention, public as well as private has failed to convince men of their great mistake in voting for license. Again "don't believe in depriving the State of so large a revenue." If I am correct in my knowledge of the State's expense, it costs more to support the institution caused by drinking whiskey than is paid for license to sell it. Whiskey covers the land with idleness and poverty, disease and shame. It fills the jails, supplies the almshouse, and furnishes subjects for the asylum. Does not the State have these institutions to support? Remove the cause from the land and we will have a healthy people and happy in their prosperity. "Seeing is believing." Visit Prince George, Mr. Voter and you will be convinced of the tranquility and happiness of our county, I think I can safely say that the citizens who voted for "Local Option." April, 27th 1880 have not since regretted it. Suppose it would be sold in the fence corners are in secluded parks, is it not the duty of the citizens and grand juries as well as the officers to inform against such parties and have the evil removed. And if such parties were punished to the full extent of the law they would not be likely to repeat. Mr. voter has no faith in Local Option, laws in a county. The baby crawls before it walks. Our most intelligent men began at A. B. C. The greatest good that has ever been accomplished began in a small way and so with Local Option. If we cannot have Local Option in all the counties of the State, let us have it in as many as we can. If we can't have a county let us have a district. If after protracted effort we only get one rum shop from the county, one poor soul may be saved from a drunkards grave. Is it not worth the combined effort of the whole people to save even one? Oh the value of one immortal soul! Who can estimate it? Perhaps Mr. Voter has only viewed the pernicious effects of intemperance at a distance, and never like the writer in his own home, in the person of a loved and honored father. When himself, kind loving and ever ready so perform the slightest request or perform for the gratification of his loved ones the most trifling favor. But how changed when under the influence of this demon intemperance. Had Local Option then existed I do not believe he would have drank. Men of Charles county be up and doing. Save those young men who are breaking loving parents' hearts and causing them to fill an early grave. I feel a peculiar interest in the men of Charles county. It is my native county, tho' I am not a resident of it now. I remember well when a youth after returning home from different places I had visited, I would speak of being invited to drink and say I thanked my friends and refused. My mother, who is now sleeping sweetly beneath the sod, would say: "My boy never thank a man for inviting you to ruin.,' Have not your mothers, young men, whispered these same loving words or similar ones to you? Heed them for they are too full of love to lead you astray. Those precious words of my mother will be remembered and cherished while memory lasts. I believe there are men in Charles county upon whom this demon has its claws so tightly clasped, that they are unable, while whiskey is so convenient to extricate themselves from its deadly grasp.—These men I believe would gladly have it removed from them and would go to work and be the men their Maker designed they should be. This has been explified in Prince George's county. Men who at one time were always under the influence of whiskey are now sober industrious men. A blessing to their homes, an ornament to society. LOCAL OPTIONIST.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER

NEW YORK, March 11th, 1881.

Editor of the Times:

One sometimes doesn't know whether to laugh or get mad at some of the rascality that goes on in this wicked world. Even an aggrieved taxpayer could hardly help smiling at the latest bit of official Hanky Andy-ism or, rather, Hanky Panky in Brooklyn. There was a contract responsible bidder—not the lowest bidder by a long shot. Of course everybody knew it was a steal, and a good many said so but that didn't matter any. One steal, more or less, by a gang of politicians don't matter so very much, and the average good citizen can't help himself, as a rule, even if he does make a hubbub, and the average good citizen usually strives to content himself with grumbling. Well, the wall was built. During the building it was daily carefully inspected by specially appointed and extra paid inspectors, and after it was built it was inspected by the respectable gentleman who awarded the contract. It was then discovered that there was no way of getting into or out of the new jail wall other than by a ladder over the top of it. The contractor had adhered rigidly to the specifications to the very letter, unless, as is probable, the material is inferior, and built the wall solid. It will cost over a thousand dollars at least in the way taxpayers have to pay bills—to rectify this extraordinary omission and supply a gateway.

Ivory Chamberlain is dead. Probably not more than one in a thousand of your readers will have any idea as to whom I refer. Probably not more than one out of a thousand has not been influenced for good by the writings of that man. He was the *beau ideal* of the impersonal journalist, a very modest man, with a massive intellect, a kindly heart, extensive knowledge, and an unsurpassed power of expression. There was no portentous weightiness about his compositions, and flippancy or sentimentalism were as remote. But in pure, simple, plain English, without the least affectation of epigrammatic terseness, he hit the bull's-eye every time. What he wrote told. People remembered it and adopted his arguments. A most learned man, delighting in the classics as his dearest relaxation, he wrote English. He never tried to "show his larnin'," as I've heard an illiterate and disagreeable but sometimes common-sensical editor say about your RADIX in his earlier journalistic efforts. And he was a good soul. He lived a very retired life, but was respected by every one who knew him ever so slightly, and was very dear to those who knew him well. For some years he was an editorial writer on the *Herald*, and that paper, with all its resources, cannot at this moment lay its hand on a man who can quite fill Chamberlain's place.

Mining somehow seems to be looking up. I am in a position where I can see a good deal of the workings of outside finance, and I notice that a good many old gentlemen, retired merchants and that class, who come pottering around their friends who are still in business, are asking their advice as to whether they shouldn't invest in such and such mining stock, which generally means that they intend to do it, whichever way the advice may be. The fact is, there is a neat deal of loose money about, tightly held, perhaps, but still earning very unsatisfactory dividends for the possessors, who have it so snugly salted down. The fact that the government authorities thought it possible to float 3 per cent. bonds shows that they have accurately guaged this state of things. Well, mining is lottery, they say, then, again, it is no more of a lottery than any other business. If a man goes into mining with the same capital and knowledge and keeps his eyes open as well as in any other business, importing, exporting, manufacturing, publishing or what not, he will probably find mining the best lottery of them all. Why? Because the products of mining are actual ready money, if gold or silver, or a precious sight nearer ready money if of other ores than the products of almost any other business you can name. The cost is no larger and the chances are less, and the interest on the disposition of the invoice is very much in its favor. The United States are richly gifted with minerals, and the business of mining is to get them out. It is a legitimate business and should be, and will be probably henceforward carried on in a legitimate way. The sharks have had their innings, and the victim they have spared complete shearing are not only wary themselves but serve as beacons, to render others wary also. Your RADIX predicts much and speedy increase in the mining interest, with very satisfactory results to all concerned. RADIX.

(La Crosse Republican Leader.)

Having been cured by St. Jacob's Oil, I recommend the same to all sufferers with Rheumatism, says Mr. L. Shiffman, 2804 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will hold an adjourned meeting at their Office, in Port Tobacco, for the purpose of making further transfers of property on

MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 21st & 32nd of March 1881,

for the transaction of regular business.

The several road supervisors are requested to report on that day.

By order, F. D. MUDD, Clerk.

aug 6-2t

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

Notice the change in the advertisement of Mr. Thomas Perry, of Alexandria. Mr. Perry's promptness and reliability as a business man and his efficiency as a produce salesman acquired by long experience are well known to our people. Mr. Perry is sole agent for "Watts Richmond Cast and Chilled Plows" which are spoken of as very desirable implements.

Read the advertisement of Mrs. Geo. A. Huntt in to-day's issue. Mrs. Huntt has just opened a new millinery establishment in the parlor of the St. Charles Hotel and her stock which is fresh and new is well worth an examination. We have examined Mrs Huntt's stock ourself, and being a *connoisseur* in such matters can truthfully say to our lady friends that they will not find a better assortment, no matter where they look. Call there and be convinced for yourselves as her stock is always open to examination.

DIED

Died at Brentfield, on the 26th of January, 1881, THOMAS A. HANCOCK, of consumption, in the 45th year of his age; leaving a devoted wife and nine children to mourn his loss.

"Oh death where is thy sting,
Oh, grave thy victory is won!"

ONLY 20 PIECES ON HAND.

Of the great Bargain in ENGLISH WHITE GOODS.

50 cents, 37 cents and 50 cents goods,

All at 12½ cents Per Yard.

Fine All wool Black CASHMERES, new supply, 37, 40, 45, 50c, 65c.
Silk Warp Black Henrietta CLOTHS
Ladies all-wool SPRING SUITINGS.
LADIES' 6-4 CLOTHS for Suiting, Circulars, Jackets, etc., in all of the New Coaching Shades.
Black Satin BROCADES (all Silk) in all the latest patterns.
Black Satin DE LYON, $1,20, $1,37, $1,50, $1.75.
Colored SILKS, 75, 87c., $1 per yard
Colored SATINS in all the new shades
SPRING CARPETS.
BRUSSELS & INGAIN just received.
Nottingham CURTAIN LACE, 25, 37, 45 and 50 cts.
All-Linen TABLE LINEN, 25c, 30c, 37c, 45c.
BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 50c, 60c, 75c, 80c, 87c, 95c.
Linen NAIKING, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25. $1.50 per dozen.
Mandras GINGHAMS, Spring CLOTHS for Boy's Suits.
BED QUILTS, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.

C. M. TOWSON,
436 Pennsylvania avenue, south side.
Near 7th street and Centre Market,
mh 4 WASHINGTON.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 5 1881.

FLOUR—City Mills Super	4 25 @	4 50
Rio brand Extra	6 75 @	0 00
Patapsco Family	7 50 @	0 00
" Extra	7 30 @	0 00

WHEAT—We quote as follows: Southern red, common to good, 1 28@00 cents; Foultz 1 26@126 cents; amber, long berry, 130@132 cts.

CORN—Southern yellow, 55@00 cents; do new white 56@57 cents.

OATS—Southern at 44@45 cents.

RYE—Prime at 100@102 cents.

TOBACCO.—The market for Maryland leaf has been quiet the past week. The receipts are light, and there is very little doing in either Maryland or Ohio leaf, and prices remain as follows:

Md. frosted	$ 2.00@	3.50
" common to good sound	4.00@	6.00
" middling to fine	6.50@	10.00
" fancy	10.00@	14.00
" upper country	4.00@	16.00
ground leaves	3.00@	8.00

Look Out For It!

THE Ladies of St. Thomas's Congregation will give a

CONCERT AND TABLEAUX,

NEXT

EASTER

Monday and Tuesday,

AT

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

PORT TOBACCO,

J. T. BECKHAM, Alexandria, Va. F. A. KERBY, Charles Co., Md

BECKHAM & CO.

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 27 King Street,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Bags furnished on application and liberal advances on shipments in hand.
mh 4-1y

JUST OPENED!

Millinery

All Spring Styles.

THE EMPORIUM FOR FASHIONS.

MRS. GEO. A. HUNTT having just returned from Baltimore with a full line of FRESH and NEW Spring Millinery respectfully invites the LADIES of Charles county to an examination of her Stock. She has opened in the parlor of the St. Charles Hotel, where she will at all times take great pleasure in exhibiting her goods. Her stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods surpasses anything ever before brought to the county and consists of everything that is necessary to beautify and adorn ladies, Misses and the Babies. Mrs. Huntt will endeavor to consult such a variety of tastes and to keep on hand all the Latest Styles, so that it will be unnecessary for the ladies of the county to go to the city at any time for fashionable Millinery. Give her a call. mh 18tf.

The Illustrated Lord's Prayer.

Agents wanted to sell this work of art. Agents are making big money. Send for circulars. Ward & Haskell, 1 South Calvert St., Baltimore, Md. mr 18-1t

Wanted!

A lady who has had many years experience in teaching wishes to obtain the situation of teacher in a private family. Address M. E. H. Cox's Station, Charles county, Md.
feb 11-4t

St JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY. FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

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 fly 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, Whiskies, Brandies, and other Liquors.

A call at this store will convince you of these facts.
de 10-tf

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, store-room, 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, fine 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, H. D. TUBMAN, Pomonkey, Charles county Md.; or F. M. COX, Attorney-at-Law, Port Tobacco Md. jy 29-2m

Subscribe for **The Times.**

J. KARR,

629 Pa. Ave.,

Sole Agent for ROCKFORD Watch Co. District Columbia,

Key, Stem-win'g WATCHES.

The best quick-train time-keeper made

Also Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, Chronometers, FINE JEWELRY, All kinds of time Pieces repaired And warranted.

Time-keeper to Senate & House of Representatives.

Cut This Out For Reference!

Solid Leather Shoes at Low Prices!

Ladies good Pebble Goat and Kid Button Boots at $2 per pair.

Our own make of Pebble Lace Boots with solid soles $1,50, same in Button $1.75.

We are offering a Special Bargain in an extra quality of Misses Pebble Button Boots at $1,25. These are all leather, and will outwear Two PAIRS of other Makes—Costing the same Money!

A FULL STOCK OF

Men' and Boys' Fine and Heavy made Shoes

Which we are offering at bottom prices

W. H. RICH, 717 Market Space,

r-4 1y Washington, D. C.

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.

Freder'k Paff,

99 King street,

ALEXANDRIA

Fertilizers!

Notice.

We have appointed Messrs. J. BENJ. MATTINGLY and JOHN B. LYON, our sole agents for the sale of our FERTILIZERS for Charles county. Also, Mr. J. BENJ. MATTINGLY agent for St. Mary's and Prince George's counties.

Lister's Standard Super-Phosphate of Lime	$35.
Lister's Ammoniated Dissolved Bone Phosphate	$32.
Lister's Ground Bone Meal	$31.
Lister's U. S. Phosphate	$27.

References:

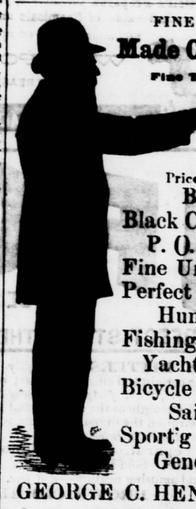
H. H. Owen, Esq., J. W. Albrittain, Esq., Thos. M. Welsh, Esq., Benj. Welsh, Esq., Port Tobacco; Charles Stewart, Esq., White Plains, and all others that have used our Fertilizers.

All orders taken by the above named agents will be promptly attended to.

LISTER BROS.

58 Buchanan's Whf.,

BALTIMORE, MD.



FINE READY-Made Clothing, Fine Tailoring.

I will furnish by post Price lists of Blue Suits, Black Cloth suits P. C. D. Suits, Fine Under Cl'g. Perfect Shirts, Hunt'g Suits, Fishing Suits, Yachting Suits Bicycle Suits, Sailor Suits, Sport'g Garmt's Gene ally.

GEORGE C. HENNING,

THE ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER,

410 Seventh St., Washington.

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

B. F. AVERY & SONS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Are manufacturers of a great variety of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS

Comprising models to suit any soil. There are many Maryland farmers who have used the Avery Plow, who know of their merits, and praise them highly for being exactly what they are represented to be—first-class plows in turning-power, and for durability not excelled by any. We have just made Messrs. BLANDFORD & CO., Baltimore, Md., agents for Maryland and territory tributary to Baltimore. Messrs. BLANDFORD & CO., will carry a large stock of these plows and will be prepared at all times to fill orders for plows or extra parts. You are particularly invited to call on them when in Baltimore, at 106 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.; also send to them for their circulars and plow catalogues. Yours respectfully,

B. F. AVERY & SONS, Louisville, Ky.

THE AVERY PLOW.

It is a well-understood fact among farmers who have used the Avery Plow, that they are implements that are not only well-made, but that they are made out of the very best material, whether steel, castings, or timber.

Nothing of an inferior quality is allowed to go into the Plow, and farmers who buy the genuine Avery Plow know they can always rely upon what they are getting—a first-class implement in every respect.

The models are such as a lifetime in the business has taught to be the best; are after their own design, and are well known for their lightness of draft.

The Cast Plows are made from pig metal of from seven to ten different varieties of cold and hot blasts, so that the greatest possible strength is attained. A test bar is kept for this purpose, from which a daily record is made.

This bar is poured at the same time the other castings are made, and in case the bar is not up to the standard, all the castings are melted over again.

All Steel Plows have thoroughly hardened mold-boards. Farmers are requested to test these mold-boards by using a good file either on the surface or on the edge.

If the Plow is easily filed, the quality is poor.

Points and landsides are all duplicates, being fitted in the works to the original Plow.

The timber used is "butt cuts," the toughest oak from Kentucky and Indiana-bottom lands.

These facts are made known for the benefit of farmers who have never used the Avery Plow; those who have used them already know their merits.

1849. "Old and Tried." 1881

Glens Falls Insurance Co.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

Abstract from its Sixty-First Semi-Annual Statement, January 1, 1881.

Amt. Total Cash Assets	$1,039,239,75
Net Surplus over all Liabilities and Deductions	$529,384,33

SPECIAL ITEMS UNDER

New York Safety Fund Law,

UNDER WHICH LAW THIS

COMPANY IS ORGANI