Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, March 25th, 1881.

The Funding Bill and an Extra Session.

It is now understood that an extra session of the Forty-seventh Congress will certainly be called by President Garfield to meet some time before the first of June. This action, it is said, is necessitated solely by the urgency with which the public interests demand the passage of a law providing for the refunding of the national bonded debt. In addition to the great burden which will be entailed upon the the Government before the next regular session, in the shape of interest at the present high rates on the bonds which will soon become due, it is said by those well acquinted with the finances of the country, that so favorable an opportunity as is now presented for refunding the debt at a low rate of interest may not again occur in many years. It is a recognition of these weighty political facts, that will influence the President to assume the grave responsibility of calling an extra session of Congress, with its attendant expenses to the country.

This action on the part of the President of which there seems now to be a little doubt, will serve to direct the public mind to the fact that a funding, which provided for floating the national debt in [illegible] per cent. bonds, was passed by the Democratic Congress, and only failed [illegible] a law, through the veto of [illegible]nt Republican incumbent [illegible] office, and the concur[illegible]blican leaders in its de[illegible]action, as is well known, [illegible] concurred in by those [illegible] councils. There is no escape [illegible] that the Republican party is responsible for the defeat of the funding bill, and, therefore, for the extra session of Congress which it will necessitate.

Great capital was attempted to be made by the Republicans during the last campaign out of the fact that the Democratic Congress, at the last session, had, by its refusal to vote the peoples money to pay the Federal deputy marshalls for their nefarious work, brought about an extra session. Nothing was said about the obstinacy of Mr. Hayes that contributed to that result. It is the opinion of many that this argument had much weight in the compaign.

If it is true that the popular verdict in the late Presidential election was considerably influenced by this action of the Democrats, what will be the judgment of the people upon the action of the Republicans, which has necessitated the coming extra session? By what arguments can they attempt to justify their action in defeating the funding bill, without bringing prominently before the public mind some damaging features of their party's past most pernicious class legislation? The sole ground taken by Mr. Hayes as warranting his veto of the bill, was that the fifth section, by requiring the National Banks to deposit the three per cent. bonds provided for in the act as a basis of their circulation would endanger the financial safety of the country. The National Banks had protested vigorously against this, preferring of course, to receive *five* and *six* or even three and a half per cent. interest on the basis of their circulation, than three per cent., and, therefore, used all their great influence to defeat the bill. They threatened to deposit in the Treasury gold and greenbacks, in lieu of the bonds which constitute the basis of their circulation, as by existing law they are empowered to do, and thus diminish the quantity of money in circulation to an alarming extent and precipitate upon the country a financial panic. It was solely upon these arguments that Mr. Hayes attempted to justify his action in vetoing the funding bill, and these were the grounds upon which Mr. Garfield in his inaugural address attempted indirectly to excuse Mr. Hayes's action.

It is not generally believed that there was any real danger to be apprehended from this source. It is believed that this was merely a threat on the part of the Banks, by which they sought, first, to intimidate Congress, and, more latterly, to influence Mr. Hayes. Although they had already carried their threat in execution to an inconsiderable extent, it is believed this was merely done for effect; and that, had the measure become a law, they would not have dared to have incurred the odium which such action would have created against them in the minds of the people.

But if there was real danger to be apprehended from that source, from what did that danger result? When the party of "great moral ideas" comes before the people at the next election to justify the extra session, how will they explain the legislation that placed in the hands of these gigantic monied corporations the power to precipitate a panic upon the country at any time that their greed or their arbitrary will may suggest it? How will they justify the laws that invested these soulless corporations with absolute power to continue upon the people, at their pleasure, the onerous burden of high rate bonds, which inure directly to the advantage of these corporations? It was certainly bad enough to grant them the right to base their circulation upon interest bearing bonds at all. This was an unprecedented franchise. It has always impressed us that, of the various absurdities that go to make up the creed of the "Greenbackers," their protest against the right of these Banks to receive interest on the basis of their circulation was fully justified.

It will be hard enough for them, when the public mind is fully awakened to this question, to exculpate themselves from the guilt of conferring such an extraordinary franchise upon the monied class at will, but how will they justify the right they gave them to reduce the current money of the country, at any day, to the full extent of the whole circulation of their notes? What was the necessity for it? Would not this monied aristocracy have accepted this most liberal franchise without the further power to coerce the Federal Government, and intimidate Congress from even reducing the rate of their extortions from the people? These will be the questions which the "organized rascality" will be called upon to answer at the next campaign.

The hostility of these corporations to the Democratic funding bill was caused, not so much by the reduction of half of one per cent. in the rate of interest, (for we are told that they graciously allow a three and a half per cent. bond,) as it was by the feature of the bill which proposed to divest them of this most dangerous power of contracting the currency. The late bill provided that henceforth the National Banks should be required to deposit their *own notes* in the Treasury, before they should be allowed to withdraw the bonds deposited as the basis of their circulation, and thus sought to divest them of the dangerous power they now exercise of reducing the money in circulation, by depositing gold or greenbacks in lieu of their bonds.

It is gratifying to know that the Democrats have put themselves so clearly upon record in this measure as the *friends of the people and the foes of the monied monopolists*, and, if they shall fail in the next campaign to win political victories by virtue of this well earned motto on their banner, then, indeed, they will have fully merited the title of the "organized ignorance."

The Compulsory Feature.

We are glad to learn that our neighbor the *Independent's* hostility to the State tobacco inspection system is limited to the compulsory feature of the laws, and therefore that it is in full accord with the TIMES upon this question after all. We learn this from its last issue, in which it so states. Previously we had thought differently.—From our neighbor's editorials of the last few months we had been unable to draw any other conclusion than that our contemporary was advocating the demands of the uncompromising enemies of the State system who contend for a total abolition of this system of protection to the interests of the planter. When, some month ago, our neighbor regretted that the Court of Appeals could not "see its way clear to be instrumental by its decision in *abolishing the present system*;" and, a few weeks later, when it denounced the inspection laws as bad in theory, because they, in its judgment, partook of the nature of obnoxious paternal protection to the planters whom our neighbor thought ought to be able to protect themselves; and when a week later, it devoted a column leader to the contension that no inspection at all was necessary in the case of tobacco, any more than in that of corn, wheat and other commodities, we certainly thought that our neighbor was combating the whole system. Our neighbor says in its last issue, however, that to "dispense with the compulsory feature and make the warehouses self-supporting" is exactly what it is *now* contending for, and that therefore, as the TIMES admits the compulsory feature may be dispensed with, we are both now in accord on this question after all We are glad to hear this.

If this is all our neighbor has been contending for, we wonder that it should have ever entertained any doubt of the TIMES being in accord with its views. Our contemporary need not have gone clear back to our comments on Gov. Hamilton's message to have satisfied itself in that regard, because in our editorial of January 7th past, which was our first direct editorial allusion to this question, we distinctly stated that it was the opinion of those competent to judge that the compulsory feature of the State inspection laws may now be dispensed with, without detriment to the system; and signified our concurrence in that opinion.

Our concurrence in the proposition to abolish the compulsory feature is based upon the opinion that the advantages afforded to the producer by the State system are so manifest and great that the compulsory feature is no longer needed, and that its abolition will not prove detrimental to the system. Believing, as we do, that the State system of inspection affords a most necessary protection to the interests of the planter, we certainly cannot see in the prefixing by the State, as a condition of its intervention, that all planters should submit to its inspection, anything bad or odious, especially as its right to do this forms part of its expressly delegated constitutional powers. If we thought as some of those who are contending for it think, that the abolition of the compulsory feature of the State system would furnish a potent lever for its ultimate total overthrow, we should earnestly oppose such an innovation. But we do not think that such will be the case, and, therefore, are of opinion that the abolition of the compulsory feature may now be granted, as a kind of concession to the idle sentimentality by which the enemies of the State inspection are endeavoring to excite prejudice against it.

Judge Magruder's First Opinion.

Judge Magruder filed in the Court of Appeals of Thursday his maiden opinion in the case of Maria Walter, assignee of E. T. H. Walter, vs. The Second National Bank of Baltimore. The motion to dismiss the appeal is based upon two grounds. First, that the record was not transmitted in time; and, second, because the appeal does not appear to have been taken by anyone having an interest in the subject matter of the controversy. The order for the appeal was filed February 20, 1880: and the record was not transmitted until the 4th of October, 1880—more than six months thereafter. This is sufficiently accounted for, says the court, by the clerk refusing to make out the record until he was paid for it. This he had no right to do. He might refused to transmit after making out the record unless paid for; the record was not completed in proper time for this reason. The other ground must prevail, and for the reason that the parties in whose name the appeal is taken have no interest in the same, the appeal is dismissed.

The October term of the Court of Appeals, just closed, was an unusually laborious term, and the number of cases and the importance of some of them are notable. There were on the docket 143 cases, of which 7 were continued, 5 dismissed, 131 argued, and in 114 opinions were filed. The next term begins the first Monday in April.—*Marlborough Gazette.*

News of the Week.

The steamer Leopard, the first of the seal fisheries fleet, has arrived at St. John, N. F. She has a full cargo of 15,000 seals, and report the fishing as good.

The case for the defence in the Philadelphia Gas Trust investigation was closed yesterday evening, and the committee, after a short executive session adjourned.

A twelve-year old boy named Robertson, living with his parents near Woodville, Canada committed suicide by hanging, on Monday. No reason is assigned for the act.

The publishers of the Troy, N. Y., *Telegram* have been indicted for libel for stating that one of the dogs which was engaged in a professional dog fight belonged to the mayor of the city.

The New York Board of Aldermen yesterday authorized the Edison Electric Illuminating Company to lay wires and erect lamps in the city for supplying elecricity for illumination.

Alonzo P. Spear, of Boston, publisher and Frank C. Corbett, editor of the Providence *Sunday Transcript*, were yesterday convicted of criminal libel upon Detective Swan. Sentence was deferred.

The injunction granted Miss Genevieve Ward forbidding Lester Wallack to produce the play Forget-me-not, was yesterday continued until the trial of the suit for $10,000 damages instituted by Miss Ward.

Representative Morse sent a despatch to President Garfield yesterday assuring him that the business men of Boston were very strongly of the opinion that no extra session of Congress should be called.

The Cyprus, an iron steamboat 221 feet in length 32½ in width and 11½ in depth, was launched yesterday at Roach's ship-yard, Chester. The vessel will ply as an excursion steamer between New York and Coney Island.

A reception was given to ex-Secretary Schurz yesterday at Boston. Colonel Charles R. Codman presided, and speeches were made by Hon James Clark; President Eliot, of Harvard College; Mr. Schurz, and others.

At a meeting of pressed glass manufacturers yesterday at Pittsburg, it was decided to stop work for eight weeks between May 1st and September 1st. It is believed this action will reduce the stock of tableware nearly $1,500,000.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have issued a circular containing the prices for April Lackawanna coal per ton of 2,240 pounds, delivered at Weehawken, N. J, The rates are as follows. Furnace lump, steamer lump and grate, each $3.90; egg, $4,05, stove $4.20, and chestnut, $4.

Correspondence.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, March 18th, 1881.

Editor of the Times:

The event of the week was of course the assassination of the Czar. It was deeply felt here when, in the dark hour of our direst need during the civil war, a Russian fleet, by his order, laid in our harbor with sealed instructions which, had England or France, or both, interfered in our trouble, would have shown at once what a friend he was to our country. The vile spirit which triumphs over the disgraceful event, is one which has here more than once shown itself dangerously conspicuous. The center of the capital of the country and of much of its manufacturing as well as mercantile and financial interests, people here feel most keenly that the monster of Socialism must be kept down, for here, if it uprears its horrid head, we are more exposed to immediate ruin. The Internationalists had a high old time celebrating the event in one of their odd, noisy, beery and frothy meetings of the Bowery, attended by some of the murderers of the good Archbishop of Paris—why they are not extradited and guillotined is one of those things your Radix don't pretend to understand—and numerous other equally repulsive ruffians and idiots. Nobody else sympathized with them, and it is a good sign of the blessings of freedom that right here in this big city filled with foreigners and with an under proportion of very poor people such a very small percentage believe in the murderous, levelling doctrines of socialism.

To come from the sublime to the ridiculous, it would never do for America to let Russia get ahead of us in sensational explosions. Two small boys, aged seventeen, went into partnership for the clandestine manufacture of those toy torpedoes which annually help to make the Fourth of July hideous with their bogus imitations of the healthy old racket kicked up by good, honest, old-fashioned gunpowder. The young cubs were doing quite a flourishing business, so much so that they hired several girls to help them to pack the horrid implements of torture. One of these girls, adorned possible with one of these modified hoopskirts which, in spite of the decrees of fashion, seem still to survive among the lower classes of factory hands, in some of her flirtations, twists and twirls swept off a small box of detonating powder from a low stand, and presto! the entire building was resolved into matchwood with a few loose bricks where once had been a chimney. Strange to say, beyond a few bruises and a terrible scare to the children in an adjacent public school no one was injured.

Talk of explosions and public meetings, a grand meeting has been called by the most influential citizens, representing millions of capital, who have determined once for all to get at the bottom of the impudent rascality which draws nearly a million dollars a year out of the city for cleaning it, and positively for weeks and weeks together don't make even the smallest pretence of doing the work. Without any joking, a few more months of such neglect would transform our ground floor basements into cellars. The filth is appalling, and I fancy ex-clubber Williams will get the grand bounce this time. I don't suppose he cares, for nobody ever accused him of being a fool, whatever else they alleged against him, and he has had plenty of very comfortable opportunities for feathering his nest with abundance of metaphorical swan's down.

St. Patrick's Day, for a wonder, passed off without rain. The observance outwardly and visibly, at least, was quiet. The processions were limited far below their old proportions, and the gallant 69th didn't turn out. Inwardly the celebration was, I am led to believe, very joyous. The wit and whiskey flowed in parallel and copious streams, and the wetting of the Green was observed most religiously in this sort of previleged Carnival in the middle of Lent allowed to the Hibernian branch of the great Celtic race.

Lenten marriages seem to have become, by the way, rather more common than of old. One of the most noticeable, though a very quiet affair, was the wedding of J. S. Simonton, the Chief of the Associated Press, to the stepdaughter of an Episcopal clergyman. The somewhat elderly bridegroom of the young and charming lady is quite wealthy, being the owner, I understand, of at least two of the most prominent paper of the Pacific slope, besides getting a very handsome salary in the important position he occupies with relation to great dailies who established the news agency of which he is the active head. He is well liked, and has my congratulations, as well as those of several thousand of newspaper men here and elsewhere.

RADIX.

Mr. Editor:

Pardon me again for asking a short space in your columns to notice briefly a communication over the signature of Special Election, intended I suppose, as a reply to mine of a recent date. But for an intimation that I am "interested in the sale of liquor," I should not have thought proper to have noticed his last. Failing as I do, to see anything which we have not heard and read on the same subject; I will therefore, honestly and sincerely inform your correspondent that I have not one cent interest in the sale of liquor—never owned a store—therefore, have not received any profit therefrom; and as my last communication seems to have excited the curiosity of your correspondent as to my interest in profits of stores which sell liquor, I hope he will pardon me for returning the compliment, and ask him why it is that three fourths of the doctors in the county are so anxious for the passage of the local option law? Is it because prescriptions from them are necessary for even medicinal purposes, which forms I believe a part or parcel of the grand programme of local option laws? Well may they contemplate a grand reformation—prescriptions sought alt to be less than one dollar and when filled, as they will and ought by all means to do, is certainly worth two, it would be unprofessional to charge less.

Mr. Editor, you will remember that I said, in reply to several communications which appeared in your valuable paper, that our people had voted twice, and in majorities against local option not to be misunderstood; and that I was opposed to a third election as is now advocated by your correspondent—unless the Local Optionists of the county would make up a fund among themselves to pay the expenses of said election. And I also said I was opposed to depriving the State of the amount of revenue derived from this source paid by responsible men, and place it in the hands of irresponsible men who will have it in secluded paths and peace corners, Saturday evenings especially. I concluded by saying, as long as the cities of Washington, Alexandria and Baltimore could be reached by boat and rail in twenty-four hours, local option laws in Charles county to make people sober was simply absurd. To these assertions your correspondent has signally failed to reply; and tells the intelligent people of this county that if we could have local option here, we would have "less law breaking and card playing, fighting, etc. Really, Mr. Editor, this is news to me, I am informed. It has not been my fortune to see a great deal of card playing, but what little I have witnessed, all heads seem to be "level," if it were otherwise, surely there could be no pleasure or fun in a sober man winning a game for pleasure or money from his partner or friend intoxicated? Lastly, "no fighting," now I have seen some "bruised heads," but nothing was more foreign to the minds or tastes of the combatants, than intoxicating drinks, an injury or supposed insult being the cause. Of course I presume drunken men sometimes fight, but then again its effects are entirely different, causing them to feel and sing "I am gay and happy too."—In conclusion allow me to respectfully suggest to your correspondent, that there is a class of men, known in Charles county as "merchants" for whom I have as much respect and esteem as I have for any doctor or local optionist in the county, and it does sound a little rough to brand many of their well conducted stores as rum shops. I have visited stores in this county, met ladies there, and unless some customer came in and wanted the clerk to "walk back" nobody would have known whiskey was kept there even for medicinal purposes, and I certainly never thought I was in a rum shop. I must say just here for information of "Special Election" I have neither father, brother or son who are merchants. I will further suggest, that a large majority of the voters of this county on this subject neither play cards, fight or are habitual drunkards, and while I will always read his communications with infinite pleasure and perhaps a "smile" I will have nothing more to say, but faithfully promise the day after the election he will think of

VOTER, and votes.

(Clinton, (Iowa) Herald.)

James Butler, Esq., Clerk of the Roxbury Carpet Co., Boston Mass., employing eight hundred hands, in a late communication concerning the admirable working of an article introduced into the factory, says: The famous Old German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil has effected several cures among our men, who have been badly hurt in working in the factory, and they pronounce it a success every time.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 19 1881.

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

WHEAT—We quote as follows: Southern red, common to good, 1 28@1 30 cents; Foultz 120@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	$ 7 00@
" common to good sound	4 00@
" middling to fine	6 [illegible]
" fancy	[illegible]
" upper country	[illegible]
ground leaves	[illegible]

1881. SPRING CARPETS. 18[illegible]

New Styles INGRAINS, 50 cts., [illegible] cts., 75 cts.

New Styles of all wool INGRAINS, 75c, 80c. 85c, 90c.

New Styles of Tapestry Fine INGRAINS, $1.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

New Spring Styles, 87c., 90c., 95c. $1.

Making and Laying 7½ cts. per yard.

Moth-proof Carpet Lining, 7cts. yard

Floor Oil Cloths, all widths.

Stair Oil Cloths, new patterns.

Table Oil Cloths, new patters.

Velvet and Tapestry Rugs.

Nottingham CURTAIN LACE, 25 37, 45 and 50 cts.

Lappet Curtain Muslin, 18 cts.

Receiving New Spring Dry Goods Daily.

Satin Damasses, Satin De Lyon, Black Silks, Black Satins, Colored silks Black Cashmeres, Spring Dress Goods.

CLOTHS, Spring Styles, for Boys' wear, 30, 37 and 50 cts.

BUNTINGS, all wool, in all colors. Ladies' Cloth, Linen Napkins, per doz. 75c, $1, $1,25. All Linen TABLE LINEN, 25c., 30c., 37c., 50c. Sheeting Cotton, full width 25c. Yard long all linen Towels, 12cts. Ladies' and Misses' New Fancy Hosiery. Madras Ginghams, New Lawns, Percales.—BED QUILTS, 50c, 75c., $1, to $1,50. WHITE GOODS of all kinds, India Linens, Persian Lawns, Plain & Checked Nainsooks, French Muslin, Linen Lawns, Marseilles, etc.

C. M. TOWSON,

626 Pennsylvania avenue, south side.
Near 7th street and Centre Market,
mh 4 WASHINGTON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Orphans' Court of Charles County.

MARCH 25, 1881.

ORDERED by the Court, that G. M. Sheriburn, Administrator of J. A. Sheirburn, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said J. A. Sheirburn 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

JAMES A. SHEIRBURN,

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 25th day of September next. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 25th day of March, 1881.

GEO. W. SHEIRBURN,
Admr's James A. Sheirburn.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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

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.

Look Out For It!

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

CONCERT AND TABLEAUX,

NEXT

EASTER

Monday and Tuesday,

AT

COURT HOUSE,
PORT TOBACCO,

Cheap Goods!

For Cash!

—AT—

COX'S STATION.

[illegible]NKFUL for the patronage extended to [illegible] that we are now la[illegible] [illegible]Goods, [illegible] disposed of at the very lowest [illegible]T PRICES [illegible] take the occasion to say that on [illegible] of April we will Sell

STRICTLY

For Cash.

—AND—

Cash Only!

We have been indulgent to some of our patrons, who do not seem to appreciate our kindness. To them and all others we would say, it is useless after the day named to apply for credit, as

Most positively we cannot grant it.

We buy for CASH and must sell for CASH. Our motto is

Small Profits and Quick Returns.

Old Trust is dead, and we hope his faith has carried him to a better world, as he was too good for this one.

HOWARD BROS.

NOTICE.

THE County Commissioners desire to purchase one

YOUNG MULE,

Persons having such for sale will please apply to the Commissioners at their meeting on Tuesday April 5th. 2t.

FOR SALE.

To reduce my stock I will sell

Four County Raised MULES,
2 Brood Mares,
Two Blooded Fillies,

ALSO A PAIR OF

Large Young Oxen.

mh 25-2t JOHN G. CHAPMAN.

Wanted!

A lady who has had many years experience in teaching wishes to obtain the situation of teacher in a private family. Address

M. R. H.
Cox's Station, Charles county, Md.
feb 11-4t

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will hold an adjourned meeting at their Office, in Port Tobacco,

MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 4th & 5th of April 1881,

for the transaction of regular business.

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

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

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 fully 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

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 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, 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, four 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 29-2m

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.

A preacher in one of our churches recently puts the interrogatory "Why was Lazarus a beggar?" and the Burlington *Hawkeye* ventures the opinion that it was because he didn't advertise, and we think he struck the nail on the head.

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 $175.

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,

mr-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.

Frederk 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.

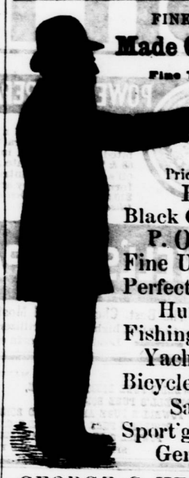
LISTER BROS.

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. O. D. Suits, Fine Under Cl'g. Perfect Shirts, Hunt'g Suits, Fishing Suits, Yachting Suits Bicycle Suits, Sailor Suits, Sport'g Garmt's Generally.

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. BELANDFORD & CO., Baltimore, Md., agents for Maryland and territory tributary to Baltimore. Messrs. BELANDFORD & 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, then 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.

FOR SALE BY

J. H. Roberts & Co. Port Tobacco: Howard Bros., Cox's Station: H. G. Robertson, La Plata: Thos. Mudd, Waldorf.

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 ORGANIZED.

Guarantee Surplus Fund	$200,000,00
Special Reserve Fund	200,000,00

Book Value of Stock, 364 Per Centum.

Every Item of the above Assets explains itself and can be

Readily Estimated,

and their ready availability easily judged of. The items of

U. S. Bonds, Bonds and Mortgages,

AND OF CASH, INCLUDE

Seven-Eighths of the Whole.

Wm. H. GRAY,

Agent for CHARLES Co., MD.

Also agent for the Montgomery FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Persons desiring to insure their property in either of the above companies will please address me at NANJEMOY, P. O., or PORT TOBACCO on Tuesdays. mar-4 1m

TRUSTEES' SALE.

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT for Charles county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause wherein Francis D. Gardiner, administrator *de bonis non* of Thomas I. Gardiner, is complainant, and Hillary Hawkins is defendant, the undersigned as trustee, will sell at public auction, in front of the Hotel of G. C. Burch in the village of Bryantown,

On Saturday, April 2d, 1881.

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., the farm upon which the said Hillery Hawkins now resides; composed of several tracts or parts of tracts of land called

"Black Oak Thicket"

and part of

"Fox Chase,"

(or by whatever name or names the same may be known,) and commonly called the

"Bowen Farm."

This farm is situated about a mile from the village of Hughesville, in Charles county, Maryland, and adjoins the lands of George L. Chappellear, Samuel Selby and the heirs of Henry A. Canter.

It has on it a small dwelling house, and a barn in excellent repair. The soil is good, and well adapted to the growth of the staple products of this section, especially tobacco. It is also admirably suited for fruit culture.

Term of sale, as prescribed by the decree:—Cash on the day of sale, or upon the ratification thereof.

JOHN H. MITCHELL, Trustee.