Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, April 8.h, 1881.

Tobacco Inspection.

It was never intended that the system of tobacco inspection should be a charge upon the State treasury, neither was it any part of the purpose of those who originated the present system that the State should derive any revenue from this source. The same principles of public justice that render it improper that the inspection of this product, which is grown in only a small portion of the State, should be a charge upon the people of the whole State, operate also to preclude the State from deriving any revenue from this source. In addition to this, the State is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States from deriving any revenue from her inspection laws.

The following extract from the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, of the House of Delegates, made to the House by Gen. John G. Chapman, of this county, the Chairman of the committee, in the year 1827, (the first session after the purchase of the warehouses,) furnishes satisfactory evidence of the intention of those who originated the system. In its report to the House of Delegates, made February 13, 1827, the committee spoke upon the tobacco inspection question as follows:

"The purchase of the tobacco inspection warehouses is a heavy charge, and bears immediately upon those who grow the article. As soon as the amount of revenue derived from this source shall be sufficient to extinguish the debt contracted by the purchase of those houses, we think the tax should be repealed, leaving a sufficient sum to be paid in the form of outage to defray the incidental expenses of inspection.

"The committee use no argument in support of the position that the State cannot of right impose a tax, for the benefit of all, which will be partial in its operation. The tax upon tobacco is of this nature. It might likewise be untimely to urge constitutional objections to a tax upon exports, to a greater amount than is sufficient to defray the expenses of inspection. *These questions might be out of the reach of inquiries at this time, but will hereafter arise, when the State shall have paid her war expenses from the avails of her inspection laws; and we doubt not that the propriety of modelling the inspection laws to make the proceeds only sufficient to defray the expenses, will readily suggest itself to some future legislature.*"

The better opinion is that the State has now been very nearly, if not fully, re-paid the expenditure for the purchase of the warehouses. Although by the report of the Comptroller, made to the Legislature in 1875, it appeared that the Tobacco Fund was, at that time, ostensibly still indebted to the State to the amount of $61,168,04; yet when we take into consideration the receipts from the wharves, which constitute part of the warehouse property, which have been since 1853, through neglect, diverted from the Tobacco Fund and paid directly into the State treasury, it is thought that the indebtedness is almost, if not quite, canceled.

The time for the remodeling spoken of by the committee of 1827, has, therefore, now arrived, and it will devolve upon the next legislature to take the proper steps to make the inspection system strictly self-supporting, and to see that only such amount is levied upon the tobacco inspected as is absolutely necessary for the economical conduct of the system. Efficient measures should also be adopted to remove every reasonable doubt as to the reliability of the State inspections. The certificate of the sovereign State of Maryland ought to be the highest possible guarantee to the commercial world that the commodities bearing her brands have been honestly placed upon the market.

The Legislature should thoroughly examine into the numerous complaints that have of late reached us from abroad, ascertain to what extent they are well grounded and *bona fide*, and adopt prompt measures to remove the causes that lead to them. The inspectors should be required to exercise greater vigilance in detecting the false modes of packing sometimes resorted to, and stringent measures should be adopted to prevent all tampering with the samples after they are drawn.

The attention of the last Legislature was directed to the propriety of making some essential modifications in the system, chief among which was the yielding by the State of the management of the details of the warehouse property to private parties. This will doubtless be brought to the attention of the next Legislature, for their wise and considerate action. It is said that such a modification would tend to remove the political influences that are now said to control the subordinate appointments to the warehouses, and thereby greatly promote its economy and increase its efficiency. We reprint to-day in another column a letter which was published in the Baltimore *Sun* of January 28th last, which is understood to have been written by a citizen of St. Mary's county. This letter contains some intelligent suggestions as to modifications in the system. It admits the necessity of the inspectors being appointed by the State, (the alternative suggested of appointment by a private corporate body, we do not think will be regarded as feasible,) but insists on the details of the warehouse manangement being intrusted to private individuals. We do not see that any valid objection can be urged against such a modification. It is certainly desirable that every branch of Government civil service should be removed as far as possible from partisan influences. We doubt not that such a change would cause the system to be operated upon better business principles, and would thereby promote its economy and lessen the charge upon the planter, while still securing to him the advantages of State inspection. Therefore, we favor such a change.

We also publish to-day a synopsis of the inspection law introduced into the last Legislature by Mr. Roberts of Prince George's, which was generally supported by the Democrats, and only failed of passage through the uncompromising opposition of a few Democrats who allied themselves with the Republicans.—It will be seen by examination that this law provided for the letting out of the warehouses, precisely as "Justice" now contends for, and would have become a law, but for the factious opposition of a few Democrats. The position which Gov. Hamilton took upon this question in his celebrated message, and which appears to be generally held by his followers outside of the tobacco growing district, has been aptly termed "*Nihilism*." They contend for a reduction of the present system to a non-entity, without providing, or apparently giving themselves any concern for, any efficient substitute. We think that the influence of these "Nihilists" upon this question should be carefully guarded against.

The next point taken by the correspondent we have quoted is that "there should be no compulsion in the matter of inspections.' It will be seen from the synopsis of the law we publish, that it was proposed by the bill before the last Legislature to so modify the compulsory feature of the laws as to allow planters to *send their tobacco anywhere outside of the State for sale without inspection*, thus allowing them to avail themselves of the inspections of any other State or send it directly to Europe without inspection, if the grower considered himself sufficiently well known to warrant such a course. It will be observed that this bill conceded the very point which Mr. Turner is now contending for in the pending litigation. It certainly seems to us that such a modification of the compulsory feature of the inspection laws ought to be satisfactory to all. The advantages and efficiency of State inspections being conceded, (and they have never been successfully controverted), it must follow that all arguments against the compulsory feature which has always characterized State inspection laws are mere sentimentalities. As we have heretofore stated, however, it is the opinion of those familiar with the trade, that the whole compulsory feature may now be dispensed with, without detriment to the system. Others contend that such a change would cripple the system, and enable the tobacco trade to effect combinations against the State inspections that might ultimately overthrow the system. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the practical results of such a change, it may not be amiss, in deference to a sentiment which has been created, even to some slight extent, apparently, among the planters themselves, to try the experiment of dispensing entirely with the compulsory feature.

We hope and believe that the suggestions contained in the letter we publish, are such as all, who are interested in the growth of tobacco may harmonize upon, and thus continue to the tobacco growers, unimpaired, the protection afforded by State inspections of this product.

Maryland Politics.

It will be a source of unfeigned regret and real anxiety to all true Democrats, whose political convictions are paramount to all personal animosities and private ambitions, to observe that the sparks of discord in our party ranks are again being fanned into an active and dangerous flame We had earnestly hoped that the unfavorable result of last fall's Federal elections would have had the effect of awakening the Maryland Democracy to the paramount importance, nay, imperative necessity, of at once closing up our party ranks, and restoring harmony to our party councils. All reflecting citizens must see that with the great influence exerted by the enormous Federal patronage in Maryland in behalf of the Republican party, and the perfect organization and complete discipline that party always preserves, that any serious internal strife within the Democratic party at this time will greatly endanger the the continuance of Democratic supremacy in the State.—The whole question presented by the "reforms and retrenchments" demanded of the party, as we think with unnecessary vehemence and parade, and which so seriously threatens the unity of its organization, has reference almost solely to a curtailing of the extravagance in several of the branches of the public service inaugurated by the Republicans for the sake of political patronage in 1864. This extravagance has been already to a considerable extent gradually curtailed by successive Democratic Legislatures, and doubtless would be at no distant day, through the influence of the reform element in our party, legitimately exerted in the regular party councils, entirely swept away, and the management of our State affairs brought back to the economy of ante-bellum times.

It was certainly to be expected that our party leaders, however honest and upright in their purposes, would be found reluctant to dispense with every vestige of this patronage which had been created by our adversaries for our subjection. It was hardly to have been expected, and would not, perhaps, have been prudent, that these reforms should be brought about by a single stroke. The well known course of political methods forbids any such expectation So long, therefore, as the tendency is to the gradual and sure attainment of the end desired through the legitimate influence of the intelligent sentiment within the party, we do not think that any prudent or conservative citizens will see any justification in a violent and revolutionary crusade that threatens the unity of our party and Democratic supremacy in the State.

When it is seen, as it must be seen, that such internal strife within our party at this time will have a direct and dangerous tendency to subject us again to the domination of the party that originated all the abuses now complained of, we think the necessity for the exercise of the virtue of forbearance will be reorganized.

These reflections have been prompted by the repeated announcements, that have appeared in the State press of late, that Gov. Hamilton is preparing a "bomb," which is soon to be thrown into the party councils, and by the acrimonious discussions now current in some of the papers of the State, notably the Hagerstown *Mail*, (which is said to voice Gov. Hamilton's views,) and the Maryland *Republican*, (which defends the party management). The *Mail*, in its last issue, makes a violent and bitter assault upon the party management, in which it condemns the oyster navy as a mere political machine, renews the old charges about the management of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and makes some sweeping, and we think inconsiderate and unsubstantiable, charges against the financial management of the State. It was certainly to have been hoped that, after the management of the canal had been completely vindicated by a Republican court, after an exhaustive investigation, that these charges would not again be revived, and the very fact of their renewal under the circumstances will certainly tend to discredit in the minds of judicious readers the whole showing made by the *Mail*. We shall, however, look with interest for the rejoinder of the *Republican*. While it is very proper that the management of our public affairs should be freely and temperately discussed by the press, for the information of the people, any violent and acrimonious discussion of such subjects at this time cannot but be regarded as inopportune and ill advised. As an humble, but sincere Democrat, who has no personal aims to accomplish, and no factious interests to subserve, we earnestly hope that all internal disputes will be amicably settled in the legitimate councils of the party, and the great danger to the public interest, which a different course would, in our judgement, involve, be averted.

The Senate.

The "dead lock" still continues in the Senate, the Democrats continuing to filibuster to prevent the adoption of the Republican resolution to depose the present elective officers of the Senate. The Republicans held a caucus on Monday, at which the qestion of a further pursuance of their course was considered. It is said that there was a considerable disposition manifested among Senators to recede from their position, but the influence of Conkling and other leaders prevailed and it was determined to persevere further in their course. The Democrats do not manifest the slightest weakening in their position, and the public opinion of the country seems to be in their favor. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Bayard, who up to that time had not taken any part in the discussions in the Senate over the Mahone-Republican wild hunt for office, both came to the front on Tuesday, and the remarks made by both attracted the close attention of the whole Senate. Mr. Sherman made by far the strongest presentation of the Republican side of the case which has yet been delivered, and there was not one word that he said about the right of majorities to rule which will not receive the hearty indorsement of every believer in American institutions. But when the majority, which the Republicans are so constantly flaunting in the face of the Democrats, is a majority obtained by corrupt and dishonorable means, it is not a rightful majority or a majority entitled to a consideration. Mr Bayard spoke earnestly but in a calm and moderate strain and what he said produced a marked impression. He said he did not propose at this time to go into an elaborate discussion of the relative positions occupied by the two sides of the chamber, but in the comparatively brief remarks which fell from his lips the impregnable and just stand taken by the Democrats was forcibly set forth. As to the claims of the Republicans to have a majority of the Senate, as Mr. Bayard said, and as any one not an absolute idiot can perceive, neither party has a majority, but the Senate is equally divided. When a vote is taken, Mr. Mahone and the Republicans have a majority of one by the casting vote of the Vice President, who is not a member of the Senate. It has not been infrequent for legislative bodies to find themselves equally divided, but the present is the first instance where one half of any legislative body has, with the aid of the vote of the presiding officer, who is not a member, endeavored to seize hold of the entire organization and patronage. Mr. Bayard expressed his perfect willingness for the issues dividing the two sides of the chamber to be judged at the bar of public opinion. The Republican Senators may keep up the fight in which they have engaged they may appeal to party passion and sectional animosity, they may continue the insincere and ridiculous talk about free ballots and fair counts, but they will never be able to convince the American people that they have not been parties to a compact not justified in morals or in honor.

Messrs. Editors:

From Baltimore Sun January 28th.

In the abstract of the comptroller's report for the year ended Sept. 30, ult., given in a recent issue of your paper, I notice in that portion bearing on the tobacco warehouses that stress is laid upon the fact that the expenses of management have been lessened, and the hope is expressed that by economical management this property may become a source of considerable revenue to the State.

It would have been far more gratifying to have had evidence presented that the much-needed and desired economy had been put in practice. But this I conceive is not the case. It is doubtless very well to reduce salaries of public officials where they are excessive, but this may be done and leave the extravagance and wastefulness still to go on. There has been and still is a wide-spread dissatisfaction amog the planting as well as among the commercial class with regard to extravagance and bad management in this connection, and the sop thrown out in the shape of reduction of salaries is, to say the least, unsatisfactory. The demand that has so often reached the ears of our legislators for reform in this matter has never, I think, been based on the supposition that the salaries paid were too high. The complaint was based on far stronger grounds, and touched the question of the propriety of the State's undertaking the management in detail of the warehouse property. The results of all such managing control, wher ver attempted, clearly evidence its inadvisability. The practical result has been and always will be the employment of unnecessary force, the filling of all positions by selections not made from considerations of fitness but on the basis of division of spoils, and the necessary result follows of wastefulness, extravagance, and utter neglect of business principles in control. Satisfaction can never be given on this question until the detail of management is yielded by the State into the hands of private parties. Laws should of course be enacted relative to the management for the protection of both buyer and seller, and it might be well to have the inspector or inspectors appointed by the State or by some corporate body representing all interests involved, but the details of management should be left to properly bonded and controlled lessees.

As to the point of the warehouses being made to yield a revenue to the State, that I conceive cannot in justice or in equity be attempted. This valuable property was originally purchased by the State in the interest of the planter, and was paid for by an indirect tax on the tobacco inspected. Such being the case, the State must be regarded as holding the property in trust for the sole benefit of the grower, and any profit sought to be made by the State should be limited to the simple cost of maintenance, and, if thought advisable, of insurance of the tobacco stored for inspection.

The solution of the question, to my mind, admits of no other course than the renting of the several warehouses to privat parties, controlled in their management by laws enacted for the protection of both buyer and seller, The selection of an inspector, or of inspectors, alike to represent both buyer and seller, to secure fair sampling and the limitation of revenue to be derived by the State as above indicated. Finally, there should be no compulsion in the matter of inspections. Private parties desiring to open warehouses for the inspection of tobacco should be allowed to do so. If the lessees of the State warehouses could not manage their business so as to attract custom in the face of competition, they should not be supported in their bad management by specially favoring laws.

JUSTICE.

Synopsis of bill to regulate the inspection of tobacco introduced into the last Legislatvre by Mr. Roberts of Prince George's county.

The board of public works is directed as soon as practicable to lease the State tobacco warehouses in the city of Baltimore for a term of not less than two nor more than eight years on such terms as may be deemed for the best interest of the State and the tobacco interest; rent to be paid quarterly to the State treasurer; the aggregate rental of warehouses to be not less than $15,000 a year, and the bonds of the lessees to be $15,000 for each warehouse; tobacco remaining in the warehouses at the time of letting to be kept by the lessees, who shall receive for their care the fees allowed under this act.

The tobacco inspectors appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate at the present session of the General Assembly shall continue in office two years, or until their successors are duly qualified; one inspector for each warehouse to be appointed every two years hereafter by the Governor with the concurrence of the Senate; those for the first four of the warehouses to be from the tobacco-growing counties and the fifth from Baltimore city, the salary of each to be $1,800 a year, payable quarterly by the lessees out of the gross receipts of the respective warehouses, and no otherwise inspectors to give bond to the State treasurer in $15,000 each for faithful discharge of duties.

All tobacco grown in the State of Maryland must be inspected at the warehouses in Baltimore city by the State tobacco inspectors authorised under the act. Any one offering any Maryland tobacco for sale in this State by sample or otherwise, without having had it inspected by a State inspector, evidenced by his seal thereon, shall be fined $ 00 for every sample offered, one-half the fine to go to the informer. Nothing, however, in this act shall preclude the owner of tobacco grown by him from sending the same out of the State for sale without inspection, nor shall this section apply to tobacco grown in any other State than Maryland.

No inspector shall be engaged in the purchase or sale of tobacco—except it may be raised by himself—nor shall he receive any gift or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any service rendered in the prosecution of his business or duty. Violations to constitute malfeasance in office. In case of sickness or absence from duty the inspector shall appoint a substitute, who must be qualified on oath before entering upon the temporary duties. Hours of duty are specified for inspectors at each warehouse from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., with one hour relief midday. The lessees and not the inspectors shall appoint all clerks and laborers necessary for each warehouse. The lessees shall take charge of and be responsible for all tobacco landed or delivered at the warehouses. Every hogshead of Maryland and Ohio tobacco delivered for inspection shall be broken by the inspector in not less than five different places; every hogshead of Kentucky and Virginia tobacco shall be broken in not less than three different places. As many bundles may be drawn as many be necessary to represent the different kinds of tobacco in the hogshead.—Two bundles selected from each break shall be considered the samples; the hogshead shall be duly marked with its number, the initials of the owner, the year of inspection, &c., on the head and the bilge; also the tare and net weight on the bilge. Trash or false packing shall be shaken out, and the tobacco, then properly repacked, shall be repacked and relinspected at the cost of the owner; the samples shall show the number of each kind of tobacco in the package. The lessees shall charge $2 per hogshead for such repacking, to be paid at once by the owner. Ample provision is made against operating samples and to secure accuracy in this branch of the work of the inspector.—Tampering with samples is to be punished by a fine of $100 to $500, one-half to go to the informer.

A section provides that the inspectors shall see that the lessees keep proper books and record of the business transactions of the warehouses. Provision is also made for renewal of certificates, &c., lost, mislaid or destroyed. And tobacco not on certificate fraudulently issued by inspectors, calculated to injure the lessees, subjects the violator to a fine of $500 to $1,000, or the penitentiary for one to three years.

The lessees must be notified before new notes or certificates shall be issued, under penalty. Provision is made for weighing and recording condemned or stayed tobacco and falsely packed. The lessees charged for reconditioning and repacking all stayed tobacco the following prices: For one or two breaks $1, for full stay $2, to be paid by the owner, for redrawing Maryland and Ohio tobacco 50 cents; for redrawing all other kinds, $1 a hogshead, to be paid by the owner instantly. The charge for outage shall be $150 for every hogshead not exceeding 1,100 pounds in weight, and 12½ cents additional on every 100 pounds over 1,100, to be paid by the shipper. The commission merchant is required to indorse the tobacco note or certificate with the date of sale of the hogshead which it represents, under penalty of $10 for each hogshead.

Defective cooperage shall be remedied at the cost of the owner, 25 cents for each package.

All tobacco which has remained over in warehouse three years, and the names of the owners, &c., shall be advertised, and if not then claimed, shall in thirty days be sold by the lessee at auction, the proceeds to be paid to the State treasurer. One section prescribes the same as the present standard.

There shall be no charge for storage of tobacco in the hands of planters or their agents, but when sold the buyer shall be allowed a reasonable time, not exceeding sixty days, to remove the tobacco from the warehouses. After sixty days a charge of 15 cents a month per hogshead shall be made for storage against the buyer.

In the absence of the State wharfinger the lessees shall control the wharf in front of the warehouses so far as relates to landing cordwood or other material, tobacco to have precedence over all other cargoes in the use of the wharves; each hogshead shall be guaranteed to conform with samples, and the inspectors and lessees are to be equally responsible for any default in this particular, and their bonds, equally liable for reclamation. All questions of this kind to be determined by arbitration, the umpire to be chosen by the Board Trade; all reclamations to be made within six months.

[New Albany Ledger Standard.]

Speaking of Governors suggests the mention of an item we received from Mr. Henry A. Knight, Foreman at Chas. Water & Co.'s Governor and Valve Works, Boston, Mass.: I have used St. Jacobs Oil among our employers and find that it never fails to cure. The men are delighted with the wonderful effects to the Oil, as it has cured them of bruises, burns, etc.

ORDER NISI,

In the Circuit Court of Charles County Sitting as a Court of Equity.

Francis D. Gardiner, Administrator d. b. n. of Thomas I. Gardiner.
vs.
Hillary Hawkins.

No. 594 Equity

ORDERED this 6th day of April 1881, that the report of the sale of the real estate in the above entitled cause, made by John H. Mitchell, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the first Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Charles county once in each of three successive weeks before the said first Monday of May next. The report states the amount of sale to be eight hundred and one ($801) dollars.

B. G. STONESTREET,
Clerk of Ct. Ct. for Charles Co.

True Copy—TEST.
B. G. STONESTREET, Clk.

SPRING SILKS.

NEW SPRING STYLE,
48 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents, 75 cents.

PARASOLS,
Newest Style, with Plain and Fancy Handles $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50,

ALL-SILK COLORED DAMASSES,
$1.00 PER YARD.

BLACK SATIN DAMASSES,
$1, $1.15, $1.25, $1.37, $1.50.

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

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.

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As the only metropolitan morning journal published in the English language which maintains an unswerving fidelity to the great enduring principles of the Democratic faith in politics, The World for 1881 will be found, where for the last five years The World has been found, absolutely loyal to Democratic principles; absolutely independent of all persons, cliques and factions within the Democratic party.

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Fine Family Groceries.

FRESH & NEW DRY GOODS

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—AT—

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410 Seventh St., Washington.

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,

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

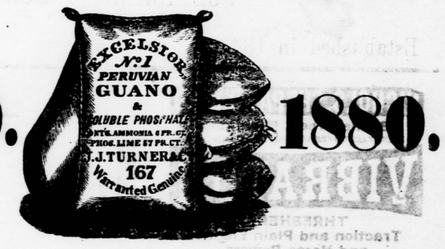
J. J. TURNER. J. D. KEILEY, Jr. J. J. TURNER, Jr.

J. J. TURNER & CO'S

"EXCELSIOR,"
"AMMONIATED BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE
"PURE DISSOLVED BONES"
ESTABLISHED 1828.

TO

Tobacco Planters.

1850.  1880.

Forming the most concentrated, universal and durable FERTILIZER ever offered to the Farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano and the ever-durable fertilizing properties of Bones in fine dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling, and can be applied in any quantity, however small, per acre. It is the opinion of many close-calculating Farmers, after TWENTY-TWO YEARS experience in testing it side by side with other popular fertilizers, that an application of 100 pounds of "EXCELSIOR" is equal to 200 pounds of any other fertilizer or guano, and therefore fully 100 per cent. cheaper.

Uniformity of Quality Guarantoed by the Manufacturers.

Farmers can only be secure from inferior imitations by seeing that every Bag is BRANDED WITH OUR NAME AND THE ANALYSIS IN RED LETTERS.

Ammoniated Super

Bone phosphate

Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is

RICHER IN AMMONIA AND SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE

Than any other fertilizer sold, except OUR EXCELSIOR, and is made with the same supervision; uniform quality guaranteed. Fine and dry, in excellent order for drilling, also a very superior quality of

PURE DISSOLVED BONES,

And keep constantly on hand a large supply of high grade PERUVIAN GUANO.

J. J. TURNER & Co., 42 W. Pratt St., Baltimore Md.

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.

Marden's scale Factory,
R.R. Hay, Coal, Cattle Platform & Counter SCALES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PRICES LOW and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
JESSE MARDEN, S. E. Cor. Charsles & Balderston Sts.
ap 1-3m BALTIMORE.

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

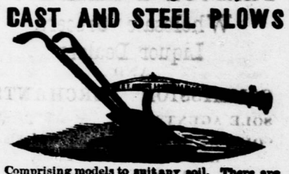
READY MADE CLOTHING, AT PISGAH.

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 fai 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. BLANFORD & CO., Baltimore, Md., agents for Maryland and territory tributary to Baltimore. Messrs. BLANFORD & 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-cut," for the best oak from Kentucky and Tennessee, hickory handles.

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; R. G. Robertson, La Plata; Thad. Mudd, Waldorf.

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