Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning September 9th 1881.

DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE TICKET

FOR COMPTROLLER OF STATE TREASURY.

THOMAS J. KEATING,

Of Queen Anne's County.

The Judicial Convention.

Elsewhere we publish a full report of the proceedings of the Judicial Convention for this circuit, which assembled at Upper Marlboro' on the 1st inst as taken from the Marlboro' *Gazette*. It will be seen that, after a number of ineffectual ballots for Chief Justice, the convention adjourned *sine die*, without making any nominations. The course pursued by the convention was a very unusual one, and has been a subject of much comment and criticism. We feel litt'e disposition at present to comment on its action. To those who have so warmly contended that the judicial ermine is too pure to be dragged in the quagmire of politics, we suppose the action of the convention will be entirely satisfactory. Others, who hold that the political organization of the different counties of the circuit will be incomplete without judicial nominations, will doubtless regret and perhaps condemn the convention's action--or rather its failure to act.

Whatever may be said of the result, we do not think the delegation from Charles can be held in any way responsible for it. After laboring earnestly and persevering for two whole days to reconcile discordant elements in the convention, and failing to do so, our delegates could not do otherwise than vote for an adjournment. Our county hed no candidate to place before the convention, and the only duty of our delegation, therefore, was to use their best judgment and efforts for the preservation of harmony in the convention, and to secure the nomination of the most fit and available candidates from among those brought before the convention from other counties.

All men of any political judgment at all must admit that nominations had to be made for both the vacant judgships, or e'se no nominations at all sheuld be made. With this view the convention decided that the nomination of Chief Justice shou'd first be made. The only name before the convention for this position was that of Hon. Daniel R. Magruder, of Calvert, the present incumbent. Judge Magruder's name was presented by a delegate from St. Mary's at the first meeting. This gentleman's nomination was, from its first mention to the time of adjournment, earnestly, actively and persistently opposed by the delegation from his own county, who proc'aimed that he could not receive the support of the Calvert Democracy at the polls. It is, or ought to be, well known that the principle of *home rule* is a cardinal one in the Democratic party, and that it would be quite extraordinary for a convention to assume to make a nomination from a county, over and against the earnest and unanimous protest of the delegation from that county. Especially was this course rendered more imperative upon the late convention, since Calvert gives the principal Democratic majority in the circuit, without which no possible chance of election would remain to the nominees of the convention. The Calvert delegation persistently refused to allow Mr. Wilson's name to be presented as a candidate for Chief Justice, claiming for him the nomination as associate Justice.

Such was the state of affairs, and such were the embarrassments that beset the convention. When it became apparent that no agreement could be effected in the in the matter of nominations, and that an adjournment was inevitable, a delegate from Charles moved to adjourn the convention to a certain day, naming the 4th of October next, and endeavored to impress upon the convention the wisdom of this course. This met with opposition from both Calvert and Prince George's and, at the request of the Prince George's delegation, the motion was withdrawn.

We think that all men of judgment must admit that the Charles county delegation did its whole duty at this convention, and that no blame can be properly attached to it either by our political brethren of any of the other counties of the circuit, or by our home Democracy.

For the rest, without at present commenting on the injustice that may have been done to Judge Magruder by his own county's delegation, we would advise all true Democrats to scrupulously and carefully refrain from pledging their vote to any judicial candidate, and await further developments in this vexed matter. The duty of all who recognize the call of duty will soon be made manifest.

The "Old Guard."

The irrepressible Mr. Bryan, re-inspired by our suggestions of a few weeks ago, has written us two lengthy communications, which we find on our table upon returning from our short vacation, together with a forcible letter of remonstrance at their non appearance in the paper. He wrote one first, and afterwards fixed up a "revised edition" which he desires published Although Mr. Bryan's effusions are a mere re-hash of what he has heretofore so der that he may not say that he has been lengthily set forth in the TIMES, yet in or- "choked off," we will venture to impose just once more on the kind forbearance of our readers by publishing his revised edition.

The meandering and incoherent nature of our friend's extraordinary arguments, serves rather to affect us with sorrow than with anger, notwithstanding he charges us with being a "Bourbon advocate of the bonded capitalists." He says: "You charge me *as a crime* that I took 6 per cent. instead of 3½ 4 and 5, as a parallel, &c." This sentence will alone show conclusively the unhealthy state of our friend's imagination, and would of itself excuse us for making any further discussion with him.

In his first communication which we do not publish, Mr. B. informs us of a startling fact, that the Democratic platform of 1868 contained the following language: "Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, producer and bondholder;" and adds: "Now, my dear sir, this platform is Greenback all over, and you supported that platform, then why not advocate it now?" With these facts we are perfectly familiar. The language quoted is identical with the 4th and 5th planks of the Democratic platform of 1868, we are equally sure that no word in contravention of the principles then set forth has appeared in any subsequent Democratic platform, and that those principles, to the utmost extent that they are applicable to the present state of the affairs of the country, are still firmly held and practiced by the Democratic party. This but goes to fortify what we said, that the Democratic is and has been the uncompromising foe of monopolies, and the unswerving friend of the producer and laboring man. It is well known that the Democratic party almost solidly opposed that villainous piece of class legislation whereby the Government bonds, payable in currency by the contract of their issue were made payable in coin. And it was this at which the language of "one currency for producer and bondholder, &c." was aimed. But when the Democratic party obtained the control of Congress in 1874, found that nearly or quite all of the outstanding bonded debt had been issued or negotiated under the contract of redemption in coin, and hence it was that a repeal of the obnoxious laws referred to would have involved a grave violation of the national faith, and have furnished a just cause for hostile action on the part of our foreign creditors, and was therefore, practically impossible. These things all well informed men ought to know.

Mr. Bryan refers again to the "six decisions of the Supreme Court," by which the legal tender quality of the Greenback has been sustained, and says "there are four more decisions yet to come, which I have kept back intentionally." We are truly glad and thankful that he did not turn them all loose on us at once, as we might have been entirely demolished. Why so many decisions should have been necessary to decide one plain point is one of those things that "no fellow (except a Greenbacker) can find out"

With considerable grandiloquence our friend gravely discourses as follows: "The records ha' have been given, and those not given, are the perpetual records of a nations faith, the unalterable verdict of a nation's judgment which, being as it is, not without a parallel in all civilized nations, must be accepted by every truly patriotic man" To which we answer in the language of the immortal Burnsby, "If so, why so, and if not so, why so also?"

The only power given to Congress by the constitution for the regulation of financial matters is found in section 8, of Article 1, and is as follows: "Congress shall have power to *coin money* regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." The only possible justification upon which any sane man, who understands the limited nature of our Federal Government, and *afortiore* a justice of the Supreme Bench, could attempt to support the assumption by Congress of the power to make paper bills a legal tender for debts, would be what has been termed the "higher law," or the implied power of self preservation in great emergencies like the late civil war. That emergency having passed away with the irrevocable past, and the money market having again regained a normal and easy condition; and trade being thoroughly revived and prosperous in every branch, no lawyer with any particle of reputation, would attempt justify a present exercise of such a power by Congress. Hence it is, that no one doubts that the Supreme Court will now deny such right in Congress.

What significance has the fact that the "Sanscrit people of 3,500 years ago, and the Argans before them, used token (fiat) money?" So did that ancient and refined nation who preceded us in the occupancy of the territory of our blessed Republic, known as the "Indians," use "token (fiat) money." Surely statesmen of the present enlightened age do not need to learn lessons of political economy from the rude customs of the barbarous ages!

We can recall from our limited historical reading no parallel to Mr. Bryan's present extraordiny position in making an earnest crusade in behalf of the absurd doctrines of that dead little faction known as the "Greenback party, in a county where he once polled the heavy aggregation of 11 votes, but which was reduced at the last election to 4. But fiction furnishes an apt one. Mr. Bryan's crusade in behalf of the principle that the Government should flood the country with an unlimited quantity of irredeemable legal tender bills, at a time when money may be easily borrowed at 3½ and 4 per cent. is equaled only by that of the redoubtable Don Quixote who, as Cervantes has it, sallied forth in Spain, at a time of perfect peace and good order, to redress, by his powerful arms, the imaginary grievances of a supposed class of suffering humanity.

Those of the poor aggrieved "laboring men" who throw themselves under the protection of Mr. Bryan's party, will be rewarded with about the same redress as those who sought the protection of Don Quixote's arms. Mr. Bryan concludes with the heroic exclamation "The Old Guard dies, but never surrenders!" So it will be remembered that the gallant "Knight of the Sorrowful Figure" was not captured without strategy.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decides that a person who has paid a part of the purchase money on property, but who is not entitled to the ownership until the entire price is paid, has an insurable interest in the property to the extent of his own interest therein. This ruling applies to tne purchas of pianos, sewing machines or household furniture on the instalment plan.

The old convent in St. Augustine, Fla., whose building no man remembers, is being demolished, to make room for new structures.

The Judicial Convention.

The Judicial Convention to nominate a candidate for Chief and Associate Judge for the Seventh circuit met at Upper Marlboro' on Thursday September 1st. According to adjournment, the same officers holding over from the meeting on the 3d of August. The Hon. B. G. Harris took the chair, and at 10 o'clock the Convention was called to order. The secretary read the proceedings of the first convention. Mr. Bond asked the convention to allow Calvert county to select a third delegate, there being only two present, and not to allow it would be construed as a lack of courtesy. The motion was unanimously adopted. Mr. Somerville Sollers was then selected.

The Delegates were as follows:

St. Mary's County—B. G. Harris, W. F. Greenwell, J. Frank Smith.

Calvert County—John T. Bond, S. B. Wilson, Dr. John T. Smith.

Prince George's County—P. A. Bowen, J. J. Jarboe, W. I. Hill, J. K. Roberts, Jr.

Charles County—F. M. Cox, T. R. Farrell, W. McKenneys Burrough, H. A. Turner.

Mr. Harris withdrew the motion to proceed to ballot in order to allow nominations to be made for the Chief Judgeship.

Mr Roberts moved to proceed to vote *viva voice* on the nominations; carried. Vote was then taken on the nomination of Hon. D. R. Magruder for Chief, and resulted as follows: Seven votes in the affirmative and seven votes in the negative. Mr. Harris then declared Magruder to be the nominee of the convention.

Mr. Bond said the action of Mr. Harris was dictatorial and ough not to be recieved. Mr. Magruder was not the nominee because the vote was a tie, and Mr. Harris must jesting when he declares the convention to be in favor of Magruder.

Mr. Bond then appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Harris said he had, at the last convention, nominated Daniel R. Magruder, and there was no opposition, so he is the winning horse, because no other is in the race and he had a right to declare him as the nominee, even if no vote had been taken. No rasolution has been passed as to how many votes would be required.

Mr. Bond disclaimed any personalities, but he still asserted that the chairman had assumed a power he was not entitled to, in declaring a nomination when there was a tie vote, for seven don't beat seven.

Mr. Cox, of Charles county, said as there was a tie vote there could be no nomination, because the chairman had voted as a delegate, and therefore could not vote as the chairman in giving a casting vote.

Mr. Harris made the point that even if the chair was not sustained it would not affect the nomination.

Mr. Bowen, of Prince George's county asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. Hill voted against sustaining the chair, because he did not think Judge Magruder had a majority of the convention.

The nomination of Magruder was then declared not to be the vote of the convention; the vote to sustain the decision of chair resulting nays, 12 yeas 1.

At 12:30 the convention took a recess of ten minutes, which was prolonged to an hour on account of the various delegations consulting as to the best course to pursue to reconcile the discordant elements.

The convention reassembling, Mr. Roberts moved to reconsider the motion to nominate *viva voce*, and moved the rules adopted by the last House of Delegates be adopted by this convention; carried.

Mr. Roberts moved that we now ballot for Judge and associate Judge.

Mr. Bond thought it would facilitate matters to vote *viva voce*, as no man ought to be ashamed of his vote.

Mr Harris ruled Mr Bond out of order, but Mr. Bond insisted that he had a right to move an adjournment *sine die*. A division was called for and the motion was defeated by a tie vote.

Other motions were made looking to the nomination of some other candidates, but Mr. Harris ruled them all out of order, and seemed bent upon having Mr. Magruder the nominee of the convention for Chief Judge; he was not considered, however, as the exponent of the view of the majority of the convention. A vote was then taken by ballot, and the result was five voters for Magruder and nine blank.

Judge Chew's name was put in nomination for Chief Judge, by Mr. Sollers, but it was withdraw by Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Bond moved to reopen the nominations for Chief Judge. Carried. No nominations wes made, and Mr Bond moved and adjournment *sine die*, which was not carried, the vote being a tie.

Mr. Roberts moved to suspend balloting for Chief Judge and proceed to ballot for associate. Lost. Mr Bond renewed his motion to adjourn *sine die*.—Lost. Several ballots were taken, but failed to make any nomination. Mr. Cox, of Charles, moved to adjourn until Wednesday, the 4th of October! Mr. Roberts opposed the motion and hoped it would be withdrawn. The motion was then withdrawn. Motion to adjourn *sine die* was then put and carried.

Notes.

The fruit season is a good one in California, and the growers are getting excellent prices for the grapes, pears and peaches they ship east. Apricots and nectarines are also in great demand.

A fence is being built around the Mc Cook Mounment in Washington Park Cincinnati. The posts are old cannon, and the pickets are gun barrals with bayonet attachments. The whole railing rests upon cannon balls.

sexton and his enemy fought in a churchyard at Millsboro,' Del., and the sexton was thrown into a freshly dug grave. Then the other undertook to bury him alive, and had almost completed the job when help came.

Burglars are getting bold in Chicago Early Saturday morning burglars broke into the residence of Wm. Chalmers, son-in-law of Allan Pinkerton, 372 West Monroe street, and carried off several hundred dollars' worth of valuables.

Eli Salter, a young tutor, 18 years of age, who had accompanied Carles L. Colby of Milwaukee, and his sons to Saratoga, committed suicide at that place on Sunday evening by throwing himself in the water near Interlaken dock.

David Pugh and Charlotte Emma Pugh have been divorced in New Brunswick, because the wife who was a sister of Pugh's first wife, felt her conscience trouble her after having lived with him eleven years, and she forthwith abandoned him.

The first grand meeting, parade and races of the New Eengland wheelmen, under the auspices of the Columbia Bicycle Club, will take place at North Attleboro,' Mass, September 10. Many wheelmen from different parts of the country are expected to participate.

The Brewers' Association of Cincinnati met on Saturday and organized an anti-temderance society. It was also resolved to start a weekly paper, to be called the *Southwest*, on the 17th of this month, to be edited by Mr. F. B. Chadwich, and which will be strictly anti-temperance.

The tolling of church bells in Westfield, Mass., for a lost six-years old boy about 10.30 Thursday night started all hearers into thinking President Garfield was dead, and drew many out into the streets After searching all about town for the child, he was found asleep under a tree in his father's garden.

Samuel Carnes, of Cincinnati, arrested a young man whom he suspected of having picked his pocket of $30. The young man, greatly terrified, said he would give him $30 if he would only let him go. Carnes accepted the proposition, but on going home he found his original $30 in the pocket of a pair of trousers which he had taken off before going out.

A Republican View of It.

Democratic politicians in the lower counties of the Western Shore are of the Stonewall order: that is to say, that they have plenty of firmness and not a particle of discretion. The proceeding of the judiciary convention at Upper Marlboro' yesterday will justify all in this tenor that can be said of them: but it is really a somewhat hopeful sympton that there are some few Democrats in Maryland whom the bosses of the state ring can neither bribe nor bully into a slavish obedience to their imperial dictation. It is not of much consequence that the convention adjourned sine die without making any nominations, for the Republicans can carry the district with good nominations for both the judgeships; but it is rather pleasing to see that a spark of independence still burns in the Maryland Democracy.—*Baltimore American.*

Baltimore Oriole Pageant.

A Grand October Celebration that has Aroused the Monumental City.

The citizens of Baltimore are busily engaged in making preparations for a celebration which shall surpass in slendor and magnificence anything of the kind ever witnessed in the Monumental City. Baltimore is the most conservative city in the country, and she has the reputation of moving slowly, but when she has once decided on any scheme that is likely to prove advantageous to her citizens and their business connections in other States, she goes in with a vim to make the project worthy of her name and reputation. In the present instance the festival will continue three days, the 10th, 11th, and 12th of October, and more fitting season could not be chosen.

The people of the city are enthusiatic over the project, and have contributed liberally to make the celebration a brilliant success. Committees of prominent business men have been appointed to superintend the arrangements, and special agreements have been made with the hotels and railroads, so that no advantage shall be taken of the strangers that are expected to be present. The railroads and steamboats have promised half rates good for the entire week, and the hotels restaurants and dining-saloons have promised to lay in additional supplies with no increase of charge to the customer.

The festivities of the first (Monday) will have reference to the introduction of the Gunpowder river water into the city supply. The Battle Monument—a noble shaft erected in one of the prominent squares of the city in honor of the heroes who fell in the war of 1812—will be made the central figure, around which the workers will play in an inexsantstream. At night the water playing around the monument will show all the colors of the prismatic glass, and statues of our country's heroes will stand out on the illuminated spray. In the same section of the city and on the same evening there will be a brass band contest, which cannot fail to prove highly amusing.

On the second day the grand Oriole Pageant will take place. This will be the main feature of the celebration, and will embrace all that has been seen in the far-famed carnival processions of the South, together with new and novel designs, unparalleled in any previous pageant. The mystic tableaux are in charge of Mr. T. C. DeLeon of Mobil, and the local tableax, illustrating the growthe, wealth and power of the United States, will be arranged by a committee of citizens. On the third day Baltimore will entertain the distinguised Frenchmen on their way to the Yorktown celebration. During the entire festival the city will be given up to gaiety, the theatres will have special attractions, and the citizens propose to illustrate the meaning of Maryland hospitality to its full extent.

At this bilious season the system needs cleansing towards the dreadful feelings attending an early attack, and nothing can do it more effectually than J. M. Laroque's Anti-Billious Bitters, manufactured by W. E. Thornton, Baltimore, Md. Sold by all druggists. $1 a bottle, or 25 cents a package.

PRESIDENTIAL INABILITY.

Views of the Veteran Politician, Thurlow Weed, of New York.

Hon. Thurlow Weed was interviewed in New York on Saturday relative to the question of Presidential inability. He said: "I have reflected anxiously upon this contingency, and, so far as my reflection goes, I do not think there should be any serious difference of opinion on the subject. I think it is very clear that if we can divest our minds of personal or party feeling, we can be united in the opinion that, from the time the assassin's bullet struck the President down, up to this time his inability has been precisely what is contemplated by the Constitution. But, by common consent, we are all of the opinion that, while there was nothing pressing upon the executive department of great importance, it was wise and forbearing on the part of the Vice President and the Cabinet to remain quiet and leave the question open. If Congress should, however, be convoked in an emergency, it would become imperative in my judgment, for the Vice President to assume executive functions. Or, if the President's inability should be so much protracted as to accumulate important questions requiring executive action, the inability provision of the Constitution would, I think, apply. The Cabinet is certainly the best judge of the time at which the public welfare demands such a charge. In such an event, should the President's inability cease, and his ability to discharge the duties of his office return, the Vice-President would, of course, resume his own position. General Arthur would, undoubtedly, retire in such an event. It is a matter of a constitutional provision, and, when the President has been, as we know, for two months in a condition which utterly unfitted him for the discharge of his duties, the inability contemplated by the Constitution exists. But, so far, there has been no emergency that has caused the public interest to suffer and rendered it necessary that the Vice-President should assume to act on that provision. If the present state of affairs is to continue much lolger, I do not know that the necessity for such action would not come. It certainly would come if Congress should be convened, or if the President's severe illness should continue. In either event, provision must be made for the discharge of executive duties. This subject should be one of mutual consideration between the Vice President and the Cabinet. The Cabinet are informed as to what the circumstances require. It is an issue of construction that requires good sense and patriotism. Honest, far-minded men having equal opportunities of forming a judgment, should not disagree. The President, in his unfavorable and suffering condition, should not be troubled with any of the executive duties, and he evidently has not been. If, therefore, he cannot be consulted, clearly, when the pressure of a subject of importance comes up, there should be some one to act as the Constitution provides. As to the question as to whether the Vice President will step out or not when the President's ability returns, it is an extravagant presumption that any Vice President would resist the President's reassumption of his office. The question would be speedily settled by the fact that the President has an unquestionably clear title to his office, and could resume it summarily. But, after all, if we allow feeling to come in and bias our judgment as to this subject, we are afloat. Without it, I do not regard it as a difficult question."

COMMUNICATED.

Editor of the Times:

In your issue of Aug. 13th, you deny the power of the general government to make paper a legal tender. You throw yourself in open opposition to six decisions of the highest tribunal in the land— the Supreme Court of the U. S.—and four more decisions yet to come, which I have kept back intentionally; and in addition the further fact, that fourteen State courts have sustained the decisions of the Supreme Court, and they all are backed by the stubborn fact that nearly every one of the colonies exercised that power, none questioning it.

Nothing that you or the Democratic party, or the Republican party can do or say, can for a moment shake this evidence because it is cumulative and is obvious. Proof does not rest upon one circumstance alone, but upon many, extending through a period of one hundred and sixty years in this country. It does not depend upon the genuineness of one record, but upon many; all of which have from time to time been duly established; nor upon one decision of the Supreme Court but upon ten; and is equally significant in every aspect you can view it The records that have been given and those not given, are the perpetual records of a nations faith, the unalterable verdict of a nations judgment, which being as it is, not without a parellel in all civilized nations must be accepted by every truly patriotic man. If the records in question are not true, do not exist, and no foundation of truth in them, no original manifestation of that power by the people, nor their representatives, then are the Greenbackers, before God and man, guilty of a wicked attempt to palm off upon this nation, a black and villainous falsehood. But most fortunately we have the records not only of this country, but of Europe also, in our favor. Taking the records broadly as originating in the age of the Fathers of the Constitution and subsequently, they represent a condition of thought exactly parellel with our teaching, and prove also that the pilgram fathers brought the idea with them from the other side of the ocean.

The fact is manifest that paper money in no shape is a yankee invention. Long before this country was discovered, other people in other lands were using paper legal tenders and iron or brass token (fiat) money.

Lycurgus 2765 years ago demonetized gold, and compelled his people to use brass or iron token (fiat) money. The Sanscrit people, 3500 years ago and the Aryans before them used token (fiat) money. And just here, I must say, when I have run this thing back to the Aryans the immediate descendants of Japhet, I feel that I am standing upon the mount of God, and can look down upon the anti-deluvians, and see old Noah driving a nail into the Ark, paid for with token (fiat) money. Notably, however, in this discussion stands the Republic of Venice. Venice was the first State to rise up from the ruins of the old Roman Empire.—She done it and sustained herself for six hundred years upon paper fiat money, until conquored by Napoleon. Then comes Genoa, Amsterdam, Hamberg, &c., all using more or less fiat money. In fact there is not, nor never has been nor ever will be a piece of money of any kind in any country, in any age, that did not carry along with it more or less fiat power.—England has the honor of being the inventor of that clap trap, redemption in coin, and severely has her people had to pay for it. It is the one means that the rich keep down the poor, there as elsewhere.

You, Mr. Editor, are evidently one of the Bourbon advocates of the bonded capitalists. Do you have any idea what redemption in coin costs the nation annually? Scientific financers say: 3 per cent. cash will do 97 per cent. credit. If that is true what are we losing annually by locking up $250,000,000 for redemption. Answer, about seven billions, or $140 per cripta. Does that comport with your idea of political economy; none of it in mine. Again you charge me as a crime that I took 6 per cent instead of 3½ 4 and 5 as a parellel, etc. I took 6 per cent. because we had been taxed 5 and 7 per cent., and we have been taxed nearly to death at 6 and 7, and have paid nearly the amount of the national debt ($1,900,000,000) in interest, and still the debt is unpaid. You seem to have a tender care about this 6 and 7 per cent. You do not wish "to let the cat out of the wallet" How is it that you proclaim "the Democratic party the friend of the laboring man," when only to day and in this controversy have you been induced to say one word about the amount taxed out of land and labor and put in the pockets of the rich. You are for "redemption in coin," eh. Then you are in favor of the "Credit Strengthening act" of 1869, which provides for the payment in coin or its equivalent, of all outstanding obligations of the government, and for the act of 1870, which declares the bonds emphatically to be paid in coin. Now the Greenback doctrine pure and simple is this: Coin all the gold and silver you can, remonetyize foreign coin and make paper legal tender, pay the bonds as they fall due with lawful money.

The Supreme Court by ten decisions having made paper legal tender, it makes no difference with us how the bonds are paid only that they are paid and consequent taxes stopped. By these ten decisions the Greenback party mean to stand tho the heavens fall. Against them the Democratic party means to stand until every laboring man is crushed by Wall st. You invite me back to the old party. No, never! Because the Democratic-Republican party have refused to pass laws for the relief of the people, notwithstanding throughout our entire nation the value of real estate, grain, tobacco and cotton is depreciated, industry paralized, trade depressed, incomes and wages (except the wages of annuitants) lowered, unparelleled distress for the last ten years afflicts the poor and middle ranks of life, the land is filled with fraud, bankruptcy and crime. They have filled the land with tramps on one hand, and money kings and Bourbon aristocrats on the other, two characters only recently known in our land

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress. We pointed them to ruined homes, broken fortunes, broken hopes, broken hearts, suicides, lost honor, lost virtue, homicide, to our penitentiaries filled with criminals, our roads filled with tramps, our cities with millionaires. Our petitions have been answered with repeated injuries. See acts of 1868, 1869, 1870, 1873, 1875 and 1876. "Come into my parlor." "The Old Guard dies but never surrenders

O. N. BRYAN.
M. N. C.—Md.

The President's Condition.

Since our last report, the President has remained about the same. Owing to the climate influences at Washington, it was determined to remove the patient to Long Branch. This was successfully done on Tuesday, the President being conveyed from the executive mansion to the depot, reclining on his couch, in a large express wagon accompanied by the surgeons. At the depot he was safely transferred to the special train provided for him and laid upon a suspended couch specially provided. The journey was accomplished without incident or accident, the latest reports are very satisfactory.

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1881.

ANNUL OPENINGS OF CARPETINGS.

NEW FALL DESIGNS!

Ing'ain Carpets.....30 cents
Brussels Carpets.....75 cents
Ingrain Carpets.....37 cents
Brussels Carpets.....80 cents
Ingrain Carpets.....50 cents
Brusssls Carpets.....87 cents
Ingrain Carpes.....60 cents
Brussels Carpets.....90 cents
Ingrain Carpets.....75 cents
Brussels Carpets.....$1 per yard
Ingrsin Carpets.....80 cents

BEST 2-PLY CARPET I MADE
BEST 3-PLY CARPETS MADE.

Largest assortment of choice Styles all new work this season.
Carpets made and laid, 8 cents,
Carpet Lining, moth proof, 7 cents.
Floor Oil Cloths, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 wide.
Stair Oil Cloths, all widths.
Venetian Carpets for hall and steps.
Maquette Rugs, Lmyrna Rugs, Persian Rugs, Velvet and Tapestry Rugs, Mats, Druggets, all sizes, Ottomans, etc.

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

It may be better to be right than to be President, but the salary is smaller; in this country, anyhow.

A Grand
Tournament AND Ball
AT
GLYMONT
ON
Wednesday, September 14th.

Chief Marshal.
JOHN T. DAVIS.

Aids.
R. C. FERGUSSON, E. H. BRAWNER.

Heralds.
Joseph A. Gray, jr, R Sellman Stonstreet, Eddie C. Cox, G. Philip Jenkins.

Judges.
Charles H. Wills, Edward Grinder, Edgar Brawner, Francis B. Green, B. G Stonestreet, G P. Jenkins.

Orator of the Day.
VIVIAN BRENT.

Orator of the Evening.
SIDNEY E. MUDD.

Committee to receive application of Knights,
J. Willie Jenkins, J. Percival Brawner, Edward Roby.

Entrance fee for Knights $2 00. Admission to the Grounds FREE.
A Handsome Saddle will be given to the CHAMPION KNIGHT.
Also to the next Bridle, Whip and Spurs.
Tournament commences at 2 o'clock P. M.—Ball " " 8 o'clock "

A Full Brass and String Band in Attendance.

S. F. SMITH.
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice, that, at the expiration of thirty days, there will be a petition to the Board of County Commissioners of Charles county, to change that portion of the public road leading from the bridge, at Mill Run, to Cedar Point Neck, through the estate of the late F. B. F. Burgess, by abandoning the present right-of-way, and obtaining another on higher ground, either through the said estate, or that of Dr. A. D. Cobey.

WM. B. FERGUSSON.
WM. T. HINDLE.
JOSEPH DAY.
A. D. COBEY.

August 19th 1881. and others.

Baltimore Female College.

Chartered in 1849, by the State as a College proper, has commodious new buildings, ample grounds, good apparatus, and an able Faculty. Its course of study while liberal, is eminently practical. Besides educating many accomplished ladies for the home circle, it has graduated 266 students, and trained and sent forth 177 teachers who are filling prominent positions.—There is a free scholarship for each county in the State That for this county is vacant.—The 34th year opens Sept. 19th. Terms moderate. For catalogue with full information address. N. C. BROOKS, LL.D., *President.*

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce JOHN W. MITCHELL, Esq., as a candidate for Associate Judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

IN consequence of the advance in the price of wood, the sum of $3.00 per term will be allowed each Teacher for fuel for three terms in the Scholastic year, or $3 per cord for one cord of wood for each of three terms.

By order of Board,
A. W. NEALE,
ja 7-tf Sec'y.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

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

TUESDAY, Sept mber 20th,

for the transaction of regular business.

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

To the Voters of Charles Co.

THE Political parties in our county will soon be called upon to make nominations of candidates to represent them in the next legislature of Maryland.

We most respectfully request that candidates be nominated who will represent the Local Option Sentiment of the eleven hundred and sixty voters of our last election; so far as to give us a Local Option Law to be voted upon at a *Special Election*, to be held at the same time about the first of June 1882. When the subject can be discussed and voted upon, free from party politics, and the excitement consequent at a General Election.

The Latest and Most Wonderful Invention.

EDISON'S
INSTANTANEOUS
GUIDE
TO THE
Piano or Organ.

By which any child or person can play any of the popular airs at once without STUDY, PREVIOUS PRACTICE or even musical talent. The company will forfeit $1,000 if any child ten years old fails to play any one of our popular tunes on the PIANO, ORGAN or MELODEON within ONE HOUR after receiving the music and instructions, provided said child can count, with the figures before it, from 1 to 100 correctly.

7 Pieces of Music with Instructions.

Mailed to any address on the receipt of $1,00. Enclose one cent postage stamp for Catalogue of Tunes. Agents wanted in every State and County in the Union.

Edison Music Company,
215 & 217 Walnut St., Philada., Pa.

GRAND
TOURNAMENT and BALL.
AT
Green Park,
For the benefit of Pomfret Church, on
TUESDAY, September 13th.

Chief Marshal
Francis E. Mattingly.

Assistants.
Joseph Green, Julian Cox.

Heralds.
Charlie Cox, Willie Huntt.

Judges.
B. F. Green. J. B. Mattingly, Edward Roby

Committee on Invitation.
Francis E. Mattingly, Joseph Green.

Orator of the Day.
ADRAIN POSEY.

Entrance fee for Knights $1 00. Admission to Ball, gentlemen 50 cts. ladies free. Supper 25 cts.
A Full Band in Attendance

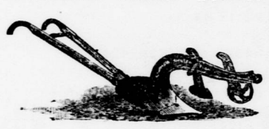
P. H. Heiskell, Jr., & Co.,

PRICE LIST OF FERTILIZERS:

Peruvian Guanape }	$75
Lobos Guanos }	55
(Direct from the agents of the Peruvian Government at New York.)	
The "Maximum" Fertilizer	45
Ammoniated Bone Super-phosphate	40
Pure Fine Ground Bone	40
E. Frank Coe's Super-phosphate	40
Ammoniated Dissolved Bone	37
Kainit (or German Potash Salt)	15
Ground Plaster in bags	7
" " bulk	6

The "Empire Force Feed" GraIn Drill.
With fertilizer attachment, and improved Force-Feed, Grass seed sower.
This is the lightest and only Perfect Force Feed Drill in the market.

The 'Old Hickory' Wagon
Made at LOUISVILLE, KY,
Both Thimble, Skein and Iron Axle, for One, two and four horses.
Write us for Descriptive circulars and price list.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER CAR LOAD
"Columbia Chilled Plows!"



Made at Copake Iron Works, New York. Is the strongest and most durable Plow in the market. Cannot be excelled for lightness of draft The handles, jointer and wheels are all adjustible. Every Plow fully warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

Improved Minor & Horton Plows & Castings.

Iowa Barb Fence Wire!

Makes a cheap and popular fence. We buy this wire in car load lots. Circulars, with full particulars mailed on application.
WHEAT FANS, COMBINED CIDER & GRAPE MILLS, CUTTING BOXES, HARDWARE, HARNESS, COLLARS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, STABLE SUPPLIES, WHIPS, &c., &c.

! SEEDS A SPECIALTY !
A full supply of all kinds of FRUIT, FIELD and
Landreth's GARDEN Seeds,
Constantly on hand in season.
Highest market prices paid for WHEAT CORN, RYE & OATS
County stores supplied at wholesale rates, and Goods carefully packed, and delivered free on board cars or boats. We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

P. H. Heiskell, Jr., & Co.
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
913 La. Ave., & 916 C St., bet. 9th & 10th Sts., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

READ THIS!

J. BLAKE KENDALL,
619 B St N W near B. & P. R. R. depot.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

INVITES your attention to the **List of Goods** as enumerated below and the prices annexed, the same being a small sample of my immense stock and the low prices at which I am now selling:

A sett (four) of First-class Ready-Made Wheels, my own make, of either ⅞, 1 in., 1¼ or 1½ in. tread for	$ 6 00
Sarven Pattern Wheels ⅞, 1 in. and 1½ inches tread, per sett	$ 7 50
Buffalo Blowers, the best, cheapest and and most powerful Fan Blower in the market, equal in power to a 40 inch bellows' price each, complete—	$16 50
Cart Shafts, per pair	1 75
Jump Seat Irons, per sett	4 00
Cart Sills, per pair	1 25
Sulky Shafts, finished, per pair	3 50
Sulky Wheels, per pair	7 25
Bent Rims, per sett	95
Finished Poles, with circles, each	1 00
Blacksmith Upright Drills, each	15 00
Wagon Bows, each	25
Tire Upsetters, best in market, each	15 00
Tire Benders, small size, each	10 00
" " medium size, each	20 00
Finished Shafts, per pair	70
Forged Shifting Rail setts, each	3 25
Seat Springs, per pair	1 25
Buggy Bodies, each	7 00
Leather Dashes for bodies, each	3 00
Bolt Shears, per pair	6 00

The Celebrated
"BREWSTER GEARING," with Body, Seat, Axles, Dash, etc., all bolted together, in fact a complete open buggy all put together and finished except wheels' Shafts and Trimming, price 40 00
Brewster Patent Combination Side Bar Springs, with skeleton body attached per sett 12 00
Hubs, per sett 1 00
Spokes, per sett 2 25
Short Arm Axles, 1⅛ per sett $3. Springs 1¼ in. per lb, 11c. Norway Nail Rods, by the bundle of 25lbs., per lb, 6 cents
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Band and Norway Iron, Spring, Tire, Toe Calk, Blister and Cast steel Wood, Iron and Steel Axles.
Skeins, Anvils, Belts, Screws, Rivets, Borax, Tools, Eitthwheels, Horse Shoes and Nails, Whip Sockets, etc. Paints, Varnish, Pumice, Enamel Dressing, Duck, Canvass, &c.

Prices subject to a change without notice.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Come and see me at
No. 619 B Street Northwest,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
my 5-1p

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

Messrs. Editors:—Please announce that Col. JOHN B BROOKE, of Prince George's county, is a candidate for Associate Judge in the Seventh Judicial District of Maryland. LEX.
jy 8-tf.

The People's Store—The origina cheap store, at *SMITH'S