

Friday Morning, March 10, 1882.

The "Compulsory Feature."

The So's on Annapolis are still exercising themselves on the tobacco inspection laws, and it is now said by the Baltimore buyers and other opponents of the State system of inspection that the "compulsory feature," like the Chinese, "must go."

It will be remembered that the Hon. Sydney E. Mudd, able representative from this county, some time ago introduced into the House two bills on the subject— one providing for the total abolishment of the system, the sale of the warehouses and the turning of the proceeds into the treasury; and the other striking out the much talked about and little understood "compulsory feature," and to leave the law in other respects unaltered.

The readers of the TIMES will, also, remember that Senator Bond of Calvert county, who has been generally regarded as the accredited representative of the planting interest upon this question, introduced into the Senate, in the early part of the session, a bill making many judicious regulations as to the mode of sampling looking to the promotion of the efficiency of State's inspections, providing for the adjustment and settlement of objections, and giving liberty to tobacco growers to sell their tobacco on side of the State without inspection, but not any further interfering with the "compulsory feature."

When these bills were introduced, the TIMES took occasion to express its disapproval of Mr. Mudd's bill, and its commendation of that of Senator Bond. We thought Mr. Mudd's bill were both objectionable. The first because it contemplated the abolishment of a necessary public service of vital importance to the people of our county, and the turning into the treasury of the State a large amount of money, prohibited by the Federal constitution, and to which in equity and in justice it is not entitled.

The second, because, by precipitately tipping of an essential feature of the system, without providing any measures for increasing its popularity, and promoting its efficiency, it would effectually emasculate the system and place it at the mercy of its intruding foes—the Baltimore tobacco trade—and thus pave the way to the ultimate accomplishment, by an indirection, of the object openly avowed in the first bill.

Mr. Bond's bill, however, contained many judicious regulations tending to correct the abuses that have crept into the State system, and to make it conform more nearly to modern commercial usages, while at the same time dispensing with the most unpopular and only really objectionable feature of the compulsory clause of the law. It was for these reasons the TIMES commended the measure introduced by him, and we still think the true interests of the tobacco growers urgently demand its passage.

At the time of the introduction of his bill, Mr. Bond stated that he regarded any further interference with the compulsory clause of the law, or any more radical changes in the system, as hazardous to the stability of State inspections, and fraught with damage to the planting interest.

The sudden conversion of the Calvert Senator has not had a parallel since the days of Paul and, it sincere, is not less miraculous. Why not be true to your tobacco growing constituents, Mr. Bond, and insist on the passage of the really excellent bill you first introduced? If you want to get even with the Governor, why just fail to confirm his nominations for the inspectorships, and the old ones will hold over until Mr. Hamilton shall have resumed the care of his farm in Washington county and the new Governor comes into office in 1884. That would be a much simpler and better way.

Consistency and "Great Moral Ideas." The venerable Mr. Geo. F. Hoar, of dead lock and gin-mill fame, gushing but feeble expounder of Republican fallacies and a stalwart heretic, delivered himself of the "greatest effort of his life" in the United States Senate on Friday last, in opposition to the bill to restrict Chinese immigration.

The venerable old statesman planted himself upon that principle in the Declaration of Independence, which says that, among the inalienable rights of mankind is that of the pursuit of happiness, and made some flights of eloquence which would have done honor to the 4th of July even in the esthetic old Bay State. His logic, though not quite so convincing as his eloquence was thrilling, was nevertheless very strong and forcible. His deductions from his great major premise though liberal were strong. He showed conclusively that if the "heavenly Chinese" or any other barbarian thinks proper to make his way into our blessed Republic in the "pursuit of happiness," that they cannot be restrained or limited in their innocent pursuit, without revoking the fundamental principles of our free government.

According to the venerable Senator, all the barbarians of the East and the South, if they get the idea that they are thereby "pursuing their happiness," shall be at liberty to invade in unlimited hordes this wonderful free country of ours, without protestation on our part, even though their ingress shall involve the supplanting of our state of civilization with their own.

Although the great statesman's position upon this question is but a legitimate deduction from the doctrines of "the party of great moral ideas" it is probable that the prospect of having a baked rap as plant the favorite ox-tail soup, and a roasted man served in place of a porter house steak in our fashionable hotels, would be apt to open the eyes of a few timid voters to the apprehension that the great Republican party is a little too progressive for the present age.

Mr. Hoar could not have failed to see the glaring inconsistency between his attitude upon this question and the flimsy pretence of his party of "protecting American labor," but to Mr. Hoar's mind the attitude of his party upon the question of "reconstructing the States" which he so much lauded in the last national platform impelled him to follow up its legitimate sequence upon the present question, and let "American laborers" and the "pursuit of their happiness" drop for the present.

The emotional old gentleman, after alluding to the history of Irish and other foreign immigration, which, by the way, were only opposed by his political antagonists, soon comes down to the subject nearest to his heart, and the one which impels him to assume his present attitude upon this question. He says: "Who now so bold as to deny to the colored race (whatever race that may be) fitness for citizenship. Twenty years have not passed by since the children of the African savage were emancipated from slavery. In that brief space they have vindicated their title to the highest privileges and their fitness for the highest duties of citizenship."

Now this may do very well for the old gin-mill Senator, but if his argument had to rest upon proof of the above proposition as undoubtedly it has, then it would, as it must, fall to the ground. If the above assertion of the old dead lock sentiment only had the semblance of truth, there might be some vindication for his party, and some justification for its following its record by sustaining Mr. Hoar's position upon this question. But there is no shadow of truth in the assertion. It is a glaring and outrageous falsehood, and no fair minded and observant American will give any credence or toleration to it.

The Legislature.

THURSDAY. The Legislature was occupied today with tobacco inspections. The House passed a bill to abolish the compulsory feature of these inspections, and the Senate passed a bill to restrict Chinese immigration.

FRIDAY. The Legislature adjourned today until Monday night. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed a number of minor appointments. The House was occupied chiefly with the city extension bill and an effort to compel the special committee to report.

MONDAY. Both branches of the Legislature reconvened to night. In the Senate a number of bills were passed, among them a bill to protect aids to navigation, established by the United States light-house service in the waters of Maryland.

TUESDAY. We referred some time ago to the proposed reorganization of this institution, under the management of its present able President, Rev. Dr. Leavitt, and expressed the hope that the General Assembly would see fit to vote in favor of the moderate sum asked.

WEDNESDAY. The House passed the bill for a commission on the forest growth of the State and naming as the commissioners Gov. Hamilton, ex-Govs. Carroll and Thomas, Hon. Lloyd Longwell, and Dr. ...

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ed debate was reported to the House, when the previous question was ordered, but no further action taken. Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY. In the Senate a bill was reported from the judiciary committee to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. The Chinese immigration bill was further discussed.

TUESDAY. In the House the diplomatic appropriation bill was passed. Mr. Shelley, of Alabama, by request, introduced a bill to aid in the construction of Maryland and Delaware shipping canal, and a bill was introduced permitting the Southern Maryland Railroad Company to extend its line into the District of Columbia.

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ing, including a sum of money. The fire then became general, involving the hotel, court house, law offices, Journal newspaper office, storehouse of Shumway & Co., and a half a block or more by dusk, the place was in ashes except the jail, which is a large structure in rear of the courthouse, the dwellings of Mrs. Dowell and Mr. Magruder, and an old house built by Judge Magruder.

Mr. Somerville, solicitor of the county court, was in his office in the courthouse, and a saved some papers, but with these excepted all the county records were lost. Every book and paper in the county commissioners' office and in the office of the register of wills were burned. In the clerk's office all the original records were lost, and a great many records, running as far back as 1850, and many papers of great interest relating to the early history of the county. These records and papers were invaluable, and Joseph A. Wilson, who had charge of the hotel, lost a great many things. It is estimated that the loss to the county was \$100,000.

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An Interesting Fact. In France, all patent medicines must be endorsed by an official board of physicians before they can be sold. In lieu of such a law in America, the people have resolved themselves into a National committee which has endorsed Swaine's Ointment for allaying the itching accompanying the Piles, as the only reliable remedy in the market. It is a pure ointment which will work both ways.

Mr. Wm. H. Elder is getting his marsh property adjoining this town in order by banking and draining, and intends to begin the cultivation of cranberries in the proper season. It would not be a good speculation for some of our enterprising capitalists to utilize the marshes surrounding us for the same purpose. It is said that cranberries are a most prolific crop and find a ready sale.

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A CARD. MRS. ADELAIDE QUENZEL. WISHES to inform the old customers of her late husband and the public generally that she has made arrangements to continue the business of WATCH and CLOCK REPAIRING, JEWELRY MAKING and SELLING in that line.

GARDEN SEED. ADELAIDE QUENZEL. WATER TOWN Fire Insurance Company. Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of MONTGOMERY CO.

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THE PEOPLE'S STORE. The original cheap store, at SMITH'S Glymont. \$66 worth of goods in your own town. Terms and ad. mail.

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TUTT'S HAIR DYE. Gray Hair on Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Indolently, and does not require the use of any other Dressing, or wash by Dressing, or wash by Dressing, or wash by Dressing.

STEAMER MATTANO. Leaves SEVENTH ST. WHARF, Washington, D. C. every Sunday, Tuesday & Thursday at 7 O'CLOCK, A. M. For Potomac River Landings stopping at CHAPEL POINT, AND AT MATTAWOMAN CREEK SUNDAYS down and WEDNESDAYS up.

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ORDER OF RATIFICATION. In the Circuit Court of Charles County in Equity. February Term 1882. William B. Gregory, vs. Julia G. Chapman and others.

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