Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, April 14, 1882.

Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell has been released on parol to attend the funeral of a relative in Paris.

The Richmond *Whig*, Mahone's organ, announces that the policy of the readjuster crew will henceforth be an unqualified support of Mr. Arthur's administration.—Nobody will be very much surprised by this disclosure.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided, in the case of Albert Schaefer against the Washington city, Virginia Midland and Great Southern Railroad company, that suicide caused by insanity alleged to have been produced by a railroad injury, is too remote a cause of death to justify recovery of damages.

Mr. Swift, who was one of the late Chinese commissioners, does not agree with the President. He says: "I fully hoped that the suspension would have been proposed for thirty years, and the Chinese government would not have considered the faith of the treaty trespassed on it the suspension had been for fifty years or over."

The Maryland Legislature passed resolutions requesting the United State government to repay the state of Maryland $72,000 and interest advanced to the government in 1791. Last week Senator Gorman introduced a bill in the United States Senate for repayment of this money, and the same bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

President Arthur is following up the example set by his predecesors in repudiating "Senatorial courtesy" as a principle of political ethics, and is turning out all the "half bred" federal officials in the different States and putting "stalwarts" in their places, without in any manner consulting the half breed Senators who happen to represent those States. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

Jesse James, one of the most notorious of western bankrobbers and outlaws, was assassinated in his own house by a member of his gang one day last week. Large rewards had been offered for the outlaw, dead or alive; and great relief is felt thro' out the west at his taking off. Great excitement was created at one time by a rumor that the assassinated party was only a sham Jesse, but the latest advices leave no room to doubt that the deceased was the veritable Jesse himself.

Public gratitude to Governor Hamilton for what he has accomplished in the work of reform is to take the shape of a banquet to be tendered to him "by Democrats from the state at large." Among those to be invited are Governor Tilden and other high officials of other states whose names are more or less identified with reform. It does not appear that our own ex-governor are to be among the guests, Governor Thomas, Governor Carroll and Grvernor Groome not being expected to revel on that occasion—although some of them may be considered Democrats "at large." *Baltimore American.*

[That does seem a little odd.—Eds.]

We have received an inquiry as to the effect of Governor Hamilton's action in quitting his post at the seat of Government before the laws passed at the late session had received the executive approval. The effect will simply be to postpone the time of the laws going into effect, until the Governor shall approve them. The constitution provides that all bills sent to the Governor for his approval shall, if not returned by the Governor, with or without his approval, within six days (exclusive of Sundays) from their reception, become laws without the executive approval; but there is a proviso avoiding that result when the Legislature shall adjourn before the expiration of the six days. In that case the Governor has his own time in which to approve bills that were passed.

Earnest efforts are being made by the Republicans in Congress to repair their blunder upon the Chinese bill. The chief ground upon which Mr. Arthur based his veto of the bill, was that it violated the existing treaty with China; but Mr. Bayard hauhtily rebuked the assumption of Mr. Arthur in arrogating to himself superior knowledge upon such a point of statecraft to two thirds of the Senators, who voted for the bill. Doubtless the Republicans with their usual adroitness, have endeavored to leave soon loophole of escape from their position upon this question, so that, after trying the public pulse by a defeat of the bill, they could if the pressure became too great, "crawfish out of it," and retract their action; but at present it seems very difficult for them to get out of the ditch their past record has precipitated them into.

The bill of exceptions upon which the assassin Guiteau asks for a new trial is quite voluminous, and contains 32 assignments of error to the rulings of Judge Cox upon the admissibility of evidence and some thirty in his charge to the jury. The points raised seem to be purely thechnical and whatever merit they have as legal propositions it is difficult to see how the prisoner's case could have been prejudiced by the admission or exclusion of the matters complained of. Nevertheless, he must be tried according to the law, and no doubt the judges sitting in General Term will give careful consideration to the questions raised by the bill of exceptions, although to the non-professional mind some of them will appear utterly immaterial and even frivolous. Should the objections raised by the prisoner's counsel be sustained by the court and a new trial be ordered, everything assigned as error can be excluded without materially impairing the force and weight of the testmony against the prisoner.

The *Calvert Journal* has at length reached us, and in its new dress looks like a fresh young miss in an easter costume.

The Western Elections.

Hard upon the "tidal wave" of Democratic gains in the rural districts of the State of New York, which we chronicled a few weeks ago, came a similar and a very decided manifestation from the elections in Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Indiana on Monday of last week. When one year ago, the Republicans in Cincinnati were beaten, it was said to be due to a failure of the Legislature to pass a law restricting the liquor traffic; and now that they have been beaten again, by double the majority of the previous occasion, the defeat is charged upon the enactment of just such a law, which has been done in the meantime. In Cleveland the Republican majority of 3,200 last year, has been replaced by a Democratic majority of from 600 to 1,000. Columbus shows similar results; and Toledo went Democratic by a majority of 1,800, and Dayton by 400. In Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, the city elections resulted in giving political control to the Democrats. In the latter city, the Democrats for the first time in twenty years elected every alderman. In Indianapolis the German and negro vote is reported to have been nearly solidly Democratic. In Richmond, Ind. a Democratic official was elected for the first time since the organization of the Republican party. A number of towns in Michigan swell the list of Democratic victories. Among the number are Lansing, Marshall, Ann Arbor Ypsilanti, Niles, Grand Rapids and East Saginaw.

The Baltimore *Sun*, always cautious, in commenting on this result, said: "The signs afforded by "off years" are apt to be delusive. Still the murmurs of the Pacific coast with regard to Chinese immigration and of the Mississippi valley with regard to neglected economic reforms, cause every incident to be suspected of being the straw which shows the direction of the wind.' The "off years" have always heretofore been a topic of humerous indifference to the Republican manipulators. They have always jocularly conceded Democratic gains in these years; but it is apparent everywhere that the recent portentous manifestations have not been regarded with indifference, but have carried consternation among the "organized rascality." The point of their joke about "off years," in years gone by, has been that, when the national elections came around, they had the Federal treasury to draw upon, by means of the "spoils system." But the point of that joke is now effectually blunted by the uncompromising factional antagonism in their own ranks, which has grown out of the "spoils system." The distribution of spoils now, going as it does exclusively to one faction of the party, is only a means of increased discontent. So that another "tidal wave" may be looked for in the congressional elections next fall, and the complete restoration of the Government to Democratic control may be reasonably expected to follow in 1884

It has, indeed, always been an enigma to us, that the great agricultural West should so blindly antagonize its true interests by a continued support of the party of prohibitory tariffs. It has always appeared to us exceedingly difficult to understand why that section of the country, whose chief and almost sole industry is agriculture, should continue blindly to follow a political organization whose chief and favorite policy is to levy an onerous tax upon the agriculturist and consumer, through the medium of a prohibitory tariff upon imported articles; and thus create monopolies in favor of a few rich and powerful manufacturing corporations in the Eastern States, under the flimsy and false pretense of "protecting American labor." This result has only been accomplished by a judicious distribution of spoils and the skillfully promulgated delusion that the Democratic party is the party of disunion. Now that the former of these methods is no longer available, and the latter term has lost its force, it is but natural to expect the West to restore its allegiance to the party which has ever been the foe of monopolies and the friend of the masses, and which, alone, promulgates doctrines and pursues policies of a truly national character.

We publish in another column a long interview with Senator Gill in relation to the tobacco inspection legislation before the late lamented General Assembly. It will be perceived that the Senator admits that he was first induced to take such an active part in the measure by the solicitation of the Baltimore tobacco trade, and he shows that himself and Senator Bond framed the present bill at a conference with the Baltimore buyers in that city, and that it was framed to meet their views. This, however, should not excite any prejudice against the bill. It is desirable that all interests should harmonize upon such a measure. Its real merits or demerits can only be tested by experience. If the bill receive the executive approval, and become a law, we will have an opportunity in the next two years to see how much the trade in tobacco will be improved by the change. It will be observed that the Senator is not very accurate in his estimate of the economy of the change to the State. It was hardly fair to take as an example of the expense of the system to the State, the figures for a year previous to the reduction of the salaries of inspectors and clerks from the exorbitant amount fixed by Republican misrule to the more reasonable rates in force during the past fiscal year. The proper standard is the expense of the past fiscal year. According to Senator Gill, there was a charge upon the State treasury during that year of $312,99, but Senator Gill appears to forget the fact that the revenues of the wharf property amounting to about $3000 a year were turned into the treasury without any credit being given to the tobacco fund.—So that the net income to the State under the old system, since the salaries were reduced, has been nearly $3000. It is presumable that this wharf property will pass to the lessees under the new law, so that the real economy of the measure to the State is very slight indeed.

Governor Hamilton, who left for Hagerstown immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, is expected to return to Annapolis for the purpose of signing such bills, passed at the late session, as he approves.

The Governor and the Tobacco Bill.

A Baltimore *Sun* reporter has interviewed State Senator Gill, of that city, with a view of ascertaining the history of the tobacco inspection legislation before the late General Assembly. The greater portion of the interview we give below as likely to interest our readers:

Reporter.—"What were your reasons for taking such an active part in the passage of the tobacco bill now before the Governor?

Mr. Gill.—After I had been elected to the Senate I was approached by Messrs. Lehr Von Lingen and Leftwich, and gentlemen interested in the tobacco trade, and asked if I would aid them in securing reforms in the tobacco system and the abolition of the compulsory feature, upon the grounds that the present system was rotten to the core, and that the warehouses were used as mere political machines, and that the inspections were so imperfect that not only were they discredited throughout the whole world, but they were the cause of yearly loss to the shippers, and an actual decline in value to the whole planting interest of the State. I told them I would make a thorough examination, and if I found the facts as stated correct would aid them to the best of my ability. Upon examination I found them much worse than they had been stated to me to be.

Reporter.—Can you give me a history of the passage of the tobacco bill through the Legislature and its provisions and changes from the present law?

Mr. Gill.—The first bill that was introduced was by Senator Bond, which made some changes, but did not repeal the compulsory feature. Pending the discussion of this bill Senator Bond and myself met a number of the commission merchants at Mr. Robt. Lehr's house in Baltimore, and after considerable discussion agreed to all the provisions of the bill as now before the Governor except as to the mode of appointment of inspectors. That bill provided they should be appointed by the board of public works. The first provision of the bill now before the Governor puts the inspections on a business basis, and takes it out of partisan politics, as suggested by the Governor in his message to the Legislature, page 40. It provides for the abolition of salaries and allows the inspectors to receive as their pay only what they can make over and above the expenses of running the warehouses, and at the same time providing that fifteen cents on each hogshead should be paid to the State. You will see on page 38 of the Governor's message that the cost to the State for running these warehouses has been $8,958,53, as follows:

"For the fiscal year ended the 30th of September, 1880, the receipts from the five warehouses were	$87,613 05
Total disbursement, except for salarise of inspectors and insurance and ground rent	82,988 90
Net earnings	$4,624 15

But as against these earnings the sum of $13, 668 07 was paid by the treasury to the inspectors for their salaries and for insurance and ground rent, leaving a deficiency of $8,645 54 as a charge upon the treasury.

For the fiscal year ended 30th September, 1881, the receipts were	$75,320 02
Disbursements, except for salaries of inspectors, &c	64,734 90
Net earning for fiscal year, 1881	$10,585 12

But, as against these earning, the sum of $10,898 11 was paid by the treasury to the inspectors for their salaries and for insurance and ground rent, leaving a deficiency of $312 99 as a charge upon the treasury, showing however, in this respect a considerable improvement over preceding years."

Under the new law the State will receive 15 cents per hogshead. If there are 40,000 hogsheads inspected the State will receive $6,000 As shown above, it had to pay $8,958 53 which will now be saved, and which, added to the $6,000 will give $14,958 53, being the amount the State will save in the next two years. The next provisions creates a board of arbitration, with power to settle all difficulties between the buyer, seller and inspector for false or fraudulent inspections, and makes the inspector's bond liable for all amounts that may be made by the board of arbitration. The next provision is in accordance with the Governor's views expressed on page 40 of his message, and says the inspector may, in his discretion, take duplicate samples. This prevents the alteration of the sample after it leaves the hands of the inspector, as was frequently done in the past, and breaks up the corrupt use of the inspector's seal that has been frequently indulged in. The next provisions makes a tobacco receipt negotiable in the same manner as a grain receipt now negotiable, and the final and most important provision is the total and entire abolition of all the compulsory features that have heretofore existed, and upon this point I desire to call your attention to the recommendation of the Governor, which is as follows.

"I earnestly recommend that the subject be well considered, and I would most respectfully suggest that upon general economic principles the people can attend better to their own private business concerns than the State can for them, and at all events they should have the liberty to do so, and recommend that the compulsory features of the present system be abolished." It is hardly necessary for me to add anything to what the Governor has said in favor of this proposition. Indeed the whole bill, with the exception of the original provision for the appointing power, has been drawn to meet the views of the Governor, and was laid read to the Governor by Mr. Lehr and those with him, approved of in every particular save as to who should make these appointments. And at the last conference committee, of which there were two, the Governor was inserted, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," as required by the constitution, in place of the board of public works, especially to meet his objections to this part of the bill. The bill was submitted to the Governor either on Friday or Saturday, and on Monday Messrs. Lehr and Von Lingen, Senators Cooper, Bians and myself called on him to ascertain, if possible, whether there was any difficulty in the way of his approving the bill, and, if there was any, to see what could be done to remove it. He stated that he had not read the bill, although the bill is the same in every respect, except as to the appointing power, as when it was submitted to him by Mr. Lehr and others, but that he had read as far as section four; that when he reached that section, which is as follows: "That each of the five inspectors of tobacco for the warehouses aforesaid, who were appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, during the session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in Annapolis in the year 1880, shall hold his office and execute the duties thereof, and be subject to all the obligations and liabilities thereof, until his successor is appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as hereinbefore in this act provided," he stopped and said that was far enough for him; that the Senate was endeavoring to usurp the rights and prerogatives of the executive, and wanted this bill signed to keep in the old inspectors. I stated to him that I had prepared that part of the bill, and there was no such intention expressed or implied to usurp his peregatives. The section was drawn in conformity with the language of the constitution, section 10 of article 2. Furthermore I said to him, and my colleagues assented, that the Senate would certainly confirm four of the names of tobacco inspectors which were then before the Senate, and that, while I did not know who had been nominated for the fifth place, I thought, though I could not speak so positively in that case as in others, that they would not reject.—The Senate, although the Governor had not signed the bill, did confirm four of the inspectors, and would have confirmed them had the bill been signed. The Governor further said that he would give Mr. Lehr and Mr. Von Lingen an answer as to whether he would sign bill later in the day. All I know is that the bill was not signed and is still before him, although I had every reason to expect that it would be. As to his objections to the fourth section of the bill, the inspectors who are thereby authorized to hold on during the interregnum were the appointees of Gov. Hamilton himself, and under all rules of civil-service reform should hold their offices during good behavior. I never heard any charges made against them except they did not belong as thoroughly to the Governor as some people thought they ought to. As far as I have seen and heard there is no valid objection to the bill, unless it be for political reasons; and as the Governor especially advised in his message that all politics should be eschewed in this matter, I cannot and do not believe that he will exercise his power of veto on this bill, thereby effecting and helping to destroy one of the largest export business now left to the city of Baltimore; for if some relief is not immediately given to this trade it must certainly languish and die.

He who tries to be his own Savior has a fool for his client.

Proceedings of Congress.

FRIDAY.

In the Senate Mr. Miller, from the Postoffice committee, reported an original bill to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports. A bill was passed granting the right of way to the county of Anne Arundel through the goverament grounds near Annapolis, Md. The Presidential Count bill was discussed, and then passed by a viva voce vote. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House a report was made from the committee on elections in favor of Lynch, in the contested election case of Lynch vs Chalmers, from the sixth district of Mississippi. After some objection, Mr. Willis was granted permission to introduce a bill "to regulate, limit and suspend the immigration of the Chinese laborers" which was referred to the committee on education and labor, as was also a bill introduced by Mr. Berry to execute treaty stipulation in reference to the Chinese.

SATURDAY.

In the House Messrs Muldrow and Brewer spoke on the tariff commission bill, after which the committee rose, and Mr. Frost, of Missouri, announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. Thomas Allen, of Missouri. He them offered resolutions of regret and for the appointment of a comittee of seven Representatives and three Senators to take order of superintending the funeral ceremonies, which were unanimously adopted. The House then, at 1.45, out of respect to the memory of Mr Allen, adjourned. Mr. Allen's desk was tastefully draped in black and decorated with some beautiful flowers.

MONDAY.

In the Senate a bill was reported from the library committee reducing the appropriation for the proposed new congressional library building from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000. The death of the Representative Allen of Missouri, was announced, and as a mark of respect the Senate at 2.05 adjourned.

In the House a majority report was presented from the committee on elections in the case of Mackey and O'Conor, from the second district of South Carolina, in favor of seating Mackey. Mr. McLare introduced a bill for the abrogation of the fifth and sixth articles of the Burlingame treaty with China.—Among the other bills introduced were as follows: To establish an educational fund to aid in the support of public schools; to reduce the fees for postoffice money orders; for the repeal of the ironclad oath so far as it effects Senators and Representatives. There was a long debate on the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the reclamation of the harbors of Washington and Georgetown, after which Monday, April 24 was fixed upon for further consideration of the bil. The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY

In the Senate an adverse report was made from the finance committee on the bill for the relief of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. A bill was passed restoring Capt. Corbin of the navy to the active list, to take rank next after Commodore Nicholson, with certain back pay. The bill granting right of way to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad through the Indian Territory led to considerable debate, but the bill went over until Wednesday without action. A bill was reported from the District of Columbia comittee to remit $22,647 of taxes due from the Howvard University of Washington. A bill was reported from the committee on claims allowing Ben. Holladay $320,153 for losses sustained by him as mail contractor on account of Indian hostilities.

In the House the postoffice appropriation bill was taken up and a number of Senate amendments concurred in, including the one increasing by $500,000 the appropriation for mail transportation by railroad. The amendments restoring the franking privilege led to considerable debate, after which the frankling amendment was rejected, together with a number of less important ones. Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, made a speech opposing the tariff commission bill.

Inevitable Republican Split.

Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, has been to Washington, and while there noted the profound political unrest and demoralization apparent in the Republican ranks. He says:—

"The absolute irreconcilable estrangement between the new President and the overwhelming party following of Garfield was even wider and with a more impossible gulf between them when A. had succeeded Garfield than was presented by the Whig factions under Tyler and Fillmore and the Republican factions under Johnson, and there is no likelihood that there can be any healing of the breach during Arthur's administration. On the contrary the purpose of the friends of Arthur is clearly exhibited to make the war a battle to the death, and is now apparent to all in the studied and tireless effort to destroy the fame of Garfield. Blaine's oration did not provoke but simply precipitated the implacable war upon Garfield's memory that was inevitable, and the fretting sores which now harass the leaders will soon extend to the entire rank and file of the party.

Some two hundred and twenty-one years ago, before a place had been provided in Massachusetts for Mr. Hoar, that State was not so liberal as Mrssrs Hoar and Dawes now assert it is, as witness the following order, which appeared in the town records of Boston: Whereas Mr. Tho: Deane hath employed a Negro in y manufacture of a Coop, contraray to ye orders of ye Towne It is therefore ordered yt ye sd Mr. Tho: Deane shall nott employ ye sd Negro in ye sd manufacture as a Coop or any other manufacture or science after ye 14 day of this month on ye penalty of 26s. for every day yt ye sd Negro shall continue in such employment.

Mr. Johnson, the contractor for building a church at Northampton, Mass., firmly believes that he has had a supernatural impression. One evening, when about to go to bed, he suddenly felt that something was wrong in the new edifice, then nearly finished. He hurriedly dressed himself, and going into the church, saw that a pile of oily cotton waste had just kindled into a flame.

Notes

A letter carrier in Meriden, Ct., whose wife has inherited $60,000, still goes his round although the postmaster has several applicants for his place.

Madison Buckert, of Schuylkill Haven, Pa., on Tuesday buried the last of his four children, who a week before were alive and well. They were successively attacked with scarlet fever and died one by one, after a few days of illness.

A Brooklyn woman drove her aged mother into the street on Monday last refusing to longer support her. The woman was thinly clad, and soon perished from the cold. The chilling wind that pierced her form were probably not half so keen as her child's ingratitude.

One of the once wealthiest landlords in Connaught, who was well known in the hunting fields there before the Land League rose into power, is now driver of London omnibuses, plying between the Bank and Kilburn. He was boycotted out of his belongings. He has taken very kindly to the knife-board, and looks fat and flourishing over his $12.50 a week.

The family of Christian Jahr, of Williamsburg, L. I., bought a ham on Saturday last, of which they ate at Sunday. The ham was to all appearance good, but several hours after eating a portion of it Mr. Jahr, Mrs. Jahr, two adult daughters and a boy twelves years old were taken sick with symptoms of trinchinæ poisoning. Medical aid was promptly summoned. Mr. Jahr and his daughters are said to be in a critical condition, but Mrs Jahr and the boy are recovering. The ham will be subjected to a microscopic examination.

Another marriage in high life is impending at Berlin, the parties are the Hungarian giant Drasal and the Prussian giantess Marian. Each is said to be over eight feet high. This will be the third union of this kind in recent years.

In accordance with a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, Gov. Foster yesterday issued a proclamation setting apart April 27 as a day for the planting of forest trees in Ohio by the roadsides, in groves and about homes. The governor recommends the formation of forestry societies in towns and villages, and calls attention to the National Forestry Congress to meet in Cincinnati on April 25.

During the Easter service in the Church of the Incarnation at Washington the rector apologized for being obliged by the prevailing fashions to make what might be considered a strange request. This was that those ladies who wore wide brimmed hats should kneel erect and not bow their heads while receiving the sacrament—this to prevent sacrilege, for a clergyman could never tell where he was putting anything under the shadow of such extensive head-covering. An audible titter followed, and the request was complied with

The Governor is expected to meet the two presiding officers of the late General Assembly at Annapolis about the 17th instant to sign such acts as he may approve and to fill all vacancies in the offices which have been occasioned by the rejection of those nominations previously made or which may arise from other causes. The most important of these will be the two remaining Supervisors of Elections for the city of Baltimore. The confirmation of Senator Brattan of Somersett, as a director of the House of Correction and rejection J. Alfred Ritter of Frederick, for the same position, are among the most notable acts at the close of the session. The appointment and confirmation of Wm. F. Jackson and Geo. P. Willian as directors of the Penitentiary, makes that board complete.

Terrapin Farming

Senator John J. Gardner, of Atlantic City, N. J., has prepared a farm in the meadows not far from the inlet, where he is going to try to raise diamond back terrapins from the eggs. The farm or pond comprises an area of about two acres of water. His experiment is original in that the farming is done right in the native mud of the dimamond back, instead of in uncongenial soil, where artificial means must be employed to make it adaptable to the terrapin. The Senator also says that he has never yet seen a farm where the terrapins were hatched, the so-called farms being merely places to keep and fatten them for market.

Booth's Panacea.

The audience at the Opera House last Friday night when Edwin Booth played "Hamlet," undoubtedly noticed the pungent odor that pervaded the house, after the great scene between Hamlet and his mother, during which the old Chamberlain Polonius is killed. It was peculiar yet not unpleasant, and only those familiar with the substance producing it, could account for the odor. The eminent tragedian himself and the company supporting him, have been suffering for several days past from colds and physical aches produced by the changeful weather and the usual exposure on the stage, and one of the company, Mr. D. C. Anderson, who played Polonius, was taken violently and suddenly ill during the play; by directions of Mr. Booth, who is always solicitous for the welfare of his people, a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil was brought from his dressing case and the suffering actor thoroughly rubbed with the famous German Remedy, which soon brought relief and full recovery. Mr. Booth always carries this reliable emollient with him, and the contents of his dressing case without it, would be as incomplete as the play Hamlet without the ghost.—*Burlington, (Ia.,) Gazette*

MARRIED,

At Washington, D. C., April 1, 1882, by Rev. Thomas B. Anderson, Mr. EDMUND T. YOUNG, of Prince George's county, to Miss ALICE J. LYON, of this county.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died on the 19th of March, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hawkins, a worthy colored man of this village. Her funeral took place from Christ Church on the 21st of March, and was attended by a large concourse of sorrowing friends. The deceased possessed an intellect of more than the ordinary, was a loving and devoted daughter an honest and sincere friend. She was meek and unassuming in her manner, kind and obliging in her disposition and above all was a true and God-fearing christian. She died in the spirit of the Lord, fully reconciled to the will of Him "who doeth all things well" and in the hope of an everlasting salvation. She bore meekly and patiently her long and painful illness, and seemed to forget her own suffering in her anxiety to administer to the happiness and comfort of those around her. Peacefully and gently, like an infant reposing on its mother's breast, she breathed her last and sank to sleep in Jesus. Even in death her spirit seemed to feel the needed comfort that the sorrowing friends gathered around her couch so much desired, for even then a calm, peaceful and assuring smile lit up her features, and seemed to remind her friends not to mourn but to rejoice with her spirit which had flown to the joys of Heaven NELLIE.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will hold their Office, in Port Tobacco,

TUESDAY, April 18, 1882.

or the transaction of miscellaneous business.

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

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, April 13, 1882.

Howard Street Super	$3.50 @ 4.75
" " Extra	5.00 @ 6.00
Western Super	3.50 @ 4.75
" Extra	5.00 @ 6.00
City Mills Super	3.50 @ 4.75
" Low Medium Extra	5.00 @ 6.00
Minnesota Patent Family	7.25 @ 7.50
Baltimore High Grade Family	8.00
" " " Extra	7.80
" Second Grade Extra	7.60
" Third Grade Extra	7.40
Baltimore Pearl Haminy	4.75
Corn Meal	5.00

WHEAT—We quote as follows: Southern red, common to good, 1 00@00 cents; Foultz 140@000 cents; amber, long berry, 142@148 cts.

CORN—Southern yellow, 76@00 cents; do. new white 86@00 cents.

OATS—Southern at 53@56 cents.

RYE—Prime at 95@100 cents.

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

Md. frosted	$ 2.00@ 3.50
" common to good sound	4.00@ 6.00
" middling to fine	6.50@10.00
" fancy	10.00@14.00
" upper country	4.00@15.00
ground leaves	3.00@ 8.00

License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons and bodies corporate or politic, to whom it may concern, that they must obtain a LICENSE or renew the same

On or before the 1st day of May, 1882

according to the provisions of the Code of Public Laws of the State of Maryland.

L. M. Southerland,
Sheriff of Charles Co., Md.
April 7—1m

PUBLIC SALE

OF

Valuable Personal Property.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale at his farm, "Mattawoman," near Glymont, ON

THURSDAY, April 20th,

A lot of personal property, consisting of:

Horses, Milch Cows, Oxen, and other cattle. Hogs,

Ox-Cart, Farming implements (including a first-class Wheat Fan). Corn, Hay Blade-Fodder and other provender.

Terms of Sale:

FOR all sums of $20 and under Cash; for all sales over that amount a credit of four months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from day of Sale.

Sale to Commence at 10 o'clock.
ap 7-ts E. FAIRFAX MASON.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS will meet in Port Tobacco on

Tuesday, April 25th,

For the purpose of receiving Teachers' Reports and attending to general business.

No Reports received unless made out on blanks prepared for the purpose, issued by the State Board. Every Report must be sworn, or affirmed to, before a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner.

The Secretary will be prepared to pay the Teachers of colored schools on Thursday, the 27th of April.

Teachers of white schools will be paid on Friday, 28th.

Teachers Association on Friday 26th.

Teachers Association (Colored) on Thursday 27th.

White Teachers are requested to attend the Association for the transaction of special business.

A. W. NEALE, Sec.

Tobacco Planters

REDUCED PRICE

For Cash!

OUR VICTOR FERTILIZER

Is prepared this season

ESPECIALLY FOR TOBACCO,

Containing all the materials necessary for both growth and texture. Fully equal to any fertilizer in the market.

CASH PRICE REDUCED TO

$40 PER TON.

Credit time to responsible and prompt customers same as heretofore. Forty-five dollars and interest. Delivered on cars or boat free of drayage. Send for circulars and testimonies.

THOMAS C. PRICE & Co.
Commission Merchants,
36 S. Charles St., *Baltimore, Md.*

Baltimore, Jr.

THIS fine young Stallion will be let to a limited number of mares the present season, beginning the 1st of APRIL and ending the 1st of AUGUST, at my stables near Cox's Station.

TERMS:

$15,00 for the season and 50 cents to the groom.

S. COX, JR.,
Cox's Station, Md.

YOUNG STAR

This fine young STALLION will be let to Mares this season, at the following low price; Ten dollars; to be discharged by the payment of eight, if paid in the season or seven, if paid on the day the mare is first served. Groom's fee 50 cents in each case, cash. Season commenced on 1st April and terminates on 1st July. I have engaged a sober and careful groom and will not be responsible for accidents.

PEDIGREE.

Young Star is out of a Morgan mare; he was sired by Young Star; Young Star by Magnolia; Magnolia by American Star; American Star by American Star; he by Cock of the Rock; he by Duroc and he by Romp; Romp by imported Messenger. His dam was by the Race Horse Henry, and grand dam, by Messenger.

JOHN F. POSEY.
April 14tf.

WATERTOWN

Fire Insurance Company.

Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

OF

MONTGOMERY CO.

BEING agent for the above companies I am prepared to insure Real or Personal Property at reasonable rates. Addres,

SAMUEL R. NEAVE,
Hughesville, P. O.
Charles County,
March 10-3m Maryland.

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 reparing, JEWELRY mending and anything in that line; work entrusted to her will receive prompt attention, will be done up in the best manner, and at the lowest possible prices; will also keep a full line of GLASSES and SPECTACLES on hand.

GARDEN SEED '82. '82.

on hand, a lot of fine SEEDS, most of own raising, in particular extra fine CABBAGE SEED, raised from prize specimens.

ADELAIDE QUENZEL.
Feb. 24-tf.

Established by John Summers, 1826.

Jno. W. Summers, & Bro.,

Manufacturers & Dealers in

Carriages

AND

Spring Wagons,

Nos. 13 & 15 Pitt St..

Alexandria, Va.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to and at lowest prices.

Steam Saw and Grist Mill.

Our Steam Saw and Grist Mill at COX'S STATION.

BEING now in good working order, we are prepared to

Saw and Grind

to suit the public at short notice. Our terms are

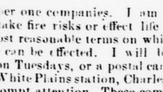
Positively Cash,

or we will take in trade anything that we can use or turn into cash, at market value.

Trusting that the public will kindly favor us with a share of patronage, which we hope to merit by prompt and faithful performance of all work committed to our care

A. & C. F. HAYDEN.
A. HAYDEN, Manager. feb. 10-tf.

STEAMER MATTANO.



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SUNDAYS down and WEDNESDAYS up

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SUNDAYS down and MONDAYS up,

Freights handled with especial care.

G. T. JONES, Agt., 7th Street, wharf.

Dry Goods

Spring of 1882

Hamilton Easter, Sons.

Nos. 199, 201, 203 Baltimore St.

BALTIMORE, MD.

HAVE NOW IN STORE THEIR SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which includes a large and varied assortment of

Dress Goods, from low priced to the finest.
Black and Colored Silks and Mourning Goods.
Shawls and Fancy Wraps.
Domestic Goods, in every possible variety, from the best manufactures.
Blankets, Quilts and Housekeeping Goods.
Linen Goods, of all kinds.
Goods for Men and Boys' Wear a large stock.
Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Handkerchiefs
Laces, Embroideries, White Muslin Goods, Prints, Chintzes, Ginghams, Lawns, &c.

Customers will please understand that we have a great advantage in being large

Importers of Foreign Goods

thus saving to buyers the profits usually paid by retailers to the importers and jobbers.

Purchases of Domestic and other goods made in this country, and done under the advantages which large buyers with ample means and long experience possess.

We keep an

EXTENSIVE & VARIED STOCK,

embracing LOW-PRICED as well as MEDIUM and FINE GOODS, but we don't keep on hand or deal in any article except we think it will.

Prove Satisfactory

to the purchasers, and be of full value for the price paid.

THE PRICE IN PLAIN FIGURES

marked on all our goods, from which there is

NO DEVIATION.

Hamilton Easter & Sons.
April 7—3m

THOMPSON'S Insurance Agency.

HAVING accepted the agency for Charles county of the

Watertown Fire Insurance Company and the Mutual Endowment (Life) of Baltimore

two number one companies, I am now prepared to take fire risks or effect life insurance on the most reasonable terms on which reliable insurance can be effected. I will be in Port Tobacco on Tuesdays, or a postal card directed to me at White Plains station, Charles Co., will receive prompt attention. These companies are safe and reliable, and patronized by the most prudent men in this community.

MARCELLUS THOMPSON.
White Plains station, Charles Co., Md.
March 17-tf

The People's Store—The original cheap store, at *SMITH'S* Glymont.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free Address H. HALLETT & Co. Portland, Maine

Frank Hume,

WHOLESALE GROCER WHOLESALE GROCER,

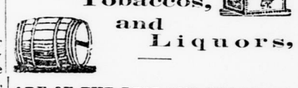
454 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

WASHINGTNN, D. C.

Call or send your order to the above address and be convinced.

Our Specialties of

Teas, Coffees, Tobaccos, and Liquors,



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We Defy Competition.

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FREE OF CHARGE.

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DEALERS IN

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Washburn & Moen Man'f'g Co.

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PATENT STEEL BARB FENCING.

A STEEL Thorn Hedge. No other Fencing so cheap or put up so quickly. Never rusts, stains, decays, shrinks, nor warps. Unaffected by fire, wind, or flood. A complete barrier to the most unruly stock. Impassable by man or beast. TWO THOUSAND TONS SOLD AND PUT UP DURING THE LAST YEAR. For sale at the leading hardware stores, with Stretchers and Staples. Send for illustrated Pamphlet.

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OUR STOCK IN OUR LINE CONSISTS Of First-Class Goods.

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A Fine Assortment of UMBRELLAS Always on hand.

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Insurance! Insurance!!

THE "OLD AND TRIED" GLENS FALLS OF NEW YORK.

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