Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, February 9, 1883.

Hamilton Fish, whose stupid blundering cost the Government $5,500,000, is in a desperate worry about the "protection of American industry." It has taken the proceeds of a deal of American industry to pay the cost of his stupendous folly in the fisheries business.

Hon. James G. Blaine is stated by several Washington correspondents to have received the news of Senator Windom's defeat for re-election with much satisfaction despite the fact that they had been colleagues in the Garfield administration. It is said that three years ago Mr. Conkling completely turned Mr. Windom's head by suggesting him as being in the category of presidential candidates. Mr. Windom took the hint, and had a solid delegation in his favor sent from Minnesota to the republican national convention. But for this Mr. Blaine would have received the Minnesota vote, and in all probability the nomination. For this Mr. Blaine is said to enjoy Mr. Windom's recent defeat hugely.

There was loud applause in the House last week, when the item in the tariff bill placing a duty of ten per cent. on "sulphate and salts of quinia and cinchonida" was struck out by a vote of 108 to 57, and the applause outside of the House, all over the United States, will doubtless be greater when the action of the House is heard of. The estimated consumption of quinine in the United States is 2,000,000 ounces, and the vote of Wednesday, if the Senate concur, will save the sick of the country, poor and rich, the handsome sum of $1,500,000. Mr. McKenzie's joke that a tax on quinine was doubtless intended "to encourage the manufacture of bone dust in graveyards" was rather raw, but still not far from the truth. The disgust with which the people begin to regard the doings of high protectionits "for protection only" is, in view of this effort to tax drugs like quinine, not so difficult to understand.

Col. C. R. Hogan, the well-known proprietor of the Maltby House, in Baltimore died on Friday morning last, aged 38 years. He had been confined to his bad for several weeks with muscular rheumatism and pneumonia. Within a few days past he was evidently improving, and but a few minutes before his death he appeared quite cheerful, having removed his bed a moment before he was seized with a sudden faintness of the heart and died fifteen minutes later. Col. Hogan was born in county Clare, Ireland and went to Baltimore when a boy. During his younger days he held positions in several hotels in Baltimore, and fifteen years ago became proprietor of the Maltby House. He had a larger circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the State than any hotel man in Baltimore. His kind and genial manner endeared him to all whom he met. He will be missed by the many patrons of that popular hotel, the Maltby House.

The letter of Secretary of Treasury Folger, laid before the House of Representatives last week, in reference to the immense accumulation of silver coin, which the government is helpless to put in circulation, ought to be sufficient to convince the most obdurate that it is time to discontinue the coinage of silver. In the last four years it has cost the government over $1,105,000 merely to build vaults to store its surplus silver; $8,268 of this amount was expended to build a vault in the subtreasury at Baltimore, and this vault and the others which have been built at New York, San Francisco and Philadelphia are filled to their utmost capacity. Thirty-five hundred tons of silver, more than $120,000,000, is now on hand, and it does not seem that any method can be devised to get rid of it, unless the plan pointed out in a petition which was presented in the Senate some years ago by Mr. Howe, now the Postmaster General, be followed. The petition, which came from Iowa, asked that there be paid out from the treasury a dollar a week to every man, woman and child in the country. The adoption of this plan would empty the treasury of all its silver in about three weeks, and it would be just as sensible as to continue silver coinage.

About this time, at each recurring season, there comes to us reports of disastrous floods on all our great rivers running thro' States that are subject to heavy snows or that have their rise in mountainous regions. The area of the floods has been more widely extended this year than usual, and while the loss of life thus far has been quite small, the damage to property has been very great. The States that have suffered most by these early spring floods have been western Pennsylvania and Ohio which have sustained a loss of property valued at millions of dollars At Cleveland, by the flood in the Cuyahoga valley, the losses of the Standard Oil Company, the lumbermen, the owners of flour, iron and planing mills, and railroad companies from damage done to the tracks and bridges, are estimated at not less than a million and a half of dollars. Youngstown, Akron, Meadville and several smaller towns have each suffered damage ranging in amounts from fifty thousand to a hundred thousand dollars. Pittsburg and Allegheny City are both partially submerged, and the damage there and along the Allegheny river is put at not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Tiffin, Ohio, reports losses in that county to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars. Minor losses are reported from many quarters. In Maryland, the melting snow passed off quietly, although the ice gorge in the Susquehanna creates some uneasiness. All through the West we hear of impediments to railroad travel from the "wash-outs" and broken or unsafe bridges and while the floods have been working havoc in the States we have mentioned and have done some damage in Indiana the great snow storms of last week in Wisconsin, Dakota and southern Minnesota and Iowa were suspending railroad travel from Wisconsin to nearly all points in the northwest for nearly a week, while the greater part of the telegraph and railroad lines were broken down by weight of the icicles hanging from them.—*Sun.*

The Tariff in Congress.

There seems now to be serious doubts of the passage of any measure of tariff reform by the present Congress. Only twenty working days now remain to the 47th Congress, and, so slow is the progress upon the tariff bills pending before the two houses, that the prospect of the passage of either of them seems to be small.

At the beginning of the present session it became evident that the leading Republican congressmen recognized the full force of the lessons taught by last fall's elections, and that they had not failed to interpret the great popular revolution as a condemnation of the Republican policy of a high protective tariff, and the methods of that party in conducting the civil service of the Government. The necessity of reforms in both of these particulars was openly acknowledged and advocated by leading Republican politicians and by the party press; and it was confidently predicted that these reform measures would be accomplished, in a practical and substantial manner, before the adjournment of the present Congress.

It seemed almost incredible that the "grand old party" should thus consent to cast off its favorite son—the "spoils system"—and its pet daughter—protection to monopolies.—But the Republican ship had encountered stress of weather, and her officers, in the desperation of a forlorn hope, resolved to lighten ship by throwing ovarboard even the most treasured portions of her cargo. It was by virtue of this resolve that the country beheld the remarkable spectacle of Republican congressmen in both houses voting almost solidly in favor of the Pendleton civil-service reform bill, which they had rejected in derision and contempt at the previous session. But this spasmodic effort at public virtue seems to have proved a sore trial to the "grand old party" and to have taxed its spirit of penitential reform to the utmost; so that when it was brought up to the second and most necessary branch of the promised reforms, evidences of a blunted purpose were on all sides apparent. It approached the tariff-reform measure with a halting step and an awkward mien, indicative of a waning courage and a consciousness of the sorry figure it is cutting in the role of reformer. It is evident that the crew of the good old ship, that has withstood so long the billows of popular disapproval, have mutinied and revolted against the determination of some of its officers to throw overboard their petted darling—the "protection" of monopolies;—and that rather than cast away this precious parcel they will see the old ship go down—cargo, crew and all.

The Senate is further removed from popular accountability, and does not feel so sensibly and so promptly the pressure brought to bear by the bloated monopolies that have grown like barnacles on the bottom of the old Republican hull, and that body has manifested a closer adherence to the newly formed policy of tariff reform, and has shown more liberality, real or pretended, in its views upon this question. The House has, however, shown how subservient it is to the will of the mighty manufacturing companies, that have grown to gigantic dimensions under Republican policy, and which, under the disguise of "infant industries" still needing paternal care and protection, are by the potency of their great wealth, wielding the legislative power of the Republic for the further increase of their money power.

The bill reported by the Ways and Means committee of the House, which is now under consideration in that body, proposes a reduction of custom duties which, it is estimated, will reach about $20,855,799 08, per annum. Of this proposed reduction $3,092,904 99 is upon silk and silken goods; being the largest reduction proposed upon any single class of articles except ore. None, or scarcely any, of the many articles upon which the duties are prohibitory are touched by this bill. The burdens of the people, resulting from impost duties, might have been reduced quadruple the amount proposed by this bill, with an increase, rather than a diminution of the Government revenues from this source. But the sole purpose of the framers of the bill was to diminish the surplus revenues as much as practicable with as small a decrease of the "protection" afforded to the New England manufacturers as possible. Hence we find that of the twenty millions of proposed reduction of duties, over eleven millions is upon sugar which is grown exclusively in the South.

As slight as is this proposed reduction in comparison with the excess of the revenues from impost duties, and as partial and sectional as are the discriminations with which it is proposed to be made, there seems to be little prospect of the passage of even this bill. But whether this bill shall or shall not become a law, it must be conceded that the work of an honest reform of the tariff will be left to the incoming Democratic Congress.

A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday, in the case of Turner against the State of Naryland, which settles the long disputed question as to the constitutionality of the tobacco inspection laws of this State.—The Supreme Court holds that the provisions of the act of 1864, as amended by the act of 1870, which require that tobacco raised in this State shall not be transported therefrom except in hogsheads which have been inspected and stamped by State officers appointed for the purpose, are not repugnant to the constitution of the United States. Nor is the provision which permits the grower to pack his tobacco in hogsheads, to brand his name thereon, and to send it out of the State on payment of the same fees for outage and storage as in other cases, such a discrimination between different classes of exporters as renders the act invalid.—The judgment of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, from which the case was appealed, was affirmed.

We publish elsewhere a synopsis the opinion in the case delivered by Mr. Justice Blatchford, as taken from the Baltimore *Sun*. The contest in this case was really made by the B. & O. R. R. company, which was anxious to have a final adjudication of the question, Mr. Turner consenting to be made the nominal appellant in the case, and the costs will, of course, be borne by that corporation.

TOBACCO INSPECTION.

A Decision of the Supreme Court Upon the Constitutionality of the Law.

The Supreme Court of the United States at Washington on Monday affirmed the judgement of the Court of Appeals of Maryland in the case of Henry A. Turner, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Maryland, in which the constitutionality of certain provisions of the tobacco inspection laws of the State was involved. Turner was indicted in the Criminal Court of Baltimore. The first count alleged that Turner packed in a hogshead tobacco grown by him on a farm belonging to him in Charles county, in Maryland, and marked the hogshead with his full name and his place of residence in said county, and shipped it to the city of Baltimore; that it was not delivered at any tobacco warehouse in said city under the management or control of any inspector of tobacco appointed for said warehouse by the Governor of the State of Maryland, under the constitution and laws of said State, nor to any one of said inspectors of tobacco, nor to any one acting under the authority of any one of said inspectors of tobacco, to be weighed, passed or marked, and it was not weighed, passed or marked by any such inspector of tobacco, nor by any person acting under the authority of any one of said inspectors of tobacco; but that the said Turner exported it from said city to Bremen, in Germany, without having procured it to be weighed, passed and marked by any such inspector of tobacco, or by any person acting under the authority of any one of said inspectors of tobacco. The second count contained the same allegations and the further averment that the said Turner did not prior to said exportation, pay or cause to be paid any sum of money due or outage, or for storage, to the State of Maryland, to any such inspector of tobacco, or to any other person having authority to receive the same, although certain sums of money were due and payable by him to said State for outage and storage on said hogshead.

It was claimed by Turner that the statutory provisions, the validity of which he denied, were "inspection laws" within the meaning of clause 2 of section 10 of article 1 of the constitution of the United States, which clause is as follows: "No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net proceeds of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress."

After referring in detail to the sections of the inspection laws involved, the court says: "The act of 1864 requires the inspector to examine the hogshead to ascertain whether it is of the required dimensions, and then to inspect the tobacco itself by sampling the contents, and when this has been done and the weight ascertained, the hogshead is passed. In regard to the addition made by the act of 1870, chapter 291, to section 41 of act of 1864, the grower or purchaser of tobacco packed in the county or neighborhood where it is grown is permitted to export the same without having the hogshead opened for inspection by sampling its contents, but the act requires such hogshead to be marked with the name and residence of the owner, it is made liable to the charge of outage as in other cases, and any one violating its provisions is subjected to the penalty imposed by section 41 of the act of 1864. The act of 1870, in thus permitting the grower or purchaser of tobacco packed in the county or neighborhood where it is grown to export the same without having the hogsheads opened for inspection, does not dispense with any other requirement of the act of 1864 in regard to inspection. When the words 'such tobacco so exported or carried out of this State without inspection' are read in connection with the preceding sentence, which permits the grower or purchaser, to export such tobacco 'without having the same opened for inspection,' it is clear that the term 'without inspection' refers to inspection by opening the hogshead and sampling the contents.

"The result is, that all that the act of 1870 does in regard to a grower or purchaser of tobacco raised in Maryland, who packs the same in hogsheads in the county or neighborhood where such tobacco is grown, and who exports it or carries it out of the State, is to dispense with the opening of such hogsheads for inspection.

"The plaintiff in error contended that section 41 of the act of 1864, as re-enacted by the act of 1870, violates the constitution of the United States, because (1) it is a regulation of interstate and foreign commerce, and a law levying a duty on exports, and does not fall within the class of laws known as inspection laws, because the provison enacts that the tobacco to which it refers need not be opened for inspection; (2) said section, even though it is an inspection statute, discriminates against the non-resident buyer and manufacturer of leaf tobacco, and in favor of the State buyer and manufacturer, in imposing burdensome regulations on tobacco intended for export, and laying a tax of at least two dollars a hogshead on such tobacco when exported, while tobacco manufactured within the State is free from such regulations and such tax, and thus it discriminates against interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and in favor of local manufacturers and the internal trade of the State; (3) said section discriminates between different classes of exporters of tobacco, in that it permits tobacco exported by persons who pack it in the county or neighborhood where it is grown, to be exported when marked with the full name and residence of the owner, without inspection other than the examination of the outsides of the hogsheads, while exporters of another class must have the contents of their hogsheads subjected to examination.

"The Maryland court held that the charge of outage in this case was an inspection duty, within the meaning of the constitution; that the State had the power to prescribe the dimensions of the hogshead in which tobacco raised in Maryland shall be packed, and to require such hogshead to be delivered at one of the State tobacco warehouses, in order that the inspectors may ascertain whether it conforms to the requirements of the law; and that the charge of outage, to reimburse the State for the expenses thereby incurred, and in consideration of storage of the hogshead, is in the nature of an inspection duty, within the meaning of the constitution." The Supreme Court of the United States sustains this view, and adds:

"The general provision of the Maryland statute is, that it shall not be lawful to carry out of the State, in hogsheads, any tobacco raised in the State, except in hogsheads which shall have been inspected, passed and marked agreeable to the provision of the act. The necessity existing for subjecting the hogshead to inspection under all circumstances, a charge of some kind was proper for outage, that is, a charge payable on withdrawing the hogshead, for labor connected with receiving and handling it and doing the other things above mentioned. Such charge appears to be a charge for services properly rendered.

"The above views cover the objection made that the Maryland law discriminates between different classes of exporters of tobacco, and favors the person who packs it for exportation in the county or neighborhood where it is grown, as against other exporters. Whatever discrimination in this respect or in respect of purchaser for exportation, before referred to, results from any provisions of the law, is a discrimination which, we think, the State has a right to make, resulting, as it does, wholly from regulations which affect the article before it has become an article of commerce, and which attach to it as and when it is grown and before it is packed or sold. The tobacco is grown with these regulation in force, and the State has a right to say what shall be lawful merchantable tobacco. This is really all that has been done in regard to the tobacco in question.

"In this case no inspection is involved except that of tobacco grown in Maryland, and we must not be understood as expressing any opinion as to any provisions of the Maryland laws which refer to the inspection of tobacco grown out of Maryland."

A comparison of the results of the Senatorial elections in Democratic States with those of States in which the Republicans dominate, is not calculated to exalt the pride of Republicans. The "party of progress" has fallen very far short of its duty to the country in its selections of new Senators.

Now they speak of Crude Petroleum as a remedy for Consumption; better not try it, but take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup,—the standard Cough Remedy of our age. It is agreeable to the taste, never fails to cure, and costs only 25 cents a bottle.

John T. Elsroad, Arlington, Md., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia and indigestion, and it has done me great good."

Proceedings of Congress.

FRIDAY.

Both houses of Congress passed a joint resolution for the removal of the snow from the material from the government printing office, the building being in an unsafe condition. The Senate reached the cotton schedule on its tariff bill, but made no progress on it on account of a lack of a quorum on several amendments voted on.

The House made some headway on its tariff bill.

SATURDAY.

In both houses of Congress the death of Representative Lowe, of Alabama, was announced and appropriate resolutions adopted and eulogies delivered. In the Senate, the discussion on the cotton and cotton goods schedule of the tariff bill was continued.

In the House, the tariff bill was considered and several motions for a reduction of duties were lost.

MONDAY.

The Senate continued the consideration of its tariff bill. A number of amendments were adopted, including one to admit jute free of duty.

In the House, a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill establishing the Territory of North Dakota was strongly opposed on the Democratic side and failed for want of the requisite two-thirds vote. After a protracted session, the House adjourned without taking up the tariff bill.

TUESDAY.

In both houses of Congress the deaths of Representatives Hawk, of Illinois, and Updegraff, of Ohio, were announced, and eulogies delivered. The Senate further considered the woolen goods schedule of its tariff bill.

The House concluded the glass schedule of its tariff bill, and entered on the iron ore schedule.

WEDNESDAY.

The Senate continued on the tariff bill. Among the amendments adopted was one admitting books, pamphlets, &c., free.

The House adopted a resolution to hold evening sessions. The House further considered the iron schedule of the tariff bill and fixed the duty on iron ore at fifty cents a ton. A resolution was introduced looking to government control of telegraph communication. At the evening session only one item in the iron schedule of the tariff bill was disposed of.

Notes

Major J. F. Martin, agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Stevenson, Ala., had both legs cut off by a railroad train on Friday night, and will probably die.

In a drunken row between miners at Oaltewah on Friday night a miner named Bennett was stabbed by Mike Drillard. A few moments afterwards Drill was run over by a train and instantly killed.

A heavy snow storm prevailed at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toneka and other Western points on Sunday, and railroad traffic at many points was entirely suspended. In Kansas the present winter is the most severe for years.

Representative Herndon, of Alabama, who was believed to be dying with consumption several weeks ago, is so much improved that his physicians now regard his recovery as very probable.

It is now reported that Mr. Henry F. Gillig did not lose the $10,000 worth of diamonds and bonds and the $350 worth in cash out of the box of which he reported at Springfield, Mass., Friday night. He mislaid them.

William Galloway, the oldest locomotive engineer in the country, recently guided a train at the speed of a mile a minute over a portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Galloway is seventy-four years old.

H. T. Paumb, a traveling salesman from New York, mysteriously disappeared on January 6th from a hotel at Cheyenne, W. T. His overcoat and dress-coat was found in a canyon near by covered with blood. The body has not been found because of the snow.

Six years ago the territorial legislature of Idaho had but one Mormon representative, but now there are ten, one of whom is a bishop of the church. The Mormon population is about one-third of the 65,000 inhabitants of the territory.

Cards are out for the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Blaine's eldest daughter, Miss Alice Stanwood, to Brevet-Colonel John Coppinger, of the army. The ceremony occured at the new residence of the family at noon on the 6th of February.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who expected to leave Charlotte, N. C., Tuesday, has been confined to his room for several days with a serious trouble with his feet. He thinks likely he has been poisoned from the dye used to color the hose he has been wearing.

The annual statement of the organized and unorganized militia force of the United States reports the number of commissioned officers and 6,433; non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 81,031; number of men available for military duty, 6,767,096.

George Mahon, a patient in Bellevue Hospital, New York, under treatment for alcoholism, on Sunday killed with a chair Michael Kellaher, a fellow patient, suffering from the same disease, and wounded James Connors an attendant.

An unknown young woman threw her infant from a car window on Monday between Macon and Atlanta, near Frankville, Ga., while the train ran at full speed. The child was picked up by road hands badly bruised, but it may live.

Joseph Holton was caught out in the blizzard north of Lake Park, Minnesota, 1st week and he saved his life by digging his way into a huge snow-drift, and remained there until the next morning. One of the team of horses he was driving froze to death, but the other survived, and was all right in the morning.

A confidence man is travelling through Washington. His plan is to go to the house of a prominent gentleman, and upon finding that he is not in, the man produces a note, asking for certain books. His face is clean shaved, with the exception of a long moustache. He has already played his game successfully in one or two instances.

A horrible case of death and destitution in Kingstown township was revealed on Thursday by the Ladies' Aid Society. A man named Leonard and his son were found dead in bed, his wife dying and two young children in the last stages of starvation. Relief was given. There is considerable excitement over the discovery.

A Pittsburg lawyer became a clergyman and tried his hand at preaching for a while, but at last found it a failure. He looked around for some sphere of usefulness in which his talents might find a fair field for their exercise. After making several misfits, he procured a position as baggage smasher at a railroad station. In this he is said to magnify with becoming and acceptable energy.

A firm known as Matthews, Corley & Staley who have been doing a letter and package delivery business in St. Louis for the past month in direct competition with the Post-office Department, closed up on Saturday on receiving a notification from the United States District attorney that they would be prosecuted if they continued. It is estimated that they diminished the revenue of the post-office fully $2,000 during the period covered by their operations.

At Socorro, N. M., on Tuesday Sheriff Simpson brought to town a mangled Mexican as a prisoner. He was one of the parties who took part in a terrible duel near Socorro on the night previous. He and another Mexican had been paying attention to the same girl. In order to settle their claims to the girl they locked themselves in a room and went at each other with axes. The man who was brought into town had chopped his rival in a horrible manner, severing his head from his body, while he himself is terribly cut up and cannot live.

COMMUNICATED.

Editors of the Times:

Tuesday was not a pleasant day, and the roads around Port Tobacco and St. Thomas' well nigh impassible. Still the good people of St. Thomas' church assembled in large numbers, to celebrate the month's mind, out of respect to their deceased pastor, Rev. Father Wiget.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock a. m. Rev. Father Keating, the superior of St. Thomas' acting as celebrant: Father McSwyney as deacon and Mr. Heidenreich as sub-deacon. Rev. T. J. Kervic, the newly appointed pastor at St. Mary's church, Newport, officiated as master of ceremonies, and, as orator of the occasion, delivered one of the most classical and eloquent orations it has been our pleasure to listen to. A very brief synopsis of the sermon is all we would possibly attempt to give. The reverend gentleman took his text from the second epistle of St. Paul to his beloved disciple Timothy:

"I have finished my course, I have preserved the faith, for the rest there is laid aside for me a crown of justice, which the Lord, the jus God, will render to me on the day of settlement."

"These were the words, my beloved brethren," said the eloquent young priest, used by the illustrious apostle St. Paul, in his farewell epistle to his beloved disciple Timothy. And this is the language which our holy mother, the Catholic church, makes use of on such solemn occasions, as this of to-day. Our holy mother, the church, is always tenderly careful of her children, always lovingly jealous of the reputation of her heroes, and in the recorded lives of her eminent saints, in all her traditions, in the sacred pages of both the old and the new Testiments, she holds forth for our instruction and guidance, the excellent and edifying lives of her faithful children. Will you ask me then, why we to-day assemble here; why this venerable building has doffed its usual gay appearance and donned the sombre habiliments of mourning. If our mother was as jealous of the honor of her obedient children in the days long gone by, will she be less proud of her heroes, less zealous in her efforts, at the present time, to venerate the memory and perpetuate the remembrance of those of her devoted followers, who have won for themselves a name and a fame in following the hallowed footsteps of their crucified Master.

Like the tender mother she is, she shields us in life, and guards us when dead. And to-day she calls upon us, while manifesting by our presence here our respect and our love for dear Father Wiget, our pastor, our father and our friend, to imitate his example and to follow in his footsteps.—He was a faithful follower of his crucified Master. He did not come amongst you and say, "Go, that is the way to heaven;" but he took you by the hand and said in his inimitable manner: "This is the way to heaven, come, let us go together," and he went that way, he perfected that course he fought that battle—the battle of the just and the righteous—and with the apostle Paul, he now can well say: "I have finished my course, I have preserved the faith, for the rest there is laid up for me a crown of justice, which the just God will render to me in his own good time."

The reverend gentleman spoke for about forty minutes in an eloquent and pathetic strain, and we are sorry that circumstances prevent us from giving the sermon in full. At present were delighted with the discourse, and a brilliant future is predicted for the talented and accomplished Father Kervic. Losrow.

A Raleigh dispatch reports a horrible tragedy at Williamston, N. C., Friday last, the participants being a father and son, King Griffin Simon Griffin. King Griffin, the father, was coming from the premises of Simon, when an altercation began between them. Simon rushed at his father with an axe, when the old man retreated to the house, picked up a gun and discharged its contents into Simon's breast, killing him instantly. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "self-defense." It is generally believed that domestic trouble led to the tragedy. The father and son married sisters.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy to take in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigor of the whole physical mechanism, which often becomes impaired during the winter, by lack of open air exercise, and the want of sufficient care in the matter of diet.

MARRIED.

At St. Thomas' Manor, January 31st by Rev Father Keating assisted by Rev. Father McSwyney, Jas. A. Cooke to Miss M. E. Owen, both of this county. [Washington papers please copy.]

OBITUARY.

Died on the 29th of Jan. at her residence near Newport, Mrs S. H. R. Sanders, wife of Joseph E. Sanders, in the 64th year of her age.

Great, at times, were her sufferings, but Death, the "King of Terrors," sometimes hailed as the "Prince of Peace," ended them. She has finished her course. She has kept the faith and she died, fortified by all the consolations of her holy religion. She is missed but none will miss her more than the fond and afflicted husband, now lonely and bereft of a comfort to him in his sad affliction and in his declining years, but he resigned to the will of God and trust in him who "doest all for the best."

She was kind and hospitable and many will miss her kindness and her liberal hospitality In her there was no lack of energy, and her home had the look of thrift and good management, and tho' she has been called away from it, we hope to a better and happier home, a heavenly one.

Died on Jan. 20th 1883 Teresa M., beloved wife of Elw. Barnuman and youngest daughter of the late Robt. A. Thomson

PIGEON AND GLASS BALL MATCH.

THERE will be a pigeon and glass ball shooting match at LA PLATA on

THURSDAY, February 22nd,

for several prizes: among them a Clark and Spalder Breech Loading Gun.

The public are generally invited to attend.

Feb. 9 2t T. R. FARRALL.

Dr. William R. Barker,

OFFICE IN

FARRALL'S HOTEL,

LA PLATA, Charles Co., Md.

WILL enter upon a general practice of medicine. Can be consulted at his office when not engaged in professional visits.

Nov. 17-tf.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and get a good article buy your FLOUR at SMITH'S Glymont. march 30-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons whomsoever are warned against trespassing with or without DOG or GUN on the farm known as BRENTLAND.

The provisions of the law will certainly be enforced against any one disregarding this notice.

November 3-3m. WM. M. BRENT.

FINE WATCH REPAIRS

—AT TRADE PRICES—

Cleaning $1,50. *Mainspring* $1,50,

Warranted for one year by the English Watchmaker,

JOHN R. HARE,

No. 63 FAYETTE St.

Opposite Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore.

CHEAPEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

dc 17-1y.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8, 1883.

Howard Street Super	$3.37 @ 4.00
" " Extra	4.12 @ 4 87
Western Super	3.73 @ 4.00
" Extra	4.12 @ 4.87
City Mills Super	3.50 @ 4.00
" Low Medium Extra	4.25 @ 4.75
Minnesota Patent Family	7.00 @ 7.25
Baltimore High Grade Family	7.00
" Second Grade Extra	6.35
" Third Grade Extra	6.20
Baltimore Pearl Hominy	4.00
Corn Meal per 100 lbs	1.35

WHEAT—We quote as follows: Southern red, common to good, 1 18@00 cents; Foultz 115@120 cents; amber, long berry, 122@124 cts.

CORN—Southern yellow, 70@00 cents; do. new white 67@70 cents

OATS—Southern at 48@51 cents.

RYE—Prime at 70@000 cents.

TOBACCO—The market for Maryland is still quiet on account of small receipts, caused mainly by the inclement weather, which is unfavorable for operations in leaf tobacco in every way We quote:

Md. frosted	$ 1.50@ 2.00
" common to good sound	3.00@ 6.00
" middling to fine	6.00@10.00
" fancy	10.00@15.00
" upper country	4.00@15.00
ground leaves	2.50@ 8.00

Extraordinary Inducements

—IN—

READY-MADE

CLOTHING!

HAVING PURCHASED for the present season an unusually large stock of READY MADE CLOTHING much of which still remains in stock, and not desiring to carry any of it over, I have determined to offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers in that department for the next 60 days. These goods have been selected with care and taste and all can be suited both as to quality and price. This entire stock will be sold for the next 60 days at a very small advance upon cost. Persons desiring to invest in this class of goods will do well to inspect my stock, as I am offering rare inducements in that line.

T. R. FARRALL,

LA PLATA, MD.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS will meet in Port Tobacco on

TUESDAY, Feb. 13th '83.

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 15th of February.

Teachers of white schools will be paid on Friday, 16th of February.

Teachers Association on Monday 12th Feb.

Teachers Association (Colored) on Thursday 15th.

By order of the Board

Jan. 26 2t. A. W. NALE, Secretary

PUBLIC SALE.

—OF VALUABLE—

CANNING HOUSE FIXTURES. FISHING OUTFIT &c.,

—IN—

CHARLES COUNTY, MD.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE Register of Wills of Harford county, the undersigned, as administrators of the Personal Estate of William M. Elliott late of Harford county, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at

MARSHALL HALL,

CHARLES COUNTY, MD.,

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21 1883

At 12 o'clock, M., the following

CANNING HOUSE PROPERTY.

situated at GUT LANDING and belonging to the estate of the said William M. Elliott, deceased, namely:

1 Canning House Outfit Complete, consisting of 1 No 10 Boiler, 1 Acme Steam Pump, 1 Fisher's Patent Kettle, 6 large Crates, 4 Exhaust Crates, 1 Crane and Chain, 2 Exhaust Tubs, 1 Scalding Tub, 1 Cooling Tub, 1 sixty-gallon Gasoline Tank, 3 Fire Pots, with Pipe to connect the complete outfit. Also Baskets Buckets, Scales, &c. This outfit was bought new last July, and is in complete order having been used only about four weeks.—Also a lot of Seine, a lot of Corks, 1 Cook Stove and fixtures, 2 Anchors, lot Cypress Shingles, 1st Laths, 1 SCHOONER, about 10 tons, named "CROATAN," in good order

Also, the following valuable

FISHING PROPERTY,

of the said deceased at POMONKEY, Charles county, Md:

1 round bottom twenty-oar Seine Boat, nearly new, cost when built $650; 700 Fathoms of Seine, when rigged; 47 Hogsheads, about 140 Fish Barrels, 1 Scow, about 30 feet long by 10 feet wide, 2 sixteen feet Batteaux, 5 Salting Troughs, 3 Capstans, 3 Coal Stoves, 1 Cooking Stove, lot Lanterns, lot Cooking Utensils, lot Russian Bolt Rope, 10 Half Barrel Buoys, 8 Rope Leaders, lot Cork, 4 Anchors, lot old Sails, 12 Quarter-Line Buoys, 20 Seine Boat Oars, lot Quarter-Line Buckets, about 10 fathoms Chain Cable, lot Lead and Cork Lines, 1 Wringer, for Tarring Seine, lot Blankets, lot Night Hawks, 3 Ball Poles, 1 eighteen horse Engine and Boiler complete, with attachment for fishing purposes.

This Outfit was fished last spring, at Pomonkey, by Mr. Wm M. Elliott, and is supposed to be in good order. Any one wishing to examine it can do so by calling upon H. B. Elliott, GUT LANDING FISHING SHORE about two miles below Marshall Hall, Charles Co., Md.

TERMS OF SALE:

All sums of $20 and under Cash on day of sale; on sums over that amount a credit of eight months will be given, purchasers to give their notes, bearing interest from day of sale, with approved security.

CATHERINE A. ELLIOTT,
GEORGE F. WALKER,
Administrators

The CANNING HOUSE and BUILDINGS will be rented for Canning purposes, and the Shore for Fishing purposes.

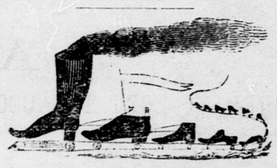
Feb. 2-ts.

LARGEST SHOE STORE SOUTH OF N. Y.

THE FAMILY SHOE STORE,

306 & 308 Seventh St.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.



LOOK AT OUR PRICES!

Infants Shoes, from	15cts. up.
Childrens Shoes, from	49cts. up.
Boys Shoes, all leather, from	73cts. up.
Ladies Lace Shoes, solid, from	49cts. up.
Ladies Kid and Pebble Button Boots	98cts. up.
Men's heavy working Shoes, from	98cts. up.
Men's Congress Gaiters, from	1.23 up.
Men's Kip Boots, from	1.99 up.
Men's Calf Boots, from	2.45 up.

A Large stock of fine Hand Sewed Boots and Shoes at equally low prices.

Men's Calf, Kip, Grain and Rubber Boots, all sizes.

Rubber Shoes of all kinds.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

The Family Shoe Store,

306 & 308 Seventh St.

FIRST SHOE STORE above Centre Market.

P. S.—Liberal discount to the trade. oct. 27-1y.

POSTPONEMENT.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the following sale was postponed from last Tuesday to the date given below.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

—OF—

Woodland.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of the Circuit Court for Charles county, sitting as a court of equity, the undersigned as trustees under said decree, will offer at PUBLIC SALE on

Tuesday, the 13th day of February, next

before the Court House in PORT TOBACCO, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., a portion of the real estate of the late Dr. George S. C. Thomas, situated in said county, near Mt Pleasant. This land will be offered in two parcels, to wit:

One parcel adjoining Mrs. Bean's land, and others, containing some

100 ACRES

is mostly in timber and wood suitable for railroad ties; and the other, adjoining the lands of Messrs Joshua Naylor and James Wright, contains also about

100 ACRES,

mostly in pine wood, with some oak.—Both these pieces of land are of good quality and easily improved; and both are not far from the Southern Maryland Railroad, the latter running very near it.

TERMS OF SALE.

By the decree one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the remainder in two equal instalments in one and two years, with interest from the sale, to be secured by the notes of the purchasers with security to be approved by the trustees, upon payment of which they are authorized to duly convey the property.

JOHN W. MITCHELL,
R. H. EDELEN,
Trustees.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron,—all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick.

For sale by all druggists.

ORDER NISI.

In the Circuit Court for Charles County.

W. McK. Burroughs *et al* vs Edward W. Burroughs, *et al.*

No. 630 Equity

ORDERED this 2nd day of January, 1883 by authority of said court that the report of the auditor made and filed in this case be and the same is hereby finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the fourth Monday of January next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Charles county, once in each of three successive weeks before the fourth Monday of January next.

True copy—Test. B. G. STONESTREET, Clerk.

jan. 6 '83-4t.

WANTED.

AN energetic and reliable man to sell the celebrated

Singer Sewing Machine

in St. Mary's County, Md. To the right man a good position is offered. For particulars address.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
No. 13 N. Charles Street,
Baltimore, Md.

DANIEL R. MAGRUDER

[LATE OF COURT OF APPEALS.]

Attorney-at-Law.

Prince Frederick, Calvert Co.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and in the Courts of Charles, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Prince George's and St. M