

Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO

Friday Morning, March 2, 1883.

Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, reiterated his belief that the Fourteenth Amendment fully covers the right of women to vote, and that the United States Supreme Court will so decide whenever the question is presented.

The Legislature of Illinois is about to follow the example set by Maryland, being now considering a bill which is before it punishing wife-beating, at the whipping post, which it is said bids fair to pass by a large majority.

Judge David Davis has announced his purpose of resigning the position of President pro tem. of the Senate at noon tomorrow in order that his successor may be chosen by the present Senate. It is thought that Mr. Edmunds will be chosen.

The bill appropriating \$100,000,000 annually for five years to aid in the support of the common schools of the country was defeated in the House last Saturday by Mr. Robeson, who antagonized it with a motion to adjourn, which was carried by one majority.

The laws of Maryland relating to the catching of diamond-back terrapins make it unlawful to take them from the waters of this State between the 1st April and the 1st November in each year. The penalty is not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each terrapin. The possession of a terrapin by any person within the time prescribed will be deemed evidence that said person has violated the law.

Rendell has given much damaging testimony against the star-route conspirators and the cross-examination by Mr. Ingersoll has done little to shake its force, though it has shown that Rendell is hardly a model for truth and morality. It is said that Mr. Ingersoll has been almost inclined to believe that there must of necessity exist such a place as a hell to secure justice to such men as Rendell. It is said that Rendell's testimony will be fully corroborated by circumstances and by other testimony.

A correspondent, on the first page of this issue gives some very learned information in regard to the antiquity of wine. We are not much up on the numerous authorities he quotes, but we have no doubt that the ancients, although they were not particularly apt at invention, did not allow so good a thing as wine to remain long undiscovered. All that we have found time to learn in regard to the antiquity of this sparkling beverage, is that old wine is better than new wine, and that no wine at all is far better than too much wine; in which opinion our correspondent seems, also, to concur.

A correspondent in last week's paper made some pertinent comments upon the nuisance which is being created by a few persons, who persist in hauling heavy railroad ties over the muddy roads to the almost total obstruction of general travel, to which an allusion was made in these columns some weeks ago. Our correspondent thinks it is the province and duty of the Legislature to interdict such a use of the public roads at such a time. We are not sure that an act of the Legislature is necessary to meet the case. Under existing law, we believe that an injunction would be granted by the courts on the ground of restraining a public nuisance. And unless the party enjoined could, in showing cause against the injunction, make it appear that he would suffer materially by a postponement of such hauling, or perhaps even then, he would be restrained until he could carry on his business with less inconvenience to the public.

Whether the tobacco warehouses should be sold or leased, and whether the money arising from such sale or lease should be turned into the State treasury or paid to the tobacco growers from whom it was derived, may be a matter of secondary concern to the striking of a blow at the State lottery machine, to those whose political fortunes and aspirations are antagonistic to said "machine" and thought to be dependent upon the downfall thereof; but to the sober and intelligent farmers of the tobacco growing counties, the disposition to be made of properties worth over a million of dollars, which right belong to these five counties, is apt to be regarded as paramount to the fate of the "machine." While out of deference to these latter-day statesmen, who profess to see in the State inspection system an iniquitous restriction upon the traffic in tobacco, we may be willing to concede that those representatives of this section of the State, who, a half century ago, solicited the intervention of the State government in that behalf, and offered to, and did subject the tobacco growers to a special tax to purchase the property, were short-sighted and unwise, (notwithstanding there has been no proof adduced of such short-sightedness and unwise or the iniquity and injustice of the system); still it is hardly believed that those persons who have the material welfare of the people of this section seriously at heart will consent to see them unjustly deprived of a million of dollars, which would go so far toward internal improvement and substantial benefits.

We believe that the State system of inspection is the best and fairest and most reliable, as well as the cheapest that can be devised; and have, therefore, in the columns of the Times, fully set forth the reasons upon which we base our opinion, which reasons have not been successfully controverted. In our judgment the evils which are said to have been brought about in this branch of the public service by the influence of political patronage, can be best corrected by the application of proper rules of civil service reform, and that the accomplishment of this purpose would not necessitate the total abolition of the inspection system and sale of the warehouses. But if the State Legislature should ever resolve upon that course, surely no one will be found in these columns to advocate the appropriation by the State of the avails of a special tax to the amount of a million dollars, derived from this already impoverished section of the State.

Liberty and Individuality.

The Rev. Dr. Kirkus, D. D., who is represented as a highly learned divine, delivered a lecture in Baltimore on Friday evening last on the subject of "Liberty, Individuality and the Suicide of Liberty," which appears to have created quite a stir in church and temperance circles.

The reverend lecturer defined liberty as the condition in which man finds himself when nobody is allowed to interrupt, without his own consent the free play of his individuality. "This idea of individuality," he said, is a growth of modern civilization, and ought to be regarded as an inalienable right which lies at the basis of all forms of government. As reported, he maintained that any government that violates that right may be the rule of the majority, but it is not a free government. That the primary functions of civil government are simply the prevention of force and fraud. That a country in which a man could be compelled to pretend either to believe or disbelieve in God; to perform rites which he considered senseless mummery, or to abstain from rites which he considered necessary to his salvation; to devote certain days to what he considered a useless idleness, or to work on days which he considered sacred to the Almighty; such a country would be one in which there were the least chance of success, revolution would be a sacred duty.

Following up his theory of individuality as an inalienable right lying at the root of all government, the lecturer expounded, as "almost absolutely perfect" examples of bad laws, those laws regulating the observance of Sunday, and prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. The tenor of his argument, as reported, was that the observance of Sunday was a practice of the Church, with which the State had nothing special to do. And further on he said, "Religion is at the very core of individuality. If the free play of our individuality is interrupted there it is utterly worthless anywhere."

Of liquor prohibition laws, he said that they are tyrannous in principle and impossible of execution. He thought that laws compelling every man to drink wine at dinner or have a drunken spree every six weeks, or adopt a vegetable diet in accordance with the theories of the vegetarians, would only differ in degree, and not at all in principle, from the proposed prohibitory laws.

In many of the pulpits of the city on Sunday, and at the meetings of the temperance societies, the doctor and his discourse furnished a theme for unqualified censure and rigorous criticism. It is understood that in his defense he has claimed that he was in many respects misrepresented by the press. It cannot be denied that there is much sound philosophy in the lecturer's ideas of individuality as related to civil liberty and free government. It was one of the principles recognized and promulgated by Jefferson, that "the people that is governed least is governed best." This principle appears to be at the foundation of democratic and republican governments. It must be conceded that civil government should not assume the right to "compel men to believe or disbelieve in God, perform rites or abstain from rites that they consider senseless mummery or to abstain from rites that they consider necessary to salvation." No enlightened civil government in modern times assumes to do this. Still it cannot be conceded that the legitimate powers of civil government to restrain the free play of the individuality of the citizen must be limited to the prevention of fraud and force. While these may be the primary functions of civil government, they have never been claimed by any but anarchists to be the sole functions thereof.

Many acts, by virtue of just and necessary laws, made bad by prohibition, that are not bad in themselves. The individual, in entering into the social compact which lies at the basis of self government, agrees to surrender "the free play of his individuality" to the extent that the well being and public morals of the community may require, but no further, of course. It is generally recognized by all friends of free government that a belief in an Almighty and overruling Power is the only true basis upon which civil government can safely rest, and it would seem that those who have made theology a study and a profession ought to be the last to controvert this principle. Hence it is that in the bill of rights which is the written compact upon which the governmental power of this State rests we find it stated "that it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to him," and that it is a necessary qualification of a witness or a juror in a court of justice that "he believe in the existence of God, and that under His dispensation such person will be held morally accountable for his acts, and be rewarded or punished therefor, either in this world or the world to come."

It is attributable in part no doubt to this recognized dependency of civil government upon the principles and teachings of Christianity, as well as to the manifest public policy of it, that the power of Legislatures to interdict the profanation of the Christian Sunday is universally recognized and submitted to. It may or may not be true as an abstract principle that there is the same obligation upon the civil government to enforce the ninth, as the third commandment of the decalogue, still it cannot for a moment be overlooked that reasons of public policy demand a recognition and enforcement of the latter that do not apply to the former.

In the first place it is generally admitted that physical laws demand that there should be some regular intervals of rest from bodily and mental labor, which purpose is properly subserved by the observance of the Christian Sunday. And, in the second place, it is obvious that if all those whose consciences and respect for the laws of God, did not prompt them to observe the Lord's day, were permitted to pursue their trades and secular occupations and business transactions made on that day were permitted to be valid, that those Christians, whose consciences and respect for the divine commands prevented them from doing so, would be placed at a great disadvantage. An improper inducement would thus be held out to persons of loose and easy consciences to desecrate the Lord's day. Conceding, therefore, that a

nation may not sin against God, as well as an individual, which a minister of the Gospel ought not to be willing to admit, still it is manifest that civil policy and public morals fully justify an interdict by the civil government of the profanation of the Lord's day, and the inviolation of business transactions on that day.

The question of liquor prohibition is not so clear, though doubts much could be said in that behalf. The forestry statistics of the last census show that our home supply of white pine, which, with spruce, constitute the raw material of the greater part of the building trade, is being rapidly exhausted. Prof. Sargent, of Harvard University, who was charged with the compilation of the forestry statistics of the census, states that the whole supply of white pine in the United States, ready for the axe, does not today greatly exceed eighty thousand million feet; while the annual production of lumber is not far from ten thousand millions of feet. In other words, our total supply of white pine, even if the demand were greater than it is, was last year, would be exhausted in ten years. "Enough is now known," he adds, "to permit the positive statement that no great unexplored body of this pine remains, and that, with the exception of the narrow redwood belt of the California coast, no North American forest can yield in quantity any substitute for it." This revelation was no sooner made known through the census than the price of pine lands in some cases was more than doubled, and very little, if any, pine land is now held except by the wealthy combination of lumbermen who are besieging Congress to maintain the present rate of duty on imported lumber. Canada has immense areas of white pine which have been scarcely touched as yet by the axe, and if the slaughter of our forests is to be stayed, it is to Canada we must resort. It is one of the anomalies of our legislation that while the federal government is giving the public lands as bounties to those who will plant them with trees it is encouraging the cutting down of our natural forests by putting an almost prohibitory duty on the importation of lumber. As the Southern Lumberman says: "We offer a premium to one class of our population to extend our stock of growing timber, and we offer an inducement of twenty per cent. to another class of our population to cut it down."

But it is not from economical considerations alone that the preservation of our forests is important. Their rapid destruction involves changes equally serious in other directions. It is the teaching of science, of its history and of observation that forests temper the extremes of climate, equalize the rainfall and the flow of streams, preserve the country from great floods at some seasons of the year and from great droughts at other seasons, and, acting as reservoirs of moisture, keep coolers of natural springs, tend to keep fertile the soil, and would otherwise become barren. The effect of the tariff on lumber has been to put the business in the hands of a comparatively few wealthy corporations, which have not only absorbed the business, but the pine forests also, and have consequently been able to dictate prices. The result has been that the price of lumber has advanced in four years in the Chicago market from 25 to 60 per cent. and in the Albany (New York) market, in three years, from 50 to 71 per cent. The refusal of the Senate the other day to remove the tariff on lumber, and the action of the House in the same direction on various amendments, leaves the game in the hands of the monopolists.—See.

Proceedings of Congress.

FRIDAY. In the Senate reports on the consular and Indian appropriation bills were submitted agreed to; the naval appropriation bill was also passed. Utah bill was taken up. A vote on an amendment showed there was not a quorum present, and after fruitless efforts to secure a quorum the Senate at 1 o'clock adjourned.

Committee of the whole the House concluded the sundry civil bill.

SAUNDAY. In the Senate the legislative appropriation bill was amended and passed. In the House the sundry civil appropriation bill was passed.

MONDAY. In the Senate, Monday, was passed to prevent the importation of adulterated teas. The tariff bill was recalled from the House, certain clerical errors corrected, and again returned to that body. The House insisted on its amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill striking out the appropriation of \$185,000 for special mail facilities, and another conference committee was ordered. Mr. Reed called up the rule, allowing the House to declare a disagreement, but not an agreement, in regard to the Senate tariff bill. A long struggle ensued. At 10:30 P. M. a vote on the resolution resulted, yeas 120, nays 20, when the Democrats raised the point of no quorum, and the House then, by a vote of 97 to 96, adjourned, the Democrats voting in the affirmative.

TUESDAY. The Senate agreed to a conference on the tariff bill, and Messrs. Sherman, Morrill and Aldrich, Republicans, and Messrs. Beck and Layard, Democrats, were named as conferees. In the House, the Republicans succeeded in passing the Kansas rule, and then passed a resolution of instruction by which the conference committee on the tariff bill will practically have the double duty of first deciding whether it is competent for them to frame the bill, and the second to frame one. The House conferees are Messrs. McKimley, and Kelley, Republicans, and Randall and Carlisle, Democrats. At the evening session the House was engaged on the river and harbor bill.

WEDNESDAY. The Senate adopted a resolution instructing its conference committee on the tariff to withdraw in case the House conferees are limited by the instructions from the House. To this the House assented, and the House conferees to disband soldiers were then taken up, debated at length and passed. In the House Messrs. Randall, Morrill and Tucker successively declined to serve on the tariff conference. Mr. Spear, of Georgia, was then appointed. The river and harbor bill was taken up, and Mr. McLane spoke strongly in support of it. The consideration of the bill was concluded in committee, when the House took a recess. At the evening session the House considered the river and harbor bill in committee of the whole, but made not little progress. At 12:15 the committee adjourned for want of a quorum.

THE MARKETS. BALTIMORE, March 1, 1883. Howard Street Super... \$1.50 @ 4.25 Western Super... 3.50 @ 5.25 City Mills Super... 4.50 @ 5.15 Low Medium Extra... 4.62 @ 5.25 Minnesota Patent Family... 7.25 @ 7.50 Baltimore First Grade... 6.50 @ 7.50 Second Grade Extra... 6.50 Third Grade Extra... 6.25 Baltimore... 4.25 @ 4.50 Corn Meal per 100 lbs... 4.00 @ 4.25 WHEAT—We quote as follows: Southern red, common to good, 1 1/2 @ 1.60; Poutz 1 1/2 @ 1.25; amber, long berry, 1 1/2 @ 1.27. CORN—Southern yellow, 62 @ 65 cents; do. new white 60 @ 65. OATS—Southern at 56 @ 54 cents. RYE—Prime at 56 @ 50 cents.

TOBACCO—The market for Maryland is still quiet, and the price is generally steady, 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... 3.00 @ 3.50 middling to fine... 6.00 @ 10.00 upper quality... 10.00 @ 15.00 ground leaves... 2.50 @ 8.00

Weather prospects are generally predicting an early Spring—garden making in April—and a hot summer. We hope no ground hog will interfere with the first portion of their prediction. February 22nd, 1883.

Notes. Frederick Archer, the noted English jockey, possessed a fortune estimated to be considerably over \$300,000.

Recorder Smyth, of New York, for entering in General Sessions a certain James Crowley to five years in the State's prison, on Tuesday the room of a poor old man and stealing sixty-three cents.

Eighteen years ago two knives were stolen from Peter Fidler's store, in York, Pa. Last Saturday a man called at the store and paid two dollars for the knives. He said that his conscience troubled him for eight years.

Andrew J. Henion, a florist, sat down on a bed on Wednesday and blew his face to pieces with a double-barreled gun, pulling the trigger with his feet. A few hours before he seemed to be in good spirits, but he was in financial trouble.

John Crawford, ex-State auditor of Arkansas, who is short in his accounts, has handed to Mr. Jenkins, president of the Senate, a mortgage on his property, which he desires not to foreclose until he has paid the principal and interest by January 1, 1885.

A farmer living near Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y., dug up his barn 42 feet to obtain water. The water refused to drink the water, and he was obliged to dig down to contain 33 per cent. of petroleum. It does not look like crude petroleum, but would pass for refined kerosene.

The popular district in the northwestern portion of Chicago through which the Chicago and Evanston Railroad runs was the scene of a riot on Thursday night. A party of two hundred men, headed by John J. O'Connell, a well-known laborer, tore up the tracks of the road for a distance of five hundred feet. The police dispersed the rioters.

A widow whose name was Caroline Bernheimer was taking in clothes on the roof of the factory of George Blair, in York Street, New York, on Monday night, when she stepped through a skylight and fell upon a revolving circular saw. She was cut entirely in two, the saw passing through her heart. She leaves a daughter eight years old.

The Mississippi has overflowed its banks at several points in the States of Texas, Illinois and Missouri. It is partly submerged, and the running of trains on the Victoria and Mississippi Railroad has been interrupted. The States of Texas and Missouri are again threatened with a flood. The result of the Mississippi overflow is that the States of Texas and Missouri are again threatened with a flood. The result of the Mississippi overflow is that the States of Texas and Missouri are again threatened with a flood.

Miss Mary Daniels, who presented a claim for \$100,000 damages against the New York & Albany Railroad, was informed that she had received in the Springs of the State a year ago, has accepted \$20,000 in payment, the largest sum ever paid by the company for personal injury. Her claim was for the death of her son and \$5,000 for the death of the latter's young bride, both killed in the same disaster.

A Boston woman, the daughter of a once famous actress, is reported to have been arrested for providing for her own wants, resolved to become a manufacturer. She found no difficulty in selling all that she could make with her hands. The next year she enlarged the business, and she is now reported to be making a reputation in the market. She is now making a profit of about \$10,000 a year.

Anthony Lewis, a colored man, aged 45 years, was arrested for the murder of a woman named Mrs. Lewis, who was found dead in a rooming house. Lewis was charged with the murder of his wife, and he was held for trial. The case is being tried in the Baltimore Court House.

Miss Holly of Orangeburg, S. C., was reported to have been arrested for the murder of a young man named John Smith. Holly was charged with the murder of Smith, and she was held for trial. The case is being tried in the Orangeburg Court House.

The race between Allison and Sellman for Ditty's place is getting to be lively. Mr. Allison, who is quartered at the National Hotel, Washington, expressed the utmost confidence in his success. He bases his confidence on the endorsement of four of the five counties in the district, and says he only lacks Holtz's endorsement because he failed to enter the field until Holtz was pledged to Sellman. Another cause for Allison's confidence may be discovered in the statement made by him that he expected to be produced to the President by Senator Garman.

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