

TERMS for TRANSIENT ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion.....\$1.00
Each subsequent insertion..... 50
Eight lines or less constitutes a square.

A Liberal Deduction made for Yearly Advertisements. Correspondence solicited.

ESTABLISHED 1822.
JOSIAH H. D. SMOOT,
DEALER IN
Lumber, Shingles, Laths,
NAILS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED
PLASTER, &c., &c., &c.

MANUFACTURER OF
FLOORING, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS
RAMES, MOULDINGS, MANTELS,
BRACKETS AND ALL KIND OF
WOOD WORK.

Office and yard No. 21 North Union St. Fac-
tory Nos. 13 and 15 North Lee St.
ALEXANDRIA, VA

Seasoned Lumber and flooring kept
under cover.
B. R. ABELL, Agent, Leonardtown, is
authorized to sell and collect. Orders left
with him will receive prompt attention.
March 18, 1886-y.

Farmer's and Planter's Agency
220 S. CHARLES ST.,
BALTIMORE.

For the sale of Tobacco, Grain, Fruit and
all kinds of Country Produce.

JOS. SHEPHERD, Pres., Dr. G. W. DOR-
SEY, Treasurer, L. E. HINKS, Sec.,
W. W. HENRY, Cashier, G. W.
W. HENRY, Cashier, J. E. TOWNSHEND, Asst. Cashier.
Soleman for Grain, Hay, Wood, Fruit and
Poultry, JOHN E. BRISCOE.

Manufacturers of High Grade Fertilizers
and agents for Dissolved Bone, Fine Ground
Bone, Kainit and
Peruvian Guano.
Clover and Timothy Seed and all House-
hold and Farm Supplies furnished.
Advances made on consignments.
March 17-y.

A CARD.
ESTABLISHED 1873.
J. W. MONTGOMERY
WITH
BULLEN & MCKEEVER,
939 LA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The firm of Burch & Montgomery having
discontinued by mutual consent, I have
associated myself with the old reliable firm
of BULLEN & MCKEEVER for the transac-
tion of a General Commission Business, for
the sale of Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Veal,
Hogs and all kinds of country produce.
Thankful for the liberal patronage of my
country friends in the past, I respectfully
solicit the same in the future.
Very respectfully,
J. W. MONTGOMERY.
Nov. 18, 1886-y.

R. A. GOLDEN,
GROCER AND
Commission Merchant,
CORNER 10th and F NOS. 941 and 943
S. W.

OLD STAND WAREHOUSE
931 LOUISIANA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Oct 23, 79-101

FREIGHTING.
The Schooner, FRANCES J.,
137 TRL, newly painted, 400
bushels in every respect, four compartments
for grain is prepared to receive and deliver
freight. Merchants and farmers will consult
their interests by giving me their patronage.
Rates:
Grain, per bushel, \$.40
Tobacco, per hundred, 1 00
Address, either of the following:
Dudley & Carpenter, Capt. W. A. Forrest,
57 Light St. Baltimore, Md. St. Mary's Co., Md

MISS E. S. MILBURN,
719 NORTH EUTAW STREET,
[Old No. 197.]
BALTIMORE, MD.

Ladies' Underwear,
Children's Costumes,
Children's Dresses,
Children's Bonnets and Caps,
Infants' Wardrobes.
All orders promptly attended to.
Oct. 28, 1886-y.

Eating Cheap!!
From Spalding & Clements you can get
the best beef at the lowest prices.
Read:
Beef steak, 9 cents, per lb.
Second choice, 8 " "
Best Beef, 7 " "
Brisket, &c, 5 " "
Liver, 4 " "
SPALDING & CLEMENTS,
Under Moore's Hotel.
Nov. 10, 1887

Saint Mary's Beacon

VOL. XLVIII. LEONARDTOWN, MD., THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1887. NO. 365.

KASKINE.
(THE NEW QUININE.)
More Strongly
Vouched For
Than any
Other Drug
of
Modern Times.
A POWERFUL TONIC
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA,
RHEUMATISM,
NEUROUS PROSTRATION,
and all Gern Diseases.
THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUC-
CESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior
to all others.
Mr. John C. Scarborough, Salem, N. C.,
writes: "I got malaria in the Southern
army, and for a dozen years suffered from
its debilitating effects. I was terribly run
down when I heard of Kaskine, the new
quinine. It helped me at once. I gained
25 pounds. Have not had such good health
in 25 years."
Other cases of a similar character from
prominent individuals, which stamp Kas-
kine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will
be sent on application.
Kaskine can be taken without any
special medical advice. \$1.00 per bottle,
or six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail on re-
ceipt of price. KASKINE CO.,
Oct. 18, 1887. 54 Warren St., N. Y.

THE ONE PRICE STORE
again calls special attention to a fine and
large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods
just received, embracing every variety
known to be kept in a first-class general
store. Wonders have been great how I
could sell goods at such a sacrifice—hence
it causes many prognostications pertaining
to its future. However, the past has given
mutual satisfaction, and shall continue to
sell goods at such a price that will compel
you in self-defense to deal with quick, popu-
lar prices. Then you will realize the
fact how your hard and well made
earnings have gone to make up the defici-
encies of those who **hoax**. These are
solid and stubborn facts—facts that
have been haunting you all these many
years. It forces the man who pays to pay
for those who **hoax**. It holds a man up
through Summer and takes off his line got
in mid Winter. No money—his produce
consumed to meet those heavy exactions of
that barbarian, credit—the black-headed
his credit—the family, but the credit of the
necessaries of life. I deal in good goods
and **not** trash, and believe the masses will
patronize the house that sells the **best**
goods for the least money.
And our goods shall place before you
some **landslides** that are positively
beyond the whisper of competition or
comparison. My prices are fixed and need
no explaining. My relation, and it is the
same to all. I give prices that will reach you
in the silent **fact** of truth the difference
between dealing with live and dealing with
dead men—between the right and the
wrong way. Thus we are fighting against
the old **rotten** credit—swamp-box termi-
nology, for reputation, and for the people. I
invite eagerly and repeat with vigor to
all those who are tired of treating you with
all the courtesy that is in our power. We give
you 18 ounces to the pound and 96 inches
to the yard. Not by favor, but by **merit**
alone, shall we strive to maintain and in-
crease the confidence of all.
Respectfully,
J. W. JOHNSON,
LEONARDTOWN, MD.
May 1, 87.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.
John F. King
vs.
Mary J. King.
In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county,
sitting as a Court of Equity.

No. 093 N. E.
Ordered, this 10th day of Nov., 1887, that
the sale made and reported by John F.
King, Master, in the above case, be
ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the
contrary be shown on or before the 2nd
Monday of Dec., 1887, provided a copy of
this order be published in the St. Mary's
Beacon once a week for three successive
weeks prior to the said 2nd Monday of De-
cember.
The report states the land sold for \$400.
J. FRANK FORD, Clerk.
True copy—Test,
Nov 17-87.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.
In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county,
No. 447 Cons.
Sale of the real estate of Dixon Gough and
sister for taxes, 1886.
In the matter of the sale of the real estate
assessed in the name of Dixon Gough and
sister, called "Woodland," containing
100 acres, more or less, for State and
county taxes for the year 1886, by William
A. Langley, Collector.
Ordered this 17th day of October, 1887,
that the sale of the above real estate made
and reported by William A. Langley, Col-
lector, in the above case, be ratified and
confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be
shown on or before the 17th day of De-
cember next, provided a copy of this order
be published in the St. Mary's Beacon
once a week for three successive weeks
prior to the said 17th day of December,
1887.
The report states that the land sold for
\$40.28.
J. PARRAN CRANE,
Associate Judge.
True copy—Test,
J. FRANK FORD, Clerk.
Nov 17-87.

LIQUORS. LIQUORS.
By the Pint, Quart, Gallon or Barrel.
Forwick & Mo rgs

FAMILIAR MAXIMS.
From the Philadelphia Times.
There is no printed collection—
known to the writer at least—of the
maxims, proverbs and trite sayings
current in our own country. Yet
probably no other people indulge in
them to a greater extent. While some
of these are universal and older than
the Christian era a majority are of a
more recent origin, more in accordance
with the spirit of the age and with
our own peculiar characteristics as a
people. American characteristics and
institutions are at once unique and
original, differing in many respects
from anything the world ever saw be-
fore. The Persians, with their dreamy
speculative philosophy, would fall to
see the path or force of American wise-
saws, nor could we any better appre-
ciate their cumbersome sayings.
Wise-saws are the literature of reason;
the condensed thought of the
public mind; the wisdom of many, the
wit of one. To the ancients they
were both philosophy and religion,
and even among moderns they go un-
challenged, though many of them are
painfully false. Such is their curren-
cy and force that they serve to parry
a thrust or clinch an argument, and
thrust armed is he who hath whole
fleets of them at his command.
The following were picked up at
random and arranged alphabetically
under the general term of "Wise-
saws":
A little folly now and then is re-
lished by the best of men.
A game is never won until it's end-
ed.
A fair exchange is no robbery.
A burnt child avoids the fire.
A shoemaker should stick to his
last.
A bad oath is better broken than
kept.
A stitch in time saves nine.
A short horse is soon carried.
A rolling stone gathers no moss.
A setting hen never grows fat.
A watched pot never boils.
A miss is as good as a mile.
A bird in hand is worth two in a
bush.
A smooth sea never makes skillful
mariners.
A rotten apple infects its compan-
ions.
A guilty conscience needs no ac-
cuser.
A drowning man catches at straws.
A new broom sweeps clean.
A fool for luck.
A penny saved is as good as a penny
earned.
A dead Injun is a good Injun. [A
Westerner]
A fool and his money are soon part-
ed.
A barking dog seldom bites.
A friend in need is a friend indeed.
A stream cannot rise higher than
its fountain.
A quiet tongue makes a wise head.
An idle brain is the devil's work-
shop.
An honest man is the noblest work
of God.
An honest confession is good for the
soul.
An ounce of prevention is worth a
pound of cure.
All is fish that comes to my net.
All is not gold that glitters.
All is well that ends well.
All is fair in love or war.
As many opinions as people.
As the old cock crows the young
one learns.
As the twig is bent the tree is in-
clined.
As you raise them so you have them.
(Children).
As well be out of the world as out
of fashion.
Artists are born, not made.
Accidents will happen in the best
of families.
Accidents are the result of careles-
ness.
Always kick the dog that's under.
An old fox is not easy caught.
A cheerful spirit sweetens toil.
Better wear out than rust out.
Better let well enough alone.
Better late than never.
Better the day, better the deed.
Better have two cooks than one
doctor.
Better be at the end of a feast than
at the beginning of a fray.
Better to have the good will even
of a dog.
Better to have two strings for one
bow.
Better still to have two beans.

Be sure of a new friend before cut-
ting an old one.
Be sure you are right, then go ahead.
Be sure your sin will find you out.
Be just before you are generous.
Begin on the best and you'll always
have the best.
Bygones have no right to be heard.
Blessings brighten as they take
their flight.
Birds of a feather flock together.
Biters are sometimes bitter.
Be sure to know what you're talk-
ing about.
Beauty is only skin deep.
Beauty is a blossom.
Beauty unadorned adorned the
most.

Brevity is the soul of wit.
Birth is much, breeding more.
Brag is a good dog, holdfast a bet-
ter.
Borrowed garments never fit well.
Bought wit is the best wit.
Bricks don't make a home, nor
binding a book.
Circumstances alter cases.
Creaking ships run a long while.
Competition is the life of trade.
Corporations have no souls.
Curses, like chickens, go home to
root.
Charity should begin at home.
Coming events cast their shadows
before.
Confessing a fault half amends it.
Convince a man against his will he's
of the same opinion still.
Can't get blood out of a turnip.
Cut your coat according to your
cloth.
Charity covers a multitude of sins.
Discontent is a snarling lap-dog.
Desperate diseases require desper-
ate remedies.
Discretion is the better part of
valor.

Dead men's shoes fit well.
Distance lends enchantment to the
view.
Dead men tell no tales. [Southerner.]
Don't count your chickens before
they are hatched.
Don't cross a bridge until you come
to it.
Don't meet trouble half way.
Don't cook a hare's tail in a catch
it.
Don't throw money into a hopper.
Don't swap horses while crossing a
stream.
Dropping water wears the rock.
Domestic infelicity is a thorn in the
flesh.
Death loves a shining mark.
Dreams go by contraries.
Every stream finds its own channel.
Every man is his own doctor.
Every man is supposed to know his
own business best.
Every trade has its tricks.
Every dog has his day.
Every man has his weak point.
Every tub should stand on its own
bottom.
Evil to him who evil thinks.
Eager ears can hear anything.
Empty wagons make the most noise.
Extremes sometimes meet.
Evil communications corrupt good
manners.
Facts are stubborn things.
Fate has no feeling.
Forbearance may cease to be a vir-
tue.
Fools' names and fools' faces oft ap-
pear in public places.
Froth is sure to come to the surface.
First come first served.
Friday is the best or worst of days.
Good goods come in small packages.
Go not in the way of Wall street.
Greed kills the goose that lays the
golden eggs.
Guess work is good as any—if it
hits.
Good blood tells.
Human nature semper idem.
Hunger is good sauce.
He laughs best who laughs last.
He is best served who serves him-
self.
Heaven helps those who help them-
selves.
Half a loaf is better than no bread.
Honesty is the best policy.
Honesty is its own reward.
Harder the storm the sooner over.
Hard to teach an old dog new tricks.
It is easy to advise other folks.
It is a long lane that has no turn-
ing.
It takes all sorts of people to make
a world.
It never rains but it pours.
It is the truth that cuts.
It is an ill wind that blows nobody
good.
It is bad luck to turn back.

It is good luck to turn back once.
It is a poor rule that won't work
both ways.
It is easy to make straw men.
It is well to have the courage of
one's convictions.
It takes two to make a bargain.
It takes two to quarrel.
It takes a smart man to be a fool.
It is no use to save dimes and scat-
ter dollars.
It makes all the difference as to
whose ox is gored.
It makes all the difference as to
which end of a horn comes foremost.
It all goes in one's lifetime.
It is never too late to mend.
If the shoe fits, wear it.
If a woman drives, hunt her up
stream.
If wishes were horses beggars might
ride.
If had were shads we would all
have plenty of fish.
In multitude of counselors there is
wisdom.
Ill news travels fast.
Jack of all trades, master of none.
Know which side of your bread is
buttered.
Least said soonest mended.
Learn to run yourself and be con-
tent.
Lazy folks take most pains.
Lose your due, get no thanks.
Live and learn.
Live and let live.
Let not zeal outrun discretion.
Let the devil have his due.
Little cares bring heavy griefs.
Little leaks sink great ships.
Little pitchers have big ears.
Little boats should keep near shore.
Little folks should be seen, not
heard.
Listeners hear no good.

HELL'S HALF ACRE.—We were
now in the region of wonders, for
when we looked about in the cool
morning air, not yet warmed by the
bright rays of the sun, the whole
country seemed to be sending up
columns of steam from hundreds of warm
springs. Our driver forewarned us
the air was too cool to see the Half
Acre at its best, for the steam was so
dense as to hide pool from view. Af-
ter a short drive we came to the white
and barren formation that surrounded
a half dozen or more enormous boil-
ing springs. A few dead trees here
and there were evidence that the for-
mation of geyserite had been growing
outward from year to year, and had
finally caught up with and destroyed
these stragglers from the forest. A
walk of a hundred yards or so
brought us to the brink of the first of
these boiling lakes. The steam, as
our driver had predicted, was so dense
that we could see very little; but I
will describe it as we saw it day or
two later on our return from upper
Geyser Basin. The Half Acre is the
name applied to one of the boiling
lakes whose waters, like a great cauld-
ron are ever boiling and bubbling
and giving off dense volumes of steam.
In its middle a column of ten feet in
diameter is thrown into the air to a
height of fifteen feet at short inter-
vals, and about its sides from time to
time since the discovery of the park,
pieces of the formation, which here
appears to be about eight feet in
thickness, have tumbled in. It would
be impossible to ascertain the depth
of this natural cauldron, but the wa-
ter is as clear as crystal and when
the vision is not obscured by the
steam, one can look down into its blue
depth and see the rocks far be-
low. On one side a stream as large
as an ordinary country mill race flows
out and rolls, a burning cascade, into
the Fire Hole river. Some of the
most wonderful effects of color are
produced by the sun shining through
these clouds of steam upon the tinted
sulphur formations in the bottoms of
these lakes.—Yellowstone letter in
Baltimore American.

Not Much In It.—"Do you remem-
ber the text this morning, Bobby?"
inquired the minister, who was dining
with the family.
"Yes, sir. The last shall be first
and the first shall be last."
"And do you know what that
means?"
"I don't believe it means much.
I'm never first, or even second; I'm
always last," said hungry Bobby.

REQUIRES PERSISTENCE.—Young
man, said a cross old lady on a street
car, "terbacker smoking makes me
sick."
"It used to make me sick, too, ma-
am," replied the young man, lighting
a fresh cigar, "but, Lord, you'll get
used to it after a while."

TOUGH SAM BRANNAN.—The an-
nouncement that Sam Brannan has
returned to this city from Guaymas,
Sonora, and is registered at a lodging
house on Commercial street revives a
host of recollections concerning the
career of that erratic gentleman.
Sam Brannan's career on this coast
has been a varied one. He was the
first man to start a newspaper in Cal-
ifornia and was instrumental in the
finding and working of gold in the
island which is now known as Mormon
island. Sam Brannan was the devil
in that great play of "Gold Discovery"
which was acted here throughout the
years of 1849-50. Though the actors
were by no means angels, yet Sam
Brannan by superior intelligence and
his unbounded audacity, did for a
great many months play a leading
part during that time. As an ex-
ample of his audacity Sam Brannan
constituted himself the collector of
tithes for the benefit of the Mormon
Church, and this tithe was one-tenth
of the gross products of the gold
mines. Strange to say, the Mormon
miners unhesitatingly paid to Sam this
tithe, in the silly belief that it was
duly forwarded to Salt Lake City.
For many months the tithe was paid
without a murmur, but one day Gen-
eral Sherman, who was then stationed
here, happened to pay a visit to Mor-
mon Island and was approached with
a complaint by certain Mormons.
"Lieutenant," said they, "we are
paying one-tenth of the gross product
of our earnings to Sam Brannan as a
tithe to the Mormon Church, and we
do not believe that he is sending as
he promised. We wish that you
would see him about it."
Sherman was a notorious lover of
justice, and was ever ready to listen
to a complaint, and, if possible, rectify
it, so when he returned to Sam
Francisco he met Sam and told him
what he had heard.
"More damn fools they to pay,"
said Sam, "and as long as they pay so
long will I take."
Sherman communicated this answer
to the sweltering Latter Day Saints
at Mormon island, and after a great
many resolutions it was finally agreed
that the tithe should be discontinued.
Little was heard of Sam Brannan
for many years, until he suddenly
loomed up with the startling news
that he had furnished supplies to the
Mexican Government during the war
of 1866 to the tune of \$10,000,000.
The Mexican Government, rather
justly, repudiated this claim and gave
him a few thousand dollars. Then
Sam Brannan loomed up again as a
great colonist and elaborated a big
scheme for furnishing Sonora with
colonists, and for the furtherance of
this plan he took up his residence in
the town of Guaymas, which is the
port of the State of Sonora.
As a dresser Sam Brannan was not
a success during his stay in that
town. In the hot weather, and it can
be hot in Guaymas, Sam Brannan was
the reverse of being well clad. His
favorite apparel was an old chintz
dressing gown which came a little
below his knees, a pair of carpet slip-
pers down at the heel and out at the
toe and a gaudy Japanese umbrella.
Arrived in only these articles of
wearing apparel, Mr. Sam Brannan
would stroll out to pay his calls and
attend to his business. It can be
imagined what alarm his appearance
caused among the fair señoritas of
Sonora when he came before them
in his flapping dressing gown. One
day, when a fresh sea breeze was
blowing through the little town and
fanning the few sickly orange trees
in the place, Mr. Sam Brannan ap-
peared in all the glory of his gaudy
dress. A meeting was held by promi-
nent residents of the place and a
deputation waited upon Sam, request-
ing him to finish his toilet before he
appeared on the plaza. Sam's reply
was couched in the form of breaking
the paper umbrella over the speaker's
head and he retired to the house in
high dudgeon, his mouth vomiting
forth curses upon every man, woman
and child in the State of Sonora of
the great Mexican Republic.

**Prominent Clergymen, Physi-
cians, and all classes of citizens are
unanimous in the indorsement of Sal-
vation Oil, the great cure for rheuma-
tism.**
No greater guarantee of the excel-
lence of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup could
be furnished than that it is recommend-
ed by all the leading druggists.

Laxador is the great stomachic
remedy, correcting all of the pervert-
ed processes of this important organ.
Sold by all druggists. Price only 25
cents.
The distressing ailments of early
childhood are promptly relieved and
cured by the use of Dr. Bull's Baby
Syrup. Price 25 cents.

A FINE MEMORY.—Brown—"What
have you got that string around your
finger for, Robinson?"
Robinson—"To remind me of
something I am to get for my wife,
and, by thunder, I've forgot what it
was!"

FARMING IN OLD TIME.—Old time
farming as compared with the farming
of to-day would seem to us, who have
become accustomed to the newer
methods, far more irksome were we
obliged to return to it again than it
did when no better way was known.
And it seems we are too much given
to fault finding now. We often hear
remarks like this: "When I was a
boy they did not do so."
Now let me tell you what the aver-
age farmer did from forty to fifty
years ago. If he was fortunate enough
to live within 20 miles of some of the
few manufacturing villages of the
lower part of the State his Winter
work was usually hauling cord wood
to market. The best of hard wood
brought five dollars per cord, while
soft wood was worth but one-half as
much.—Many times while living with
my parents in Stratford, when from
sixteen to twenty years of age, have I
driven an ox team, starting at nine
o'clock p. m. from my home, to what
is now the city of Dover, where, ar-
riving about sunset, I would feed my
team and, after warming and eating
my lunch at the fire of some friendly
grocer, would sell my load, and after
carefully bestowing my hard earned
dollars to the inside pocket which my
good mother had prepared for the
purpose, I would turn my team home-
ward, arriving there about the time I
started the night before. Most of the
boys of to-day would think it paying
dear for the whistle to go through
with such an experience for so paltry
a sum, but as it was the custom of the
times, and the best we could do, and
so, making a virtue out of necessity
we tried to enjoy it.
We generally had a number of
teams together, and the long Winter
nights were passed in story telling and
songs, so that these trips were looked
on by the boys as a sort of holiday.
I well remember the prices at which
stock was sold in those times, and will
name a few sales of nice animals to
show the contrasts with prices of to-
day. My father sold a colt, five years
old, weighing 1,000 lbs., for \$75; one
pair of matched oxen weighing 3,500,
for \$88; a nice cow for \$9. These
were common prices, and, as you will
see, were only one-third the prices of
live stock now. Potatoes were drawn
ten miles to a starch mill for 12c per
bushel, and the best of hay was sold
for \$6 per ton.
In view of these facts, why is it
that so much is said about the good
old times. Let us see how the case is
now with farmers of similar standing.
Most farmers, whose business calls
them to market, use horses, or what is
more common, send their goods by
rail, in a much cheaper and certainly
easier way than that employed by our
fathers. And this is not all.
If we look at the condition in which
farmers' families are kept now, we
shall find it far in advance of that
enjoyed by us in our younger days.
The time has come when more is
required of us, if we would maintain
a position of moderate respectability,
than was of past generations, and this
I hail as one of the signs of the good
time coming, when many shall run to
and fro, and knowledge shall cover
the earth as the waters do the deep.
I have often thought of the deplora-
ble ignorance which prompted the
distribution of the first labor saving
machines introduced among the peas-
antry of England and Ireland, and
pictured to myself the look on the
sooty face of the honest old long-
shore man as he saluted the first
engine he had ever seen used for
hoisting coal from a vessel to the
wharf, which was something like the
following: "Spot, spot and be bother-
ed ye old child of the devil, that
year. Ye may do the work of twenty-
five fillies and take the bread out of
an honest Irishman's mouth, but by
the powers ye can't wote, old blazes,
now moind that!"

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