Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, January 6, 1882.

THE NEW YEAR.

Since the TIMES last greeted its readers, the old year, bearing with it the usual diversity of sad and pleasant memories, has taken its place as a unit of the agee of the irrevocable, irretrievable past. It lives no longer, save in memory; and is valuable only for the lessons taught by its experience. The term year, in its scientific acceptation, denotes the period during which any planet of the solar system makes its circuit about the sun; in its popular and familiar import, it represents one of those units of ever passing, never ceasing time, one score and ten of which go to make up the average duration of man's temporal life. Just at this season when passing from one to another of those periods of that time which measures his existence and reveals its destinies, man realizes more than ever that "His time's a moment and a point his space"

Hence it is, perhaps, that men are accustomed at this season to resolve upon new rules of conduct and to endeavor to live in more rational conformity with their unstable existence and unknown destiny. Although the futility of these resolves on the part of the fickle and the frivolous has caused the "New Year's resolution" to become a popular theme for humor and ridicule; yet it cannot be said that the custom is not right in theory and in many cases, salutary in effect. The engineer who goes to survey and explore the unknown forest, ever turns to his "hindsight" as a means of verifying his "foresight;" the mariner in making a voyage over strange and unexplored seas, is wont to turn his quadrant often upon the sun, to ascertain how far he may have departed from the latitude of safety; and so the wise man, in the prosecution of the eventful but mysterious voyage of life, will ever seek to profit by experience, and will turn often to the lessons of the past as a guide for his course upon the unexplored future.

It is no doubt one of the wisest ordinations of providence that man in his temporal life should know not of the future. In fact an unrevealed and inscrutable future is one of the necessary elements of man's probationary life upon earth. It is this that teaches us to believe and trust in an all wise and all merciful Providence; it is this that restrains the arrogance of the proud man of science. Of this was born and by this is fostered the angel hope-

"Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate,
All but the page prescribed, their present state;
From brutes what men, from men what spirits know
Or who could suffer being here below?
The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play?
Pleased to the last, he crops the flowery food,
And licks the hand just raised to shed his blood.
Oh, blindness to the future! kindly given,
That each moy fill the circle marked by heaven;
Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,
A hero perish or a sparrow fall,
Atoms or systems into ruin hurled,
And now a bubble burst, and now a world.
Hope humbly then; with trembling pinions soar;
Wait the great teacher, Death; and God adore.
What future bliss he gives, not thee to know,
But gives that hope to be thy blessing now.
Hope springs eternal in the human breast;
Man never is, but always to be bless'd;
[illegible] home,
[illegible]."

To this unique sermon it becomes us to add that our "New Year's resolutions," so far as they concern our readers, are to use every endeavor to make the TIMES a first-class country newspaper, worthy of the generous support of its patrons; and we hope that among the "New Year's resolutions" of all the delinquent subscribers of our journal is one to settle their subscription bills, henceforth, promptly and cheerfully. We send you all our cordial greetings and hearty well wishes.

Meeting of the Legislature.

The biennial session of the Maryland Legislature began on Wednesday. On Tuesday evening, according to custom, the members of both political parties held caucuses—the Democrats for the purpose of determining upon the organization of the Legislature, the Republicans for the purpose of paying customary compliments to some of their members, by making formal nominations for officers of the two houses. A full report of the caucus meetings is given elsewhere. Notwithstanding the ill founded reports to the contrary that had been circulated, it was found that nearly every Democratic member of the two houses of the assembly attended the caucuses of their respective bodies. As will be seen by the report elsewhere, the proceedings in the caucuses were entirely harmonious and, as heretofore confidently predicted by the TIMES, the caucus resolved upon efficient measures to curtail the extravagance in the matter of supernumary employees, and passed resolutions looking to the prompt carrying out of the measures of reform proposed by the last State convention. Contrary, also, to the predictions of disaffected parties, a complete change was made in the subordinate officers of both Houses. Without expressing any opinion as to the necessity or propriety of this latter action, or whether it is in conformity with proper principles of civil service, this action of the caucus at least demonstrates that the 'managers' as they are called, can no more rule a regular constituted caucus of members of the Legislature than they can rule any other party council. Every member of the assembly is as much a free agent in the deliberations of the caucus as in the discharge of his other duties, and, as the TIMES has frequently said, any set of Legislators that properly represent the intelligence and dignity of our party in the State will always prove, in caucus and elsewhere, superior to the manipulations of designing and dishonorable men. We do not wish by these statements to be understood as affirming or denying that the past action of the Legisiature has been to any extent controlled by such agencies, or that the late caucus had to contend to any appreciable extent with influences of that kind; we merely desire at this opportune time to reiterate our views as to the efficiency and expediency of the regular party councils, and to point out how unnecessary and wrong were the efforts to disorganize the party resorted to by some persons calling themselves Democrats during the year past, and the fallaciousness of the arguments by which they pretended to justify their course.

The Assembly met on Wednesday, in accordance with the constitutional provision, and organized oy the election of Senator George H. Williams, of Baltimore county, President of the Senate; and Hon. Otis Keilholtz, of Baltimore city, Speaker of the House. The subordinate officers determined upon by the Democratic caucus, as given elsewhere were all elected. The presiding officers of the two Houses are reported as filling their positions with dignity and ability. It was thought that the Assembly would adjourn over from yesterday until Tuesday next, in order to give the presiding officers an opportunity to select the standing committees and announce them on that day. It is said that there will be a contest over the seat of one of the Calvert delegates and Judge Chew's contest of the election of Judge Brooke will also come before the House. In view of these contests, the chairmanship of the elections committee will be one of more than ordinary importance. It is not probable that the caucusing for State Treasurer will take place before next week. The name of no Democrat has been mentioned to antagonize Hon. Barnes Compton for that post, and no doubts are entertained of his re-election. The indications thus far are favorable to a busy and harmonious session.

Gen. Hill on Civil Service Reform.

Here is what Senator Ben. Hill says of "Civil service reform," as carried out by the party of "great moral ideas." The following is an extrat from his recent speech in the Senate:

The Senator from Ohio took occasion to remind us that the late President of the United States was the victim of a corrupt civil service in this country. What everybody says is so, and therefore it is not necessary for me to discuss it. But, sir, the President was scarcely laid away in his final resting-place, the people of the United States everywhere were still weeping for his departure, when in the midst of their very sobs a Federal judge was soiling his ermine by inditing a letter to the successor of that very President who succeeded by reason of that very corrupt civil service, appealing to him to make an appointment for the express purpose of aiding a coalition to control a State election, and the choice language of that judge was that the President should make the appointment "to cement our coalition." For what purpose was the coalition? Simply to secure Republican officers in the State. The Senator read that much, but stopped there. He did not tell the Senate as he might have done, that that very President to whom the letter was addressed with the weeds of mourning all around him, with the sobs of the country still echoing from every nook and corner of the land, sat down and made the very appointment that that judge designeted for the purpose of "cementing our coalition," and that President, as soon as he made that appointment for the express purpose of "cementing our coalition," turned right round before the ink on the commission was dry and used the very same pen, dipped in the very same ink, to write a learned disquisition or homily upon civil service reform to be inserted in his message to Congress. That is the way we treat civil service reform in this country.

Do you blame the President for that? Has he not a right from his own experience to assume that everybody in this country who talks about civil service reform is simply playing with the people? Why, sir, are there not scores of men now listening to me who sat in their seats in this very Chamber and heard read from that very desk official communications from a former President and his Secretary of the Treasuary, insisting upon the removal of this very President from the custom-house in New York, upon the ground that he had made it the headquarters of a political party, and that his removal was absolutely necessary to secure an honest administration of affairs in that public office? Was it not publicly given to the country? And yet that very man who was removed from the custom-house in New York, upon the grounds that the honest administration of the civil service required his removal, that very man the next year was nominated by that very party for the second office in the gift of the people, and the very men who asked for his removal supported his election, took the stump for him. And that is civil service reform! And all the crowd of civil service reform, and who have been at it for years, voted for that very man for Vice-President. What do you think of that?

Well, is anybody surprised that when that President made his nomination to the Senate for the purpose of "cementing our coalition," in Virginia his party friends should all have supported that nomination when every one of them holds an office here due to that very coalition? Do not half this Senate absolutely hold office in this body which they never could have obtained except for that coalition?

Do we not know that five years ago immense clamor was raised in this country about certain frauds upon the ballot, upon the popular will in different States of the Union—returning-board frauds—by which (the charge was made) the Presidency itself was secured? And does not everybody know that every man, high and low black and white, who was charged with connection with those frauds, received an office from that very administration which obtained the Presidency by these frauds? Did I not hear, did not other members of the Senate hear, witnesses come before a committtee of this body, and the testimony was printed and spread before the body, in which the witnesses testified and admitted under oath that they had committed deliberate perjury for the express purpose of securing offices and helping their party? And does not everybody know that men who did secure the offices, and, as far as I know hold them to this day, hold them now? I have not heard of their removal yet; they certainly held them up to the end of the last administration.

Mayor White on Compton.

Mayor White, according to a recent interview, holds the followine opinion in regard to the next Treasursr of the State: "No one has yet been named against Compton," replied Mr. White. "While his opponents were doing the talking, Compton's friends have been working to secure the pledges of the Democratic members, just as two years ago, they got the pledges of the members for Gorman when I was a candidate for the senatorship. It is the same thing over again. It is to late now for the opposition to name a candidate and canvass the State for him. A man must have the strength and popularity in order to be nominated to such an office, I woul'd not walk ten steps to secure Compton's election to the treasurership, but I have no revenge to gratify. Compton is a popular man, and he is stronger than the ring; and, as no one has been named against him, the prospects appear to be rather in his favor."

Legislative Caucuses.

The Democratic Senators met in caucus promptly at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening at Annapolis in the president of the Senate's room. Senator Vanderford, of Carroll, presided, and Dr. George Wells, of Anne Arundel, acted as Secretary. The following resolutions were offered by Senator Bond, of Calvert, and adopted:

The Democratic members of the Maryland State Senate, in caucus assembled, fully recognize their obligations to the people and the party requirements to reduce the expenses of the General Assembly to a minimum, it is, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the number and compensation of the officers of the Senate shall be filled by a vote of the Senate, and not increased or decreased except by a majority vote of that body.

2. That it is the duty of the Democratic members to pass an act fixing by law the number and compensation of the officers hereafter to be appointed.

3. The chairman of this caucus is hereby instructed to offer a motion that the rules of the Senate be amended so as to declare that the officers of the Senate shall consist of the following: One secretary at a compensation of $8 per diem, one reading clerk at $7 per diem, one journal clerk at $7 per diem, one engrossing clerk at $7 per diem, one assistant engrossing clerk at $7 per diem, one sergeant-at-arms at $5 per diem, one doorkeeper at $5 per diem, two assistant doorkeepers at $5 each per diem, five committee clerks at $5 each per diem, one keeper of cloak room at $5 per diem, two folders at $5 each per diem, one messenger at $5 per diem, one keeper of committee rooms at $5 per diem, one janitor at $5 per diem, two pages each at $2 per diem, two chaplains at $200 each for the session.

4. That immediately after the organization of the Senate it shall be the duty of the chairman of the caucus to prepare a message to the House of Delegates, requesting that body to concur in a resolution authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates to appoint the following joint officers: One postmaster at $5 per diem, two police officers for the rotunda of the Capitol at $5 per diem, one janitor to have charge of the rotunda and closets at $5 per diem, one engineer to have charge of the heating and ventilating apparatus at $5 per diem.

5 That a rule shall be proposed that no extra compensation shall be allowed to any member or officer whatever.

Mr. Eugene Higgins was unanimously nominated for secretary, but in a letter addressed to Senator Geo. H. Williams, declined the honor.

The following officers were then nominated by the caucus, and it adjourned: For president Geo. H. Williams; for secretary, ex-Senator John H. Miller; for reading clerk, John Barrett, of Baltimore; for journal clerk, William Purnell, of Cecil; for sergeant-at-arms, John E. Hooper, of Dorchester; for Janitor, Edward Powers, of Anne Arundel; for engrossing clerk, John Ireland, of Anne Arundel; for assistant engrossing clerk, H. H. Robertson, of Somerset.

The members of the House met in their chamber, Robt. A. Dobbin, of Howard, presiding, L. T. Morris, of Baltimore, secretary. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Stanley, of Prince George's and adopted: We, the Democratic members of the House of Delegates of Maryland in caucus assembled, fully recognizing an obligation as Democrats to carry out in good faith the pledges made by the party to pass such laws as experience has demonstrated are wise and proper, and especially recognizing the obligations to reduce the expenditures of the present House to a minimum; therefore resolved, that it shall be the duty of the chairman of this caucus immediately after the organization of the House to offer an order amending the rules so as to provide for the following officers: One chief clerk at $8 per diem, one reading clerk at $7 per diem, one engrossing clerk at $7 per diem, 3 assistants at $7 per diem, one journal clerk at $7 per diem one sergeant-at-arms at $5 per diem, five committee clerks at $5 per diem, three doorkeepers at $5 per diem, three folders at $5 per annum, one keeper of committee rooms at $5 per diem, two pages at $5 per diem, one messenger to speaker at $5 per diem, four chaplains at $100 each for the session.

Additional resolutions were adopted similar to those in the Senate caucus in reference to the appointment of joint officers of the two houses and their compensation no extra compensation to any member or officer, and the introduction of a bill fixing the number and compensation of the officers of the General Assembly. The following nominations for officers were then made: For speaker, Otis Keilholtz of Baltimore, for chief clerk, Jos. B. Seth, Talbot reading clerk, John W. Baughman, of Frederick; journal clerk, Richard Wooten of Prince George, sergeant-at-arms, Thos. H. Moore, of Balto. county. The caucus then, at half-past ten adjourned.

The Republican senators and members of the House met in the Senate chamber and were in session until half-past eleven o'clock. Dr. L. H. Steiner, presided, and Geo. A. Davis, of Washington county, was secretary. The following nominations were made: For president of the Senate, L. H. Steiner; secretary, S. M. Sloan, of Allegany, reading clerk, Thos Robinson of Harford, journal clerk, C. R. Mulligan of Talbot, sergeant-at-arms, John H. Emerson of Caroline. Speaker of the House, S. E. Mudd, chief clerk W. H. Hamilton of Washington county, reading clerk, Jas M. Leech, of St. Mary's, journal clerk, R. W. McMichael, of Allegany, sergeant-at-arms, James M. Evarts, of Frederick.

President Garrett, of the B. & O. railroad, has presented to the State of Maryland a handsome oil painting of Lord Baltimore, painted in London. The presentation was made through Mr. Andrew Anderson, Mr. Garrett's secretary.

Time, that great arbiter of all things, has fully demonstrated that for headache, nervousness, dyspepsia, constipated bowels diseases of the liver, chills and fevers and all bilious affections, J. M. Laroque's Anti-Billious Bitters, is the most potent remedy of the age. 25 cents a paper or $1 a bottle. For sale by all druggists W. E. Thornton, proprietor, Baltimore Md.

The Immigration Society.

Last Tuesday was the day fixed by the constitution for the regular quarterly meeting of the immigration society, but, owing to the failure to publish the county papers last week, no public notice of the meeting was given, and the attendance was consequently small, and no business was transacted. Provision is made in the constitution of the society for the calling of special meetings by the executive committee, and we earnestly suggest to the gentlemen composing that committee the importance of calling a special meeting at some early day. We would suggest the third Tuesday in February as a favorable day, as the intermediate term of our court will then be in session, and many who attend the meeting will be able to attend also to other business. It is of the utmost importance that a committee be appointed to wait on the Committee of Ways and Means of the Legislature, with a view of securing the co-operation of the State in advancing the enterprise by proper auxiliary legislation. In almost every Southern State appropriations are made for the encouragement of immigration, and certainly the necessity of immigration is no more keenly felt in any Southern State than in Maryland, or at least in this portion of the State. Whatever tends to build up the State and develop her resources, should be fostered and encouraged by the Legislature. Such measures of internal improvement are within the legitimate province of the Legislature. As we have heretofore shown, provision was made in our present State constitution for the encouragement of this measure, but has been allowed to fall into disuse. There is a very favorable feeling toward this measure in other counties of the State, and doubtless it will have many friends in the General Assembly. As far as we know, ours is the only regularly organized immigration society in the State, but so soon as we shall have fairly gotten into operation, there is no doubt that other counties will quietly follow the example. Let us then by all means have an early meeting and appoint a committee of live men to wait on the Ways and Means committees of the General Assembly, and properly present the great advantages to be derived from a judicious encouragement of this important measure. We will cheerfully publish any communications from the executive committee.

Who our Law-makers are.

According to the printed lists the next State Senate will be composed of 6 lawyers, 6 farmers, 4 doctors, 4 merchants, 1 railroad president, 1 retired, 1 druggist, 1 pilot, 1 editor and 1 builder. The House of Delegates will be composed of 23 farmers, 11 lawyers, 9 doctors, 17 merchants, 1 printer, 3 editors, 1 artist, 2 retired, 2 painters, 1 constable, 1 magistrate, 1 manufacturer, 1 banker, 1 grain dealer, 2 teachers, 1 machinist, 1 cattle dealer, 1 jeweler, 1 restauranteur, 1 real estate broker, 1 stevedore, 1 ship builder, 1 general agent, and 10 with occupations not given.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean]

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

The world-renowned swimmer, Capt. Paul Boyton, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent at the seashore, related the following incidents in his experience:

Reporter.—"Captain Boyton, you must have seen a large part of the world?"

Capt. Boyton.—"Yes sir, by the aid of my Rubber Life Saving Dress, I have traveled over 10,000 miles on the rivers of American and Europe; have also been presented to the crowned heads of England, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Spain, and Portugal, and have in my possession forty-two medals and decorations; I have three times received the order of knighthood, and been elected honorary member of committees, clubs, orders and societies."

Reporter.—"Were your various trips accompanied by much danger?"

Capt. Boyton.—"That depends upon what you might call dangerous. During my trip down the river Tagus in Spain, I had to "shoot" one hundred and two waterfalls, the higest being about eighty five feet, and innumerable rapids. Crossing the Straits of Messina, I had three ribs broken in a fight with sharks; and coming down the Somane, a river in France, I received a charge of shot from an excited and startled huntsman. Although all this was not very pleasant, and might be termed dangerous I fear nothing more on my trip than intense cold; for, as long as my limbs are free and easy and not cramped or benumbed, I am all right. Of late I carry stock of St. Jacobs Oil in my little boats,—(the Captain calls it "Baby Mine" and has stored therein signal rockets thermometer, compass, provisions, etc.)—and I have had but little trouble. Before starting out I rub myself thoroughly with the article, and its action on the muscles is wonderful. From constant exposure I am somewhat subject to rheumatic pains, and nothing would ever benefit me until I got hold of this Great German Remedy. Why, on my travels I have met people who had been suffering with Rheumatism for years; by my advice they tried the Oil, and it cured them. I would sooner do without food for days than be without this remedy for one hour. In fact I would not attempt a trip without it."

The Captain became very enthusiastic on the subject of St. Jacobs Oil, and we left him citing instances of the curative qualities of the Great German Remedy to a party around him.

The American Farmer.

For January 1st makes its appearance it its new form as a semi-monthly, looking fresh and bright and vigorous, as though in the bloom of youth, instead of having labored for some sixty years (over a third of a centrury under the present management) in the cause of agricultural improvement. It is full of seasonable and instructive matter, covering a wide field, with something in every department of farm and to please every taste. The doings and sayings of farmers' clubs are very interesting and useful, and these, with questions touching fertilizers and manures and farm live-stock, are always prominent parts of its contents. A Home Department cannot fail to please the ladies; in short, THE FARMER cannot fail to be a welcome visitor to every farm household. There are a number of prizes offered for essays on topic of living interest to our agriculturists and for clubs of subscribers a varied list of premiums is offered. The subscription is $1 50 a year, or $1 00 to clubs of five or over, and specimen numbers may be had on application to the publishers, Sam'l Sands & Son, Baltimore

The local option question is to be again agitated during the present session of the Legislature. Our temperence friends have already commenced putting on their war paint. They say it is a question for the people to decide at the ballot box, and should be untrammeled of other political measures.

The average bovine now looks solemn and mournful. Provender is scarce.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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The Sun

NEW YORK, 1882

THE SUN for 1882 will make its fifteenth annual revolution under the present management, shining, as always, for all, big and little, mean and gracious, contented and unhappy, Republican and Democratic, depraved and virtuous, intelligent and obtuse. THE SUN'S light is for mankind and womankind of every sort; but its general warmth is for the good, while it pours hot discomfort on the blistering backs of the persistently wicked.

THE SUN of 1868 was a newspaper of a new kind. It discarded many of the forms, and a multitude of the superfluous words and phrases of ancient journalism. It undertook to report in a fresh, succinct, unconventional way all the news of the world omitting no event of human interest, and commenting upon affairs with the fearlessness of absolute independence. The success of this experiment was she success of THE SUN. It effected a permanent change in the styles of American newspapers. Every important journal established in this country in the dozen years past has been modelled after THE SUN. Every important journal already existing has been modified and bettered by the force of THE SUN'S example.

THE SUN of 1882 will be the same outspoken, truthtelling, and interesting newspaper.

By a liberal use of the means which an abundant prosperity affords, we shall make it better than ever before.

We shall print all the news, putting it into readable shape, and measuring its importance, not by the traditional yardstick, but by its real interest to the people. Distance from Printing-House Square is not the first consideration with THE SUN. Whenever anything happens worth reporting we get the particulars, whether it happens in Brooklyn or in Bokhara.

In politics we have decided opinions; and are accustomed to express them in language that can be understood. We say what we think about men and events. The habit is the only secret of THE SUN'S political course.

THE WEEKLY SUN gathers into eight pages the best matter of the seven daily issues. An Agricultural Department of unequalled merit, full market reports, and a liberal proportion of literary, scientific, and domestic intelligence complete THE WEEKLY SUN, and make it the best newspaper for the farmer's household that was ever printed.

Who does not know and read and like THE SUNDAY SUN each number of which is a Golconda of interesting literature, with the best poetry of the day, prose every line worth reading, news, humor—matter enough to fill a good-size book, and infinitely more varied and entertaining than any book, big or little?

If our idea of what a newspaper should be pleases you, send for THE SUN.

Our terms are as follows:

For the daily SUN, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fify-six columns, the price is 65 cents per month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight page, fify-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

NOTICE

ALL Persons indebted to Joseph I. Lace for Store account, are requested to make immediate settlement with

JOHN H. MITCHELL,
Wm. Devries & Co. Attorney.
Assignees. de 16-4t

Carters New Advertisement of his Cheap Dry Goods.

Black Silk Velvet $1. Double white blankets $150. Colored and Black Chashmeres all pure wool 25c. Chudda Cashmeres all pure wool one yard and quarter wide 50c. Calico bed Comfort large size $1. Colored and Black Silks 50c. Black and White striped Silks 50c. Our $1 $1 25 and $1 50 Black Silks are special bargains. $100 pices of cloth for Men and Boy's wear 25c to $1.50. Pure White all Linen table Damask 50. Blankets all pure wool large size double $5. The largest assortment of beautiful dress goods in Washington. Beautiful plaid Dress Goods 25c to $1.50. Colored and Black Cashmeres all pure wool double with good quality 37½c. Ladies Jackets, Dolmans Cloaks and Ulsters $375 to $15. Silk Embroidered Piano Covers $375 to $12.

I CLAIM to have the Largest Stove in this Market.

I CLAIM to have the Heaviest Stove for the price in Baltimore.

I CLAIM to have the finest arranged and most Elegantly Finished Cook Stove manufactured.

I CLAIM that I can furnish the Best Tin Ware in the State as Cheap as inferior Tin Ware s now sold in Baltimore City.

I CAN substantiate the above Claims and would be pleased to do so to any one desiring to purchase.

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WM GLUCK'S,
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Sole Agent for the "Sunnyside" Fire place Heater. sep 18-6m

Send for Samples.

We are at all times ready to send samples of all goods that we have in stock, with lowest market prices. Do not forget the place.

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Protect the Buyer,

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Insure a Fair Transaction.

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE STATE

That is Strictly and unalterably

One Price.

The Originator of the Idea!

AND THE ONLY

Clothing House in the State

That will give a written guarantee to exchange an unsatisfactory garment at any time or, failing to completely suit the buyer, return the

Purchase Money.

The only house in the State that has Five Distinct Clothing Departments, each a complete establishment in itself.

The only Clothing House in the State that has Original and

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copied from none, equaled by none.

The only House in the State that manufactures an immense stock of clothing for all ages and sizes, sells direct to the retail buyer at a slight profit on the cost of production, marks goods in plain selling figures, and at prices to suit all.

"Fair Dealing" Our Standard.

"ONE PRICE," OUR ANCHOR.

"Permanent Popularity," our Goal.

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One Price Clothing House!

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The largest Clothing Establishmen in Mary and.

NOTICE!

ALL Persons are hereby forewarned not to trespass upon my property either with or without dog or gun. Persons disregarding this notice will be dealt with to the fullest extent of the law.

H. L. PADGETT,
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HOLIDAY GOODS!
HOLIDAY GOODS!

All-Linen Colored Border Handkerchiefs, 5 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs
Ladies' and Gents' Hemmed-Stiched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Iniatial Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs.
Gents Kid Gloves, fur lind.
Gents Driving Gloves.
Gents Cloth and Berlin Gloves.
Gents Silk Gloves, lined.
Ladies' Kid Gloves fur lined.
Ladies' Berlin Gloves.
Piano Covers, all colors.
Black Silks and Satins.
Colored Silks Plushes.
Colored All-wool Cashmeres.
Clack All-wool Cashmeres.
Novelties in Dress Trimmings, Rich Plaids and Stripes.
Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas.
Table Linens. Wine Cloths.
Napkins, Towels, Doylies.
Flannel and Cloth Skirts.
Red Twilled, Navy Blue and Gray Flannels.
Ladies Cloth, double width, olive, blue, myrtle.
Ladies Cloaking and Ulster Cloths.
Dolmans and Cloaks,
Shaker Flannels,
Coth for Men and Boys Wear 25, 30 37 50cts.
Ladies and Gents Wool Uunderwear.
Silk Plushes $2.50 per yard.
Black Silk Velvets and Velveteens.
Sheeting Cottons. Counterpanes.
Blankets, largest sizes, $2.50 $4 $5 per pair.
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