Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, July 27, 1883.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints for the week ended July 21 was $324,000. The issue for the corresponding period of last year was $186,499.

The shipments of boots and shoes from New England last week to Baltimore were larger than to any other city in the country, and aggregated $450,000 in value.

A teacher in a female boarding school on hearing a scholar say she was sweating reproved her as follows: "My dear, bear in mind that horses swoat, men perspire and young ladies get in a glow."

One of the amendments to the military law in France, introduced in the French Chamber, wages war upon bachelors. It proposes to put all the bachelors into the first-class of reserves to be called out first in time of war, and compelled in time of peace to extra drills and manœuvres. It also retains them on the list of reserves for twelve years instead of six years, the term for married men. The amendment is conceived in the hope of forcing the smart young bachelors of France into matrimony, but the effect of it will be to make the bachelors "first in war, first in peace and first in the hear's of their"—countrywomen.

A shocking and dreadfully fatal accident occurred at Tivoli, on the Patapsco river 15 miles below Baltimore city, on Monday evening last, by the breaking down of a wharf upon which a large number of excursionists were crowded, preparatory to taking their departure on the boat for the city. An excursion had been given to that point by a Catholic beneficial society of Baltimore, which was largely attended; and after a day pleasantly and quietly spent, a large crowd had congregated on the wharf about 9 o'clock, p. m., to receive the last boat load of excursionists and to take the boat for a return to the city. At this juncture the pier, which was weak, gave way, precipitating over 300 people into the water, and despite all efforts to save them sixty-three of the number perished. This is one of the most distressing accidents of the kind that has ever happened in this section of the country, and should be a warning to the proprietors of excursion resorts to have their piers strongly constructed, and to excursionists not to crowd so densely upon those structures.

The corrupting appliances by which Indiana was carried for the Republicans in October, 1880, powerfully contributed to the election of Garfield in the following November. This raises the question whether the October States do not form an evil which ought to be remedied. The number of these States has diminished of late. Pennsylvania, which had been the greatest of these States for two generations, and whose October contests had been the pivot whereon many Presidential elections had turned, gave the lead by changing to November. Indiana and Iowa have followed her example. The only State whose October elections now have much influence upon the country at large is Ohio. In the earlier days when Pennsylvania elected her Governor in October, the cry was, 'As goes the keystone State, so will go the Union." In the Presidential years the October contests were waged furiously, and the State was flooded with money. So it was in Indiana in 1880, the expenditure of money by the Republicans beyond all precedent. At next year's October contest in Ohio, the Republicans, unless utterly discouraged in the mean while, will attempt to purchase the State, as they bought Indiana in the Garfield campaign. The evil consequences of the past show that in the Presidential years all the leading States ought to hold their elections for State officers in November.

The cholera continues to spread in the East, and is said now to be epidemic in Egypt. There are also reports of cases in various parts of Europe, including the harbors of London and Liverpool. Great apprehension is felt lest the disease reach this country. Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the marine hospital service, said to a *Sun* reporter on Monday that if the report stating that cholera now exists among the shipping at London or Liverpool should prove true he would order the marine hospital tug Woodward to be stationed inside the capes as a boarding vessel, to protect the ports of Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, Newport News and Washington. The health commission at Baltimore has been notified to this effect. This is only done as an additional precaution against the importation of the disease, and no fees will be charged by the government. The sick will be removed from the vessels to the quarantine barge. The barge Selden will be removed from its present station in Willoughby's cove, opposite the rip raps, and towed across the Chesapeake bay to Fisherman's Island, inside of Cape Charles. He says the report that an infected vessel arrived at Alexandria, Va., a day or two ago is untrue. An official of the marine hospital service was sent to Alexandria yesterday, and, in company with the health officer of that place, made an inspection of the vessel mentioned, and found her not only clean, but free from sickness. There had been no sickness on board of her since she left Aspinwall, the latter part of June.

When General Butler's son Paul entered Harvard he gave the boy a blank check-book, saying, "Everything I have is as much yours as mine; draw at your own discretion." The boy did not abuse the confidence, which speaks well for his parentage and rearing."

Governor Butler, of Massachusettes, received by express a day or two ago two small cream-colored owls, each of which exhibits the peculiar obliquity of the eye that marks the face of his Excellency. The box was addressed: "Gov. B. F. Butler, Boston, Mass., from an ex-Confederate of Frederick, Md.

Ex-Senator Tabor has received a magnificent family coach, manufactured by Brewster, of Broome street, New York. It is massive and heavy, but well-proportioned, roomy and handsome. The body and wheels are finished in ivory black, picked out with fine dark-red lines. The upholstering and hangings are in sky-blue satin. The cost of the carriage is said to have been nearly $3,000. It is unquestionably the costliest vehicle in Colorado.

County Road Systems.

The Port Tobacco *Times* devotes attention occasionally to the roads of Charles county, faults the present system of keeping the roads in order, and recommends the re-instatement of what it calls the "Page Road System." As we people in Anne Arundel county are much troubled about our roads, we would be obliged if our contemporary would fully explain this Page law, and its advantages and disadvantages. We presume there is no material difference between the character of soil and the roads in Anne Arundel and Charles.—*Anne Arundel Advertiser.*

We refer our contemporary for the full text of the law in question to chapter 452 of the acts of 1868. The distinctive features of the law consisted in the appointment of a person of skill and judgment as an engineer to be general superintendent of the road service in the county, and in a requirement that every male resident of the county, above the age of 21 years and not physically incapacitated, should contribute annually, without compensation, either in person or by substitute, two days of labor in the road service. In this way the labor upon the roads was intelligently and skilfully directed with a view to permanent and lasting repairs, and an abundance of efficient labor was secured with the burden thereof resting equally upon the whole people who use and enjoy the roads, and not upon the overburdened tax payers alone.

This system had been for many years previous to its adoption here (and we presume is still) in successful operation in several of the Northwestern States; the idea having been communicated to our people by a gentleman from that section of the country, who visited the county.—During the two years it was in operation here, it showed most satisfactory results; and extensive and permanent improvements were made in the thoroughfares of the county. Many swamps and boggy places in the roads, which had previously been impassable in bad weather, were by the skilful management of the superintendent in charge, effectively drained and provided with substantial and enduring causeways; so that travel over them was rendered easy and safe at all seasons. It is generally agreed by our better judging citizens that, had that system been continued down to the present time, our roads throughout the county would have been converted into turnpikes, and the burden of future repairs have been thereby greatly reduced.

Notwithstanding the efficiency of that system, the extent of its operations and the skilful manner in which the work was conducted, it was not burdensome to the tax-payers. The maximum annual expenditure allowed under that law, including the superintendent's salary was $5,000, while the annual expenditure under the inefficient and do-nothing system (if it may be called a system) now in operation here is double that amount.

The great economy of the Page system consisted in the manner in which labor was provided; but that feature of it was what led to its downfall. It seemed reasonable and just that the whole people, who are entitled in common to the unrestricted use of the roads, should contribute equally in providing the necessary labor for the repair and preservation thereof; the amount of contribution required from each was trifling and inconsiderable, and it would have been thought that all good citizens would cheerfully render the small service required. Indeed, we do not think there was any considerable dissatisfaction among the people themselves; but there are, unfortunately, in every community, some officious patriots, who are always ready to catch at the slightest opportunity to manifest their zeal (real or pretended) in protecting the rights of labor against capital. Some of these saw an opportunity in what they claimed to be the unconstitutional requirement of the road law of two days of service annually from all residents of the county, who were called on, without compensation. An issue was made at the polls, and the anti-road-law delegation was, at a very small election, sustained. There was no full turn out of voters, and the popular will was consequently not fairly expressed.

The TIMES has always been, and is the sincere friend of the laboring class; and holds it to be its duty at all times to defend the laboring man from the extortions and oppressions of capital. Were the land-holders and tax-payers of this county an opulent and wealthy class, deriving fair revenues from their estates, we should say without hesitation that upon them should rest the entire burden of keeping up the public highways in a manner conducive to the best interests of the county. But such is not the case. Our tax-payers are already heavily burdened, and the amount of $10,000 per annum, which is now expended for public road repairs, is really onerous to them, and, owing to the utter unskilfulness with which the work, under the present system is carried on, no adequate or satisfactory improvement to the thoroughfares result from this large expenditure.

These facts suggest the necessity of a change. That the work should be more skilfully directed, the corps more efficiently organized, the whole business more systematically conducted and the large expenditures at the same time reduced.—From past experience our people know that the Page system would accomplish all these results. The work done would, under that system, be thorough and permanent, and the expense just one-half of what it now is. The question then arises ought not those citizens of the county, who do not contribute to the payment of taxes, be willing to contribute two days of labor, or its equivalent, in the course of a year, for the accomplishment of such a great public benefit, in which all would equally participate. A large burden would still rest on the tax-payers in this behalf. They would be required to pay the salary of the superintendent and local supervisors, provide and maintain the teams and appliances, and employ and maintain one permanent and efficient corps of laborers to be under the immediate supervision of the superintendent, the expense of which would be $5,000 per annum or upwards, while at the same time contributing their proportion of labor. We do not believe that any right minded citizen would refuse to contribute this small service to the public benefit; nor do we think that the requirement of this slight service, as a condition precedent to the use of the public thoroughfares, would be in conflict with either the constitution of the State of the principles of good government.

But even if the labor clause had to be left out of the road law, still it would be far better to re-instate the Page system, minus that feature. We should then, with a probably slightly increased annual expenditure, have permanent and substantial improvements made in our roads.—We are now throwing away annually $10,000 of the people's money, and it would obviously be true economy to pay $890 to $1,000 per annum to have the work systematically and skilfully conducted. In that way the extent of the repairs annually necessary would be gradually reduced and the expense in that behalf be correspondingly diminished, until the burdens of the tax-payers would be greatly ameliorated. As the work is now conducted, the necessity for repairs becomes greater every year, and the prospect for the future is an increasing rather than a diminishing expenditure.

Our quarrelsome and fault-finding contemporary up at Hagerstown thinks that we are "really and in down right earnest mad;" but it must have been rather perplexing to its readers to find that the extracts it made from our article to prove our angry temper, were decidedly more temperate and decorous than its own comments thereon in which it disclaimed all show of temper. We suppose we may well submit to an old scold like the *Mail* characterizing our article as wanting in truth. It is a privilege we believe generally conceded to it by the respectable Democratic press of the State, of which it frequently takes advantage. In its efforts to prove our statements untrue it exhibits that characteristic weakness into which both the Governor and his organ always fall when they leave off gratuitous vituperation and fault finding and attempt to show any figures or proofs. It matters little what was the exact amount that may have been paid out for bounties in the last few years the act was in force, the fact remains that the amount paid out for bounties during the entire period the law was in force, plus the interest on the defense loan and the expense of negotiating the same, augmented by the amount which the principal of the loan was reduced before it was refunded, exceeds the whole amount received into the treasury from the bounty tax. Therefore there were no loan taxes to apply to the sinking fund, or "to other purposes" either. The cause of the fluctuations in the amount accredited to the sinking fund in the different years which the *Mail* wonders at as "surprising facts" has been fully explained by the comptroller. The treasury officers are by the act of 1872, authorized to purchase stocks for the sinking fund only when they can be had at par or less; and the comptroller has explained that when there was money available in the treasury for the purpose, the stocks were generally above par, and he was therefore compelled to apply the money in other ways, which he explained, for the reduction of the outstanding indebtedness of the State. Among its "surprising facts" the *Mail* shows that the smallest amount accredited to the sinking fund was in 1881, after the present Governor had gotten in full control, and had fulminated all his bombshells. The fact is that in the financial as well as other management of the State, the Governor's influence has not been felt at all, from the simple fact that he had no influence. Assuming an attitude entirely hostile to the party that elected him, and hurling his defiance at every possible opportunity, he has deprived his administration of all support and co-operation from the other departmen's of the government; and we venture to assert that he has exercised less power and influence than any Governor the State has ever had. It is absurd, therefore, to be lauding the Governor for any economic measures the Democratic Legislatures and officials of the State may have inaugurated during his administration.

The Duty of the Colored Voter.

The Baltimore *Vindicator*, the organ of the colored people of Maryland, contains in its last issue the following sensible remarks condemnatory of the blind subservience with which colored voters have attached themselves to one political party, and urging that it is the duty of black men to always use their ballots for the best interests of the community in which they live which, it says, are inseperable from their own. It says:

"That we must make an effort to take care of ourselves politically and otherwise, without regard to any political party, has been too plainly demonstrated by our treatment at the hands of the party to which we have—from necessity and pure principle—linked our fortunes in the past and present. We must realize the fact at once that our ballots are the weapons to protect our rights as citizens. That they are to be used in time of peace against our enemies as bullets are in time of war. That they must be used with unerring aim against the foes of our race. It matters not what garb they perchance may wear, or whether they have been nominated by a republican or democratic convention. *Our ballots must never be used to the detriment of our race nor to the detriment of a community of which we are a component part.*

The times in which we live, the necessity of the hour, our present deplorable condition the future into which we are gliding, seemingly without any lofty purpose or ideas as to our preservation demand that we *must* vote for principles and not political parties, except so far as they represent our interest, *which should be and is always the interest of the community.*"

During the storm in New York Saturday twelve of the inmates of Bellevue Hospital, who were seated in the balcony enjoying the breeze, were prostrated by lightning. One of them was burned on the arm, and about half the number were picked up unconscious. All were affected by the shock, although none were seriously injured.

Mems Johnson and Miss Lotta Frankenberry, of Dunkard township, Pa., were married a few days ago. The parties are aged respectfully 18 and 14 years, were married by 'Squire Dunlap. The father of the girl threatened to sue the 'squire for performing the ceremony, the girl being so young, and claimed $500 damages. The affair was compromised by the 'squire paying Mr. F. $15.

A few days since two young hot-heads at Ocean City quarreled and commenced to use their revolvers. Their aim was very bad, however, and no one was hit except Miss Showell, a daughter of Col. Lemuel Showell. A ball passed between her fingers, wounding her hand slightly, as she sat at a distance.

One of the most portentous and far-reaching strikes that have ever taken place in this country is that now existing among the telegraph operators in the employ of the Western Union and other Telegraph Companies. It seems that the operators were under the impression that their salaries were not large enough, considering the amount of labor exacted of them and the value of the service they rendered to their employers. This conclusion was arrived at in the conferences of the United Brotherhood, an association of the operators, and a committee of the association was appointed to confer with the companies in reference to an increase of the salaries of the employees. The companies peremptorily declined to treat with the committee on the subject, whereupon it was resolved that a general strike should be inaugurated in all the prominent cities and telegraph centres, by which the business of the companies would be seriously crippled, and their arrogance probably somewhat subdued. Accordingly at noon on Thursday of last week all the operators who were members of the Brotherhood promptly left their instruments, and for a time it seemed that the whole telegraphic communication through out the country would be suspended.—The Western Union company has succeeded in pruchasing all the lesser telegraph lines, and has thus acquired almost a monopoly of the telegraph business.—Hence this company is relied upon to take charge of the great bulk of news and business communications which are made by wire. This monopoly it was thought was what made the company so arrogant and unyielding. After the strike was inaugurated it was thought that this company would be speedily brought to terms, as it seemed that their business would be practically suspended. Thus far, however, it has not had that effect. The company have succeeded in retaining a few operators at every office, and employing new ones outside of the Brotherhood, so as to keep their communications up after a fashion. Their business has been greatly reduced, most business men resorting to the mails to transmit communications heretofore sent by wire, rather than to trust them to the uncertain communications of the telegraph company. News communications have also been greatly curtailed, despite the efforts of the associated press, as is evidenced by the columns of the newspapers since the strike began. The Brotherhood thoughtfully determined not to extend the strike along the railroad lines of telegraph not being willing to take the responsibility of the loss of life and property that might be the result of the discontinuance of those lines. The companies have thus far managed to handle its diminished business, and the final result of the strike seems at present to be doubtful.

Notes.

It costs $3,600 a day to "run" the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

During a terrible thunderstorm Saturday night the Grand Trunk freight shed at Seaforth, Ont., was struck by lightning and burned with contents. Loss, $30,000.

The two gambling houses at Long Branch are, unhappily, very well patronized. Last Saturday it is said that $50,000 changed hands at one of them.

In a drunken brawl at Braddock's Pass on Saturday night Michael McAlfee, an old man, was kicked to death by John McGraw and Mike Murry.

Mr. Charles G. Reynolds, the book-keeper in the office of the Boston City Treasury, has held his position for more than forty years. He is now 82 years of age.

A subterranean forest seven feet below the surface of the ground has been discovered in Chaser, Clinton county, N. Y. Many of the trees are in an admirable state of preservation.

Young Jarvis Fisher, of Reading, became insane in the effort to commit to memory every verse in the Bible. He was sent to the state asylum at Harrisburg, where he died Wednesday of apoplexy.

A six-mule team, hauling a large tannery wagon from Gilpintown, Clinton county, ran over a seven-year-old lad named Stewart Cleighton to-day and killed him. The wheels passed over the lad's bowels.

A lunatic woman, who recently escaped from the Dauphin County Almshouse, was discovered in a perfectly nude state, near Ringtown, Schuykill county, on Wednesday, eating a raw chicken. She made her escape before she could be captured.

The granite shaft that for more than half a century marked the grave of Thomas Jefferson has been given to President S. S. Laws, of the Missouri State University, who will place it in the campus of that institution at Columbia.

Gen. Stone, chief engineer of the Florida ship canal, who has returned to New York, pronounces the canal feasible, and says the engineering problems involved are very simple. The obstacles to be overcome are fewer than expected. Satisfactory entrances have been found on both the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

A terrible accident occured at the blast furnace in Geddes N. Y., Monday afternoon, by which eight men lost their lives. They entered the furnace to construct a new lining, when an old lining, consisting of a hundred tons of brick and mortar, fell upon them. The victims were married, and had families.

A severe storm raged at Asbury, N. J., Monday afternoon. The wind blew with great violence. The Madison, Gilsey and Howard Houses were unroofed by the gale, and six carriages loaded with people were upset and wrecked. A number of tents were blown down at Ocean Grove. An unknown colored man was blown to sea in a boat and was drowned.

Sunday evening Mary Burke, aged eighteen, residing at Green Point, N. Y. and John Houser, twenty-three years old, of the same place, were walking on the track of the Montauk Railroad, when they were struck by the westward bound express train and instantly killed. The engineer blew the whistle and applied the steam brake, but to no purpose, as they paid no heed to the warning.

The total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the month of June, 1883, and during the twelve months ended June 30, 1883, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding months of the preceding year, were as follows: June, 1883, $11,545,937; June, 1882, $9,270,126. Twelve months ended June 30, 1883, $202,971,491; twelve months preceding, $177,001,396.

Four weeks ago Mrs. Gensberg, aged 31 years, of St. Clair, Pa., wandered from home in a fit of temporary aberration. Her husband and friends made unremitting but fruitless search for her. Yesterday her remains were discovered in the woods near Schuylkill Haven. They were much decomposed, but were identified by a ring and the clothing. She is supposed to have died of exhaustion.

A resident of Wilmington, N. C. while bathing in the harbor, saw at a little distance from him what he supposed to be a sturgeon playing upon the surface of the water. He hastened towards the object and succeeded in getting hold of it, when, to the terror of the crowd, the supposed sturgeon proved to be a young alligator about three feet long. The capture released his prisoner in a hurry, and scampered ashore.

John Brownell, of Cambridge, N. Y. was arrested and taken before Justice Larmon, of that place, on a charge of fighting. The Justice fined the prisoner, when the latter accused his Honor of stealing chickens with him last winter and taking them to a barber's shop, where the fowls were cooked. Justice Larmon became indignant, and sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of $30 or go to jail for ninety days.

IN MEMORIAM.

In memory of WILLIAM BOSWELL, Esq., who died in Port Tobacco, July 15th, 1883, in the sixty second year of his age.

"Be still, and know that I am God."

There are times when stillness and silence pervade and penetrate wider and deeper than the noise of thunder, the eloquence of tongues, or the pen of a ready writer. There are times when the heart and brain is almost paralyzed, and benumbed with grief, beyond the realization of their cause. "Man, that is born of woman, hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery. He cometh up, and is cut down, like a flower; he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one stay."

The writer of this tribute has known its subject many years. Writer and subject have worked, side by side, and witnessed and sympathized with each other's wants and adversities, and struggles for success in life.

Beginning his realization of life in an humble sphere—a poor boy, witnessing his widowed mother's poverty, in which he shared—in the midst of early want—he had the heart, the aspirations, and the ambitions, of a nobleman. He struggled with adversities, like a hero, and overcame them. At all times an obedient child, a dutiful son, he honored his mother—who lived to see him a successful and prosperous merchant, and a widely respected man. He was a clerk for a number of years, in Port Tobacco, in different positions. He worked, he saved, and in his early manhood he became associated with the firm of Anderson and Hutton. When that firm dissolved he commenced business with Mr. Anderson as William Boswell & Co. At this time he married the lady he had long loved, and who was a daughter of the late Henry Brawner, Esq., of Charles county. Some years thereafter Mr. Anderson withdrew, from what had been a mutually profitable partnership, and the firm became William Boswell. After a number of years he took into partnership, the late James E. Wingate, who had been his faithful clerk for twenty years, the firm becoming a second time William Boswell & Co. A short time before Mr. Wingate's death this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Boswell continued in business alone until failing health compelled him to retire. By industry, energy, perseverance and economy, he prospered; and he became a useful, influential, public-spirited, and leading man, not only in Port Tobacco, but extensively through the county. A successful man, with excellent judgment, his advice was sought upon miscellaneous and important subjects by many people. With comparatively slight advantages of early scholastic education, but possessing an inquiring, bright, and strong mind, with a thirst for useful knowledge, he read and thought much, until he became possessed of an unusual amount of varied and useful information. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace, in which he excelled in correct judgment and knowledge of law. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which he was devotedly attached, and in which he was a communicant many years.—He was also an efficient vestryman of Port Tobacco parish and was generally a lay-delegate in the Diocesan Convention.

After his mother died, and while he was still comparatively a poor man, he took his deceased sister's little orphan daughters into his family, gave them a home, and was as a father to them. He was a devoted husband and father, and spared no expense in having his children educated. Soon after his first-born child, his lovely and accomplished daughter, left school, she died, leaving him almost broken-hearted in his bereavement. Another daughter also died as she reached womanhood, in the midst of her bloom, her loveliness, accomplishments, and gentle ministrations and with so many loving hearts dependent upon her. And when, still later, little Willie, the youngest, was taken—who was thoughtful beyond his years and the idol of his home with his young heart full of love and devotion, and his life so full of promise, broken-hearts were crushed, from the effects of which the father never entirely recovered; and ill-health of body, and wounded and broken spirit, acting and reacting upon each other, corroding and grinding, until death came to bring relief and was the opening door to "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of the Lord. "Come ye blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least ye have done it unto me."

Mother and son, father and children, again reunited, meet to part no more; and in eternal bliss, they wait.

"Be still, and know that I am God."

W. R. WILMER.

DIED

Entered into rest July 12th, 1883, after a short but painful illness MARY EMILY HAWKINS, daughter of Josiah Henry Hawkins.—"He giveth His beloved sleep."

Mr. T. Maxwell, 295 Columbia avenue, Baltimore, Md., says: "I suffered from dyspepsia and general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters gave me relief."

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS will meet in Port Tobacco on

TUESDAY, July, 31st, '83

to attend to general business.

By order of the Board
je 15-1t A. W. NEALE, Secretary.

EXCURSION SEASON AT Lower Cedar Point.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THIS POPULAR SUMMER RESORT TAKE PLEASURE in calling the attention of Charles county people to the fact that they will on

FRIDAY Evening, August 3rd

commence a series of Summer Sociables which will continue through the Excursion Season, and **Every Friday Evening** the grounds of this delightful resort will be lighted; and its Flying Horses, Swing, Shooting Gallery and other amusements for the public put in full operation. Prof. PISTORIA'S String BAND will be in attendance and the fine PAVILION floor waxed for all who desire to enjoy Dancing within twenty feet of the water.

The Strictest order will be maintained, and all who attend may expect an enjoyable time.

FOR RENT.

I WILL RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR OR, TO A DESIRABLE TENANT, FOR A number of YEARS, the FARM known as

HOLLY HALL,

in Nanjemoy, 1½ miles from Tolson's Wharf, **ABOUT 300 ACRES, ENCLOSED,** divided into SIX FIELDS and adapted to GRAZING, in addition to the Staple Crops.

For terms apply by letter, or in person, to the subscriber.

S. W. ADAMS
NANJEMOY P. O., Charles Co., Md.
jy 27-tf

SHOOTING MATCH AT COX'S STATION.

THERE WILL BE A SHOOTING MATCH for a BREECH-LOADING GUN and a PURSE of $100 at the above place on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15th, 1883.

Any resident of the State of Maryland or of the District of Columbia will be allowed to compete. No PROFESSIONAL will be allowed to compete for the Gun in his own right, but will be allowed to shoot for any one else.

All will be allowed to Shoot for the Purse.

Clay Pigeons will be used for Purse Shooting.
jy 27-td (St. Mary's *Beacon* please copy).

"BUCKEYE" Self-Binders.

Buckeye Table Rake Reapers.

Droppers, and Mowers Manufactured by C. AULTMAN & CO., for sale by

CONTEE & MADDOX, Agents,
Harris Lot, Md.
ap 20-3m.

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

FOR SALE,

The following valuable improved Real Property belonging to the estate of the late John Hamilton, deceased, will be sold at Private Sale for the purposes of a division of said estate, to wit:

MELROSE FARM,

a tract of land containing

Three Hundred and Sixteen Acres,

more or less. Improved by a fine commodious dwelling, nearly new, with all the necessary barns and out-buildings.—

This farm is situated about four miles from Port Tobacco on the public road leading to Hill Top.

AND ALSO

That valuable property situated in Port Tobacco and known as the "Carter Property."

Improved by a large dwelling house; a new and desirable Store, now occupied by the firm of Roberts & Owen, and a Blacksmith Shop occupied by C. E. Wade.

☞For further particulars apply to
R. H. EDELEN, Port Tobacco, Md.
or G. E. HAMILTON, 1306 F St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
ja 8-tf

EARS for the MILLION!

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness known.

This oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small white shark, caught in the yellow sea, known as carcharodon rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Budhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1.00 per bottle.

Hear why the Deaf say!—It has preformed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better. I have been greatly benefitted. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me. My hearing is much benefitted. I have received untold benefit. My hearing is improving. It is giving good satisfaction—Have been greatly benefited, and am rejoiced that I saw the notice of it.

Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Write at once to Haylock & Jenney, 9 Dey Street, New York, enclosing $1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so.—Editor of Mercantile Review.

To avoid loss in the mails, please send money by registered letter. Only imported by Haylock & Jenney, 5 Dey St., N. Y. Sole agent for America.

3d. HAND. 3d. HAND.
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Fashionable Hatters.
96 KINGSTREET96
Alexandria, Va.
☞Largest assortment of STRAW GOODS ever offered in this city. N. B.—Country Merchants will do well to examine our Stock.

Notice and Reward.

ALL persons whomsoever are hereby prohibited from cutting timber or other growth, or committing any other trespass upon my farm near White Plains in Charles county. A **Reward of Two Hundred Dollars** will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of any person taking timber or other material from said farm.

A. RICHARDS
Apr. 6—tf. No. 25 N. St. S. E. Washington, D. C.

Lambs Wanted.

WANTED between this and 1st of JUNE 2,500 to 3,000 LAMBS to sell on commission to supply the daily wants of my trade. For which full market value will always be obtained.

ALBIN PRICE,
905 Louisana Avenue,
April 6-tf. **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

CHURCH FESTIVAL.

THE FRIENDS OF NEWTOWN M. E. CHURCH WILL HOLD A FESTIVAL AT Newtown on

Thursday, August 2nd.

Dinner and Refreshments at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Public are Cordially Invited.
jy 20-2t

FOR RENT.

FOR 1884 THE LOCUST GROVE FARM situated in PICCAWAXEN. For terms etc., apply to GEORGE N. SIMMS
TOMPKINSVILLE P. O.
JOHN I. JENKINS
PORT TOBACCO.

FOR RENT.

MOUNT BLEAK.

House and Grounds, for 1884. Near Port Tobacco. Apply to
[Roberts & Owen] JOHN MORRIS.
Port Tobacco, Md.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

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

TUESDAY, August 14th '83

for the transaction of general business.

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

FOR SALE.

A WESTINGHOUSE THRESHER AND CLEANER, just **thoroughly** repaired. Will be sold low.

FRAS. NEALE & SONS.
103 S. Charles St. Baltimore

C. WALLACE MITCHELL, *Ass't Manager.*
A. J. WEDDERBURN, *Gen'l Manager.* A. C. CAZENOVE, *Sec'y*

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

F. G. ADDISON,

No. 2 CAMDEN STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

GENERAL AGENT FOR MARYLAND

Commission Merchant

—AND DEALER IN—

Raw Bone Meal, Dissolved Raw Bone, S. C. Phosphate, Kainit and all Fertilizing Material.

The Ceres Fertilizers

Have been largely sold in Maryland for the past two seasons, with flattering success. Circulars, testimonials, etc., can be had by writing to the above address, or from Local Agents in Charles and St. Mary's counties, who will have Ceres Fertilizers for sale.

J. T. TURNER,	BRYANTOWN,	Charles County.
C. H. POSEY,	Cox's Station,	" "
A. T. MONROE,	Marshall Hall,	" "
W. P. COMPTON,	Newburg,	" "
C. M. BOHANAN,	Park Hall,	St. Mary's County
W. K. HERBERT,	Milestown,	" "

Our Selected Stock of
—:o:—Plain and Fancy—:o:—
HOSIERY
Cannot be surpassed by any Northern Establishment.
PRICES:
10 cts to $2.50 Per Pair

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, RIBBONS, LACES, BUTTONS, ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, GERMANTOWN WOOL, HANDKERCHIEFS, PARASOLS, and FANCY NOVELTIES.

C. M. ADAMS,

Hosiery, Gloves and Corsets

89 King Street, Alexandria, Va.

Summer & Winter UNDERWEAR
For LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN.
Always an immense assortment to select from
Prices—20cts. to $4.50 each.

Strangers who have not purchased Goods from our house are respectfully invited to an inspection of our Stock when on a visit to our city.
C. M. ADAMS, 86 King St., Alexandria.

THE LARGEST & BEST SELECTED STOCK
—OF—
GOODS
—IN—
Charles County.
AT
Farrall's Store
AT
LA PLATA

Ready-Made Clothing
A SPECIALTY.

Gents Suits from	$5 to $25
Boys " "	3.50 to 10
Children's suits (all ages)	3.00 to 8

A FINE STOCK OF
SHOES AND HATS
To Suit the Young and Old.

Ladies Linen Dusters	75c to $3.50
Ladies Dress Goods, per yard	10c to 25c
Pacific Lawns	10c
Vox Populi	5c
Ladies Lasting Gaiters, per pair	75c
Newport Ties and Slippers	$1.00 to $2.50

And all other goods that were ever kept in a Country Store can be found at my establishment, and sold at an advance of only **10 per cent.** on first cost, or in Trade for anything the public may have for sale.

Highest Cash Price for Wool.

☞Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. *My Goods are guaranteed*

T. R. FARRALL.

NEW BAKERY AT LA PLATA.

MR. ABRAM BILES, A PRACTICAL Baker has opened a Bakery and Store at La Plata, and will in the future supply the county with fresh

BREAD, PIES AND CAKES.

Bread baked on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDARS. Everything neat, clean and first-class. Fresh Bread will be left in Port Tobacco at

Mrs. A. Quenzel's

on days of baking. Parties in that neighborhood will be supplied by her.

☞Orders for Pic Nics, Festivals, etc., can be left with Mrs. Quenzel or at the bakery and will receive prompt attention. m 25-1m

A CARD.

Dr. Thos. A. Carrico respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the practice of medicine, and will give the best attention he can command to all cases entrusted to his care.

MAMMOTH OPENING
OF
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS
AT
COX'S STATION.

WE have just Returned from BALTIMORE CITY with a large and complete assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS suited to all classes of trade.

Our Cottons, Linens, Prints and Dress Goods are the best the market affords. Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers for Ladies or Gentlemen, have been made expressly for custom trade. Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, &c., Lingerie of all kinds; Hats and Caps of the latest style in every variety. Groceries of all kinds; Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrup, Molasses.

We are also agent for a **New York Whip Factory**, and sell the finest whip made, displayed from a handsome rack, not to be excelled in beauty in the county. We are also agent for the sale of the famous

Whipple Spring-Tooth Sulky Harrow; the Whipple Harrow and Corn Cultivator combined; McCormick Single Reaper, Binder and Mower.

The celebrated HUNTER F. & F. PLOUGHS as well as the noted ploughs manufactured by the St. Joseph Plough Company, Mishawaka, Indiana.

The **Remington Sewing Machine** is also sold by us.

Should overwork from the use of any of the above machinery prostrate you or make you feel badly, then call and we will sell you some of Shaker's world renowned medicines.

And if your land is too poor to justify you in buying machinery remember our lime kilns.

We will sell you also the Sickles & Co., Cincinnati buggy, one of which is now used by Dr. Robert Digges.

Mint Julips always on hand; and choice meals to feed the the hungry man. All at

Howard Bros.
ap 20-us.

T. M. POSEY & COMPANY.

of Charles County, Md.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 5 Centre Market
WASHINGTON D. C.

Wants weekly during the season 100 Lambs for which the best rates will be secured. Full attention given to all kind of LIVE STOCK and COUNTRY PRODUCE in general, and quick returns made. May 18—2m.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.