Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, April 4, 1884.

The action of the Governor in vetoing the marriage license bill is uniformly sustained and commented by the leading rural press throughout the State, all concurring in the statement that there is no popular demand for the change.

Many of the disappointed candidates for the collector's ride were *promised* that they should certainly have it next time.—The Republican leaders are very prolific in promises, but, all the same, it seems to satisfy the disappointed ones.

Ex-Gov. Foster, after having diligently boxed the Presidential compass for several months past, has finally settled upon Mr. Blaine as the strongest candidate who could be presented for the Republican suffrages of Ohio. It is a heavy groundswell that has set in for the Maine statesman, and it will surprise no one to find Foster drifting with it.

The bill to prevent bribery and corruption at elections failed to get through the House, having been smothered in the closing hours of the session. This is to be much regretted; still it is believed that the existing law will prove to be adequate to the breaking up of the practice of holding election morning breakfasts, which has grown to be a very pernicious one in this county.

Gov. Hoadley, of Ohio, has issued his proclamation setting apart Friday, April 18, for the planting of trees in that State, and, actuated by the theory which accounts for the destructive inundations of later years by attributing them to the gradual disappearance of the original forests, the day will doubtless be characterized by unusual industry. The trees that are planted this spring, however, will hardly grow up in time to prevent a general Democratic flood next fall.

A home for old and decrepid Confederate soldiers has recently been opened near the City of New Orleans, under the auspices of the Associations of the Armies of Tennesee and Northern Virginia. Hon. Francis T. Nicholls is president of the institution, and it will be known as Camp Nicholls. The quarters are of the most comfortable character, and the inmates, of whom only a few have yet been registered, will be well cared for in all respects. The associations named have set a good example and done a creditable work in taking this step toward a systematic provision for the wants of indigent veterans, which [illegible] government to look to for relief.

The Baltimore *Day*, referring to the Governor's veto of the much talked of marriage license bill, makes the following very sensible comments:

"He has shown considerable anxiety about the finances and, we think, much wisdom. His veto of the marriage license bill is perfectly consistent with his unalterable determination to protect the credit of the State to the extent of his power. Let the Legislature find other sources of revenue and he is willing to let the people get happy or miserable at the lowest rates. Why it should all at once be discovered that this particular tax is "odious" we fail to see. It does not discriminate, but taxes all alike who avail themselves of it; and as it need not be paid except for pride and excess of modesty it is not such a hard case after all. The moral question involved is hardly worth considering, as virtue at three dollars and ninety cents is too cheap, to be protected."

The resolution from the joint committee on education in reference to the school fund to be set apart by the General Government for distribution among the states was submitted to the House on last Friday by Mr. Plaskit. The resolution instructs the Maryland Representatives in Congresss to use their influence to secure the passage of the bill. The money appropriated under this bill is to be distributed in proportion to the number of illiterates throughout the country. Under the last census Maryland has to her credit 134,000, the money for whom is to be removed entirely from Federal control. The report, with the endorsement of the joint committee, was referred to the committee on Federal relations.

The Maryland Legislature adjourned *sine die* at midnight on Monday, that being the constitutional limit of the regular session. Taken altogether, the late General Assembly has not been particularly remarkable for its virtues or its vices, its progressive intelligence or its blundering stupidity. While there have been some bright, active minds, conspicuous among the members, the body taken as a whole has not surpassed, if it has attained to mediocrity. While it cannot be censured for any especially vicious measure, it cannot be commended for any particularly wise or progessive law that it has placed in the statute books. The regulation of the oyster fisheries, in which the concurrent action of Virginia was secured, was perhaps the greatest achievement of the session Some of the other measures enacted, of which we have heretofore given a full summary, are of average utility, while those relating to the protection of laboring men are somewhat out of the usual routine. The measure which has been most condemned is the creation of a new office in the shape of a bureau of labor statistics. The temper of the people of the State at this time and the condition of the revenues is not thought to be such as to warrant the creation of new offices. It may be said that the work of the late assembly may be classed as "fair to medium." Its sins have been rather of omission than commission. Among these may be mentioned the failure to pass a law to more effectually punish bribery and corruption at elections. Altogether while we cannot say to our late law makers, "well done good and faithful servants," we do not think they are deserving of any severe censure.

Tobacco Inspection Unchanged.

As we premised some weeks ago, the Legislature has again failed to make any amendments in the State system of tobacco inspection and the system continues in force as it has heretofore existed. The action of the Senate, under the leadership of Senator Gill, of Baltimore city, the accredited exponent of the views of the buyers, in defeating the Wilkinson bill, proves to our mind very conclusively the correctness of the charge heretofore made by the TIMES, that the buyers are not sincere in their pretended efforts to reform and render more efficient the State system of inspection, but seek only its total downfall, the sale of the warehouses and the destruction of the planters' privilege of free storage therein.

The very objectionable and radical bill of Senator Gill's, which was defeated in the House, was well framed for the accomplishment of the result the buyers devised, for the adoption of that bill would have been the beginning of the end of the State system. The bill of Mr. Wilkinson, on the other hand, which the Senate defeated, was a fair and honest compromise measure and should have been acceptable to all who really desired the reformation and not the downfall of the State system. While making ample and well desired provisions for fairness in sampling and the detection and punishment of false packing it at the same time dispensed with the only objectionable feature of the compulsory clause of the inspection laws—that which deprived the planter of the privilege of availing himself of the markets and inspections of other States than Maryland.

This bill, while conceding to the buyers all they could ask for in the way guarding the fairness and efficiency of the State inspections, was well calculated to expose the falsity of their position and the insincerity of their charges against the State system. The Maryland growers were satisfied to put their system of inspection in competition with the "free inspections" of other States, which the buyers have praised so highly, only asking that the collusive competition of the corporations and the buyers in Baltimore city should be interdicted. If the enemies of the State system had been sincere in their pretended belief that the "free inspections" of Virginia and New York possessed so many advantages over the Maryland system, then they would have promptly accepted this compromise; for they would have seen that, if the practical result of competition between these systems in the next few years should be the diversion of a large proportion of the Maryland tobacco to the markets of other States, that they would then be in a situation to ask the total abolition of the State system. But they were not sincere, and, therefore, would not accept the compromise.

The friends of the Maryland State system of inspection maintain that it affords cheaper, more efficient and fairer inspection to all parties concerned than any system of inspections now in operation anywhere. Believing this, they are willing to put it in competition with any other system. They maintain that this being the case, such competition, while it might temporarily divert a portion of the Maryland product to other markets, would not prove ultimately detrimental to the Maryland system, or permanently divert any considerable portion of the Maryland tobacco from the Baltimore market. These facts were also, doubtless, recognized and believed by the astute agents of the German buyers, and hence their action in antagonizing the Wilkinson bill, which offered to admit such competition.

The advocates of the State system, being the intelligent growers of the Maryland tobacco, are not insensible, however, of the fact that there has been some cause for the complaints which have been made by the German buyers and their agents.—They recognize that false and fraudulent packing has been sometimes allowed to go unexposed through the State warehouses to the detriment of the buyers and the injury of the growers of the product. It is thought that the routine system of taking samples from the same exact position in the cask of tobacco, which seems to be practiced in the warehouses and has become generally known, serves to encourage false packing on the part of such growers as may be dishonest enough to do so.—Hence it was desired that some thorough provisions, more exactly defining the duty of the inspectors in the manner of taking samples, should be incorporated into the law. Such provisions were incorporated into the Wilkinson bill which was defeated by the buyers.

Although no law has been enacted placing greater obligation upon the inspectors in the manner of sampling, yet, as the law now stands, they have an unlimited discretion in that regard, which their oaths of office and the best interests of the planters demand that they should vigilently exercise for the exposure of all false and fraudulent packing. It is to be hoped that the present inspectors will rigidly and carefully discharge their duty in this regard.

Mr. W. H. Young, President of the Eagle and Phœnix Manufacturing company at Columbus, Ga., entertains no fear that the Morrison Tariff bill will have an injurious effect upon the cotton-goods industry of the South. On the contrary, he goes much further than Mr. Morrison, in his views of revenue reform. "A reduction of twenty per cent. on the tariff, he says in a recent letter to Mr. Blount of the Ways and Means committee "would not enable England to compete with this country, North or South, in heavy weight goods, but if the tariff on all articles entering into the cost of manufacture in this country were also reduced twenty per cent. than the manufacturers, North and South, would be benefited, and if the duties on all such goods entering into the cost of manufacturing were made free then the North and South could compete with England in all markets of the world." He believes further that the manufacturing interest in this country with their natural advantages, if freed from all tariff legislation, would soon make the United States the great manufacturing centre. And Mr. Young is a representative manufacturer.

The School Fund Again.

As appears by an article in our local columns to-day, there is another shortage in the March distribution of the State school fund to the white schools for the current quarter. This places our school board face to face with the dilemma of either closing the schools for the remaining one-fifth of the scholastic term, or of having the service continue and become indebted to the teachers for one-fifth of the quarter's salary, with the hope of discharging it by future accretions to their treasury. It appears that they have adopted the latter horn of the dilemma, which appears to us to be the much more judicious course.

It is much to be regretted, as we have heretofore had occasion to observe, that some plan cannot be devised by which the collection of the school taxes can be made prompt and the distribution thereof uniform. The fluctuations in the distribution of this tax, which in recent years have become inconveniently frequent, have an embarassing effect upon the operations of the schools. These fluctuations, as we heretofore noticed, are limited to the fund for the white schools, and do not extend to the colored school fund, which is uniformly distributed. The reason of this is that $100,000 annually is specifically appropriated to the colored schools, while the residue of the funds accruing from the educational tax are devoted to the white schools. Therefore, all shortage and defalcations in the collection of the educational tax falls directly and solely upon the white schools.

Attention is called to this matter in the public school report for 1883, by A. W. Neale, Esq., our county examiner, and by Mr. Lakin, the examiner for Frederick county. These gentlemen refer to the fact that the shortage in March last year has not yet been made up as promised by the treasury department

We do not know whether the fiscal affairs of the State will permit of the appropriation of a certain specific sum for public educational purposes to be paid at all events; but if such a course be not feasible, and it be necessary that the schools depend upon the promptness of the collections of the tax, then, obviously, the colored schools ought not to be placed on any better footing than the white schools.—The injustice of such discrimination, which seems to have been inadvertent, becomes apparent when it is remembered that the amount appropriated by the State for educating the colored population is greater *per capita* than that appropriated for the white schools.

The Legislature.

THURSDAY.

In the Senate the following House bills were passed: For a treasurer of Anne Arundel county; incorporating the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, and appropriating $10,000 additional for legislative expenses. The bill to establish an institution for incurables was defeated. House bills were read a second time; to enable Baltimore city to guarantee $400,000 Maryland Central Railroad second mortgage bonds, and to prevent [illegible] leaving up streets without permission of the mayor and city council, and the general appropriation bill for 1886. The House passed the B. & O. Railroad bills and the Senate concurred in amendments to the elevated bill. The high liquor license bill of Mr. Lane was converted into a local one to apply only to Washington county and so passed. Senate bill to introduce the study of physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effect of alcoholic stimulants, narcotics, &c., on the human body, into the public schools, was passed.

FRIDAY.

In the Senate the high liquor license bill for Washington county was passed as amended by the House. A committee of holding-over Senators was appointed to investigate the reformatory, charitable and private educational institutions of the State, and report to the next General Assembly. House bill to abolish grain weighers in Baltimore city was defeated. The Wilkinson tobacco inspection bill was amended and postponed till the following day. The House oyster bill was amended and under suspension of the rules, the House passed Senbills regulating the sale of oleomargarine; to resubmit the question of prohibition in Prince George's county; to extend the time for completing the Drum Point Railroad, and Frederick county almshouse and jail bill. The bill to resubmit the prohibition question in Anne Arundel county was indefinitely postponed.

SATURDAY.

The Senate based House bills permitting policemen to leave off their uniforms when not on duty; regulating the commissions of executors and administrators, with amendments to be concurred in by the House; enabling the mayor and city council of Baltimore to guarantee $400,000 second mortgage bonds of the Maryland Central Railroad Company; prohibiting the creation of irredeemable ground rents, with amendments to be concurred in by the House; authorizing the Governor to appoint five measurers of oysters; to prevent frauds in the sale of canned goods; exempting sewing machines from execution; requiring all railroad companies in Baltimore to place safety gates at street crossings; to maintain the sinking funds, and to regulate the drawing of juries in Baltimore city; the Wilkinson House bill in regard to tobacco inspections, with the compulsory feature stricken out, which is yet to be acted on by the House. The city extension bill was read the second time. The House of Delegates recalled from the Senate and defeated the Electro-Motor Cable Railway bill. The House also defeated the Senate bill to compel gaslight companies to obtain the consent of the city or county authorities to lay down mains &c. Senate amendments to the oyster bill were concurred in and the bill again passed. Senate bills were passed to legalize trades-unions; to protect the health of employees in factories; to amend the conspiracy laws, making with the bill for a bureau of statistics four out of six of the Governor's labor measures; forbidding marriages between white and colored people; authorizing commitments by justices and trustees of the poor of children to St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum; authorizing Baltimore city to take care of disabled and superannuated fireman and policemen.

MONDAY.

The Legislature of Maryland adjourned *sine die* at 12 o'clock to night. Among the measures defeated was the bill to extend the limits of Baltimore city; the high-license bill for Washington county; the bill to incorporate the Baltimore Butchers' Abattoir Company; to appoint boards of medicinal examiners; to make railroad companies responsible for the wages of workmen employed by contractors; to appropriate $2,000 for two years to the Maryland Academy of Sciences. Among the acts passed the last day were bills to prevent the future creation of irredeemable ground rents; to enable the city of Baltimore to subscribe $2,000,000 to the Richmond and Danville Railroad; to permit policemen to leave off uniforms when not on duty; enabling the city to pension disabled firemen and policemen; the general appropriation bill for 1885; the bill to appropriate $5,000 for Maryland representation at the New Orleans exposition; to incorporate the Annapolis and Bay Ridge Railroad Company; to regulate the extension of piers in the harbor of Baltimore; making ten hours a day's work in Allegany and Garrett mining regions. The total number of bills passed during the session is over 400. Gratuities of $150 each were voted to seven reporters of newspapers, not including Sun representatives, at their request. The expiring hours of the Legislature were passed in a struggle for free inspections of tobacco, which ended in defeat.

COMMUNICATED.

WALDORF, CHAS. CO., MD. Mch. 25th '84

Messrs. Editors:—Notwithstanding a full vote of Charles County was lately taken on the question of "Local option," when an overwhelming majority was cast against it, and it was believed by many, settled the matter, unless other counties especially Prince George's adjoining, which had adopted it, could show up beneficial results therefrom; yet some are strenuously persistent for "Local Option," and have advocates from abroad to assist them in their desired end.

But sir, we find from reading the proceedings of the Maryland Legislature now in session that petitions numerously signed have been presented from Prince George's and perhaps other counties, praying that "Local Option" be set aside, thus proving that after a fair trial it will not answer the purposes for which it was designed.

The question has been vigorously discussed throughout the United States for years, and the experience of all communities demonstrate the fact, that it is the abuse, and not the use of spiritous or malt liquors which make them at times objectionable.

No law can be enacted, locally or otherwise to prevent individuals from drinking them so long as they are distilled and brewed. In order to remove them from the people of Charles County, or any other county, of the State of Maryland you must eradicate the cause of complaint from the Continent of America in lieu from the whole world.

Even now where "Local Option" prevails in this State or others of the United States, you can obtain liquors, in quantities to suit by being a little adroit, and it is conceded that behind the door (so to speak) liquors are drank exclusively and frequently worse results emanate than from the public use.

In cases of sickness stimulants are sometimes urgently resorted to by the most eminent physicians, but "Local Option" would debar a poor patient from having liquor stimulants if prescribed, since the price set for them by those allowed to sell for medicinal purposes, would reach beyond his means.

What justice is their in a law which prevents the poor man from imbibing stimulating drinks near by or in his humble home; yet connives the rich man enjoying them at leisure in his palatial residence. The latter can go to cities and supply himself for home use, and evade the law, but the former has not the ready cash either to go or to supply in a quantity which would justify the bringing and therefore for that and other reasons the law arising from "Local Option" would be tantamount to absolute prohibition so far as the poor man is concerned.

What would the poor man, white or colored have done when the measles so recently pervaded certain districts of Charles County, and carried off some to their long homes, and kept many in doors, confined for weeks, were it not that he was enabled lawfully, to buy a pint of whiskey in Charles or somewhere else.

The truth is we all have our "likes and dislikes" preferences and prejudices and motives for personal aggrandizement often prompt us, pro or con for measures entirely at variance with our judgement. The Divine being in his all powerful wisdom permitted wines and liquors to be used by the multitude, though not to be abused, but properly used as a personal gift from high Heaven, which was confirmed at the feast when he changed water into wine. Man being an accountable being is therefore answerable for his misdeeds whether for the [illegible] growing out of liquor stimulants or for any other cause, both to the Divine as well as human law.

Mark the expression of "Local Option" so called, be adopted in this county, like other counties, cities and towns of different States, that law will be anxiously repealed in due time, and the liberty of the people in that respect, re-established.

Where does the right spring from empowering a person or set of persons, to proscribe individuals in their eating and drinking? If liquor and wine drinking is proscribed, to be erated and enforced by law, the next move will be proscribe and prohibit some article of food and so on, *ad libitum*. Under such circumstances in this free county, where will liberty be?

In considering this question of "Local Option" and others of a similar nature, we are all prone to take a limited, or local, and some of us a passionate view of the true situation.

A few isolated facts govern us and without examining farther away we go ready to storm the fort, whereas if we thought deeper, surveyed the entire field, and took a more expansive view, much trouble and things to be done over again would have been avoided and the fort would have remained *in statu quo*. Pardon this intrusion. AGAINOG.

London Hair Restorer—Great English Toilet Article. Restores growth, color, gloss and softness. Removes Dandruff. Aristocratic families of Great Britain endorse it. Elegant dressing. Fragrantly perfumed. The favorite of fashion. At Druggists for 3s 1½d. or 75 cts. in U. S. money.

MARRIED

In Washington, Pa., on Feb., 25th, at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. James Doyle, WM. H. MILES of Charles Co. Md., to Miss MARY C. SPRIGGS of Washington, Pa.

CHIPCHASE BROTHERS,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

Leaf Tobacco, Grain, Wool & Country Produce.

108 S. CHARLES ST

BALTIMORE, MD.

Warehouse formerly occupied by Bandfort, Fowler & Co.

MR. R. H. HYATT will attend to the inspection and sale of all Tobacco consigned to us.

Liberal advances made on consignments

April 4-1y.

Buggies, Buggies, Buggies

Carriages, Carriages, Carriages.

All Kinds at All Prices from $50 up.

A FULL LEATHER TOP BUGGY $73

Call and be convinced of what we say.

C. E. HOSBACH,

128 German St, BALTIMORE, Md.

4 46m

WANTED TO HIRE.

A good SADDLE HORSE for a month, to use in the county. Address, stating lowest cash terms. R. B. PRICE,

Care Thos. C. Price & Co.

56 S Charles St., Baltimore.

PUBLIC SALE.

—OF—

Valuable Personal Property.

THE undersigned, surviving partner of Tayloe & Callaghan will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at "TUSCULUM" on Nanjemoy Creek in Tayloe's Neck on

TUESDAY, April 15, 1884

at 11 o'clock a. m. the following valuable personal property:

1 Pair of Young Draft Horses, 1 pair Young Percheron brood Mares, 7 Kentucky Mules, 3 two year old Fillies, 1 one year old Colt, 8 Cows and a large number of Stock Cattle 30 head fat Steers and Heifers, 7 Berkshire brood Sows, 30 Berkshire Shoats, 2 Champion Reapers, 2 four feet cut Champion Mowers, 1 Bickford & Huffman Grain Drill, 1 Hagerstown Grain Drill, 2 Ithica Buggy Rakes, 1 Rye Straw-Preserving Threshing Machine, 2 Horse Powers, 1 16 inches St. Clair Mastic Tor, 1 Hand Feed Cutter, Turnip Cutter Turnip & Garden Seeder, Wheat Fan, 2 Corn Shellers, 3 Farm Wagons, Stone Horse Plows, 6 three Horse Plows, 2 two Horse Plows, 3 Corn & Tobacco Cultivators, 6 Malta Double Shovels, 3 three Horse Harrows, 4 Setts 5-inch Heavy Wagon Gearing, Plow Gearing &c. Blacksmiths & Carpenters Tools, Trained Shepard Dogs & Pups, Agricultural Implements of every description and in the best condition. Sale to be continued from day to day until everything is sold.

☞ Bus will be furnished to parties from Indiantown (Mr. Joseph Day's farm) to cross and recross the creek, and from Mr. George Taylor's farm, parties will be furnished transportation from Tolson's wharf (arriving upon the river Steamers) to "TUSCULUM." Arrangements can also be made to have any goods purchased delivered at any of the above named places.

TERMS OF SALE:

For the 30 head of fat cattle mentioned above the CASH will be required: For the balance of the property, all sums of $20 and under cash; on sums above $20 a credit of four months will be allowed, the purchaser giving note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

F. W. CALLAGHAN,

Surviving Partner of Tayloe & Callaghan.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Orphans' Court of Charles County, Set:

MARCH 21, 1884.

ORDERED by the Court, that R. D. Tubman and H. M. Thomas administrators of R. D. Tubman, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said R. D. Tubman to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, by advertisement published in some one newspaper published in Charles County, Maryland once in each of three successive weeks.

True copy.—test:

JAMES M. HARVEY,

Reg. Wills for Chs. Co.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles County, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

RICHARD D. TUBMAN

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscribers on or before the 21st day of September, 1884. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under our hands, this 21st day of March 1884.

R. D. TUBMAN,

H. M. THOMAS,

Adm'rs of R. D. Tubman, deceased.

WANTED.

Wanted at 905 La. ave Washington, D. C.

Choice Spring LAMBS to meet the demands of our trade. Can be handled to advantage in small lots and freqent shipping.

ALBIN PRICE & CO.

Commission Merchants,

for the sale of Live Stock and produce generally.

FOR SALE.

A number one harness and Brood MARE. 9 years old.

Apply to

W. H. BRUCE.

JOHN B. LUCKETT

Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shops.

POMONKEY, Chas Co., Md

HAVING removed to my NEW SHOPS at POMONKEY P. O. (Waring's Store) I shall be prepared on and after Monday February 4th, 1884 to execute all kind of BLACKSMITHING and WHEELWRIGHTING with promptness and dispatch and in the best manner. Thanking my friends and patrons for past favors I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same at the new stand.

☞ Horse Shoeing a Specialty ☜

feb. 1-1y TERMS CASH.

$250 REWARD.

Broke jail in Port Tobacco, on Thursday night, March 6th, 1884,

William Brooks,

a mulatto, aged about thirty years, five feet eleven inches in height, with small head and eyes, weighs about one hundred and seventy-five pounds, walks with long, swinging stride, of quiet demeanor, wore "Herring Bone" trowers Occupation has been farm hand, carriage driver and hair cutter and shaver. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension. By order of

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

of Charles County.

F. D. MUDD,

Clerk.

Any person who receives, relieves, comforts or assists the aforesaid William Brooks will be prosecuted. L. A. WILMER,

State's Attorney for Charles Co.

BRYANT'S

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

CHOICE NOVA SCOTIA SEED POTATOES

CONSISTING OF EARLY ROSE, BURBANK SEEDING & BEAUTY OF HEBRON.

Landreths' Garden Seeds,

Full Stock at Lowest Rates

FIELD SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

Agricultural Implements and Machines,

In Great Variety.

Bryant's Reliable Fertilizers

FOR SPRING CROPS.

BRYANT'S

FINE GROUND RAW BONE,

Strictly Pure, $40 per Ton.

BRYANT'S

NO. 2 STANDARD,

For Potatoes & Tobacco, $42 per Ton.

BRYANT'S

Ammoniated Dissolved Bone

For Vegetables, $32 per Ton.

BRYANT'S

CORN & OAT FERTILIZER

$30 per Ton.

BRYANT'S

S. C. DISSOLVED BONE,

$22 per Ton.

Fine Ground South Carolina (GENUINE FLOATS) KAINIT,

Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda. &c

OUR Fertilizers are made from the best and most concentrated materials known to the trade, and are specially adapted for use on the crops for which they are recommended. Their standard is fully guaranteed, and *quality considered*, no goods in the market are cheaper.

HERBERT BRYANT, MANUFACTURER.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

F. M. ADAMS & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

JAMES S. SIMMONS & BRO.

Fashionable Hatters.

90 KING STREET 90

Alexandria, Va.

☞ Largest assortment of FALL GOODS ever offered in the city. —PRICES LOWER THAN EVER— *P. S.—Country Merchants will do well to examine our Stock*

WHERE TO BUY

DRY GOODS,

SPRING OF 1884.

Hamilton Easter & Sons,

OF BALTIMORE,

are large IMPORTERS, JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS. Their business, established in 1830, has been done on strictly honorable principles, thereby increasing their trade to its present dimensions.

They have but ONE PRICE and that price marked IN PLAIN FIGURES on every article. They keep no goods but such as they believe will prove of full value for the price paid by the purchaser. Their various departments include low-priced to the finest DRESS GOODS, BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS, SATINS and VELVETS, MOURNING GOODS, DOMESTIC COTTONS, LINEN GOODS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, GOODS FOR MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR, GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES CLOAKS and FASHIONABLE WRAPS WHITE MUSLIN GOODS, NOTIONS, GINGHAMS, CALICOS, PERCALES, SATINES, &c.

As LARGE IMPORTERS, they have the advantage of a buyer visiting Europe twice a year to select all new fabrics direct from the manufacturers, and there long experience and the amount of their sales enable them to purchase AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS in large quantities and consequently to great advantage.

Samples will be sent to parties who give instructions in regard to about the price of goods wanted, colors preferred, &c. To fill orders satisfactorily, definite, plain instructions must be given to us.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,

199, 201, 203 Baltimore, St.

JACOB MEYERS.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

Window Shades,

FLOOR & TABLE OIL CLOTH

No 39 North Gay Street.

BALTIMORE Md

THE OLD RELIABLE WALL PAPER and Window Shade Store of Baltimore city, is now prepared to show Spring Styles of Wall Paper and send samples to any part of the country when application is made. Will send the best workmen to put up the same when required. Will sell Wall Paper and Window Shades at factory prices. Call on or send to him for beautiful lines.

JACOB MEYERS.

39 North Gay St., Balto.

☞ Has no branch House or any connection the any other house in the city. 3 7 1y.

LEADER & REX.

Thoroughly reliable

FERTILIZERS

Adapted for all the Crops grown on the farm.

Analyses Unchanged Quality Guaranteed.

If you want something RELIABLE send for them.

We also supply at lowest market rates

Kainit & S. C. Bone or Acid Phosphate.

Fras. Neale & Son,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

8 Camden St. Baltimore.

THE

TURF-EXCHANGE

RESTAURANT.

GEO. O. MILLER, Propr.

N. W. Corner of Sixth and Penn. Avenue

WASHINGTON, D. C.

oct. 19-1y.

EISEMAN BROS., Dress Suits, cor., 7th and E Sts., Washington, D. C.

Baltimore Adv'ts. Baltimore Adv'ts.

J. Benj. Mattingly.

GENERAL AGENT FOR

SOUTHERN MARYLAND.

Passaic Agricultural Chemical Works

LISTER BROTHERS,

PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fresh Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime.

AMMONIATEED DISSOLVED BONE,

U. S. PHOSPHATES AND CELEBRATED GROUND BONE.

The Best Fertilizers Now in Use.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:

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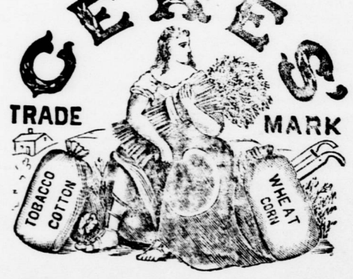

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