

Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, April 25, 1884.

Mr. Randall's Tariff Reform.

The following is the tariff plank of Mr. Randall's recent Pennsylvania Democratic convention, as embodied in Mr. Randall's views of tariff reform:

"We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the government economically administered, and so adjusted as to be consistent with the principles of justice to the people, and to encourage the production of goods at home and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies, and to this end we favor the abolition of the internal revenue system of taxes and such adjustment of the existing tariff duties as will be consistent with these principles."

The following is the tariff plank in the Pennsylvania Republican convention, that met on Wednesday of last week:

"We unqualifiedly approve and demand the continuation of a system of protection to home industry which has proved itself to be the basis of national independence, the incentive to industrial skill and development, and the guarantee of a just and adequate scale of wages for labor; and we denounce all attempts to reduce the rates of the tariff below the level which will accomplish these objects."

Now, to the casual reader, Mr. Randall's platitudinous and eulphoric declaration upon this point is far more fair sounding and encouraging to the tax burdened agricultural people of the country who under the existing law are required to pay from 10 to 40 per cent. more for nearly every article of domestic consumption than the revenues require than the terse and unequivocal announcement of the Republican platform; but to any one familiar with the subject there is no substantial difference whatever in the two platforms upon this great economic question.

Mr. Randall is professedly in favor of "tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the government economically administered, and so adjusted etc." This is all well and good and sounds very fairly indeed, but "to that end" Mr. Randall favors "the abolition of the internal revenue system of taxes, and such adjustment of the existing tariff duties as will be consistent with these principles." A glance at the present status of these two sources of revenue, as compared with what is conceded to be the necessary revenues of the government economically administered, will show that when Mr. Randall has abolished the internal revenue system of taxation that there will be but small opportunities to adjust the tariff duties upon a less onerous basis.

From these considerations it would seem to follow that there is no substantive difference upon this important question between such of the Pennsylvania Democrats as follow Mr. Randall's lead and the Republicans of that State and the country. The Republicans do not demand any increase of the present onerous tariff duties; they only ask that they shall not be reduced. They do not, it is true, indulge in any platitudes about a "tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the Government economically administered, or say anything about fostering monopolies," but speak out plainly and say we demand "protection to home industries," and "denounce all attempts to reduce the rate of tariff duties below the level which will accomplish these results." Still they do not ask any increase of present tariff duties, and it is very difficult to see where in Mr. Randall's platform admits of any reduction, if it does not require an increase.

It is true that there is a prevailing opinion among statisticians who have carefully studied the question that, by a judicious reduction of the present duties upon imports, many of which are prohibitory in their character, the increased importations that would follow would result in an increase of revenues from this source. Some have gone so far as to say that the Morrison bill, which proposes a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent, will result in increased revenues from import duties, but the better opinion is adverse to this latter proposition.

Why should the internal revenue tax, which rests chiefly upon whiskey and tobacco—necessary luxuries—be entirely abolished, when the tax upon imports, which rests upon all the necessities of life and articles of domestic consumption, be kept at the present onerous rate and made to bear the whole burden of carrying on the Government and reducing the war debt? No substantial reason can be given for such a course. Mr. Randall, it is true, has endeavored by argument to justify his position; but Mr. Randall's argument, like his platform, though somewhat plausible on the surface, will not bear examination. He says that the demand of the country is to be relieved from the burdens of war taxation and shows that the excise taxes originated with the war and had no existence prior thereto; therefore, he says, the first step toward relieving our people of war taxation is to abolish excise taxes. He also insists that the poorer classes use whiskey and tobacco and ought to be able to get them cheap, and makes the point of the great cost of the collection of the excise taxes.

These arguments are fallacious. If the war debt was entirely out of the way and none of the burdens resulting from the war remained, then it might be said that we should derive all the revenue from import taxes as in the ante bellum times; but even then the policy of free trade and free tobacco while all necessities are taxed might be hard to accept. So long, however, as the war debt remains, the internal taxes upon luxuries should certainly contribute to the burden. As far as the contention about the laboring classes using rum and tobacco is concerned, this has no weight, unless it could be shown that such use is necessary and beneficial to that class; and with regard to the expense of collecting internal taxes, the same argument might be used against custom house taxation, as many of the custom houses—one at Baltimore for instance—do not pay their expenses.

It is clear then, that upon all the important tariff questions there is no distinction or at least no difference, between Randallism and Republicanism, and that the Democracy of the country, to remain true to its traditions and its principles, must keep as clear of one as of the other. It is manifest that neither Mr. Randall nor any one who is sincere in his professions of tariff reform sentiments, can have

any valid objection to the Morrison bill. Even if that bill, by the horizontal reduction of 20 per cent, in the tariff duties it proposes, should materially reduce the revenues from that source which is improbable, still there would be room to reduce the internal revenue to a considerable extent.

An amendment making such a reduction in the internal revenue and simplifying and cheapening the expenses of collection could be incorporated into the Morrison bill, and then, if Mr. Randall intends any longer to claim affiliation with the Democratic party, he will give the measure his support. It is now said that he will compromise upon such a concession, and it is to be hoped he may, for he is an able and brilliant man; but the Democratic party had far better lose Mr. Randall and his small following than to accede to his undemocratic tariff views.

Kroh vs Smoot.

It seems that Dr. Smoot and Mr. Philip A. Kroh, the recent nominee of Governor McLane, are thoroughly hitched up for a legal controversy on the inspectorship at warehouse No. 2. As will be seen in the local columns of the Times to-day, Mr. Kroh has petitioned the Supreme Court of Baltimore city for a mandamus to give him possession and his petition has been refused in a pro forma decree by Judge Stewart. The petition of Mr. Kroh concedes that Dr. Smoot, who had previously been appointed by Governor Hamilton to fill a vacancy, was nominated to the late Senate on the 3rd of January and confirmed on the 18th. We intimated last week an opinion that, if the reported confirmation of Dr. Smoot by the Senate should prove to be true, the Doctor would stand in the same situation as Somerville, whose claim to the warehouse against Dr. Smoot, the appointee of Gov. Hamilton, was sustained by the Court of Appeals two years ago. While the cases are not precisely analogous, there does not appear to be any legal difference upon which a proper legal distinction can be based. Dr. Smoot, having been nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, would seem to be held by as strong a legal right as Mr. Somerville, if his confirmation at the present session does not give him a still stronger claim. The question does not however appear to be entirely free from embarrassment.

The following is the text of section 11 of Article 2 of the Constitution, regulating appointments to vacancies, upon which the controversy in this case hinges:

"In case of any vacancy, during the recess of the Senate, in any office which the Governor has power to fill, he shall appoint some suitable person to fill the office, whose commission shall continue in force until the end of the next session of the Legislature, or until some other person is appointed to the same office, which ever shall first occur; and the nomination of the person thus appointed, during the recess, or of some other person in his place, shall be made to the Senate within thirty days after the next meeting of the Legislature."

It will be observed that, by the first clause of the section quoted, the Governor is empowered to fill the vacancy during the recess and it is provided that the commission of such appointee shall continue in force until the end of the next session of the Legislature, or until some other person is appointed to the same position, which ever shall first occur; and by the second clause it is provided that such person or some other person in his place shall be nominated to the Senate within thirty days after the next meeting of the Legislature.

The question presents itself, what was intended to be accomplished by the nomination of such person or some other person to succeed him? It had already, in the preceding clause, been provided that the commission and tenure of office of such person nominated by the Governor, to fill a vacancy shall continue until the end of the session or the appointment of his successor; what then was to be the effect of his nomination or that of some other person to the Senate, when followed by the confirmation of the Senate? The natural supposition would be that such nomination and confirmation would inure the appointee to the vacancy or the person nominated as his successor with an additional term of two years. This would appear to be the most natural and easy construction of the whole section, and such construction would not necessarily conflict with section 13, which provides for the appointment of civil officer.

The counsel for Dr. Smoot in their answer to the petition do not, however, seem to have claimed that effect for the subsequent nomination and confirmation.

But if this interpretation be excluded and the respondent's counsel seem to have excluded it by their answer, it would still seem that the subsequent nomination and confirmation ought to have some effect, and the only other effect that could be given to it would seem to be that it authorized the appointee to hold on after the end of the session and until his successor had duly qualified. This latter interpretation would, under the decision in the Somerville case, give Dr. Smoot the office for two years longer.

The cost of collecting the internal revenue last year was over five millions of dollars. This is a large sum to be expended in the support of an army of over five thousand collectors, gaugers, storekeepers and other petty Federal officials, and the system deserves to be simplified, if not altogether abolished. But one thing at a time is enough. Let the interests of the country at large be looked after first, by cutting down the burden of the war taxes, which the tariff imposes upon it. The whiskey tax can safely stand until the tax on the necessities of life is taken off.

Senator Sabin, the chairman of the Republican National committee, is not only confident that the Republican candidate nominated at Chicago will sweep the North in November; but he sees also a prospect of success in Florida, North Carolina, West Virginia, and Tennessee. That's the kind of a chairman to have—one who can whistle up the courage of his party to cheerful expectations in a doleful emergency.

For a speedy return to that lively vigorous feeling of which you were so proud in your healthy days, use J. M. Laroque's Anti-Bilious Bitters; its effect upon the human machine is truly wonderful. All druggists sell it. 25 cents a paper or \$1 a bottle. W. E. Thornton, Proprietor, Baltimore, Maryland.

Our Export Wheat Trade.

That we are losing our export trade in grain cannot now be doubted. That the decrease is slow is a matter of no importance so long as it is known to be certain, and it is as well to consider the situation when this trade shall be, if not at an end, most seriously diminished. India, which is to be our principal and successful competitor, would long ago have been such had railway communication existed. This last want is being rapidly supplied, British money being constantly invested in Indian railways, the Indian government guaranteeing dividends. It is only a matter of time when wheat-growing India will be closely connected with Europe.

But, it is said, East Indian wheat is not of a quality to compete with our product (this is altogether a fallacy). While English wheat is the softest in the world, East Indian is the hardest and driest, so that they mix much better than the English and American. Side by side, then the competition between East Indian and American wheat is to our detriment: without regard to the price—but look at that. In spite of the recent decline of fully twenty-five cents a bushel, wheat is still five cents a bushel higher here than in London. It is a grave question how much of our foreign wheat trade we can retain, but there is no doubt that to hold any of it the price of wheat must be permanently lower. This is as true as demonstration can make any fact which has not actually happened.

What is the remedy, then, for our farmers? They must offset the fall in price by raising grain cheaper. They must raise grain cheaper by reducing their expenses, and they must reduce their expenses by overturning the present protective tariff, which compels them to buy in the dearest market, while selling in the cheapest in competition with the world. The hope for the American farmer in the future is in his unrestrained liberty to buy where he pleases and sell where he can—in short, to make his dollar go as far as the dollar of any other man in the world.—Pot.

The Baltimore American has been collecting the views of public men in various parts of the State as to their choice of a Presidential nominee and printing the replies in that journal. The following are the views of S. Cox, Jr., Esq., as published on last Friday:

Genlms.—Yours of the 7th instant has been received, and after mature consideration, in reply will state that the bare names of men have no consideration with me whatever. There are several mentioned in connection with the nomination of the Democratic party, either of whom I think would adorn the office of President of the United States. And as I have no special reason to espouse the name of any individual, simply as such, therefore I can most positively assert that my first choice is the nominee of the Democratic party, whether it be Bayard, Hendon, McDonald, Hendricks, Carlisle, or any other whose streamship is undoubted and whose Democracy is unquestioned. This too, I believe, voices the sentiment of a majority of Democrats in Charles county.

Regarding the subject of the tariff, I have never been able to discern the difference between a low tariff, and a tariff which is so far that to be a democratic carrier with it the doctrine of the party on the part of the presidential candidate in the ensuing campaign will be to cause a defeat in the State and elsewhere, because I conceive that any other Democracy means simply an effort to secure the control of the machinery of the government, looking more to mere party success than to general benefit; and while I concede there are good men who hold to such methods in the party, yet I believe these ideas favor too much of a self-aggrandizement to enable them to understand the exponents of true Democracy, and under an administration of the government by them, cannot conceive that we secure much of a change from what we now experience, when it is from the change that a people of this country hope so much.

Respectfully, S. Cox, Jr.

NOTES.

Wheat is twenty-two inches high in Caroline county.

Reports from Northwestern Kansas state the heaviest snow-storm of the year prevailed there on Friday and Saturday last.

The sportsman's convention to be held at Buffalo in June will be attended by the destruction of fifteen thousand birds in the shooting contests to take place.

Saturday was the twentieth anniversary of the passage of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment through Baltimore, and a reunion of the members was held in Worcester.

A ewe of Mr. C. R. Wootter, near Cardora, Talbot county, gave birth to a lamb with eight legs, one head and two bodies. It was well developed and seemingly joined together in the back.

Wm. Jeff, the party who gave the authorities information that led to the capture of Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, was taken to the insane asylum at Williamsburg on Saturday last.

A mysterious looking box, with no directions upon it, has been left at Castle Garden, New York, by an Irish emigrant, who inquired of O'Donovan Rossa's residence. No one knows anything of it.

A child recently born in Bangor, Me., is the fifth living generation of its family. Its great-grandmother is eighty-five, its great-grandfather sixty, its grand mother forty-one, and its mother twenty years of age.

Some Western friends of Bismarck think his nomination all depends on how Ohio goes. Sherman is thought to be friendly to Bismarck, and the Indians are of the B. K. S. C. will fall in line for either of them to complete a nomination.

Twenty-one Mormon missionaries and 400 Mormon converts arrived in New York Saturday night from Europe and left yesterday for Utah. Since 1849 sixteen ships with more than 900 immigrants have arrived at New York.

In the county court of Clark, on Wednesday last, a colored man named Richard R. was tried, at his own request, by a jury composed entirely of colored men. They found him guilty, and fined him about four dollars. They found him guilty, and fined him about four dollars.

Though the main building of the coming world's exposition at New Orleans is the largest ever erected in the country, being 1,000 feet long and seventy-five feet by nine hundred feet, it is now thought necessary to construct another immense building one thousand feet by four hundred, for the reception of government, State and agricultural exhibits.

The Six day Horse versus Bicycle Tournament—riding twelve hours a day terminated in San Francisco on a clock Sunday morning. Anderson had a change of horses, safety and John S. Prince and Miss Armasaid alternated on a bicycle. The latter two made 1,073 miles—the best on record—beating the horses by a mile and a quarter.

A prominent Westerner says that in his opinion labor riots and disturbances, like that which recently took place in Cincinnati, will drive the rich people to Washington for safety. They will come here just because this is not a manufacturing city, and is free from the restless and dangerous element which threatens property and established authority in most of the other great cities of the country.

Dr. Robert Wright died at his residence in Centerville on Monday morning in his 87th year. Dr. Wright was the oldest graduate of the West Point military school and likewise the oldest resident of Queen Anne's county. He held a position as door-keeper in the Senate at the late session of the Legislature, where he contracted a cold which caused kidney trouble, terminating in his death. He was at one time possessed of considerable property. He was twice married, leaving children by both unions.

**DIED.**  
Died at the residence of his aunt, Ann E. Ransay, Washington, April 22nd 1884, Mrs. Catherine E. Jenkins, aged 82 years.  
(Alexandria Gazette please copy.)

Died at the residence of her brother Mr. W. W. Wain, on Wednesday, April 22nd 1884, Mrs. CATHERINE E. JENKINS, aged 82 years.

TRUSTEES' SALE  
—OF VALUABLE—  
REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR CHARLES COUNTY sitting in Equity, the undersigned trustees will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Court House door in PORT TOBACCO on

**TUESDAY, the 20th of May,** next at the hour of 10 o'clock, a certain valuable tract of land of which the late Zachariah F. Webster, died seized, called

"Part of Calverton Manor," and containing

**180 Acres more or less.** This land is located in the 9th Election District of Charles county, about 3 miles from Benedict on one side and 2 miles from the Southern Maryland Railroad on the other. The soil is a soft, fertile loam, is easily cultivated, and while producing well all the usual crops of the county, is particularly adapted to the growth of fine tobacco. The improvements consist of a

**TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE** of seven rooms, four tobacco barns and other necessary outbuildings. Most of the land is arable with a sufficient, however, of wood for fuel and fencing material.

**TERMS OF SALE:** As prescribed by the decree, one third of the purchase money to be paid in CASH, the balance in two equal instalments in 1 or 2 years with interest from the day of sale and secured by the bonds of the purchaser with satisfactory sureties.

JAS. F. MATTHEWS, R. H. EDELEN, Trustees

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS!**  
AT  
**COLTON'S OLD STAND.**

DREY GOODS of all kinds as Dress Goods from 10 to 75, Red, White, and all as Flannels, Canton Flannels, Gingham, Bleached and unbleached Muslin, Cassimeres, Kersey, Prints, Ladies and Gents Gloves in great variety.

Men and Boy's UNDERSHIRTS, Dress Shirts Drawers, all sizes and prices.

Large assortment of Gents' FURNISHING GOODS, such as Collars and Cuffs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Studs, Sleeve Buttons &c.

Ladies' Gents and Children's SHOES, Gum Boots, from 75 to \$3.50.

HATS and CAPS latest styles in stiff Hats, Soft Hats, Straw and Wool from 50c to \$3.00

**TABLE OIL, CLOTHS**  
GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Spices CANNED GOODS, also Pouch Canning of all kinds. Tobacco and Segars.

**HARVEST QUEEN Family FLOUR** Agt for Acme Harrow.

**PLANTS, PLANTS, PLANTS** LARGE STOCK of Tomato, Cucumber, Peppers, etc. Also Sweet Potato Sprouts all ready for planting. Any of the above named plants sent by mail, or delivered to your door for planting. Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumber Plants and Sweet Potato Sprouts 25c per hundred each. Call and get the list.

**SCHOOL NOTICE.** THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS will meet in their office in Port Tobacco on

**TUESDAY April 29th, 1884** For the purpose of receiving Reports of the Teachers and attending to general business. No Reports received unless made out on blanks prepared for the purpose, issued by the State Board. Every Report must be sworn, or affirmed to, before a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner.

The Secretary will be prepared to pay the Teachers of colored schools on Thursday, the 1st day of May.

Teachers of white schools will be paid on Friday, May 2d.

Teachers' association on Monday 28th inst. Association, colored, Thursday 29th inst. Teachers can be supplied with blank term reports by calling on or sending to Washington Bldg., who can always be found to attend the office.

The Secretary has been ordered to withhold one-fifth of the salaries of the teachers of the White Schools to be paid at the expiration of the next quarter.

By order of the Board, A. W. NEALE, Secy.

**NOTICE.**  
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETO EXISTING BETWEEN DR. BEN SMITH and DR. BEN SMITH for the practice of Medicine and Surgery is by mutual consent dissolved. Those indebted to the late Lancaster and Smith will please close their accounts.

DRS. LANCASTER & SMITH, April 22nd, 1884.

**Teacher Wanted.**  
FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 2, near Centerville, on Monday morning in his 87th year.

Apply to R. B. TUBMAN, W. H. COX, or R. K. COMPTON, Trustees.

**LEVERING'S COFFEE.**  
Recognized as the Best.

Our Coffee is absolutely pure, not gilded or colored, and is selected from the choicest Green Coffee, with special reference to its Drinking Qualities. It is a most refreshing and healthful beverage, and is entirely adapted to your interests as a consumer.

Ask your Grocer for LEVERING'S COFFEE, and take no other.

Established 1842. Baltimore, Md. Sole Importers, Geo. W. Child & Co., 117 N. Broadway, N. Y. City.

**NOTICE TO FISHERMEN.**  
TUGS

On and After **MONDAY, March 24th,** the TUGS COMET and JUNO will run daily from the upper and lower Potomac.

By order, R. A. GOLDEN, Commission Merchant. Towing and Freight solicited. \$72 a WEEK. Costly outfit at home entirely new & Co., Augusta Maine.

**Baker's Tobacco Fertilizers!**

is a POWERFUL STIMULANT, available to the Tobacco PLANT at the start and forcing it RAPIDLY to MATURITY.—\$10 a Ton.

**PABULUM!**

A high-grade Guano for general Crops, \$37 a ton

**BAKER'S POTATO FERTILIZER** Rich in Ammoniate-Phosphate of Lime and Potash. Designed for Rapid and Efficient Results. \$2.50 per ton.

**BAKER'S CORN MIXTURE** A REQUISITE For the Corn Crop. \$30 per ton.

Ammoniated Dissolved Bone Super-Phosphate \$30 a Ton.

**PERUVIAN GUANO,** Bone Dust, Plaster, Potash, Kainit & Salt.

**Buckeye Binders, Reapers & Mowers,** BUCKEYE RIDING AND WALKING CULTIVATORS, CORN PLANTERS.

(FARMER'S FRIEND,) with Fertilizer and Drilling Attachment and Check-Rower. Send for Circular.

**Wiard Riding Plows, WIARD CHILLED PLOWS,** With Malleable Beam—the PERUVIAN PLOW. See report of trials at the Rockville Fair.

**Fish Brothers' Farm Wagons.** Of all sizes from light 1 horse to 6 horse. Montgomery county and Pennsylvania Pattern, 4 inch Tire Running Gears.

**Oliver Plows, Batoman Cultivators, Malta Double Shovel Plows, Corn Covers, Horse Hoes & Cucumber Pumps.** Barb Wire at Low Prices.

**LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED.** A FULL LINE OF Agricultural Implements.

**JOHN A. BAKER,** Agricultural Warehouse, 926 LOUISIANA AVENUE, Between 8th and 10th Streets, west of Centre Market, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**Fashionable Hatters.** 66 KING STREET, Alexandria, VA.

**F. M. ADAMS & CO.** MANUFACTURERS TO THE TRADE, 117 N. BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

**CROPLEY, BOTELER & GRAMPTON** MANUFACTURERS OF GEORGETOWN, D. C. FERTILIZERS (made especially for) Tobacco, Corn & Oats, Potatoes, Vegetables &c., and under their personal supervision of the best material in the market.

Thoroughly tested by the best farmers of Frederick and Montgomery counties Maryland, and Loudon and Fairfax counties, Virginia, and elsewhere, and found equal to any and better than many higher priced fertilizers.

**THE DEERING TWINE BINDER** Acknowledged the most durable, lightest draft and simplest in the market, which any farmer will be convinced upon examination.

**THE DEERING LIGHT REAPER** DEERING MOWER unsurpassed by any competitor.

**The Greencastle Grain Drill,** with patent fertilizer cut off. A great saving fertilizer.

**THE TENNESSEE WAGON.** one two, and four horse, any size. Lightest draft and best.

**PLOWS, HARROWS, SHELLERS,** and a full line of all kinds of Agricultural Implements and SEEDS, SEED POTATOES &c.

We wish also to call attention to our wheat Fertilizers.

**The ACME high grade** The Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate, Bone & Potash & Pure Raw Bone. S. C. F. Phosphate Kainit &c.

Apply direct for prices and information to Mr. J. A. GRAY, JR. & BRO., Port Tobacco, Charles county, Maryland.

**REMOVAL.** We have removed to 93 N. Charles street, OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND.

**BLANDFORD FOWLER & CO.** License Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons and bodies corporate or political, to whom it may concern that they must obtain a LICENSE or renew the same on or before the

**15th DAY OF MAY, 1884** according to the provisions of the Code of Public Laws of the State of Maryland.

DAVID SMOOT, Sheriff of Charles Co., Md.

**FOR SALE** A NUMBER ONE HARNESS and SADDLE HORSE (Single or Double) Young and Sound. A Gentle and Docile as a Lamb. A Lady can drive him. Apply to JOHN H. HANCOCK, Centerville, Md.

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**WALL PAPER** —AND— WINDOW SHADES. AT OUR LOWEST FACTORY PRICES. Samples Sent by Mail Free of Charge to persons writing for same.

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**COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.** THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will hold their Office in Port Tobacco, on

**TUESDAY, AY 6th, 1884.** for the transaction of general business. By order, F. D. MUDD, Clerk. aug 6-2t

Baltimore Advt's. Baltimore Advt's.

**J. Benj. Mattingly.**

GENERAL AGENT FOR SOUTHERN MARYLAND.

Passaic Agricultural Chemical Works

**LISTER BROTHERS,** PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Fresh Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime.**

**AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONE,** U. S. PHOSPHATES and CELEBRATED GROUND BONE.

**The Best Fertilizers Now in Use.**

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES: Nos. 54 and 53 Buchanan's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

FACTORY—NEWARK N. J. 445m

I have been selling these goods to the farmers of Southern Maryland for the past 5 years, with greatly increased success each season. The first season while endeavoring to introduce these goods in this section my sales amounted to only 12 TONS, and the past fall I sold in Charles county alone 343 TONS. This shows the value of a good article and how readily our farmers appreciated the value of this standard Fertilizer. For reference I would say: John G. Chapman, P. A. Murphy, H. H. Owen, Benj. Welch, Charles Stewart, W. F. M. Garner, J. H. Longler, and all who have used these goods.

**ONE WORD TO THE LADIES:** For your Gowns we have a most excellent Fertilizer. We have a specialty for Potatoes. \$3.00 per bay of 167 lbs.

**J. B. MATTINGLY, General Agent—White Plains, Md. 1877. 1884.**



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FOR Spring Crops

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AND DEALER IN Raw Bone Meal, Dissolved Raw Bone, S. C. Phosphate, Kainit Agricultural Chemicals, &c. &c.

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