Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning.....April 16, 1886.

The Local Laws.

We publish elsewhere by authority of the county commissioners, five local laws passed at the recent session of the Legislature for operation in this county.

The first of these reinstates the bounty for the killing of hawks, owls and crows. This law, which was a very necessary and proper one for restraining the too rapid increase of the mischievous birds to which it applied, was (in order to do something and not knowing what to do,) repealed by Mr. L. M. Southerland when he was in the Legislature. The bounty is now properly reinstated. The rapid increase of crows in the county since the law was repealed and their greater propensity to mischief since our former statesman threw the mantle of his protection around them has been noticed by many. They had grown so gentle and presumptuous that they disregarded the little devices which formerly served to scare them away, and the injury done to the corn crop during the past two years by these birds has been very great. The small amount paid by the county for the bounties will result in a tenfold advantage to the farming interests by restraining these mischievous birds.

The next law is that regulating the appointment of school commissioners in this and three other counties, upon which we commented at length in our last issue.

The third authorizes the county commissioners to borrow an amount of money, not exceeding $6,000, wherewith to pay off the deficiencies bequeathed to us by the years of local misrule. In regard to the subject matter of this bill there has been much diversity of opinion among our people. The weight of opinion, as far as we have been able to discover it, seems to be adverse to the fastening of any further permanent bonded debt upon the county. It is thought better to increase the next levy by an amount sufficient to cover the "deficiencies" handed down to us by the years of local extravagance and misrule, rather than put a permanently increased burden upon the county in the shape of a largely augmented bonded debt. There are many gentlemen it is true, whose opinions are entitled to much consideration, who take a different view and think that this burden should be distributed through a number of years to come, by means of a bonded debt gradually extinguished, rather than put it all upon the people at such a stringent time as the present. But the weight of opinion, we take it, is the other way.

But all concur in the opinion that money must be obtained at once wherewith to discharge the accumulated liabilities of the county and avoid the expense of litigation. It will be observed by reference to this bill that it is so drawn as to leave the question still open for the consideration and determination of the commissioners. It will be seen that while these bonds are made *payable* at the end of five years from their issue, they are nevertheless *redeemable* at the option of the commissioners at any time after the expiration of *one year*. So the commissioners have ample authority under this bill, if they think proper, to borrow the necessary money to liquidate the present indebtedness of the county and provide in the coming levy for the total extinction of the debt so incurred at the expiration of one year, or they may provide for the gradual redemption of the debt annually for the next five years. All things considered, the former, we believe, would be the wiser course and meet more generally the approval of the people.

The fourth provides that the clerk of the circuit court shall keep up the general index of the land records at the same expense and in the same manner as other public recording. It repeals the iniquitous job by which several thousand dollars has been put in the pockets of Mr Stonestreet and Mr. Southerland for this work and is in every respect an entirely proper and necessary measure.

The other bill relates to the refunding of taxes erroneously paid by Miss Olivia Floyd.

State Senator Alpheus Beall McKaig, of Allegany county, Md., died in Baltimore Friday morning at an early hour, aged 38 years, of apoplexy after a short illness. He was taken sick on Tuesday of last week, the symptoms at the outstart giving no occasion for alarm. He arrived in Baltimore the Monday before, on a visit of a few days; Tuesday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, on returning to his sister-in-law's house, he complained of feeling unwell, and went to bed. His symptoms grew worse, and on Wednesday a physician was summoned. The case was pronounced dangerous, but the patient was somewhat better Thursday morning. That afternoon at three o'clock he was attacked with convulsions, which lasted an hour. From this attack he never rallied, but grew continuously worse, and at one o'clock Friday morning had another convulsion, which ended in paralysis of the lower extremities. Two physicians were in attendance at this time. They gave stimulants and hypodermics, but he died at 4:25 o'clock, having been unconscious for three hours. Senator McKaig was a popular member of the State Senate during its recent session. He made many friends at Annapolis. He was not often on the floor, but when he spoke he was listened to with attention. He was chairman of the committee on militia, and he had much to do with shaping the bill now a law for the organization of an efficient Maryland national guard. He was second on the education committee, and he was also a member of the committee on public institutions, on public buildings at Annapolis, and on federal relations. His death creates a vacancy which must be filled at the next general election for members of the Legislature.

The surviving members of the Second Maryland Infantry, Confederate States Army, have held a meeting and determined to erect a monument on Culp's Hill, on the battle field of Gettysburg, to commemorate the point reached by the regiment in the final charge on the morning of July 3d, 1863, and near the spot where Lieut. Col. Jas. R. Herbert and Maj. W. W. Goldsborough were wounded. It is proposed to erect a handsome memorial stone.

The Labor Problem.

The question of the relations between capital and labor in this country and how far the same may be regulated by law, promises in the near future to assume the shape of a difficult and embarrassing political problem. The recent extensive strikes along the lines of the southwestern railroads and the riots that have followed them, have served to bring this question into greater prominence.

Labor associations in this country have been of slow but steady growth. From a few small isolated societies in the early part of the present century the labor unions have now multiplied and increased until nearly all the skilled labor of the country is embraced in the membership of some association or other. The tendency just now seems to be toward the consolidation of all the diversified associations of variable constitutions and purposes into one grand association which will combine to protect the laboring man from the encroachments of the capitalist throughout the entire country.

Should these various associations effect such a combination, the skilled laborers of the country would probably constitute a balance of power in politics. They would then be in a situation to demand and obtain from the government such legal regulations of the relations between employer and employed as they might reasonably desire. In that state of affairs the option would be afforded the sagacious party leaders of embracing the cause of the laboring man in consideration of the united support of their national organization; or of allying themselves with the capitalist in consideration of his contribution to the corruption fund. It is probable that both political parties would bid high for the support of the organized laborers and that laws would be enacted for their protection to the full extent that constitutional limitation would permit.

Then the question would arise how far legislation could be made properly available for the amelioration of the condition of the laboring man and what measures would probably be demanded in that behalf? Would the organized laborers demand a high tariff as a measure for their protection, or would they adopt the theory of Henry George, the most intelligent of their leaders, and insist upon free trade as the natural means of increasing the rate and stability of wages? Would an attempt be made to obtain recognition by law of the theory of division of profits between the capital and labor employed in the various industries, which is just now a favorite one with some of the theorizers, and would laws having that object in contemplation be practical and constitutional?

These questions may in the not distant future assume a practical shape and may exert an important influence upon the politics and economy of the country. It has been often said, but has not been made true by the frequency of its repetition, that the labor market like that of all other purchasable commodities, would be regulated by the governing principles of supply and demand and that all efforts to give an artificial or increased value to labor through the medium of organization was false in principle and unavailing in practice. It has not been very many years since grave Senators were heard in Congress to draw the analogy between the laboring man and the beast of burden and to advocate the application of the same principles to the government of the one as to the other.

But that era is past. Experience and observation have shown to the statesman and the philanthropist, as well as to the more intelligent of the laborers themselves, that the tendency of the capital devoted to industries whether wielded by corporations or otherwise is to grind steadily down upon the wages of the poor laborers, as a means of increasing their profits; and the laboring man, who looks to his wages for the daily support of his family, when unassured by the strength of association, prefers to endure the evils he has than fly to others that he knows not of. And thus the process has gone on, the rich growing richer and the poor still more helpless and impoverished. Thus has the onerous taxes extorted from the agriculturist and the general consumers of the country in the shape of a protective tariff, gone to amass vast fortunes in the hands of the few, while the very labor that produced the wealth represented by such fortunes is languishing in misery and want.

A knowledge of these facts forces upon all calm judging and disinterested minds a recognition and approval of the right of laborers to combine for their mutual protection. But this does not carry with it an approval of all the hasty and indiscreet things that have been done by labor organization; but, on the other hand, suggests the necessity of recognizing these associations by law and seeking by that means to direct and assist them in their contests with capital for the preservation of their rights. But the means and agencies by which this shall be accomplished are as yet problematical and uncertain. But one thing is certain and that is that these momentous questions will be among the most important political problems which in the not distant future will engage the attention of American statesman.

At a recent meeting of the democratic members of the Senate, Senator Gorman was appointed to head the congressional campaign committee on the part of the Senate. When apprised of his selection he respectfully declined the honor, on the plea that he was entitled to a furlough, owing to the active part he took in the last presidential campaign. He has made arrangements to leave Washington at the close of the present session, and does not propose to return until the reassembling of Congress next winter. He has determined, he says, to take no active part in the approaching fall campaign.

Joint resolutions have been presented in the Senate and House of Representatives looking to a Centennial of the adoption of the United States Constitution in 1789, to be held at Washington in 1889. Senator Gorman offered the resolutions in the Senate and Representative Butterworth in the House. Washington is the place to hold such an Exposition. Apart from its magnificent public buildings, it is without doubt the most beautiful city in the world, with its many handsome private residences and its miles and miles of splendidly paved streets.

Proceedings of Congress.

In the Senate, Thursday, the House bill for the erection of a Congressional Library building on Capitol Hill was passed unanimously and goes to the President. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported with amendments and placed on the calendar. The Washington Territory bill came up in order, and, after discussion, an amendment by Mr. Voorhees, consisting of an enabling act for the Territory, was rejected by a party vote, all the Republicans voting in the negative. Mr. Eustis moved to amend by confining the right of suffrage in the proposed new State to qualified male electors. In the House, Mr. James, of New York, called up the silver bill, providing for the free coinage of silver. After some debate, Mr. Bland obtained unanimous consent to withdraw his motion made on Wednesday to recommit the bill. Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, offered an amendment suspending the further coinage of silver under the Bland act after July 1st, 1889. The amendment was lost—yeas 84, nays 201.—The question recurring on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, it was defeated—yeas 126, nays 163.

In the Senate on Friday Mr. Hearst, the new Senator from California, appeared and took his seat. Mr. Frye, of Maine, spoke at length on his resolution against the proposed fisheries commission. The bill for the admission of Washington Territory as a State was further discussed. In the House Mr. O'Neil asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution expressing the sympathy of the House with Mr Gladstone's home-rule scheme for Ireland, and congratulating the people of that country over the prospect of a successful termination of their patriotic struggle for self-government, but Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, objected, and the resolution went over.

In the Senate on Saturday the bill for the admission of Washington Territory as a State passed by a vote of 30 to 13. The House passed a bill for the construction of a lightship at the entrance of Chesapeake bay.

The Senate, Monday, passed the bill granting the right of way to the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad through the government grounds at Philadelphia. Mr. Sherman introduced a substitute for the House labor arbitration bill. The Senate passed the Indian appropriation bill.—In the House, Mr. Morrison, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill to reduce tariff taxes, and Mr. McKinley presented a minority report. The House adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Morrison for the appointment by the Speaker of a select committee of seven to investigate the causes and extent of the disturbed conditions now existing in the relations between railroad corporations and their employes in several of the Western States. The House passed a number of District of Columbia bills.

In the Senate, Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, spoke in favor of his resolution providing for open executive sessions. By a vote of 35 to 10, the Senate adopted the resolution of Mr. Frye, of Maine, declaring it the sense of the Senate that Congress should not provide for any joint commission to consider and settle the fisheries question. In the House, the contested election case of Hurd-Romeis was discussed.

The Senate on Wednesday passed a bill for the construction of a first class lightship for the entrance of Chesapeake bay. Mr. Butler spoke in favor of open executive sessions, and Messrs. Cullom and Palmer spoke in favor of the interstate commerce bill. The House disposed of the Hurd-Romeis contested election case from the tenth district of Ohio by adopting a resolution confirming Mr. Romeis's right to his seat. The House passed the agricultural appropriation bill.

Opinions vary as to whether the House of Representatives will pass the Morrison-Hewitt tariff bill, which was reported on Monday. The Republicans will oppose it bitterly, both as protectionists and as politicians, unwilling to see the Democrats gain the credit of redeeming the promise to reduce taxes made in the platform of the last national convention. The report accompanying the bill estimates that its provisions will effect a reduction of about $24,000,000. The surplus revenue for the present year is estimated at $80,000,000. The tariff rates of the present law vary from 5 to 200 per cent, the average rate being 47 per cent. This rate is the highest since 1868, and is higher than that which prevailed between 1862 and 1868. The scope of the bill is large, though not as many changes have been made in the existing law as thorough going reformers would consider desirable. An effort is being made to correct classifications and remove complexities that make the administration of the present law difficult. The suggestions of Secretary Manning for facilitating correct valuation of imports are incorporated in the bill. The principle underlying the reductions of tariff rates has been to take all taxes from articles that are, or may become, the basis of great industries. Wool, lumber, hemp, salt, &c., are accordingly put on the free list. Other articles are taxed less in the interest of the consumer. Drawbacks on exported articles form a feature of the bill likely to prove attractive to manufacturers. —*Balto. Sun.*

The Court of Claims on Monday last rendered a judgment in the matter of the claim of the corporation of Roman Catholic clergymen of the State of Maryland vs. the United States, which has been pending in one shape or another for the last twenty years. The facts, as stated by Mr. C. C. Lancaster, counsel for claimants, in his brief filed before the court, set forth that the claimant is a corporation under the laws of Maryland, established and conducted for the purpose of maintaining and educating youths for the ministry; that during the rebellion it owned a farm of about 1,000 acres near Port Tobacco, Charles county; that the farm was occupied by United States troops from September, 1862, till the close of the war. The government paid rent for the property, but compensation was asked for destruction of growing crops, damages to buildings, fuel, &c., for all of which $8,088 damages was prayed. The court awarded $1,810, excluding the items relating to the crops.

NOTES.

During a race at Jersey City, N. J., on Friday, one of the horses fell and the other horses fell on him, the racer Cridge breaking his neck, one of the jockeys his arm, and the other jockeys being slightly hurt.

The Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion received on Friday from Col. Fred Grant the saddle in which Gen. Grant rode to the surrender of Gen. Lee. The commandery raised $2,341 for the Grant monument fund.

The department of agriculture reports that the official statistical investigation for April makes a reduction of winter wheat area of three and a-half million acres from the breadth seeded two years ago, and five per cent. reduction from the area seeded a year ago. On the Atlantic coast there has been very slight reduction.

Alfred Richardson, Jr., a broker, and his father were arrested at Malden, Mass., Saturday, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from Dr. N. French. Within two years the younger Richardson, it is said, has possessed himself of Dr. French's entire wealth, having borrowed of him $80,000 cash and obtained other property worth nearly $15,000.

One of the curiosities of agriculture, if such it can be called, is a goose farm on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Within an area of about 3000 acres live 5000 geese of several varieties, attended by herders and regularly fed with corn, etc. The object is the collecting of down for quilts and pillows, and once in about six weeks a plucking takes place. Only the breast and sides under the wing are plucked.

The Iowa Legislature on Friday passed resolutions of sympathy with Ireland in her efforts to secure self-government, and sent a cablegram to Parnell and Gladstone congratulating them on the happy outlook for Ireland. Prominent Irishmen held a meeting, and indorsed Mr. Gladstone's home-rule scheme. The State executive committee of the Irish National League of New Jersey, has also endorsed it.

A bill was filed in Chicago on Friday by Mrs. Mary G. Green, the mother-in-law of Ferdinand Ward, formerly of the firm of Grant & Ward, seeking to have set aside attachment proceedings begun by Roland G. Batchelor against real estate belonging to her in Wrightwood. Batchelor was Ferdinand Ward's legal adviser and had a claim of $15,000 for services. Mrs. Green, who is very old and infirm, claims that her son-in-law Ward, who had her entire confidence, induced her, by certain promises, to put her name to a paper which she has since found was an assignment of her rights to the property in question.

Miss Mary Peters, aged 23, waited on the west-bound track of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, about a mile east of Hackettstown, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, with two friends for an east-bound coal train to pass. While they stood there a west bound freight train turned a curve just above the crossing. They did not see it until it was almost upon them. One of Miss Peters's friends jumped on one side of the track and one to the other, and each screamed to her to follow. Instead of obeying either, she seemed for an instant to be bewildered, and then fell forward on her face. She was killed instantly.

A novel business transaction took place in the little town of Amity, Allegany county, N. Y., one day last week, between Homer Riley, a young rustic, and A. Granby, a simple-minded farmer. Young Riley was smitten with the charms of Mrs. Granby, and was determined to possess her at any price. He negotiated with her husband for her purchase, as he wished to do things on the "square." The bargain was soon made, and the husband in exchange for his wife received a gun and an overcoat. Riley and his property at once departed for parts unknown. The wrath of the husband knew no bounds when he discovered that the gun and coat were both covered by a mortgage for their full value. He will now sue for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

At the last meeting of the directors of the Indiana State Prison, South, an old man came tottering in and asked to be allowed to spend the remainder of his days in the penitentiary. Refused this, he begged them to build a shanty near and give him two meals a day from the prison. While he was pleading for this, the warden came in and recognized him as John Hicks, a former, discharged recently, and turned away. The old fellow said: "Well, if I can't get in any other way, I'll steal a horse or something that will last out my time." True to his word he came back to the Jeffersonville, Ind., prison Saturday morning from Orange county, on a sentence of five years, longer than he can live, he told the Judge. John Hicks is eighty-six years old and has a criminal record hard to beat. In 1840 he received his first sentence, which was served out in the Indiana prison, at Jeffersonville. He has spent thirty-six years of his life behind the bars in different prisons. About two months ago he was discharged from the penitentiary at Columbus, O. He came directly from there to Jeffersonville, and learning that the board of directors were in session, sought them, and begged to be admitted. He is the oldest convict in the penitentiary.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Grand Ball & Oyster Supper,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

St. Peter's Catholic Church

[redacted]

NEW HALL.

FOR WHITES—

Tuesday, April 27th.

FOR COLORED—

Wednesday, April 28th.

At 7 o'clock each Evening.

Castor's Celebrated Band from Baltimore engaged for the occasion.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS will meet at their office in Port Tobacco, on

Tuesday, April 27, 1886,

For the purpose of receiving Reports of the Teachers of public schools.

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 member of the School Board.

The Secretary will be prepared to pay the Teachers of White Schools on Friday, April the 30th.

Teachers of Colored Schools on Thursday, April the 29th.

Teachers Association, White, on Monday, May the 3rd.

Teachers' Association, Colored, on Thursday April the 29th.

Teachers can be supplied with blank term reports by calling on or sending to Washington Burch, who can always be found to attend the office.

☞ Teachers must charge themselves in their reports with the full amount of books purchased by them from the Book Depository.

By order

A. W. NEALE Sec'y.

ASSIGNEES' SALE

—OF—

Miscellaneous Merchandise,

—AT—

NEWPORT.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ASSIGNMENT FROM Messrs. Clements & Ware, we will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the store of said Clements & Ware in

Newport, Charles County,

—ON—

Easter Saturday, April 24th.,

to be continued on

Easter Monday, April 26th.,

a lot of Merchandise consisting, in part, of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, DRUGS, ETC., ETC.

☞ Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. each day.

Terms of Sale:

On all sales not exceeding $10.00 Cash will be required; on sales exceeding $10.00 a credit of four months will be given, the purchasers giving note with approved security.

Meanwhile the goods will be offered in the store daily, at private sale, for cost price.

J. H. MITCHELL,
L. A. WILMER.
Assignees.

m 19 2t.

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES NEEDING THEIR

McCormick Binders,

Daisy Reapers or Mowers

REPAIRED will please notify us, by postal card at once. Yours respectfully,

FARRALL & HAYDEN, Agents,
La Plata, Md.

25¢ A BOTTLE

SALVATION OIL

KILLS PAIN

"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Stiff Neck, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sciatica, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, etc. Price 25 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Caution.—The genuine Salvation Oil bears our registered Trade-Mark, and our fac-simile signature. A. C. Meyer & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your Cough at once. Price only 25 Cts. a bottle.

OUR STOCK

—OF—

CLOTHING

THE MOST COMPLETE TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

EVERY GARMENT RECOMMENDS ITSELF, FOR GOOD QUALITY, UNIQUE AND TASTY STYLE.

FOR A MODERATE COST YOU CAN BUY OF US A SUIT FOR

Yourself or Boys

That is Perfect in every Particular.

We can Fit the Smallest Boy or the Largest Man.

We Offer Superior Attractions in every DEPARTMENT.

Those wishing to supply themselves with

SPRING OR SUMMER CLOTHING

☞ SHOULD GIVE US A CALL ☜

Here are a few of our attractive Prices:

Mens' All Wool Suits	$10.00
Boys' All Wool Suits	7.50
Childrens All Wool Suits	4.00

LIKES [redacted] ER & CO.

216 & 218 W. BALTIMORE STREET,

may 8 3m BALTIMORE, MD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

L. MEYER,

No. 72 Hanover St., near Pratt

Is now offering a varied assortment of

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Bonnets Millinery Trimmings.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,

and a complete stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, Fancy Goods, Notions,

WORSTEDS & EMBROIDERED SILKS,

At prices to suit the times.

KID GLOVES A SPECIALTY.

☞ Entirely New Styles of Stamping ☜

Dont fail to inspect his stock before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you. 4 16 1y

Sheriff's Sale

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Charles county, at the suit of Mary L. Latimer against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Richard T. Payne to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law, and in equity of the said Richard T. Payne, in and to the following property to wit:

ONE STORE HOUSE AND LOT, SITUATED IN ALLEN'S FRESH AND ALL BUILDINGS ATTACHED TO THE SAME.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I will sell at public sale at the Court House door, in

Port Tobacco,

—ON—

Tuesday, April 27th, 1886,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. the said property so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for Cash.

N. WILSON SIMPSON,
Sheriff

B. F. PEAKE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Building Materials, Hardware

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

Window and Door Frames, Lime and Calcined Plaster, Moulding, Hand Rails, Paints, Oils, Leads, Cement, Slate Mantels, &c.

Cor. King & Pitt Streets.

m26 3m *ALEXANDRIA, VA.*

NOTICE.

Having at considerable expense secured a FINE YOUNG JACK from Kentucky, he will be let to a limited number of Mares during the present season commencing April 1st and ending June 30th, 1886, at Cox's Station.

Terms $10 cash. Groom's fee 50 cents in each case, both to be paid in advance. Having secured a sober and careful groom, will not be responsible for accident.

WILLS & MILTON.

FREDERICK PAFF

Manufacturer and Dealer in fine

BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 99 King Street,

Alexandria, Va.

Introducer of Fashionable Foot Gear,

Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES

OF EVERY DISCRIPTION.

Mens' Fine Shoes

A SPECIALTY,

—AND—

PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

JOS. A. GRAY, JR., & BRO.,

—AGENTS FOR—

CROPLEY,

BOTELER & CRAMPTON'S

Standard Fertizers.

FOR SPRING CROPS:

Tobacco Fertilizer,

Corn Fertilizer,

Potato Fertilizers.

—WE ALSO SELL—

PURE RAW BONE, S. C. PHOSPHATE, PLASTER, KAINIT, TANKING, ETC.

These fertilizers have been extensively used by the farmers of Charles county for the past two years, and our steadily increasing sales are a guarantee of the general satisfaction they have given. We refer to any who have used them for a test of their merits.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

The Tennesee Farm Wagons,

BUFORD WALKING AND RIDING CULTIVATOR, HORSE RAKES, PLOWS, HARROWS, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

—WE ALSO SELL—

Wm. Deering & Co's Celebarted

HARVESTING MACHINERY:

Binders, Reapers, Mowers, etc.

—AND THE—

Greencastle Grain Drill.

This machinery is in general use throughout this State and is highly commended by leading farmers. It is of lighter draft and equal strength to any now in the market. Thinking our friends for past patronage we will be glad to serve them again this Spring. Our facilities have now increased and we promise equal or greater satisfaction than heretofore.

feb 19 3m JOS. A. GRAY, JR., & BRO.

SHERIFF'S LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND OTHERS.

ALL PERSONS and bodies corporate or politic in Charles county, who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place of any purpose, for which a License is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a License, or renew the same on or before the

First Day of May Next

ensuing, under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

N. WILSON SIMPSON,
Sheriff of Charles county.

L. F. GODDARD. CHAS. De M. TODD.

GODDARD'S

LOTION

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore and Stiff Joints, Toothache, Quinsy or Sore Throat, Headache, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Bruises.

HORSES—Colic, Spavin, Windgall, Fistula, Sprains, Thrush, Ringbone, Splint Curb, Distemper, Polevil, Grease Heel, Thoroughpin, &c., &c., &c.

SEND FOR TESTIMONIALS.

Price 50c. and $1.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

MANUFACTURED BY

GODDARD & CO.

263 W. Fayette St., Baltimore.

YOUNG'S SHOE HOUSE.

Heilbrun's Old Stand.

No. 402 Seventh Street,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

—LOOK FOR—

The Old Woman in Window.

BAKER'S

Corn Fertilizer!

Is a strong stimulant, available to the Crop at the start to force it rapidly to maturity. It is made especially for this crop, on the most approved formula, which needs, in the most available form, constituents of the very highest character.

PABULUM!

FOR OATS, GRASS, CABBAGE AND GENERAL CROPS.

Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate.

A very effective fertilizer for corn and general crops.

BAKER'S

TOBACCO GUANO!

Is a powerful stimulant, available to the tobacco plant at the start to force it rapidly to maturity.

BAKER'S POTATO FERTILIZER!

Is especially prepared for the Potato Crop, from the highest grade and best bases to secure the most favorable results.

It is most effective in forcing the crop at the start, and gives vitality and strength to it while growing.

It is extensively used in the adjoining counties of Maryland and Virginia.

It is largely used by truck growers for all kinds of vegetable crops.

BAKER'S TRUCKER'S GUANO!

is a strong stimulant for hot beds and vegetable crops.

PERUVIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, TANKING, KAINIT, ACID PHOSPHATE, &c.
CHOICE WESTERN CLOVER SEED, ORCHARD GRASS, BLUE GRASS, TIMOTHY, MILLET, &c. HEAVY WESTERN SEED OATS, MAINE EARLY ROSE POTATOES, SEED CORN, &c.
CORN PLANTERS, RIDING AND WALKING CULTIVATORS, FARM WAGONS, &c.

John A. Baker,

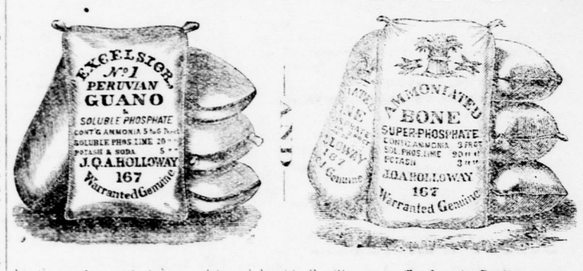
Agricultural Warehouse.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO

CORN AND TOBACCO PLANTERS

HOLLOWAY'S



Are the most concentrated, complete and durable Fertilizer ever offered to the Public, and it is the universal opinion of the Farmers and Planters of Maryland and Virginia, after more than TWENTY SEVEN YEARS experience in their use, that an application of 100 pounds is equal in its effects to 200 pounds of any other Fertilizer of Guano, therefore fully 50 per cents cheaper.

Uniform Quality is Guaranteed.

☞ Farmers to secure the ONLY GENUINE EXCELSIOR and PHOSPHATE should see that every bag is branded as above, with the ANALYSIS and MY NAME IN RED LETTERS.

J. Q. A. Holloway.

107 McElderry's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

R. J. Baker & Co's Fertilizers.

Stag Super Phosphate.

AMMONIATED GROUND BONE.

ESPECIALLY FOR TOBACCO.

No. 1 Pure Dissolved Raw Bone.

S. C. BONE PHOSPHATE.

Bird Guano & Potash.

FOR CORN, CEREALS AND POTATOES.

F. P. JENKINS, - - - - - Agent.

MUSIC FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

No Home Should be Without It.

ALL CAN HAVE IT BY WRITING TO OR CALLING ON

G. L. WILD & BROTHER,

709 Seventh St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

PIANOS $50 up.

Organs $25 up

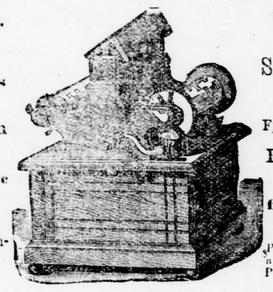
Musical Boxes

—AND—

Toy-Pianos, from 75 Cts. up,

Elegant Sheet Music 10 cts. a Copy.

Music Books, Music Instruments in greatest Variety



GALLY'S

MARVELLOUS

Self-Playing Instruments,

From $8.00 to $110,

Banjos, Violins, Accordeons

from $1.50 up

Beautiful Embroidered Piano Covers from $2.50 and Musical Toys at low Prices.