Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning.....May 28, '1886.

The County Levy.

We publish this week another letter from Mr. S. Cox, jr., on the subject of the county levy. Mr. Cox discusses the question at some length and gives his views of the change he proposes with clearness and force. He specifies several objections to the present system and points out several defects in it as operated by the late board of commissioners and their predecessors in recent years, which he thinks are of such a grave character as to warrant an immediate change in the mode of levying and disbursing the county taxes.

His objections to the present system may be summarised under four points: 1st, the commissioners under its operation are unable to obtain proper vouchers for the payment of the county expenses; 2nd, they have no knowledge as to whether the sums levied to the use of the creditors on the books of the collectors are ever actually paid, and are, by consequence, unable to keep their books so as to show that the county expenses have been actually disbursed; 3rd; they are unable to properly publish an annual statement, as required by law, showing each particular item of expense and for what and to whom paid; 4th, by shifting upon the collectors the duty of paying over the money to the different creditors of the county the commissioners charge them with the duties of *disbursing* officers when their legal functions pertain only to *collecting* the taxes.

While the TIMES will not, of course, be understood as advocating the present system, yet with all deference we do not believe that these objections, which our correspondent so clearly points out in the system as recently operated, are inherent in it or unavoidable under it, as he contends; but incline to the opinion as suggested in our last article, that they result rather from the negligent operation of the present system.

First, under the present system the commissioners *can* and unquestionably *should* require the collectors to take from each creditor at the time of the payment to him a voucher for such payment, and turn these vouchers over to the commissioners as the voucher and acquittance of the collectors for the sums levied upon their books. It is an exceedingly loose system of accounting with these officers that will permit of any other course. It will readily be seen that these vouchers, when so rendered to the commissioners by the collectors, would furnish proper legal vouchers of the expenditures to which they pertain and at the same time give them proper knowledge of the actual disbursement of said expenses. This accomplished, and there would clearly be no obstacles in the way of keeping the county books in proper shape and of rendering the annual statement, itemized in conformity with the law. The County School Boards are made by law the custodians and disbursers of the school fund and the Trustees of the Poor, of the pauper fund. A voucher, therefore, showing the payment of these funds to these respective boards would be all that would be required of the commissioners by the law.

The other objection to be examined is whether or not the duty of paying over the county revenues *to the order* of the commissioners and not *directly to them*, which has heretofore immemorially been imposed upon the collectors and has always been accepted as part of their duties, is an illegal requirement not warranted by the statutes regulating the duties of those officers. We do not think it is. By the statute regulating his duties the collector of taxes is required to collect and pay over, within a specified time to the county commissioners *or their order* all county taxes levied in his district, and the language of his official bond is of the same tenor and effect. It is manifest, therefore, that in requiring the collectors to pay over the county expenses to the persons indicated in the levy, the commissioners have not been violating either the letter or the spirit of the law.

There does not seem to be any objection either in law or in fact to vesting the duties of collecting and disbursing officer in the same person, or any valid reason that these two functions should be invested in distinct and different officers with cumulative salaries. On the other hand, as far as we are informed, in all of the counties of the State where they have a County Treasurer, he is invested with the functions both of a collecting and disbursing officer and gives an official bond for the performance of these duties. They have such an officer in Prince George's and several of the counties of the State, and in the counties where that system is in operation their taxes are collected and disbursed by such officers, we think, for a less commission than that paid to the collectors in Charles. It might be well for our people, in considering the question of a change in their financial system, to duly examine the merits and practical operation of the system existing in the counties to which we have referred.

The TIMES still maintains the opinion that the defects and inconveniences in the present system which have been pointed out, are not inherent in it, but result rather from its faulty operation; and they are not of such a grave character as to warrant its immediate abandonment before some other more efficient system has been determined upon and duly regulated by law. It would be wiser, we think, to maturely consider a proper change in the next two years that will intervene before the next session of the Legislature and then procure the passage of a law giving effect and operation to such a change.

Representative Compton last week secured the passage of the bill to relieve ex-Postmaster Grafton Monroe, of Annapolis. To do this he had to obtain unanimous consent, an almost impossible feat while Representative Beach, of New York, is in the House. Mr. Compton will, as soon as an opportunity presents itself, endeavor to secure unanimous consent and pass the bill providing for the erection of a public building at Annapolis.

The Commissioners' Accounts.

In its report published elsewhere the grand jury refers to its examination of the books of the late board of County Commissioners and to the evidence of criminal negligence revealed by the examination. The evidence is thought not to be sufficient in its present undeveloped shape to sustain a conviction, and for that reason the report says no indictments were found. The Grand Inquest recommends, however, that an investigation be made by the State's Attorney, jointly with the attorney to the present board of Commissioners, assisted by an expert it necessary, with a view of developing the evidence of negligence for a future Grand Jury.

The unfruitfulness of past investigations which have been attempted or commenced in that behalf has had the effect of greatly diminishing popular interest in the matter and the people are inclined not to expect much practical results from these efforts. It is, however, of the highest importance that public servants should be required to give a strict account of their stewardship, and wherever there is a well grounded suspicion of official irregularities a thorough and searching investigation should follow. Whenever it is understood that peculations in office will be tolerated and passed over without examination by a community, a principle dangerous to the public morals of the community is established. It would be far better for a community to bear the expense of a dozen fruitless investigations than that a single case of well-grounded suspicion of official misconduct should be permitted to pass uninvestigated. We believe, therefore, that the recommendation of the Grand Jury should be complied with, and that a thorough investigation of the books of the commissioners' office should be made.

It will be seen that the Grand Jury concur with the views expressed by the TIMES, that the irregularities shown in the accounts of the boards of commissioners in late years do not result necessarily from the present system of making the levy, but are attributable to a negligent or false administration of the system.

The Trap Nets.

Under the *nom de plume* of "John Smith" in another column, a valued subscriber gives his views on the subject of fishing by trap nets, upon which the TIMES commented editorially in the last issue. We hope that our correspondent's suspicion of partiality on our part in treating this question may be removed by the pleasure we have in laying his adverse views before our readers. We are anxious that every side of the question should be seen and that a fair and impartial conclusion should be reached by an exhaustive and unbiased examination before any interference should be exercised by the State in the way of legislation. In our article to which he takes exception we referred to the common law right of public fishing in tide waters and the injustice and impropriety of the legislature undertaking to interfere and discriminate as between different classes of fishermen, except in so far as the public interests actually require.

In view, however, of the great diminution in the quantity of shad, perch and other valuable food fishes in our river in recent years, which seems to be a generally conceded fact, and the fact that this diminution seems to have been more manifest since the introduction of fishing by trap nets, and of the further fact that in late years those fish appear to have been unusually abundant in the waters of the Delaware, where trap net fishing formerly existed but is now abolished by law, the question of trap net fishing and its bearing upon the supply of food fish has seemed to us, independently of the views entertained by fishermen, to be one demanding the attention and careful investigation of the thinking people of our State and of Virginia. It has seemed to us to be the duty of our people to examine the history of trap net fishing in other rivers and the causes which induced the prohibitory legislation on the part of the States bordering on the Delaware.

We are free to admit that the manner in which the trap nets operate to diminish the supply of fish, or to make the waters in which they are numerous offensive to certain fish, has never been shown to our satisfaction. Our correspondent states as a fact of his knowledge positively that they do not kill any young shad and we are prepared to award full credit to any fact which he so states. He inclines to the opinion that the apparent disposition of shad to avoid the Potomac in late years will be found to result from other causes then trap nets, to some of which he refers. The whole subject is one requiring careful investigation and we hope that in the two years which will intervene before the legislature meets again it will receive the attention it deserves. We shall endeavor in that time to learn someting definite of the history of trap net fishing in other waters and lay it before the readers of the TIMES. We shall be glad to have the subject freely discussed in all its bearings in our columns.

If the President would take good advice he would authorize a correct statement with reference to his intentions on the subject of matrimony. Should he do this he would set at rest at once all surmises and speculations, and relieve himself of a great deal if not all of the embarrassment which he has undergone in the matter. Certainly, if he purposes to enter on the marriage state, as every one now believes, there is nothing in it to be ashamed of, and as the head of a great nation like this, the people have some right to be informed of his intentions. It is the custom for the marriages of rulers to be made great public affairs. If the President does not care to follow this custom, no proper exception can be taken to it. He can, if he so desires, be married in as private and unostentatious a manner as the humblest citizen, but it will not be dignified for him to undertake to have a runaway match. Such an effort is bound to fail, and will be sure to expose him to a vulgar and a prying curiosity, from which he would be exempt if he went about it in a straightforward, open manner. This is the universal sentiment here, and it is strongly expressed on all occasions.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Important to Farmers.

The following circular letter has been issued by the Leaf Tobacco Association of Baltimore to the Planters and Packers of Maryland Leaf Tobacco:

Gentlemen:—Growing out of the informal organization which secured the passage of the present tobacco law, and in order to protect and promote the mutual interests of tobacco growers, sellers and buyers, a permanent organization has been effected by the trade in this city, under the name of "The Leaf Tobacco Association of Baltimore," and to all meetings of this association, farmers are cordially invited.

Owing to the many changes made by the new law, and the more rigid inspections growing out of the same, the association thinks it due you that it should in this practical way convey to you such suggestions as it trusts will correct the existing difficulties, which come mainly by reason of mixing the several qualities of tobacco, first in the bundle, better known as strips mixing, then packing different grades, lengths and qualities in the same hogsheads, and also by reason of not giving prominent attention to the proper condition of tobacco. As a result of the failure to observe these essential rules confidence has been materially injured in tobacco of Maryland growth in all the open markets abroad, as well as at home. In order to restore lost confidence in our Maryland Leaf, we tender the following suggestions:

1st. Endeavor to grow the better qualities as common grades will doubtless continue to be a drug upon the market; yet, by intelligent and proper handling, a common crop can be greatly improved, and for want of this, a good crop correspondingly depreciated. So, should your crop be good medium or common, we advise you to put it into the barn, the bundle, the bulk, the hogshead, and the market, in the best possible manner.

2nd. In stripping, assort well; let each bundle contain tobacco of same uniform color and length, and whether you place the bundles on sticks or in bulk, handle carefully and smoothly.

3rd. Give prompt and careful attention to the proper conditioning of your tobacco, and do not pack until you are sure it will not injure in the hogshead.

4th. In packing, when possible, put only tobacco of uniform quality and length in same hogshead; if you find it necessary to mix, then put each grade separate. Do not line around the hogshead with short or inferior tobacco. If your style of packing makes it necessary to line, use the uniform grade of the bulk; let the bundles go into the hogshead even and smoothly. Take time to pack right.

5th. Do not use wet or green staves and heading, as it will cause you needless expense and the inspector time and trouble to fit a new cask to the tobacco.

6th. Mark your full name, as required by law, and name of your agent, plainly upon the hogshead.

7th. Maryland tobacco is almost entirely sold here for shipment to the continent of Europe. Our buyers assure us that they have written their friends advising them of the amended law passed by the recent Legislature, and promising a more satisfactory system in the future, asking at the same time for a renewal of orders. We trust and ask every one connected with the business of growing and handling tobacco to lend a helping hand, and that confidence which is essential to a healthy and remunerative trade may be speedily restored, and our Maryland tobacco again assume its once honored position in the markets of the world. Respectfully yours,

THE LEAF TOBACCO ASSOCIATION OF BALTIMORE

Archbishop Gibbons last week received an official document from Rome announcing the intention of the Pope to elevate him to the cardinalate at the next consistory, which will probably be held on June 7th. The letter, which is written in Italian and signed by Cardinal Lugi Jacobini the Papal secretary of state, says that the Pope, in conferring the honor on Archbishop Gibbons, does so in recognition of his valuable services to the church, especially during the late Plenary Council; on account of his personal friendship for the American primate, and as a further mark of his high appreciation of the great Republic of the United States and the Metropolitan See of Baltimore. It had been the intention of the Pope to have conferred the dignity on the Archbishop in March last, but the consistory usually held in that month was postponed, and the official notification therefore, withheld until May 6th, the date of Cardinal Jacobini's letter. Immediately after the consistory is held next month, the little red hat or *biretum*, will be brought over from Rome by two special envoys, accompanied by a member of the Papal Noble Guards. Within a year after receiving the biretum, Archbishop Gibbons will be required to visit Rome, and receive from the hands of the Pope himself the large red hat. Until the arrival of the biretum: the Archbishop, who is now the youngest member of the college of cardinals, will continue to wear the purple; after that time, he will appear only in scarlet robes.

A civil-service examination for the Baltimore custom-house was held Saturday at Baltimore City College. The candidates examined numbered 166, of whom 151 stood for clerks, nine for assistant weighers, five for chief weighers and 1 for guager. The local examiners were T. S. Plummer, president of the board; Charles Wilson, secretary; W. J. Blair, and Mr. Burns, liquidating clerk under the naval officer. Mr. Charles Lyman, a member of the general civil-service commission, was present from Washington and conducted the examination in dictation exercises. The tests were in penmanship and arithmetitic, including interest, discount and bookkeeping, and also in letter writing and geography. The candidates for guagers and weighers also were asked technical questions as to the duties of those offices. It will take from four to six weeks to examine the papers and send the verdict to each candidate. To pass it is necessary to make 65 in penmanship and mathematics, all who fall below that are dropped. The marks in other branches increase or lower the average in penmanship and mathematics. All successful candidates who have been one year on the list without appointment are dropped.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Up to this date the President has in all sent about 2,100 nominations for civil offices to the Senate. Of these 1,700 have been confirmed and only 13 rejected. The remaining 400 will be disposed of in a comparatively short time, and it is not expected that the proportion of rejections will be increased. The nominations of Mr. Cleveland, therefore, are treated every whit as well by a republican Senate as if made by an executive of their own party. The Pennsylvania nominations it had been anticipated would meet with much objection, but of the entire 150 sent in all have been confirmed with but two or three exceptions, and these are still pending and will go through.

COMMUNICATED.

COX'S STATION, May 24th, 1886.

Editors of the Times:

Gentlemen:—Permit me to return thanks for the publication of my letter of the 17th inst., and as the subject is one I consider of grave interest to the people of this county, with your permission I will again trespass upon your space in presenting my views upon the subject, and in answering, in a spirit of fairness and kindly disposition some of your objections and criticisms. I would greatly prefer that some other than myself, with more time and opportunity to investigate the subject, in all its bearings—legal and practical, would undertake to present it to the consideration of our people.—Still, with the four months' experience I had with the present system of keeping the books of the County Commissioners, and the methods of conducting the business of that office, I will endeavor to present as clearly as I can, the objections that forced themselves upon me, and also present some changes which I think would manifestly simplify both the keeping of the books and also in conducting the business of the Commissioners' Court.

In my former letter, which was intended merely to express my regret that the Times should feel justified in advocating a continuance of the present methods, as against any change, I could not conceive of any reason, other than its "*antiquity*" which could commend it to any one, and hence my characterizing it as "*obsolete* and *absurd*," was more in comparison, than abstractly. I intended by asserting as I did, that the present system of levying the taxes, *and collecting and disbursing the same*, "is simply impossible," when it is claimed that it can be done correctly and in entire compliance with the law. I contend the principle is itself false that requires the *same man*, to both collect and disburse public funds. It leaves open the door to fraud and peculation by corrupt and dishonest officials. Besides, under the present system, the law requires the Commissioners to know of and publish the disbursement of money they never see nor handle, and after they levy it as taxes, they never know what becomes of it, whether it is collected, or if collected, it is ever properly disbursed. To illustrate, the law requires the Commissioners to levy upon the assessable property of the county ten cents on the $100 for public schools. If my recollection serves me right, the sum of about $4,000 to $4,500 has been annually levied for this purpose for several years past, and yet the County Commissioners have no record of how this money has been collected, or how disbursed, or whether the School Commissioners have ever received it. How then can they in their publication of the expenses of the County show the proper expenditure of this money? To my positive and certain knowledge, there is a case on the docket of the Circuit Court for the past May term, against one of the ex collectors for $250.00, which was levied for School fund prior to the appointment of the Collector, Mr. Nicholson whose bond has been sued for it.

Now, I contend, that if when the levy is made, and it has been ascertained, what the gross amount of the expenses are, that this gross amount should be *levied in bulk*, and the *collection* of the taxes for the payment of *the same*, should be divided into *three collections*, to be made by the four Collectors. I would suggest—1st of October, 1st of January and 1st of March succeeding the levy, I would suggest a discount of 5 per cent on taxes paid by 1st of October, 1 per cent by 1st of January, and taxes not paid before 1st of March, I would charge interest upon from 1st of January, and all taxes not paid by that time, I would require the collectors to proceed to collect by law, with the accrued interest and costs of collections. Now, if I understand, the objection to such a system is, that the collectors would have no bonded officer to whom to pay over the money collected at these stated times. I contend, that in order to try to inaugurate some system less complex and incongruous than the present, that the Clerk to the Commissioners, who is already under a bond of $10,000 for the safe-keeping and proper disbursement of the jury-fund, could also enter into an additional bond to faithfully account for and disburse the money received by him from the collectors, and so far from such a system operating as an inconvenience, or as you put it, "while probably not so convenient to the tax paying creditor," I contend it would be more convenient, as I believe it would enable this creditor to receive what was due him more promptly and long before any creditor of the county receives anything under the present system.

There are so many incongruities in the practical working of the present system, that my great reason for a change is based upon the opinion I entertain, that to affect any improvement on the present system, the best way is to substitute entirely a new one. By the method I have suggested, the books could be kept accurately, all the accounts easily stated, and the Commissioners, or their clerk disbursing the money collected, would always have the voucher for money paid, and the law requiring an annual statement to be published could be correctly carried out.

Now to deal more definitely with some of your criticisms. I would call your attention to that part of your article of the issue of the 21st inst., where you say "Our correspondent concurs with the TIMES as to the force of the objection that there is no "legally bonded officer, (except the collector) to receive and disburse the money collected as taxes." Now, with all deference, I fail to see where the Collectors are authorized by law to *disburse* the money collected as taxes." It looks to me, that the Commissioners, *heretofore*, have been derelict in no appointing a treasurer whose duty it would be to receive and disburse.

It does appear to me that the law clothes the Commissioners with full power and authority in the matter, and I believe, the *trouble* has been occasioned from the *fact* that past commissioners have shirked their legal duties in shifting upon Collectors the disbursing of money, *for mere convenience sake*, which the law requires them, the Commissioners, to see properly and correctly *disbursed*.

I am fully aware, that the election of Commissioners and members of the Legislature occur at the same time, in the fall of 1887, and it is possible the personnel of the present board and also, of the Legislature, may be changed, but I endeavor to deal with subjects of this kind *practically*, and I do not think it all *probable* there will be such a *radical* change, particularly a *radical republican change*, that would prevent us engrafting into law, such checks and safeguards, that would be necessary to perfect any change which could be adopted in order to get rid of the radically false system by which our affairs are at present managed.

I would have nothing done precipitately and without due consideration, and hence I have opened this discussion a month in advance of the time, when the Commissioners will be compelled to act and I hope in the mean time, some one will advance a better method than I have done, to get rid of, what to me seems a most unsystematic and non-business-like method of conducting the financial affairs of our County.

Yours truly, &c.,

S. COX, Jr.

At Washington, Friday last, Mr. Adams, reported from the appropriations committee an urgent deficiency appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole. It appropriates $229,000 for public printing and $6,000,000 for pensions. In explanation of the deficiency in the appropriation for pensions the commissioner of pensions says that on May 8 there was to the credit of the appropriation for pensions $3,251,010. It is estimated that a sum of not less than $12,750,000 will be required to meet the payments on June 4 next. There will, therefore, in the appropriations for the payment of army pensions be a deficiency amounting to $4,498,989. In addition to this deficiency $1,000,000 will be required to pay the increase provided for the act increasing the pension of widows.

Only Half Alive.

There are hosts of men and women who, to coin a phrase, are only half alive. That is to say, they have seldom if ever any appetite, are nervous, weak, fidgetty and troubled by numberless small pains and aches. In the presence of vigorous, exuberant vitality they seem mere pigmies. Such persons are usually fond of frequently dosing themselves, swallowing in the course of the year enough drugs to stock any apothecary's shop of average dimensions. This, of cours, defeats instead of furthering the end in view, viz, the recovery of health and vigor. Were they to seek it from an unfailing source of vitality, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, how different would be their case. Then vigor would return to their debilitated frames, the glow of health to their wan cheeks, their trembling uncertain gait would grow firm and elastic, appetite, that grandest of all sauces, would give a relish for the daily food, were it ever so coarse, and refreshing sleep would crown the tasks of the day.

The *Philadelphia Times* says that the Hon. James G. Blaine is a Knight of Labor.

If that is so, Mr. Blaine enjoys a peculiar distinction among statesman; and if it is not so, and he remains but a Plumed Knight, he is still eligible to become a Knight of Labor.

By the constitution of the order we believe that no one can be both a Knight and a lawyer. This regulation has the effect of shutting the doors of the society against almost every one of the other eminent Presidential candidates for 1888. Taking New York first, neither our own Evarts nor any one of our three Democratic magnates, Grover Cleveland, David Bennett Hill, or William Collins Whitney, can ever be a Knight. Neither can Edmunds, Lincoln, Hawley, Harrison, Bayard, Sherman, Payne, Carlisle, Holman, Morrison, Hoar, Butler, or, last but not least, John Alexander Logan, Major-General.

It is still an open question, however, whether membership in the Knights of Labor is a recommendation for a Presidential candidate, or the opposite.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The members of the Maryland delegation have not yet arrived at any conclusion as to the time when they will present to the President the names of those whom they prefer for internal revenue collector and appraisers. This may not be done for a month or two, or three months, while at the same time, if circumstances are such as seem favorable, it may be done earlier. It is generally understood that the delegation has determined upon one of the appraisers, but for the other two and the internal revenue collectorship no choice has yet been agreed upon. Mr. P. W. Downes, of Caroline, it has been agreed, shall be named to the President as one of the appraisers.

Notice to Delinquents.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties who are in arrears to me for State and County taxes for the years 1884 and 1885 that unless the same are settled by

June 15th, next,

I will positively proceed to collect same by process of law.

GEO. H. CLAGETT,
Collector for 3rd District.

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NOTICE.

THE undersigned finding it impossible and impracticable to merchandise under the old credit system so long established in this county, have concluded to adopt the cash or produce exchange exclusively, from and after May 1st, 1886. We, therefore, tender to our customers our sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us in the past, and hope that under our proposed change in manner of business that we will be able to give better bargains and still retain your patronage. We are are prepared to give the highest market prices for all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods, and will be pleased at all times to give to our friends and patrons the best bargains the trade can afford

Respectfully,
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These fertizers 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.

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Greencastle Grain Drill.

This machinery is in general use throughout this State and is highly commended by leading farmers. Is of lighter draft and equal strength to any now in the market. Thanking 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.
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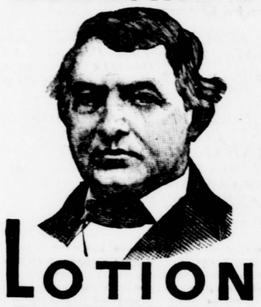

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S. ORRISON.

ESTRAY.

CAME into my pasture last fall a BULL YERLING, Red body, White belly, and black head marked, crop and under bit in each ear. Owner will please come forward pay charges and take away within three weeks otherwise he will be sold.

THOMAS LOVEL.
May 20, 1886. near Bryantown, Md.

W. M. MUSCHETTE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
PORT TOBACCO, MD.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Can be found at the office of R. H. Edelen, Esq. [jy. 3-1y

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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.

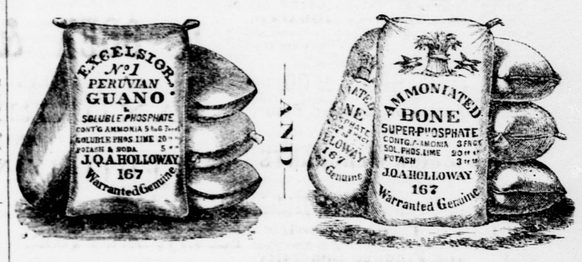
BAKER'S TRUCKER'S GUANO!
is a strong stimulant for hot beds and vegetable crops.

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.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

L. MEYER,
No. 72 Hanover St., near Pratt
BALTIMORE, MD
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

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FOR RENT.

THE FARM "PROSPECT HILL," FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. For terms apply to
MISSES. HAMILTON,
may 7-4t. La Plata.

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.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will meet at their Office, in Port Tobacco, on

Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday, June 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

for the purpose of passing accounts against the county preparatory to making up the levy.

All claims of whatever character against the county must be presented on these days to be allowed.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS A CARRICO, President
C F. DALEY, Clerk.