

# The Port Tobacco Times

AND CHARLES COUNTY ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED AT PORT TOBACCO, MARYLAND, EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY COX & DALEY, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS, AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Established in 1844.

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Volume XLIII.--No. 16.

## ROBINSON, PARKER & CO.

FINE & MEDIUM CLOTHING  
FOR MEN AND BOYS.  
STRICTLY ONE PRICE--NO DEVIATION.

319 S. E. Corner 7th & D. Sts., WASHINGTON, D. C.



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GENERAL MERCHANTS  
FOR THE SALE OF  
**LEAF TOBACCO, GRAIN & WOOL.**  
17 CAMDEN ST.  
BALTIMORE.

**Chipchase Bros.,**  
Commission Merchants,  
FOR THE SALE OF  
Leaf Tobacco, Grain, Wool & Country Produce.  
106 South Charles street,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

We will give special attention to the inspection and sale of all Tobacco consigned to us. All kinds of FERTILIZERS, COVER SEED, GROCERIES AND IMPLEMENTS furnished at LOWEST PRICES. Liberal advances made on consignments. We have engaged the services of MR. AUGUSTUS Y. GRAY to solicit for us in this county. (April 4-15)

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WILLIAM J. EDELEN,  
**LULLY & CARPENTER**  
GENERAL

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
FOR THE SALE OF  
Tobacco, Grain &c.  
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114 S. Charles St., Second Floor,  
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
FOR THE SALE OF  
Tobacco, Grain, Wool, Hides,  
Furs, Live Stock  
and Produce Generally.

Consignments Solicited and prompt return made. (Jan. 29 1886)

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509 La. Ave., & 910 C St. S. W.  
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Gen'l Commission Merchants  
FOR THE SALE OF  
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Lambs,  
Veal, Grain, Hay, Cord-  
WOOD, OYSTERS, POULTRY, EGGS  
WOOL, FUR, HIDES, ETC.

Return thanks for the liberal patronage we have received and hope to continue to merit the same. (Feb. 5 2-1886)

ESTABLISHED 1822  
**JOSIAH H. D. SMOOT,**  
DEALER IN—  
**Lumber, Shingles, Laths,**  
Nails, Lime, Cement,  
Calced Plaster, &c. &c.

MANUFACTURER OF  
FLOORING, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,  
FRAMES, MULDINGS, MANTLES,  
BRACKETS, AND ALL KIND  
OF WOOD WORK.

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Seasoned Lumber and Flooring kept under cover.

**B. F. PEAKE,**  
Manufacturer and Dealer in  
Building Materials, Hardware  
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,  
Window and Door Frames, Lime and Col-  
ored Plaster, Moulding, Hand Rails,  
Paints, Oils, Leads, Cement,  
Slate Mantels, &c.

Cor. King & Pitt Streets,  
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**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. Edele, Esq. (Dr. 3-1)

## J. Benj. Mattingly,

GENERAL AGENT FOR  
SOUTHERN MARYLAND

Passaic Agricultural Chemical Works



**LISTER BROTHERS, Proprietors.**

Fresh Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime.

AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONE.

U. S. PHOSPHATE and CELEBRATED GROUND BONE.

THE BEST FERTILIZERS NOW IN USE

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES  
Nos. 54 and 58 Bachanan's Wharf Baltimore, Md.

FACTORY--NEWARK, N. Y.

I have an Established Warehouse at La Plata, on the B. & P. R. R. and have all ways on hand there a full line of all grades of the above Fertilizers ready for immediate delivery. References: J. H. Langley, W. M. Jamison, Capt. Alex. Franklin, Thos. B. Detonier, Alex. Hailip, John B. Carpenter, H. H. Owen and all who have used these goods. We have a large stock of all kinds of Fertilizers.

**John M. Lloyd.**  
GEN'L AGENT FOR

**G. OBER & SON COMPANY,**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
STANDARD FERTILIZERS,  
AND DEALERS IN  
FERTILIZING MATERIALS.

OFFICE, 25 S. GAY STREET, COLO. BLDG.  
MARINE BANK BUILDING.  
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Factory, Locust Point.

Regular Brands:--SPECIAL NO. 1 PERUVIAN RAW BONE & POTASH. AMMONIATED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. PURE DIS. RAW BONES. PURE DIS. RAW BONES & POTASH. PURE DIS. BONE. PURE RAW GENTLE DIS. BONE PHOSPHATE. DIS. BONE PHOSPHATE & POTASH. WHITE HALL PHOSPHATE. LOCUST POINT COMPOUND. FARMERS STANDAR MURATE POTASH. SULPHATE POTASH. GROUND TANKING AND ALL FERTILIZING MATERIALS.

Before purchasing your Fertilizers for Wheat the coming season, it will be to your interest to give us a call. All the above brands are strictly reliable, besides we keep in stock all kinds of the best grade material from which we can make you any grade Fertilizer you may need. This house is an old established one, and every thing they sell you is as represented. As an evidence of the superiority of our goods, my sales have increased from 21 tons per annum, the first year to one thousand and eighty-five tons, this being my sales in Charles and St. Mary's counties the past year. I shall not be satisfied until I sell every responsible farmer in Southern Maryland, as it is not only for my own interest I wish to do so. My greatest desire is to induce the planters of Southern Maryland to use strictly first class goods and can only do so by dealing with a first class house. If you will buy your goods from the G. Ober & Son Company you will not regret it. Mr. W. I. Dray, at Hyattsville, or Mr. C. B. Lloyd, our Collector and Salesman, will be glad to receive your orders, and I will devote as much time as I can in the two counties the coming season in order to induce the farmers of Southern Maryland to buy the best Fertilizers offered to the people of that State in Union. All responsible orders sent direct to the Company will receive prompt attention. Yours very truly,

**JOHN M. LLOYD.**

N. B.—What Mr. James F. Mattingly, a large and practical farmer of Charles District, St. Mary's county, says of our Tobacco Compound: He says that he can grow as large Tobacco from other fertilizers as he can from Ober's, but while Ober's is just as good as to quality, it weighs from 1 to 2 more than any other Fertilizers that he has used. I will here add that Mr. Mattingly is not only a very good and prosperous farmer but strictly reliable. Mr. Mattingly has used our goods for several years and says he will use no others both for Wheat and Tobacco.

**BUGGIES! BUGGIES, BUGGIES!**

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!! CARRIAGES!!!  
All Kinds at All Prices from \$50 up.

A FULL LEATHER TOP BUGGY \$73.

Call and be convinced of what we say.

**H. D. SCHMIDT,**

21 N. Liberty Street, BALTIMORE



## Poetry.

THE GOOD AND PURE OF EARTH.

BY FREDERICK JOHNSON

The good and pure of earth--to them  
Sweet nature ever sings:  
And leads unto their joyous souls  
The rainbow of her wings.  
And this is her, the white perch,  
Must to their vision seem  
As if it were but shadow of  
Some lingering, holy dream.  
For they who love a loving heart  
Are but the ones who trace  
Their own reflex of hope and joy  
In every mortal's face.  
And joyous eyes and joyous hearts  
All other joys enhance;  
And bright and holy sunshine beams  
In every morning dawn.

Though, on this earth so beautiful,  
Are men and common things,  
Yet, if they are but sheltered  
Love's light and simple wings;  
If they are breathing with her look,  
So lovely and benign,  
Then they partake her nature, which  
Is holy, so divine,  
And better than though sunk in sin.  
Grow good, and rich, and wise,  
When going with a wistful look  
And rugged nature, coarse and harsh,  
By love and mellow'd down;  
And smiles and goodness take the place  
Where once was hatred grown.

God knows, indeed, this life of ours  
To us were little worth,  
Did not His angel, pure and fair,  
Walk still upon the earth.  
Good, gentle, pure and holy souls,  
Who, like the moonlight fair,  
Steal gently with a brightening gleam  
Upon the hearts of men,  
And do not leave us in sorrow's hours,  
When plunged in lonely thought,  
Their sweet and gentle influence  
In kindness late sought.  
And then indeed, the things of earth,  
Though mean and commonplace,  
Grow bright and glorious as we gaze  
Upon each smiling face.

## Select Reading.

THE CULTURE OF OYSTERS

AN INVITATION TO MILWAUKEE INVESTORS.

GEN. BRADLEY JOHNSON, OF MARYLAND, SETS FORTH THE NATURAL ADVANTAGES OF THAT STATE, AND SUGGESTS THAT OYSTER-CULTURE IN ITS LANDLOCKED BAYS OFFERS TEMPTING INDUCEMENTS TO WESTERN ENTERPRISE--SOMETHING ABOUT TIDEWATER MARYLAND AND THE COUNTRY THEY INHABIT.

Long Island Sound. We attempt to protect our oyster beds by stringent laws, but we fail by reason of defective administration. The machine blights the oyster as it does everything it handles. In a few years our supply will certainly be exhausted, and then public attention will be so strongly directed to the evil that it will be cured. The state itself will advance money to replenish the oyster beds. We have 1,000 square miles of land under water, capable of producing oysters, and this we propose to have planted by the state and kept as a common piscary for our people forever. I hope we will never allow our great oyster beds to be bought up and become private property. Money already owned by the state, the iron, the running water, the land, and we intend to keep the Chesapeake free forever for our own posterity.

INDUCEMENTS FOR INVESTMENT.  
"But our laws offer inducements for investment of capital in the business of oyster culture. The taking, handling and preparing of oysters now employs 40,000 and feeds 100,000 of our population. It employs 8,000 boats, big and little. This business will remain open to the people forever under the regulation of the state. But we invite capital to engage in the business of oyster growing. The owner of land around a bay or creek, the entrance to which from the bay is less than 100 yards wide, is entitled to plant oysters in such cove or bay and to be protected in such enterprise. Now in St. Mary's and Calvert counties there are numerous inlets from the bay into oyster plantations. Lands controlling such inlets may be bought at all prices from \$10 per acre to \$20; and oysters when planted, after two years' growth, will yield \$1,000 per acre every season.

"Some of your rich people can find no such profitable and safe investments as these properties. In the Western country you will have in the future social problems to solve which are only now becoming understood and appreciated. Our people are trained through generations and centuries in self control and love of constitutional liberty. They have the courage to defend the institutions inherited from their ancestors, and looking to the far future, I see no part of the country which holds out such promise for safety of property, security for personal liberty, and peaceful and happy homes, as the lower counties of Maryland. We would sincerely welcome your people, and I am sure they would be proud to be associated with us."--Evening Wisconsin.

The Sunday school boy was slightly confounded when he said: "Egan was a man who wrote fables, and sold the copyright for a bottle of potash."

"My dear," said Mrs. Snaggs to her husband, "what is a canard?" "Don't you know what a canard is?" queried Snaggs, rather scornfully. "Why, the word itself conveys its own meaning." "Does it? Well, really, I can't see it. What does it mean, dear?" "Why, a canard is something one can hardly believe of, course." "Oh! to be sure. Why couldn't I think of that?"

DR. HENLEY'S  
CELESTINE  
TRADE MARK

**BEEF & IRON**  
A Most Effective Combination  
CELESTINE--The most powerful and reliable  
BEEF--The most nutritious and sustaining  
IRON--The most effective and reliable  
This Preparation has proved to be exceedingly valuable for the cure of  
Nervous Exhaustion, Debility,  
Sleeplessness, Restlessness,  
General Prostration of Vital Forces,  
And all DEPRAVEMENTS consequent upon over-  
taxation and all the physical functions, and  
is prepared by  
**HANDY & COX,**  
143 N. HOWARD STREET,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

**DRS. DUCK & BROWN,**  
No. 78 North Charles Street,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

"Richmond Crown and Bridge Work."

Artificial Teeth without Plates  
Duck has had my personal instruction in Crown Bridge Work, and I cheerfully recommend his care in all the dental work that I have personally instructed in this specialty.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED and all operations in Dentistry performed in the most thorough manner.  
G. B. HOWARD, D. D. S., formerly of Chesapeake City, Md.  
C. B. DUCK, D. D. S., established 1868.

## Training and Breaking Colts.

Mr. Adam Simmacher, lessee of the Bel Air, Md., fair grounds gives the following of that place some valuable suggestions on the handling of colts and care of horses, from which we take the following:

Mr. Simmacher don't believe in the use of the whip in breaking horses, but relies on the law of kindness. Horses, he thinks, should be trained and taught almost like children. Occasionally, but very rarely, he says, it is necessary to correct a horse for a fault by a whipping. This is only where a horse refuses to do a thing that he has done before and when you are satisfied the animal is acting from perverseness.

A colt that has been spoiled or allowed to kick or run away at the outset is more difficult to break than one that has never been handled. It is easier, with horses as with children, to teach them good habits at first than to eradicate bad habits before the good ones are taught.

If your horse, in driving away a fly in the stable, throws his head against you, don't strike him over the head, and on no account suffer your coachman or wagoner to strike one of your horses on the head. Horses are often ruined in this way. Besides the danger of permanent physical injury they become so nervous that if you approach them when they feel they will pull back and break the halter.

In breaking a colt first teach him to have confidence in you and to regard you as his best friend. Unless you do this you cannot meet with the best success. Teach the colt to know that no matter what you may do with him you will not cause him pain.

Such colts object very much to harness, particularly to the crupper, but with gentleness and patience they will soon get over that. After getting them used to harness teach them the use of the bit and words of command. Never jerk or snatch the lines. A horse's mouth is as sensitive as your finger. After the colt has progressed this far in his education he may be harnessed up. Have good strong harness; see that it fits well. Never let a horse know that you are afraid of him. Let him understand that you are his master, but a kind, considerate one.

There will seldom be any trouble about getting him to go. If there is, be patient. Never lose your temper and your horse will not lose his.

Do not keep your colt in harness too long at first, but accustom him gradually to the use of the harness. After you have trained him to pull your break cart over the placetake him out on the road. In a little while he will become accustomed to the novelty of things along the road, and by the same kind treatment you can accustom him to pass without fear steam threshers or locomotives.

Any horse can be taught good habits instead of bad, if not too old. It is hard to teach an old horse new tricks.

HOW TO CURE A PULLER.  
There are numerous devices in use by horsemen to cure a horse of pulling on the bridle halter. The most common of these is to place a thin rope under the horse's tail, bring the ends through the terrets on the saddle, thence through the rings on the bridle and faster the ends to the fence or rack where he has been placed. Whenever the horse pulls back he is surprised to find the rope cutting him in the rear, and the more violently he throws himself back the more severe the twitch he receives. This will cure some horses, but occasionally it will make a horse kick and you have two faults instead of one.

A better plan is to pass the rope around the body, and carry it under the breast up between the fore legs, through the bridle rein and fasten it to the rail in front. The motion of the horse backward causes the rope to press upon his back and the harder he pulls the more severe the pressure.

There is no danger of injuring a horse with this contrivance and it will effectually cure the worst halter-breaker.

KICKING HORSES.  
One of the most dangerous faults a horse can have is a disposition to kick when harnessed to a vehicle. Mr. Simmacher has broken some of the very worst kickers. In curing this, as well as other faults, the horse must be treated gently, kindly but firmly. Mr. Simmacher has found a little contrivance of his own much more useful as a safeguard in breaking a kicker than the ordinary kicking straps. Straps are run from the saddle hook through iron loops on each side of the bridle, then passed down the jaw strap to the bit, passing through the rings; then back again between the ears, under the brow band and back to the saddle rings; passing through these and two rings on the hip straps, finally being fastened to the shafts.

With this arrangement the moment a horse raises his heels he throws his head in the air. The harder he tries to kick the more strain there is on the strap pulling his head up.

SHOEING HORSES.  
Colts should be taught to be shod quietly. This can be done by taking up their feet every day, cleaning them out and tapping on them with a hammer. Then when you want them shod there will be no difficulty. Don't let your blacksmith pare away the frog of the foot. This is nature's pad to protect the foot. Only the ragged parts should be cut away. No black-

## smith who understands his business will place a hot shoe to a horse's foot and let it burn the hoof until it fits itself. Fit the shoe to the foot not the foot to the shoe. The heels should be kept open to prevent contraction of the hoof. The shoes should be changed about once in every four weeks.

Colts are often permanently injured by being shod too heavily in front, thereby straining the muscles of the legs and springing them at the knees. When first handled a colt should be shod with a twelve ounce shoe--not heavier. If it is necessary, in speeding him, to have more weight in front, use toe weights. Then your colt will not be compelled to carry the extra weight all the time.

CLIPPING HORSES.  
Mr. Simmacher does not like clipping horses, except to trim the fetlocks and legs. It is cruel practice. In summer they are tormented by flies and in winter they must be kept blanketed constantly to keep them from taking cold. Clipping is a good thing for lazy horsemen, because a clipped horse can be easily groomed. It is far better, however, to use the curry comb and brush, and leave the covering as nature provided it.

FEEDING AND CARE OF HORSES.  
Horses if properly attended to rarely get sick. They should be fed and watered regularly. If a horse loses his appetite, decrease the quantity of food. The stable should be kept perfectly clean and the horse given plenty of fresh clean straw. Horses should be kept, if possible, loose in stalls. They can rest better than when harnessed. A horse in training should be groomed every morning, and fed two quarts of oats before coming out of the stable. Then after a half hour or more of exercise he should be taken back to the stable, thoroughly dried and cleaned, and an hour or so afterwards have two quarts more of oats. At noon he should be fed two quarts of oats and in the evening two quarts of oats and two quarts of corn, mixed together and fed dry. Mr. Simmacher feeds but little hay, only about two pounds at night and occasionally a few shovels of timothy. Many persons depend more upon feed than attention for keeping their horses in good condition, but to get the best service out of a horse elbow grease is required.

A horse that has been or is to be speeded should be watered with great care. He should not be allowed to run on the track, and after he comes off should have a mouthful. Then when entirely cooled off and cleaned, he may have all he wants.

About Novels  
"Mary," remarked a sanctimonious father the other day to his sentimental fourteen-year old daughter, "I see I will have to give you the Dickens for reading so many of those trashy novels. I never thought it did a girl much good to Cooper up in the house to keep such things out of her hands, but something must be done at once. If I find another novel in your possession, I shall be tempted to Burnett. These things destroy the peace of a great many otherwise happy homes. There is not a novel in the North or Southworth a fig in the way of intellectual advancement. They disseminate ruin among both boys and girls. Mary, a good, conscientious girl is, by their influence, changed into an Ernest Trifler. Their blighting influence is spread over the Holland. It does no one any good to read such trash. They paint humanity in too black a guise. They seem to delight in picturing some father who makes it his mission to Robison of his inheritance. The son should have more Sand. I often wonder Verne the world they get their ideas. It pains me to see Hugo about the house like one in a dream. You should Dumas to improve your mind." And then the father went out to see a fellow Abbot some financial matters, and Mary turned on her heel with the air of an injured Duchess. She remained to Sue for forgiveness. --Toledo American.

PEBBLES.  
"How high do you want to insure your house?" "About up to the chimney."

A bright little girl who saw three sisters with hair of a rich Auburn, remarked to her mother: "Seems to me, Mamma, that kind of hair must be hereditary in that family."

When Lieutenant Henn saw the "Mayflower" cross the line and noticed the sorrowful look on his wife's face, he turned to her and remarked: "What, ho! my gal-a-tear!" The crew fainted.

Standing before a clergyman who was about to marry him, a rustic was asked: "Wilt thou have this woman?" He said: "The man started in surprise, and replied: 'Ay, surely! Why, I kummed a puppus.'"

"Who is that fellow with the black eye, broken nose, and arm in a sling?" asks the stranger at Newport. "Fut, fut," says the native, "that's Mr. Reginald Ogilvy Algernon Smith, the greatest polly of 'em all."

Mrs. Hendricks--"Were you at the Louvre while in Paris, Mrs. De Hobson?" Mrs. De Hobson--"No; we found everything we wanted at the Bon Marche. We got some wonderful bargains there?"

An old Peninsula captain, who had sunk half out of sight, time and again, in the Old Dominion mud, on being asked if he had ever been through Virginia, replied: "Yes, in a number of places."