

The National Civil Service Reform League recently appointed a committee of seven to collect information regarding the operation of the civil service law. A majority of this committee were republicans and Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, was the member from Maryland. In its report the committee follow the example of Mr. J. K. Cowen and other libellers and says of Maryland that "in no State of the Union, probably, are politics more corrupt. The old threadbare rubbish regarding the records of Higgins and Thomas are rehearsed over again, as showing the character of the Federal appointments from Maryland, and Senator Gorman, as usual, receives strong censure for being responsible for such appointments. Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, the Maryland member, is, of course, responsible for what is said regarding this State, and the fact that he is a partisan republican, favoring a strong centralized government as most accepted by his imperial thoughts and interests, openly offered to free public education and other Democratic institutions, and one of Mr. Gorman's most implacable enemies, is perhaps sufficient to give the true admix and character of such extraordinary declarations when inspired by him.

But Senator Gorman, having been interviewed by a Sun reporter upon the matter, talks truly and, in an extensive interview published in that journal, refers very conclusively to the charges thus made and shows with his accustomed equanimity and vigor of thought the falsity and insincerity of the position assumed by these so-called reformers. Mr. Gorman said:

"I have read the report, but at this time do not care to say much about it. I may hereafter have occasion to allude to it at some length. I will, however, say that it is a general assault upon the democratic party, and while occasionally praising President Gieve lead, is intended to discredit the party which elected him, and so far as it can, render it impossible for the party to react. I am as far as I am personally concerned I am highly gratified that they have decorated me with their banners. Of the men whose names are attached to the report, Messrs. Curtis, Schurz, MacVeagh and Bonaparte, being a majority of the committee, and the only ones known to me by reputation as intrinsically republicans, are in favor of a strong centralized government as far removed from the people as it can be made. All of them are in favor of the permanent tenure in the civil service, and therefore virtuously in favor of retaining republicans in office, notwithstanding the fact that some of them are in favor of the civil service amendments. On the other hand I am opposed to centralization. I am in favor of the government by the people in the broadest sense. I think that good government can only be secured through the people having the right and the opportunity to change their public servants, high and low, at all times, within their discretion. In other words, they advocate the English and Chinese systems, and I the American. They denounce several of my recommendations of persons for office simply because I know it to be necessary to select particular men who did not profess to be saints to select out the rascals they appointed and kept in place. My reforms have been to protect the public domain; to restrain the rapacity of the corporations. Their course in keeping a few men in office. Therefore the interests of the people are best shown by their resort to abuse and vilification of the good people of Maryland, who in intelligence, integrity and just dealing have no superiors.

"The country may be led to suppose, from the persistence with which these so-called reformers return again and again to their abusive references to Mr. Higgins and Mr. Thomas, that they are about the only federal appointments that have been made from Maryland. But the facts will dispel any such supposition. A list of the more prominent appointments made in and from Maryland will interest some of these gentlemen of the Civil-Service Reform League.

Mr. Gorman then gives an extended list of the appointments from Maryland, embracing the best and most highly respected citizens of every county of the State, in the course of which he refers to Gen. A. G. Chapman and Messrs. Vivian Brent and Samuel Cox from this county. He thus makes patent the insincerity of these alleged reformers in their incessant harping upon the irregular lives of these two men in comparatively unimportant positions, as giving character to all the appointments from Maryland; while not daring to assail the character of any of the scores of men from every section of the State, occupying far more responsible positions, to whom by name and residence he invites their attention. Mr. Gorman also emphasizes the fact that even with regard to Higgins and Thomas no charge of inefficiency or neglect of duty in their present stations has ever been against them. He says in conclusion, that notwithstanding all the billigate that has been poured out so liberally, that the appointments made from Maryland will compare favorably with those made from any other State of the Union in intelligence, integrity and their faithfulness to every public duty.

This rejoinder on the part of the Senator is timely and strong and will do much good in averting evils that might have resulted from the misguided efforts of these possibly well meaning reformers.

Charles M. Owens, Isaiah Waters, John Brandus, John B. Sanner and Wm. J. Byrnes, judges and clerks of election at the seventeenth precinct of the first ward of Baltimore city, were, on Tuesday, found guilty by a jury in the criminal court of that city of conspiracy to defraud at the municipal election held October 27, 1886. It was shown during the trial, which lasted several days, that the votes of 23 persons who did not go to the election at all were recorded. There was also evidence of tampering with the returns and the guilt of the parties was made clear. In his able argument for the prosecution, assistant State's Attorney Gans impressed upon the jury the duty incumbent upon them of placing the seal of condemnation upon such frauds. He truthfully said "it cannot be cured by preaching and writing letters to newspapers."

This is the proper course for the friends of pure elections in Baltimore city to pursue. The laws are competent to punish such evil doing, and if the reform leagues will cease hiring halls in which to make harangues and scandalize their city and devote their energies as they did in this case to working up certain and reliable legal evidence upon which to base convictions in the criminal courts they will soon make an end of the election frauds about which they complain so much.

In Line.
We are glad to learn from the last issue of our esteemed contemporary, the Laurel Free Quill, that it is quite in line with the Times and all friends of good roads in Maryland in advocacy of a general public road system for the whole State, based on the Western plan as formerly exemplified in the Page system for this county. We think our contemporary for the manner in which it is pleased to refer to the Times, for it is gratifying to receive compliments from such a competent and discriminating source. The readily and courteous manner in which our neighbor abandons the remedy proposed by itself for the evil of bad roads, when convinced that another is more feasible, affords the highest guarantee that it aims solely for the promotion of the public good in its agitation of this question. Many of the county papers are dwelling much of late upon the defectiveness of the local road system, and we are induced to hope that the proposition for the State government to take hold of the question as is done in the West will meet much favor in the constitution convention.

The Free Quill, after reprinting the Times's last article in full, speaks editorially as follows:
We confess that a good point has been made by the Times in its article on the presentation of what is known as the Page system. As will be seen from the reprinted article of the Times, the Page system had not obtained in Prince George's county, and in fact it was short-lived, owing to the hasty repeal at Annapolis. Had we known more of this system as applied for awhile in Maryland, we would have hesitated in selecting New York as a model. Indeed, it was only after a promise on the part of a western citizen of prominence, that he would furnish a synopsis of the political divisions of his western home, which he was prevented from fulfilling by business engagements, that we fell back on the statistics of New York, not for the reason that this system ought to be taken as the best, but because, for the want of something to educate the people, we were compelled to take some system to illustrate. The newly created western states are much better established on minor municipal and political lines than the older, for they profited by the discovered errors in their former homes. At any rate, the courteous and equitable manner in which the Port Tobacco Times treats the question is not only patriotic, but decidedly ingrained with an unselfish desire to do the best for our own people that can be done with our present conditions, and herein, we fall in line and join. The concluding remarks as to the unique character of the Page system as to Maryland, might mislead a stranger, though on the whole, we think the case was bluntly and squarely stated. It is Mantua first and Rome second, with us, for it has become a part of our history, and the condition of things. The Times judged us aright when it stated that "we are sure that our contemporary will exert itself, in common with all other friends of good roads, to bring about the adoption of the Page system, which will assemble next year."

Multum in Parvo.
Senator Vance has formulated the following axioms upon the question of taxation which are quite self-evident and which in a few words comprehends the whole scope of the tariff question. They are as follows:
"First. Money levied upon a people for the support of government, is taxation.
Second. Money levied upon a people for the support of government, is proportion to the ability of each citizen to pay. It is just taxation.
Third. Money levied upon a people for the support of government in proportion to the ability of each citizen to pay, in such manner as to put most money into the treasury with least direct and indirect waste, is both just and wise taxation.
Fourth. Money levied upon a people for the support of government, but for the benefit of a particular class, at the expense of another, is not taxation, but robbery."

The Supreme Court of Illinois recently heard the argument, on both sides, relating to the Chicago Anarchists, who, some months since, were tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. The question of deep interest, alike to these condemned convicts and the people of Illinois and the country generally, is whether the judgment of the trial court shall be affirmed, or reversed, and a new trial be ordered. The impression among the lawyers of Illinois is that the Supreme Court will sustain the judgment of the court below, and fix a new day for the execution of these men. They were indicted as conspirators with the bill who threw the dynamite bomb, at the Haymarket massacre, by the explosion of which one of the officers of law, who was then in the discharge of his legal duties, lost his life, while other persons were severely injured. The point to be determined in respect to them, is whether they held such relations to that fatal bombing as to make them criminally responsible for the result that ensued. The jury that heard the evidence, and applied it under the ruling of the court, answered this question in the affirmative. Public sentiment, with scarcely a dissenting voice, except among Anarchists, at the time approved of the finding of the jury. The evidence adduced on the trial showed that, under the rule of the common law in regard to conspiracy, these men were conspirators in procuring the death of the officer who had been killed by the bombing. They were indicted as conspirators with the bill who threw the bomb, and hence were equally guilty with the man who actually threw the bomb. We do not well see, in the light of the facts as shown upon their trial, how the Supreme Court can reverse the judgment and order a new trial.

Hon. Martin V. Montgomery, of Michigan, has been appointed by the President to succeed Judge Arthur McArthur of Wisconsin, as a judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Judge Montgomery is well known as a lawyer in Michigan, and has a considerable acquaintance in Washington city, where he has served as commissioner of patents. The new judge is a native of Eaton county, Michigan, and is now 47 years of age. He was an officer in the Second Michigan Cavalry during the war, and afterwards a member of the Michigan Legislature and a delegate to the St. Louis national democratic convention.

The fact that the Hon. James G. Blaine made up his mind to make a trip to the Indian Territory for the ostensible purpose of visiting his daughter so close upon the Southern tour of the Hon. John Sherman, had many to surmise that, like the Ohio statesman, the Plumed Knight had also taken his boom along with him. Sherman made a speech at Nashville, in Democratic Tennessee; and Blaine has just made one at St. Louis, the great stronghold of the untrified. Sherman endeavored to adjust himself to his audience by making liberal concessions in the direction of State sovereignty; yet Blaine has gone very much further, and laying all present political considerations aside, paid a glowing tribute to the memory and statesmanship of Thomas Jefferson. Sherman's speech, delivered to a pre-arranged mass meeting, was manifestly a cunning effort to keep his Presidential boom along and win favor among Democrats by his growing liberality; but Mr. Blaine's speech, made to the merchants of St. Louis, creates a doubt as to whether he has not abandoned his boom entirely and become a convert to the great school of Democracy. He has certainly never been so liberal before as to concede to Democratic administration the greatest conquest and the wisest and most energetic statesmanship ever recorded in his history.

But whatever may have been the motive or the inspiration of such liberality, Mr. Blaine has given utterance to an unquestioned truth and has done it in his characteristic forcible and polished manner. He spoke as follows:
"It was to give this Western country access to the open oceans of the world that the Mississippi was desired as an American river, and the people of St. Louis do well to jealously guard that great outlet to the waters of the world. But, gentlemen, with all the congratulations which I feel it in my heart to extend you, with all the compliments which your own great calls from every lip, I feel that I have one reproach against St. Louis [Sensation.] I feel that I have one reproach against this great trans-Mississippi Republic. A little over eighty years ago it belonged to a foreign Power, and by the narrowest possible chance it was kept from falling into the hands of England; but the watchful care, the great nerve and courage, the statesmanlike grasp of Thomas Jefferson, extending between the embroilment of France and the aggressive energy of Great Britain plucked the whole territory of Louisiana from the ambition of both, and made it a part of the United States. It is that part of the United States, and it is that part of the United States, which is the territory of Louisiana. I will be forgiven, I am sure, for reminding you that gratitude to the great man who has gone, gratitude to the God who guided him, and gratitude to the Republic which should stand next to Washington—I will be forgiven, I am sure, when I say that the duty of St. Louis, the duty of the merchants of St. Louis, is to erect within your beautiful city a statue of him who more than any other man created this Empire. [Loud cheers.]
Gentlemen, I thank you very sincerely for your cordial reception. Mr. President, I am profoundly indebted for your words of courtesy. I am here simply as your guest, and I am impressed so by it that I shall not commit the offense of trespassing upon your patience, but with my country's wishes for your increased and ever-increasing prosperity I bid you good morning."

Blaine Upon Jefferson.
Twenty thousand acres of timber have been burned along the Brazos river, Texas, causing losses aggregating \$400,000.
The Montgomery (Ala.) Greens and Blues and the Atlanta Rifles have withdrawn from the national drill at Washington, because three negro companies have entered for the drill.
At Conshata, La., Saturday, a shooting party took place between A. C. Brown and M. A. Cookham, son-in-law of Henry Schenck, in the latter's orchard. Schenck was killed, whereupon his son seized a shotgun and killed Brown.
Mr. Joseph H. Bradley, the oldest member of the Washington bar, died Saturday afternoon, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Bradley was counsel for John H. Sarant, but became estranged, and was disbarred on that occasion for disloyalty.
Elections were held Monday in the State of Michigan and in the cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland. In Cincinnati the vote was very close, but the republican candidate for mayor was elected by a small majority. In Cleveland the democratic ticket was successful.
A boiler in Crawford's planing mill, in Cincinnati, exploded Monday, seriously wounding two workmen. The boiler was thrown three hundred yards, falling in a shanty boat and killing Mrs. Elizabeth McGinn. Her head was cut completely off, and one leg was found inside the boiler.
A special from Saginaw, Mich., on Tuesday says: "The heaviest snow storm of the season, accompanied by a fierce northerly wind, fell here on the 2nd inst. The snow was piled up for the past 12 hours. From 10 to 12 inches of snow lay on the level, and trains in all directions are delayed."
While removing a car, on Saturday, from a grinding machine in the fire brick manufacturing of Ames & Lyle, at Woodbridge, N. J., the machine started unexpectedly, and two men were killed. One of the men was struck by the machine but was taken apart before the men could be released. One, Theodore Kent, died before he could be taken to a hospital, and the other, a Pole, cannot live.

NOTES.
The Baltimore Sun's Bladensburg correspondent, writing from that place under date of the 30th ultimo, says:
A strange case of the adoption of an offspring is on exhibition here. Dr. C. O. Lewis, shortly after giving birth last year to a pair of twins, was informed that one of the infants had died. He was told that the mother had adopted the other child, and that she was nursing it with all the tenderness of a bona fide mother. She is frequently seen licking and caressing them with her tongue, and the child, who is a stranger to her, approaches the box in which she has domiciled her children by adoption, she grows him off as savagely as if her rights were being invaded. The child suffers no inconvenience from the change of mother.
John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, was among the callers at the White House at the President's reception on Monday. He was presented to the President by his manager, Pat Sheely, who pleasantly remarked that, as his excellency was reported to be in poor health, he might find a few rounds in a fistie encounter with the "slogger" to be a health giving exercise. The President laughed and admitted that boxing was a healthful exercise. He congratulated Sullivan on his healthful appearance, but remarked that he was not a large man as he had been represented to be.
The manufacture of sham butter in this country has not come to an end. More than ten million pounds of this butter was produced in the months of last November, December, and January, which is at the rate of more than forty million pounds in a year. If the American people choose to buy and eat such butter, knowing what they are buying and eating, that is their own business; but, as a rule, they are simply swindled by this sort of butter business.

OBITUARY.
Died at her late residence on the 17th ultimo, Mrs. MARY V. LORR, in the 28th year of her age.
It is with feelings of address we chronicle the death of this estimable lady, and feel it would be the attempt to portray her many virtues, those noble traits of character which endeared her to all who knew her. The writer of this has known her from childhood, had been the recipient of her many kindly acts, and has witnessed much of her domestic life. That calm, quiet and placid demeanor, which is so much admired in woman, seems to have disappeared almost as forcibly in her character as it did in the life of the departed. The jewel of the casket, her gentle voice is now hushed forever, and her pure spirit has returned to its native land. The dear departed summons came the met it calmly, and with plainness. Impressed with the strongest convictions of the loving kindness of her Creator, she was willing to enter the portals of the hereafter. For the bereaved and stricken household, and motherless children we can but express our profound sympathy. Deprived of a mother's care, and tutoring at an age when mostly needed, will make their loss a deep and lasting grief.
Who once made glad your happy home
To join the bright celestial throng
Of those who dwell around the throne."

Rheumatism and Neuralgia Cured in Two Days.
The Indiana Chemical Co. has discovered a compound which acts with truly marvellous rapidity in the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute Inflammatory Rheumatism and Neuralgia in 24 hours. It is a powerful relief in chronic cases and effects a speedy cure.
On receipt of 30 cents, in two cent stamps, we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given.
The Indiana Chemical Co.,
Crawfordsville, Ind.

FOR RENT.
The DWELLING at La Plata Station with Lot and Garden and all necessary out buildings—recently occupied by Mrs. E. L. Smart. Apply to
M. CHAPMAN, Agent for R. F. CHAPMAN.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Susan M. Berry, GEO. H. BERRY.
Mch 18, 1887. 3t

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Mch 18, 1887. 3t

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
—OF A—
VALUABLE FARM
IN THE
Eighth Election District
—OF—
CHARLES COUNTY.

BY virtue of the power vested in me as Attorney and Agent named in the mortgage of James A. Madd and wife to Peter Porcher, dated the 24th day of October, 1881, and recorded among the Land Records of Charles county in Liber B. G. S. No. 5, folio 317, etc., I will offer for sale at Public Auction, on the highest bidder, at the Court House, in PORT TOBACCO,
On Monday, the 25th day of April, 1887,
at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that tract of land situated in the Eighth Election District of Charles county, containing 352 Acres, 3 Rods and 2 Perches, more or less,
which is directed or mentioned in said mortgage.
The improvements are a frame DWELLING, with a LARGE TOBACCO SHED, and several other outbuildings. This farm is beautifully situated and in good state of cultivation.
Terms of Sale:
One half Cash and balance in six months with interest from day of sale, the credit party to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. A cash deposit of \$200 will be required at time of sale.
Taxes will be paid to last of January, 1887.
RICH. W. TEMPLEMAN, Agent and Attorney, Baltimore, Md.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY
—IN THE—
Eighth Election District
—OF—
CHARLES COUNTY.

BY virtue of the power and authority contained in a certain Mortgage from Smith & Knight, dated the 21st of October, 1885, and recorded among the Charles County Records in Liber B. G. S. No. 2, folio 50, etc., the undersigned, the mortgagee named in said mortgage, will offer at public sale on the farm belonging to the said Smith & Knight, and commonly called the
"PERRY FARM,"
—ON—
Saturday, April the 16th next,
between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M.,
ONE PORTABLE ENGINE OF FIFTEEN HORSE POWER SAW MILL AND GRIST MILL, WITH THE FIXINGS THERE-TO BELONGING; all now situated on the "Perry Farm" and mentioned in said mortgage. The MILL is in good running condition, and soon can be made more powerful.
Terms of Sale:—CASH; according to terms of mortgage.
SAMUEL D. REED, Mortgagee, W. M. MUESCHETTE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JACOB MEYERS.
WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!
WINDOW SHADES.
Floor and Table Oil Cloth.
39 N. Gay St., Baltimore, Md.
THE Old Reliable Wall Paper and Window Shade Store of Baltimore city, is now prepared to show Spring Styles of Wall Paper and Window Shades to any part of the country, where application is made. Will send the best workmen to call upon the same when required. Will sell Wall Paper and Window Shades at factory prices. Put on or send to him for beautiful lines.
JACOB MEYERS,
39 North Gay St., Baltimore.
Has a branch House or any connection with any other house in the city.

SALESMAN WANTED.
to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Will apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)
CHASS BROTHERS, Rochester, N. Y.
NOTICE.
THERE will be a meeting at the Court House in Upper Marlboro', on
Wednesday, April 20th, 1887,
at 12 o'clock, M.,
to which all Farmers, citizens and taxpayers of Prince George's county are earnestly requested to attend for the purpose of considering the question of taxation.
The case of Anne Arundel, Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert counties are requested to send delegates to this meeting, and the papers of those counties will be applied attention to same.
W. W. WARING,
Vice President of State Farmers' Association of Prince George's county.

PUBLIC AUCTION
—OF—
Large Stock of Merchandise.
THERE will be a Public Auction of the large Stock of General Merchandise now in my Store in Bryantown on
Saturday, April 9, 1887,
(Easter Saturday.)
continuing on the Monday following,
These Goods will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, and as the stock contains everything usually kept in a first-class country store an opportunity is here offered to farmers and others of obtaining needed supplies at small cost.
In mentioning these goods will be sold at private sale as usual, and at below cost at my store.
F. D. GARDNER,
Bryantown, Md.

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THOMAS C. PRICE & CO.
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
Tobacco, Grain, Wool
AND ALL
Country Produce.

110 S. Charles Street, Baltimore.
LEO H. HAYDEN, formerly Tobacco Inspector, gives his personal attention to this branch.
Consignments Solicited. Quick Sales and Prompt Returns.
TAKE NOTICE!
FERTILIZERS REDUCED IN PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Quality Kept up to Full Standard
Victor for Tobacco ——— Cash \$5.00 per ton
Waverly for Wheat & Corn ——— 3.00
Dix. Ammoniated Bone & Potash ——— 3.00
Wheat and Corn Fertilizer ——— 3.00
Accepted Deposits 30 or 40 days counted Cash.
TO RESPONSIBLE AND PROMPTLY PAYING CUSTOMERS
ON CROP TIME WITHOUT INTEREST.
VICTOR ——— \$5.00 per ton
WAVEPLY ——— 3.00
DIX. Ammoniated Bone & Potash ——— 3.00
Wheat and Corn Fertilizer ——— 3.00

HAVE YOU RHEUMATISM?
A remedy has been discovered. In this country it is new. It has, however, been successful in use for many years in Europe, and it is a fact that the
RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE
has the endorsement of Continental Physicians and Government Sanitary Commissions, as well as the thousands of sufferers to whom it has brought relief. It has saved countless who have tried it. It
WILL SAVE YOU
from further agony, if you will only give it a chance. Descriptive pamphlet, with testimonials, free.
Price \$2.50. If mailed, the additional postage will be paid.
One box does not cure. None genuine unless the name is on the wrapper.
As yet it is not to be found at the stores, but can be obtained from the undersigned at above price, and the American proprietors.
PFAELZER BROS. & CO.
510-521 Market Street, Philadelphia.

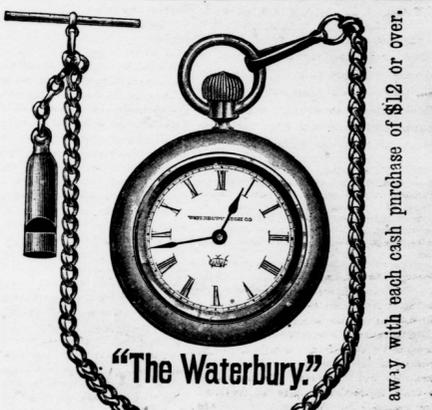
Dry Goods
Hamilton Easter & Sons,
BALTIMORE STREET,
East of Charles St., Between the Railways,
BALTIMORE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
IMPORTERS OF JUBB'S & METCAL'S DRY GOODS.
Their assortment includes goods of every class that pertain to a well arranged first-class Dry Goods House.
We aim to keep nothing that will not prove of good value to purchasers for the money paid, and the best goods for the price can be found with us.
Our business reputation for the past 55 years, and the fact that severe article has the price marked on it in plain figures, thereby giving the assurance to those who do not know the value of goods, that they are paying no more than those who do, is a great inducement to deal with us.
In addition to our Retail Trade, Country Merchants can buy from us the better class of goods, not usually found in Jobbing Houses, at the Wholesale Price.
We send Samples when we receive plain and explicit direction in regard to color, and about the price wanted.

NOTICE!
We will stand our JACK for the present year at our Stable near Cox's Station. Season commencing April 1st, 1887, ending June 30th, 1887. Terms:—\$10 if paid in season, \$ 5 if paid after. Groom \$50 cents. If ring secured a sober and careful groom, we will not be responsible for a accident.
WILLS & WILTON
111-113 CLONK M.
FOR RENT
THE STORE HOUSE now occupied by Bete-mens Bros., at Bodd's Cr. & Co. Also a DWELLING with an ACRE OF LAND attached adjacent. For terms apply to
W. A. RIRK,
Bodd's Cr. & Co.

WANTED!
Choice Spring Lambs,
to supply our trade. Handled to advantage in small lots and frequent shipments.
ALBIN PRICE & CO
April 8th
SPORTING NEWS.
THERE WILL BE A SHOOTING MATCH AT PORT TOBACCO ON
Thursday, April 28, 1887,
in which all Southern Maryland teams are expected to contend for the following prizes:
1st Match.—For one SINGLE BARNISH, with shot guns of Pigeon or B.L.B.
2nd Match.—For a pair of TWENTY DOLLARS, with shot guns of Pigeon or B.L.B.
3rd Match.—For a pair of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with shot guns of Pigeon or B.L.B.
For further particulars address,
JULIAN E. NORRIS,
Port Tobacco, Charles Co., Md.

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M. CHAPMAN, Agent for R. F. CHAPMAN.



Given away with each cash purchase of \$12 or over.

"The Waterbury."

WE HAVE INAUGURATED OUR

ANNUAL SALE OF CLOTHING

—AT—
REDUCED PRICES!

We have a good fall trade and our Stock is well in hand, but we have been able to get into the market and buy

WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS

For cash from manufacturers who are overladen so that we shall sell them 30 per cent, less than any house can sell the same goods bought four weeks ago.
Our entire Stock has been marked at prices that correspond.

We have also entered into a contract with the Waterbury Watch Company to

GIVE A WATCH AND CHAIN

With Every Cash Purchase of \$12 or More.

At this sale the watches have merit and are good time-keepers. The Waterbury Watch Co. wish to advertise their watches, as they say, to make the word Waterbury a familiar household word, and to place some of their watches in the pocket of every man and boy in America. In pursuance of this purpose a first-class clothing house has been selected in each of the principal cities, and we take pride in the fact that as the model clothing house of Washington we have been selected to distribute them. The low prices we are able to secure in all departments make it an object for you to patronize this sale. If you do not need the watch and chain it costs you nothing and will make some boy a handsome Christmas present.

B. Robinson & Co.,
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.
909 PENN. AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SAKS & CO.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SELL
CLOTHING
FURNISHINGS AND HATS,
AND DO
TAILORING
If you like, you can bring goods back in Ten Days and get your money.
Cor. 7th and Market Space.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WITHOUT INJURIOUS MEDICATION.
THE CERTIFICATE COMPANY, 128 Fulton Street, N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY!
TO THE LADIES.
HAVING just returned from Baltimore with a complete and handsome stock of fall and winter millinery I am now prepared to furnish the ladies of Charles county with the newest and latest styles in
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