Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning.....May 13, 1887.

The Westminster *Advocate*, in a leading editorial in its last issue, brings out Hon. Charles B. Roberts, of Carroll, the present Attorney General of the State, as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Roberts is an able, earnest man of stirling integrity and solid abilities. As a member of Congress and as the chief legal officer of the State he has displayed official ability and fidelity. He has a clean record and would make a strong candidate; but before the TIMES gives its endorsement to any gubernatorial candidate we want to consider well the question whether Southern Maryland is not entitled to claim recognition in that respect this time and have her claims allowed. This county can and may possibly present a candidate who would do honor to the whole State as well as to our section and who would command the support of all true Democrats.

Improvement in the Public Road Service.

The question of introducing skilled superintendence as a means of improvement in the public road service is gradually taking a stronger hold on the public mind. The importance of good public roads, as a factor in the advancement of the material prosperity of a community, is being more fully and generally recognized, year after year. And this granted, the false economy of the heavy outlay generally devoted to the merely temporary repair of the thoroughfares becomes more clearly apparent.

This question has of late received considerable attention at the hands of the press of Maryland. And in Pennsylvania, too, it seems now to be extensively discussed. The Westchester *Record*, one of the prominent rural journals of that State, in a recent article, after referring to the impassable condition of their roads during the past winter, says:

Let no one suppose that this refers to roads in a new country, for it refers to one of the oldest settled communities of Pennsylvania, which has spent upon its roads for nearly a hundred years from one hundred to two hundred thousand dollars a year, and which will spend during the coming summer the same amount and for what it spent the same sum last year.—Never have the people complained so much as this year, and one supervisor told us that in his township, unless something permanent was done in the way of road making, some roads would have to be abandoned during the winter time. The annual losses to people living in the county, due to bad roads, if they could be figured up, would undoubtedly foot up to surprisingly large sums, yet there is no improvement in the methods of road making from year to year, so far as permanency is concerned. Townships have introduced road machines which do the work of road making in a much better manner and more cheaply than the old fashioned shovel, but the roads so mended are just as deep with mud and impassable in winter. Engineering skill has made the Pennsylvania railroad the most perfect in the world, while the common roads in Pennsylvania are far inferior to the roads made by the Romans two thousand years ago, when the wealthy people didn't have the comforts now enjoyed by the poorest people in Chester county."

This paper concludes its article with the recommendation that engineering skill should direct the large amount of labor annually devoted to the road service with a view to permanency. And in this view all intelligent minds that have given any thought to this important question, in Maryland as well as in Pennsylvania, are now concurring. Indeed this principle has already been in some measure recognized by the Legislature of this State, which by the act of 1874 conferred express authority upon the county commissioners of the several counties to employ such skilled superintendence in their own discretion. But as the TIMES has heretofore pointed out, the boards of commissioners in their efforts to keep down the local tax rates, have allowed the law to remain a dead letter and will, in all probability, for the same reason, continue so to do.

To make a road system effective, the State government should take hold of the matter, as is done in many of the Western States, and formulate the general plan of the system, provide a special tax for its support and enact its chief regulations into a general law; leaving only the execution of the law and the devising of minor regulations to the local authorities. In the Western and other States scientific road making is recognized as an important branch of the public service, and careful provision is made for its maintenance and support.

This is what we should have in Maryland, but under our existing constitutional provisions it is not competent for the Legislature to carry out the Western idea in all its essential features. The representatives of the rural interests in the constitutional convention, which will probably assemble next year, should see to it that this difficulty is removed.

The question of the re-annexation of Alexandria city and county to the District of Columbia is again agitated, and it is said that the matter will be brought to the attention of the next Congress with a view to bringing about negotiations with the State of Virginia for the retrocession of the territory of that State formerly included within the District limits. It is said that there is some feeling in Alexandria and vicinity favorable to the proposed change, but it does not seem likely that it will be effected.

The city council of Baltimore recently passed a resolution congratulating Mr. A. S. Abell, publisher of the *Sun*, on the approaching semi-centennial of his continuous management of that enterprising journal. The resolutions abound in well worded compliments to the veteran journalist, his charities and his public spirited enterprise in the development of the city. This is a timely and and proper recognition of the merits of a great journal to which Baltimore owes much of her present magnificence and business prosperity.

An Ounce of Prevention &c.

We publish in our local columns today an interesting interview with Dr. F. W. Patterson, the agent of the Agricultural Department who has recently paid a visit of inspection to our county for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary condition of our live stock. Dr. Patterson is a very clever and affable gentleman and to a thorough learning as an M. D. adds much practical observation in the particular field of his present investigation. He has some original views regarding the nature of the destructive pleuro-pneumonia, the hog cholera and other diseases which attack our live stock and the kindred character of these several disorders. He finds no pleuro-pneumonia in this county; but has made up a considerable record of the losses resulting from the swine plague or hog cholera, and has also made some note of the ravages of a similar disorder upon the poultry yards.

In regard to all these distempers he suggests the wisdom and peculiar application of the old maxim that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"—The one practical point which he emphasises in dealing with these plagues is the absolute necessity *of the immediate isolation, destruction and burial of the diseased animal* so soon as the first symptoms appear. He forcibly points out the folly of attempting a cure, by showing how far the danger of spreading the germs of the disease to the rest of the flock outweighs the remote chance of a recovery. And in this connection the doctor gives expression to quite an original view which impresses us as of much value in its practical application to the arrest of the distemper. He says that the cholera, being a parasitic disorder, does not always manifest the same symptoms in all animals. In some cases of hog cholera the parasite attacks the lungs instead of the intestinal canal; and in such cases, while the disease is not less fatal and infectious, the ordinary symptoms of diarrhea is wholly absent. Hence he makes the practical suggestion that when the existence of the disorder in a flock is once discovered, all animals that are subsequently taken sick should be immediately destroyed, without waiting for the development of all the symptons of the disease.

Dr. Patterson thinks that if these preventive measures were regidly adopted by our people, that the swine plague would be at once deprived of its destructive character. While there would probably still continue to be occasional and sporadic cases of the disorder, it would not prevail to a damaging extent. He thinks that disorders of the poultry yards—cholera, gapes etc.,—could be restrained and prevented by the same means; and as these disorders are also parasitic in their character he suggests the liberal use of disinfectants and germicides, such as dilute carbolic acid, copperas water or a weak solution of corrosive sublimate. We commend his views to the consideration of our readers.

A department official, who is in a position to know what he talks about, said in connection with the new civil service rules regarding promotions: "If this new regulation is strictly carried out, at least seven-eighths of the old government employees will lose their position. You see," said this official, "if I want to promote a $900 clerk in my division I must now order all the clerks of that grade under my charge before the department board.—When the result of the examination is received from the civil-service commission I can select any one of those who passed for the advanced position. Those who fail to pass are given six months' time in which to prepare for a second and final examination. If they fail then they are to be dismissed. I venture to say that seven-eighths of the people in the government service could not pass a civil service examination outside of those who have received civil service appointments. This is one of the most proper steps taken yet in the direction of civil service reform.—It is only fair, if appointments are to be made only after a prescribed examination, that those already in government service, whose appointments were doubtless merely rewards for some political service, should be placed on the same footing as outsiders. The quotas of many States are filled, and no more appointments can be made from them. Good people, whose names appear on the eligible register for a year and are then dropped, are for this reason kept out of the service. There are many people from the same States in the departments who could not pass the examinations. The new rule will make them burn the midnight oil to prepare for a possible examination. It will furnish many vacancies in any event, and as it will only be ridding the service of poor clerks and securing good ones in their places, I welcome the new rule.—*Cor. Balto. Sun.*

By invitation of the Democratic Central Committee for Calvert county, there was a Democratic conference held at Prince Frederick last week, composed of representative Democrats from every district of the county. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Wallace Owings, the chairman of the county central committee, who stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of receiving suggestions from those present looking to a better organization of the party for the coming election. After an exchange of opinions and the views of the meeting were expressed, it was decided, in order to avoid if possible, pending contests and heal up factional differences, that the conference meeting thus assembled should suggest a ticket to the Democratic voters of Calvert county, to be by them ratified in primary meetings to be held at some future day. The meeting by a rising vote decided that in their judgment the following ticket would be best calculated to serve the interests of the party at this time: For Senator—John T. Bond. House of Delegates—Jos. A. Wilson and Harry P. Owings. State's Attorney—John P. Briscoe. Sheriff—L Cass Hook. County Commissioners—N. D. S. Parran, J. Wesley Shemwell and H. C. Ireland. Orphans' Court—Robt. E. Grover, Jas. W. Hardesty and Robert F. Wood.

The President has appointed Dr. J. Pembroke Thom, of Baltimore, as a member of the board of visitors to West Point in place of ex Attorney-General Gwinn, of Maryland, who could not attend.

Judge Thomas J. Morris, in the United States District Court, filed his opinion last Friday in the maritime libels of the United States against the steamers Gov. McLane, Gov. Hamilton and Gov. Thomas, of the State fishery force, for failure to submit the hulls and boilers to the inspection of the United States inspectors in the years 1885 and 1886. The court decides in favor of the United States, and imposes a fine of $500 on each steamer. The State's first point in resisting the right of the United States to inspect the oyster police boats was that the boats, being instrumentalities of the State to enforce its oyster police laws, were exempt from federal taxation, and that as $10 per boat was required by the United States inspectors before they gave the required certificate, the law could not mean to include the public boats of a sovereign State. Judge Morris said in respect to this point that he did not consider the payment of $10 inspection fee as a tax, but the smallness of the amount clearly indicated that it was to pay the expenses of the inspection. The second point of the State was that the laws of the United States as to navigation could not include a public vessel of the State because it was the boat of a sovereign State, and because the boats in question have not engaged in interstate navigation, but were confined entirely to the navigation of waters under the jurisdiction of the State. On this point the court said that the constitution of the United States gave to the government the power to regulate commerce, which included navigation; to this extent the State had parted not only with its control over navigable waters, but also over any and all vessels plying in those waters, and that it was for Congress to make any exceptions, which it had done in excepting public vessels of foreign countries, but did not encept the public vessels of a State. The court held it was not necessary that vessel should be engaged in interstate commerce or navigation to render it liable to the inspection laws of the United States, but that as soon as a vessel came upon the navigable waters of the United States it became liable to the inspection law of the United States. The court held that the vessels were not to be considered as carrying passengers, as the only persons ever carried by them are persons under pay and public State officials. Attorney General Roberts, who argued the case for the State, took an appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court, which will be heard by Judge Bond U. S. District Attorny Thos. G Hayes argued the case for the goverment.

The West Virginia Senatorial muddle at length has some prospect of solution, although there are now two gentlemen claiming to be Senator-elect from that State It will be remembered that at the regular session of the Legislature last winter, though the Democrats were in considerable majority, neither caucus obligation nor the political whip could secure votes enough to re-elect Senator Camden. The Legislature finally adjourned without a choice, thus leaving a vacancy which Gov. Wilson immediately filled by the appointment of D. B. Lucas, who, as State Senator, had been the leader of the movement against the re-election of Senator Camden. The appointment was intended to hold good till the assembling of the next Legislature. The Governor afterwards called a special session of the old body for a special purpose. That body again took up the question of the election of a Senator, and after many fruitless ballots at length centered upon Judge Charles J. Faulkner, and elected him. The question of which is entitled to a saat in the U. S. Senate will have to be decided by that body. Lucas will claim that it was not competent for the present body to elect his successor and Faulkner will claim that it could not avoid that duty. It is probable that the seat will be awarded to Judge Faulkner. The new Senator-elect is a son of the late Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, who was minister to France during Buchanan's administration.

Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, prints a stricture on Mr. Jefferson Davis's historical inaccuracy in that gentleman's recent criticism of Gen. Wolseley on Lee at Fredericksburg Mr. Halstead maintains Wolseley was right.—He sharply criticises Davis for speaking of two federal armies. He says in substance: "Mr Davis, in criticising Lord Wolseley for saying that Burnside's army was in a 'tight place' at Fredericksburg and allowed to escape, falls into a strange error, which he repeats and dwells upon, of assuming that there were two national armies, one under Burnside and another within supporting distance under Hooker, and out of this theory of two armies Mr. Davis makes the assertion that Burnside's troops were in a tight place. Hooker did not have an independent command. He had charge of one of the three grand divisions of Burnside's army. The other two were under Franklin and Sumner.—Hooker was in the battle of the first day, personally giving orders to Humphreys that he had received from Burnside to continue the hopeless attack upon the stone wall, and vainly attempting to support it with artillery. Stonewall Jackson is reported to have advised a night attack on the troops in Fredericksburg, and if had known how greatly they had been damaged he would almost certainly have made the attack. There is no doubt that after their repulse they were in a dangerous situation, justifying Wolseley's phrase of a 'tight place.'"

The negotiations between the representatives of the English holders of Virginia bonds and the committee of the State Legislature, looking to a settlement of the debt question between the State and her creditors, seems to have temporarily failed. The creditors claimed the payment of larger annual interest than the State felt able to pay, and, as the authority of the foreign representatives did not justify them in accepting the best compromise the State felt justified in proposing, the negotiations are suspended for the present with the vexed question apparently as far from solution as ever. A correspondence with the foreign interests has, however, been instituted, which may still result in a satisfactory settlement.

President Cleveland gave a state dinner on Friday evening in honor of Queen Kapiolani, of the Sandwich Islands, who is now visiting this country, and it is said to have been one of the most brilliant White House events of the present administration. A distinguished company met the Queen and her party, and the surroundings of splendid dressing, rare and beautiful flowers, and music from the Marine Band combined to make the occasion one of rare interest and attractiveness, which doubtless most favorably impressed the royal party.

NOTES.

A judge at Decatur, Ill., fined his own son $2 for being drunk and $5 for an assault.

It is reported that Hon. James W. Hyatt, of Norwich, Conn., national bank examiner, will succeed United States Treasurer Jordan.

Gov. Lloyd, who has been confined at his home in Cambridge for some time past with an attack of gout, is now convalescing.

Express Messenger Fotheringham has sued the Adams Express Company and Pinkerton for $100,000 for false arrest and imprisonment.

Near Stafford Store, Virginia, on Saturday night the lightning struck a dwelling, in which were four persons, a man two women and a child, all of whom were killed.

The most densely populated city in the world is said to be New York. There are eighty-five thousand people to the square mile In one instance, twenty-five hundred human beings occupy one building.

'Squire Silas Stofer, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., who liberated on habeas corpus Mr. Carmelison who was serving a sentence for his assault on Judge Reid, has been arrested on the charge of unlawfully aiding the escape of a prisoner.

In Cincinnati an unknown man jumped off the suspension bridge with suicidal intent and was drowned. Steve Brodie, who has jumped from the Brooklyn bridge, made the jump from the suspension bridge, and was picked up by a yawl comparatively uninjured.

John Fromer was shot and killed at Greensburg, Ind., Saturday, by his wife. They had separated because of Mrs. Fromer's violent aversion to her husband's two little children by a former wife. She asked him to return and put the children in a boarding house, which he refused to do, whereupon she shot him.

Edward Samuel, of St. Louis, finding it impossible to stop drinking whiskey, became discouraged, and jumped from a railroad bridge at Nashville. He dropped seventy-five feet and then struck the water feet first, with so much force that the sole of one shoe was torn off and one leg of his trousers ripped open. He was not seriously hurt.

The celebration on Tuesday of the twentieth anniversary of the Fifth Maryland Regiment brought together in Baltimore from various parts of the State companies of State militia which do great credit to their sections and to their State. A parade in the afternoon, a dress parade, hop and officers' reception at night, constituted the leading features of an occasion which must forever be a source of gratification to the gallant participants.

Franklin Howell, a wealthy banker of Scranton, Pa., was sued on Tuesday by a Pittsburg lady for a breach of promise of marriage. The damages asked are $75,000. About a year ago Howell was sued by a well known Scranton lady, who laid her damages at $45,000. That case was settled. It is thought that Howell is not sane, and an application will be made to the court for the appointment of a committe to take charge of his estate.

At the beginning of the civil war a Southern grocer, fearing his property would be confiscated, came north, and left with his bookkeeper all he had in the world, which was valued at $400,000. Some six years ago the merchant, who lived in New Haven, Conn., through counsel, commenced an investigation, which resulted in the return by his former bookkeeper of the property with interest, the whole amounting to $648,000. There was no obligation but that of honor to return the property

John Hollicks, 20 years old, attended the service on Friday afternoon in St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia, and after the services he concealed himself until the congregation left and then proceeded to rob the church. He rifled the poor box and then went to the alter to secure from the tabernacle the gold and silver vessels used in the sacred exercises of the church. The carpet upon which the vandal stood was an electric mat and an alarm was transmitted to the room of the priest in charge who quickly gave the alarm and had the thief captured at his nefarious work.

Jay Gould has perfected the purchase of 168 acres of land near St. Louis for the consideration of $85,000. The land was bought for an extensive manufacturing site, where the machine shops of both the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain and Southern are to be consolidated. It is said that it will not be long before Mr. Gould will commence to carry out his plan for an industrial town and machine shops, where at least 4,000 men will be employed These employes are to be furnished with pleasant dwellings, that are provided with all kinds of conveniences essential to homes for first class mechanics.

At the residence of Joe Whitson, several miles from Poplar Bluff, Ark., on Tuesday, Ida Vaughn, an adopted daughter, 13 years of age, had been left in charge of the residence while the family were visiting the neighbors. During the middle of the afternoon a farmer's lad was attracted to the house by the report of a pistol shot, followed by a second. On entering the gate he found the dead body of Ida Vaughn lying on the grass in the yard. The girl had been ravished and murdered. The country is being search for the perpetrators, and a lynching is looked for if the guilt can be settled on any person.

During the military parade at a railroad celebration in Clinton, N. C., Wednesday of last week, the horse on which Col. W. C. Jones, of the Second Regiment, was riding, became unmanageable. Col. Jones was thrown, and the sword which he was carrying in his right hand was driven through the body of Mr. H. A. James, one of the marshals, who was on horseback and close to Col. Jones at the time. The blade entered Mr. James's back on the left side and snapped off. It was drawn out by the point, which protruded in front near the breastbone. It is feared Mr. James's injuries will prove fatal. Col. Jones was unconscious for some time, but did not sustain any permanent injuries.

The binding of the mammoth invitation to the President and Mrs. Cleveland to attend the Encampment of the Grand Army to be held in St. Louis, has been under way for several weeks now and is almost completed. It will bear a picture of the big bridge in the centre, and in the lower right hand corner a copy of the seal of the City of St. Louis. All this will be carved in relief on hard wood. The back of the volume will have carved on it a picture of the courthouse. The inside of the covers will be padded and covered with satin. On Saturday evening the delegation appointed by the mayor will take it in charge and bear it to Washington It will be presented to the President on Monday, May 16, by the delegation headed probably by Mayor Frances and escorted by Senator Vest.

A place on earth has been found where taxes are unknown. It is a territory bordering on the northern line of Lincoln county, Maine, called "Hibbert's Gore." It contains 334 acres of land and ten flourishing families. It is bounded by the lines of three counties, Knox, Lincoln and Waldo, but it is not claimed by either.—The inhabitants do not maintain a municipal organization, and cannot vote for President Governor, members of the Legislature or town officers, but they are contented with their lot, have fine farms and good roads, their pork barrels and potato bins are open to one another, and they do not care a snap about politics. This community comes as near to having a Utopia as community ever did.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia Cured in Two Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute Inflammatory Rheumatism and Neuralgia in 2 DAYS, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect 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.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, May 4th, at his late residence, 77 north Washington street, Alexandria, Va., JOSEPH H. MADDOX, in the 64th year of his age.

ORDER NISI.

In the Circuit Court for Charles County.

MANSBUCH AND GUMP vs. ETHELDRA CARPENTER AND AL.

No. 650 Equity.

In the matter of the sale of the real estate of Wm B. Carpenter, deceased.

ORDERED by the authority of the Circuit Court for Charles county, this 5th day of May, 1887, that the auditor's report made and filed in this case be finally ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the fourth Monday of May; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published is Charles county once in each of three successive weeks, prior to the said 4th Monday of May.

J. SAMUEL TURNER, Clerk
Circuit Court for Charles Co.

True copy—Test:
J. SAMUEL TURNER, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Orphans' Court of Charles County, Set
MAY 13th, 1887.

ORDERED by the Court that J. Frank Turner administrator, c. t. a., of Ann H. Haislip, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of said Ann H. Haislip deceased, to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, by advertisement published in some one newspaper published in Charles county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks.

True copy,—test:
J. BENJ. MATTINGLY,
Reg. Wills for Charles Co.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Charles county, Maryland, letters of Administration on personal estate of

ANN H. HAISLIP,

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of November, 1887. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 13th day of May, 1887.

J. FRANK TURNER, Adm'r c. t. a.
of Ann H. Haislip, deceased.

A CARD.

I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM MY FRIENDS of Charles county that I am now located with

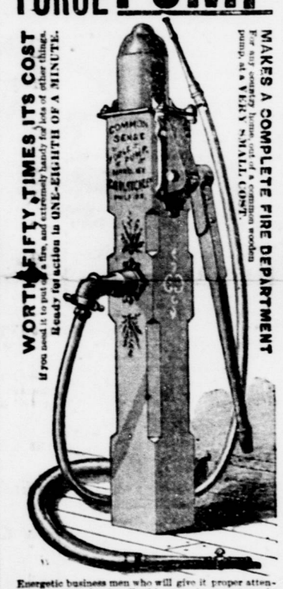
Oehm's Acme Hall,

5 and 7 West Baltimore Street,

LARGEST CLOTHING AND FURNISHING DEPOT, where I would be pleased to have them call when visiting Baltimore.

Very respectfully,
J. W. BURCH.

THE COMMON SENSE LIFT AND FORCE PUMP



Energetic business men who will give it proper attention, are wanted to handle this pump in every town in Pa., N. J., Md., Del., Va., and N. C., and will be accorded control of suitable territory not already occupied

CHARLES G. BLATCHLEY
MANUFACTURER of all sizes and styles of WOOD PUMPS.
Office: 26 N. E. City Hall Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
Opp. Broad St. Station P. R. R.

TO OUR FRIENDS & PATRONS

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THEM and FARMERS generally that we are still agents for

CROPLEY, BOTELER & CRAMPTON'S
Standard Fertilizers,
FOR ALL CROPS.

All kinds of fertilizers furnished as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

We also still handle Wm. Deering & Co's CELEBRATED

Harvesting Machinery

and will be glad to serve our friends with these machines this season.

Orders for anything in our line sent to us will receive prompt attention and be speedily filled.

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

$2.50 Did It.

The persons named below had spent thousands of dollars in the aggregate to get relief from Rheumatism, but all to no purpose, until they tried the RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE, which costs two dollars and fifty cents. They say it quickly and completely cured them, and that they have since had no return of Rheumatic trouble.

We publish a little pamphlet (sent free to any address) giving their testimony just as they gave it to us; but if you have any doubts about the matter, write any of these Relieved Rheumatics, and get an expression from them:

J. D. WHITE, Bloomsburg, Pa.
SAMUEL BURNS, of Bausman & Burns, Lancaster, Pa.
JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, Lancaster, Pa.
WILLIAM SEMPLE, Allegheny, Pa.
F. D. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa.
R. C. PORTER, Cherry Hill, Md.
R. M. KINSLOW, Newton Hamilton, Pa.
COL. D. THEOBALD, Youngstown, Ohio.

The Russian Rheumatism Cure has saved every Rheumatic sufferer who has given it a fair trial.

ONE BOX DOES THE BUSINESS.

Price $2.50. If mailed 30c. additional. If registered 10c. more.

Be sure this special trade-mark is on every box.

Special Trade-Mark — Registered

As yet it is not to be found at the stores, but can only be had by enclosing the amount as above, and addressing the American proprietors,

PFAELZER BROS. & CO.
819-821 Market Street, Philadelphia.

DR. TEACKLE,
STATE VACCINE AGENT,
128 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Physicians, State, Reformatory and Charitable Institutions, furnished free.

The only brand of Laundry Soap awarded a first class medal at the New Orleans Exposition. Guaranteed absolutely pure, and for general household purposes is the very best

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 $35.00	per ton
WAVERLY for Wheat & Corn "	30.00	"
Dis. Ammoniated Bone & Potash "	30.00	"
Wheat and Corn Fertilizer - - "	25.00	"

Accepted Drafts at 30 or 60 days considered Cash.

TO RESPONSIBLE AND PROMPT PAYING CUSTOMERS.

ON CROP TIME WITHOUT INTEREST.

VICTOR - - - - - - - - - -	$40.00	per ton
WAVERLY - - - - - - - - -	35.00	"
Dis. Ammoniated Bone & Potash -	35.00	"
Wheat and Corn Fertilizer - - -	30.00	"

For Tobacco Buy the Victor.

It has stood the test of ten years' trial and has the deserved reputation of making the FINEST QUALITY AND AS MUCH TOBACCO as any Fertilizer in the market. It does not fire, but keeps the Tobacco growing until ripe, curing nicely. A special Tobacco and Wheat Fertilizer, good for all crops.

The WAVERLY specialty for Wheat & Corn, The DISSOLVED AMMONIATED BONE AND POTASH, and the WHEAT and CORN FERTILIZER have all proved their value for these and all crops.

OUR FERTILIZERS are rich in crop-producing elements in the most perfect combination, and we confidently offer them to Farmers for good crops, fine clover fields and permanent improvement of their land. TRY THEM.

☞ORDERS SOLICITED.

Dry Goods
—:o:—
Hamilton Easter & Sons,
BALTIMORE STREET,
East of Charles St., White Marble Building.
BALTIMORE,
ARE LARGE
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS & RETAILERS
OF
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 invariably be found with us.

Our business reputation for the past 56 years, and the fact that every 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, $15 if paid after. Groom's fee 50 cents. Having secured a sober and careful groom, we will not be responsible for accidents.

WILLS & MILTON.

WANTED!

Choice Spring Lambs,

to supply our trade. Handled to advantage in small lots and frequent shipping.

ALBIN PRICE & CO.
April 8 2m Washington, D. C

JACOB MEYERS.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!
WINDOW SHADES.
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