Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning.....June 24, 1887.

The Battle Flag Excitement.

Not long since Adjutant General Drum of the Army conceived the sentimental idea of having the old battle flags captured on either side during the civil war, which are stored away among the cobwebs in the garret of the War Department at Washington, returned to the Governors of the several States from which they came. Included in the rubbish thus proposed to be disposed of were federal flags, captured by the confederates and finally turned over to the federal government at the final surrender, and confederate flags captured by the federal troops. It occurred to the Adjutant General, as he says, that it would be a handsome thing in these days of reunions and fraternal feeling between the once antagonistic sections to return these trophies of a former strife to their former possessors.

And so warmed up with his great purpose did the Adjutant General become, that he hied him away to the Secretary of War, Mr. Endicott, from Massachusetts, and laid before his departmental chief the substance of his brotherly project. The matter found favor with Mr. Endicott and in due time it was informally presented to the President, with a request for an executive order to carry it into effect.—Apparently failing to discern the great principles involved in these old banners and approving of the spirit which seemingly prompted the proposed action, the President gave his authority for their distribution as proposed. But lo! no sooner had the plan been made known than a terrible howl went up through the North and the East. The emissaries of John Sherman and the "Grand Army" men and in fact the entire vocal organs of the late Republican party, sent up a loud and discordant yell. Their minds seemed to be on fire with the idea that the opportune time to send up the bloody shirt yell—the only remaining battle cry of their party—for all that it was worth had arrived. And so they yelled themselves hoarse and many were the mad and insane things that were said.

The whole war was fought over again by these fiery patriots and the battle flags were borne back and forth in an imaginary strife by brave men who never found it convenient to participate in the real warfare. John Sherman and his friends were all agog with the thought that a new impetus had been given to their proposed bloody shirt campaign. But in the midst of all their excitement and "ghoulish glee" the intelligence suddenly came that Mr. Cleveland had examined the question in its legal aspect and, failing to find any legislation to warrant such action by the executive department of the government, directed the Secretary of War to take no further action in the matter until such time as Congress should authorize it.—And so a large measure of the wind was taken out of their sails and the reverberations of their lusty yells are gradually dying away.

This matter in itself was of the most trivial importance and was no doubt so regarded by the President. The Southern States did not want the flags and no suggestion of the kind had ever come from any confederate source. The extravagant proportions to which the small matter has been magnified by Republican demagogues demonstrates more clearly the fact that the only living issue with that party at present is the prejudices and hatreds of the civil war of a quarter of a century ago. That the leaders of that party should have seized upon such an incident to make political capital of shows how irrevocably dead the Republican party is and ought to be.

The Louisville *Courier Journal*, commenting on this matter says: "Nobody in the South, certainly no Southern State and no Confederate soldier, cares a nickle whether the battle flags are returned or not. If there be a single soldier of the North who would retain them as trophies he is welcome to all the glory and all the display which they can recall to his mind or bring to his heart. To us they mean nothing whatever. Assuredly, they betoken no greater loss on the side of the North than on that of the South, and to a sound and healthy understanding, it is inconceivable how their possession can be a matter of moment or concern to any patriotic bosom. As well might we rejoice in the preservation and exhibition of the bloody paraphernalia of the hospital or the rotting cerements of the grave."

In commenting on the recent action of President Cleveland ordering the return of the Southern battle-flags and the sudden revocation of the same order, Representative Blount, of Georgia, said that while it was an unfortunate error, particularly at this time, he does not think it will lessen the good opinion of the Southern people toward Mr. Cleveland. The most serious feature of the transaction is that up to the present time the President has been regarded as an unusually prudent man, who seldom gives his official sanction to an act until he has fully examined the subject and informed himself as to what is to be accomplished and what the ultimate result will be. Some people will be foolish enough to charge him with carelessness in not giving Gen. Drum's suggestion proper examination in the first place. There are others who will charge that he issued the original order without intending that it should be carried out. "It was an unfortunate mistake, also," continued Mr. Blount, "for the reason that the Southern people do not want these old banners, as they would simply remind them of their past sufferings and losses, and recall memories which are best forgotten. It also affords John Sherman and republicans of his class an opportunity to renew their cry that Cleveland is the leader of the Confederate Democracy instead of being the standard bearer of a national party. However," said he, "these people who are charging President Cleveland with insincerity, because he has sought to rectify his mistake by revoking an order which need not have been made, seem to forget that Gen. Grant, while President got up one morning and accepted the resignation of one of his cabinet officers before breakfast in order to prevent the latter's impeachment for gross misconduct in office."

The Profit of Truck Farming.

The Norfolk correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun* of the 20th instant contained the following paragraph:

The trucking season is closing up around Norfolk, and has been one of the most successful for all the vegetables raised the truckers of this section ever experienced. Prices have been fair for nearly everything, and all engaged in the business have done well. Mr. Thomas R. Ballantine, on the "Entrenchment Camp" farm of 265 acres, near this city, raised this season 5,528 barrels of spinach, 6,305 barrels of kale, 6,344 barrels of cabbage and 231 crates of strawberries. His profit clear of everything, was $34,400. He has his potato crop yet to market, which will doubtless yield him $15,000.

This statement affords a strong illustration of the profit which may be realized from the growth of vegetables in this section of the South. The well known accuracy of the *Sun's* correspondence is a strong voucher for the truth of the statement; and the figures shown above cannot fail to attract the attention of all thrifty husbandmen in this section of country and set them to thinking.

No one will hardly suppose that the remarkable success reported above is an every day experience among truck farmers. On the other hand it will be assumed that this is a very rare accomplishment. It was only attained, doubtless, by a rare combination of circumstances, such as are not coincident more than once in a life time. The advantage of the particular locality, the peculiarity of the season, the condition of the market and the thrift, industry and sound judgment of the producer, were all elements in this successful enterprise. The same man may never again score such a wonderful success and probably will not.

Still this case and other less striking instances, which have been heretofore reported, show the possibilities of the truck-industry. They demonstrate beyond a doubt that any man of moderate thrift and judgment, owning land adapted to the production of vegetables and within practical and cheap access of the same markets that the Norfolk trucker supplies may have a fair remuneration for his labor and capital by devoting himself to this industry.

Our people here in Southern Maryland are so situated. Our lands are well adapted to the production of all the vegetables ennumerated in the above quoted paragraph and all of our people living convenient to the Potomac or its tributaries, or along the railroad, have cheap and easy access to the principle markets that the Norfolk truckers depend on for the sale of their products. When it is remembered that a large proportion of the products referred to, from which so large a profit was realized, were carried up the Potomac on the Norfolk steamers and disposed of in Washington, or up the Chesapeake and sold in Baltimore, the advantages of our locality are made apparent.

In these times, when the production of cereals is overdone by the enormous grain fields in the West, operated by extensive capital aided by improved machinery, and when gambling capitalists work upon this over production so as to bring about a continued instability of the market, the Maryland producer finds little profit in grain growing. Nor is there now any remuneration in the growth of tobacco.—It is time, therefore, that our small farmers in Southern Maryland should turn their minds to the growth of such productions as the West cannot compete with them in. And they should lose no time in doing it. We are aware that this is not the first time the TIMES has advanced this idea, but we shall make no apology for continuing to do so whenever occasion serves.

The hanging of Benjamin Hance in St. Mary's county for feloniously assaulting a young white lady of that county is greatly to be regretted, as are all such acts of violence, which tend to lower the majesty of the law and to encourage infractions of the peace and good order of the community. The lynching is said to be the first that has ever taken place in St. Mary's county, and it is to be hoped that it will be the last. From the admission said to have been made by the prisoner just before his death, his crime would seem to have been of a more henious character than the attempted assault with which he was formally charged; but even if this were the case, his guilt might have been proven and the proper punishment meted out to him by legal methods. On the other hand, the lynching may be regarded as in part at least the fruit of the prolonged delays in the case of Biscoe, twice convicted in the Charles county court of a murder committed a year ago within the jurisdiction of St. Mary's county, but not yet punished for his crime. In his case the delay, although perhaps justifiable from a technical standpoint, has had a most irritating effect upon the public mind both in Charles and St. Mary's counties, owing to the horrible nature of the crime, the overwhelming evidence against the prisoner and the great cost of the trials. The case of Biscoe and also the desire to save the young lady assaulted by Hance from the mortification of appearing in the witness box seem to have been the chief considerations which prompted the lynching at Leonardtown. But, however great the aggravating causes for interference, the act cannot be justified and those who took part in it have no occasion to congratulate themselves on having wrecked vengeance on a criminal who was already within the grasp of the law, and would have received due punishment.—*Balto. Sun.*

Several small lots of new wheat, aggregating 634 bushels, were received in Baltimore on Saturday from the tide water districts of Virginia. Mr. G. S. Healy, of Middlesex county, sent 204 bushels, Mr. E. J. Carter, of Lancaster county, 150 bushels, and Mr. M. F. Burgess, of Northumberland county, 100 bushels, by the steamer Avalon. On Friday 87 bushels of new Virginia wheat were received, the first to come to hand. These samples were bought by shippers and dealers.—Dry and well matured brought $1,01, dry but not plump $1, small and slim dry 88 cents, and damp and garlicky 85 cents.—The first foreign shipment of new Southern wheat, 100 bushels, was made on Saturday for Liverpool on the steamship Baltimore by Sohn Patterson & Co. It was received in the morning and went out by the steamer in the afternoon.

Maryland Politics.

United States Senator Wilson while in Washington last week discussed the political situation in this State in which he pronounced himself in favor of State Senator Jackson for the governorship. He says Mr. Jackson will probably go into the convention with a solid delegation from the Eastern Shore, and it is not improbable that he may derive support from other sections of the State. He is well known in Democratic circles, and he has but few political enemies. While in Baltimore the Senator says he learned that the regular Democratic managers have not yet agreed upon any particular candidate, but there seems to be a very friendly feeling for Mr. Jackson on every hand.—Should the Eastern Shore delegation stand together, they might induce some of the Baltimore or Western Maryland delegates to join the Jackson forces. He says Mr. Jackson in the gubernatorial chair would have a good effect upon the finances of the State, as he is a shrewd business man, who looks far into the future, and possesses the faculties of a successful financier.

With reference to some of the other candidates before the people, Senator Wilson says Mr. Roberts appears to have considerable following, and will probably make a strong showing in convention. Some of the Baltimoreans claim that Mr. Roberts's strength is over estimated, while others contend that he has not yet shown his hand. The foundation for these assumptions can only be determined when the convention meets. The Senator says he does not recall an occasion when so many eligible men were aspirants for the governorship, and as there is so much available material, there should be no difficulty about selecting a good man.—He says he has heard the name of Representative Compton mentioned in connection with the governorship, but he believes that Mr. Compton, while possessing all the qualifications for a good governor can be more useful to the State in Congress. He is rapidly building up an influence around him, and the longer he remains in Congress the more benefit to his constituents. "The fifth district," says the Senator, "could not do better than to give Mr. Compton a third and a fourth term providing he will serve, and it might be beneficial for the other districts to continue to send their present Representatives back to Congress so long as they perform their duties satisfactorily. The old system of only allowing a Representative two terms in Congress belongs to the past in Northern and Western States. The latter have discovered that the longer they keep one man in Congress the more influence in behalf of his district he acquires." The Senator returned to Baltimore in the afternoon to take the evening steamer down the bay.

Jay Gould's recent visit to Washington and vicinity in his yacht has already borne good fruit. While at Mt. Vernon he purchased 33½ acres of land adjoining the property of the Mt. Vernon Association on the north, and has given it to the association, thus enlarging the Mt. Vernon estate to 235½ acres. The purchase was completed on Monday, and the lady managers of the association have returned their thanks to Mr. Gould for his handsome donation. The idea of the purchase and donation suggested itself as Mr. Gould was leaving Mt. Vernon after having passed two hours there very pleasantly with his family. In the course of his inquiries concerning the length and breadth of the property, he was impressed with the importance of protecting the mansion on the north by the addition of more land and he promptly authorized the purchase of the tract mentioned, and added that it would afford him great pleasure to donate it to the ladies of the association as a mark of his appreciation of the excellent manner in which they are carrying out the the great trust imposed upon them in preserving the home of George Washington. The property just added to the estate was purchased from Lawrence and Elizabeth Washington, great grand nephew and niece of Washington, for $2,500. Their father was the last member of the Washington family to sell his share of the original site to the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association. The new addition will, after a few improvements are made, afford an unobstructed view up and down the river from the mansion, and at the same time prevent outsiders from building frame houses too near the mansion or establishing pleasure gardens that might be objectionable to the visitors to the tomb.

The election of Senator Chandler from New Hampshire completes the list of Senators-elect of the Fiftieth Congress. The roll will stand, Republicans thirty-nine, including Mr. Riddleberger, of Virginia, and Democrats thirty-seven. California, Ohio and Virginia are the only States whose Senators are divided. This is the closest political unity in the Senate by States since the war. Political differences in the last Congress between Senators existed in those from Ohio, New Jersey, Indiana, Nevada, and, at one time, California; and in the Forty-eighth Congress the divided delegations were from California, Indiana, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio and Oregon. Senators-elect Stewart, of Nevada, Hearst, of California, and Paddock, of Nebraska, are also ex-Senators. Three members of the last House are also Senators-elect, viz: Hiscock, from New York; Daniels, from Virginia, and Reagan, from Texas. Senator-elect Chandler has been in public life for over twenty years, and is the second member of the late President Arthur's cabinet to be elected to the Senate, Mr. Teller, of Colorado, having served under the last administration as Secretary of the Interior.

Col. Wilberforce Daniel, residing near Augusta, Ga., raised this year on twenty-seven acres of land an average of 42½ bushels of wheat to the acre. This gives practical demonstration that wheat can be successfully raised as far South at least as Augusta. The land was in cotton the previous year. It was turned with a two horse plow and freely harrowed. About 150 pounds of dissolved bone was used to the acre, and one bushel and three-quarters of wheat to the acre was put in the ground.

NOTES.

Albert Taborn, colored, was hanged at Oxford, N. C., Saturday, for attempting to outrage the wife of Dr. Patrick Booth, of Granville. Taborn's father was hanged on the same spot several years ago, and a brother of Taborn is now in jail charged with burning the town last March.

The village of Washburn, Woodford county, Illinois, was wiped out by fire on Saturday. Seventeen of the business houses were completely destroyed. The village had no fire protection whatever. The loss will approximate $90,000, on which there is about $40,000 insurance.

Mrs. Pearl Lucy, a handsome young woman, 28 years old, who had been married less than a month, shot herself in her rooms at No. 48 Washington Square, New York, Saturday morning, and died a few hours later. When her husband returned home, after midnight, he found her writing what afterwards proved to be an announcement of her intention to kill herself. She had been suffering from melancholia since her marriage.

A special from Laurens, S. C., reports that negroes near there have formed a secret organization to demand a dollar a day for farm work and threaten murder, if necessary, to accomplish their ends. They are organized under the guise of Knights of Labor. An agitator named Hoover, who was recently shot near Warrenton, Ga., was the organizer. The whites have organized a cavalry company for protection.

Much excitement was caused in Flushing, N. Y., on Sunday night by the ducking of Charles Doscher in the basin of the village fountain by four men, who are supposed to be members of a vigilance committee. This organization was formed two years ago, and its object is stated to be the punishment by ducking of any married man found out after 11 o'clock unaccompanied by his wife. Doscher was thoroughly drenched.

A terrific storm of rain and hail visited Lancaster, Pa., and vicinity between 5 and 6 o'clock Sunday evening and caused great damage. The storm was extraordinary in that hail fell for nearly half an hour, the stones being as big as walnuts. Corn and tobacco were cut up, grain beaten down and the fruit crop was considerably lessened. In one instance 29 bunches of grapes were cut from the vines.—Hundreds of panes of glass were broken in the city.

A special from Shelbyville, Ind., says:—"Charles Gales was jailed at Chicago on Sunday for burning the Bethel Baptist Church, ten miles south of Chicago, on Saturday night. He confesses, and made affidavit that the pastor, Rev. Wm. Snapp, had offered him fifty dollars to burn it because some of the members had charged him (Snapp) with misconduct with a Miss Jones, one of the congregation, which resulted in several sensational though ineffectual trials, and caused much bitterness."

For ten hours during Friday last, though the sun was hot and sky clear, rain continued to fall upon a spot two feet in diameter on Forsyth street, in Augusta, Ga. It fell in minute drops, and when a sheet of paper was placed upon the spot the pattering of the rain could be distinctly heard. At noon the rain ceased falling, which, it is supposed, was caused from the heat of the sun upon the earth absorbing the moisture as it fell. At night the spray resumed falling, and the phenomenon caused much alarm to the colored people.

The most daring train robbery that ever occurred in Texas was perpetrated at 1.30 o'clock Saturday morning a short distance this side of Schulenburg, on the Southern Pacific Railway. As the train drew up at the station two men, with drawn revolvers, mounted the engine, covered the engineer with their weapons and compelled him to pull the train out to the open prairie a few hundred yards to the east, where a fire was burning, around which stood eight or ten men, armed with Winchester rifles. The two robbers on the engine stood guard over the man at the throttle while the others went through the mail, express and passenger cars. Nearly all the passengers were asleep and did not know what was going on until they were aroused by the robbers. The first man tackled by the thieves was W. Neuburger, of New York, whom they struck on the head with a revolver. They secured from him $75 in cash and several diamonds and a gold watch, valued at $1,000. Lou Mayer, of Cincinnati, was relieved of $35. R. L. Lange, of New York, gave up $20; he had a large amount of money with him, but it was hidden in the sleeping cars. A gentleman from Mexico, whose name could not be learned, lost $400.—The losses of the passengers are estimated at $5,000. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express car was also robbed. The total amount secured by the robbers is put down at $8,000 or $10,000.

A special from St. Joseph's, Mo., received on Sunday night, says: "James B. Moloco, an insane patient, escaped from State Asylum No. 2 Saturday evening and made his way to his home, near Gower, 20 miles distant, arriving there about 11 o'clock. His wife had retired, but her brother, Mr. Allen, was up. The crazy man silently entered the rear door and struck Allen a terrible blow on the head with a bar of iron, producing insensibility. Next he entered his wife's bedroom and awoke her. He had a pistol, which he presented to her head and bade her to follow him. The frightened woman obeyed and he led her to the orchard. He commanded her to take a position with her back against a tree. The woman complied. The man then drew from his pocket a number of stones which he picked up on the way, and with a revolver in his left hand pointed at the woman, began to pelt her with them. When she turned to run into the house the maniac opened fire on her with a revolver, but did not succeed in hitting her. In the meantime Allen had returned to consciousness, and, hearing the shooting, rushed to the spot armed with a Winchester rifle. It was very dark, and before he knew it the maniac was within ten feet of him and began firing. Allen raised his rifle and fired, Molcow falling to the ground with a shot through the thigh. Thinking he had fatally injured the man, Allen dropped his rifle and went to his assistance. Just as he was stooping to raise him up the maniac caught him about the neck, and then ensued a life and death struggle. The great strength of the crazy man soon overpowered Allen, and just as he was giving up Mrs. Molcow came up and struck her husband on the back of his head, knocking him senseless. Soon after the sheriff arrived and ironed the maniac, who is now safely lodged in the asylum hospital."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. W. Padgett.

For Rent For 1888.

I will rent to an industrious and desirable tenant for the year 1888 my farm known as

POMONKEY NECK.

This farm is eligible located on the Potomac river; is a good loamy soil, very arable, and well adapted to all the staple crops and fruits. It is one of the most desirable farms in the county. For further particulars address or apply to J. WILLIE JENKINS, Glymont P. O., Charles Co., Md.

DOG LOST OR STOLEN.

A RED IRISH SETTER (GYP), answers to name of Tip. When last seen had on a collar with name of W. T. Shackelford. A liberal reward will be given for her return to SPENCER HARRISON, Charlotte Hall, Md.
June 17-tf.

NOTICE.

A "NORMAL CLASS" for the training of Teachers will be held in Woodville, Prince George's county, beginning July 11th. For further particulars address PROF. D. E. STAUFFER, Aquasco, Md.

DR. TEACKLE,

STATE VACCINE AGENT,

128 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Physicians, State, Reformatory and Charitable Institutions, furnished free.

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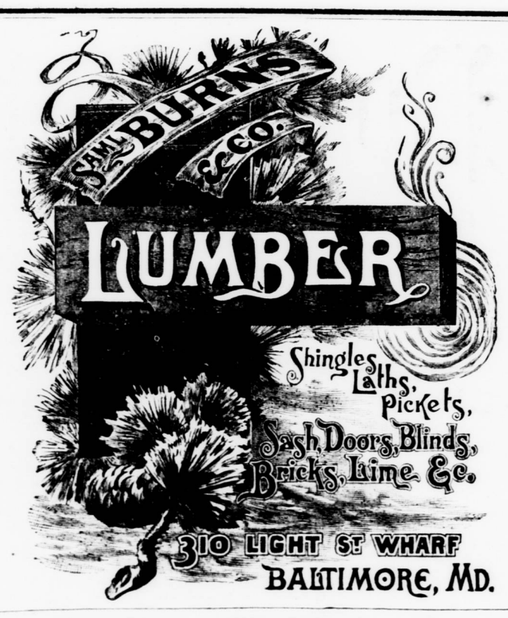
TO A RESPONSIBLE AND INDUSTRIOUS Tenant, my part of RETIREMENT FARM. For terms apply to my brother, John W. Jenkins, on the premises. B. J. JENKINS.



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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.

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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.

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Thousands have tried it and found relief. There is abundant testimony to this point, positive and unsolicited, which should convince the most skeptical. If you suffer with Rheumatism, send for a pamphlet which tells what has been done for others. It is sent free. To be cured costs only $2.50, for one box is sufficient for the worst case.

IT HAS NEVER FAILED

J. C. McALLISTER, for many years with Hood, Bonbright & Co., now with Wood, Brown & Co., Phila., says: "I suffered from Rheumatism so terribly that I could hardly walk, was at times unable to turn my head. I tried the Russian Rheumatism Cure. Inside of two weeks I was completely cured."

Descriptive pamphlet, with testimonials, free. Price $2.50. If mailed, 10c. additional. If registered, 10c. more.

One box does the business. RUSSIAN R R RHEUMATISM CURE. None Genuine without this Trade-Mark.

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.

NOTICE!

Blacksmithing & Wheelrighting, Carriage & Wagonmaking

And all kinds of farm work done at the shortest notice and in the best workmanlike manner.

My wife, Mrs. E. A. C. Hayden, also keeps a few GROCERIES to sell at my house. My Mill is in readiness, come along when you get ready, day or night, I will wait on you.

STEAM SAW & GRIST MILL

—AT—

COX'S STATION,

I am now prepared to do all the SAWING and GRINDING that may be needed by the farmers of that section. My facilities are ample for good and rapid work.

GRINDING DAYS:

Wednesday and Saturday.

Sawing done on Shares or for Cash.

Lumber, Shingles, Lathes, &c.

Always on hand or sawed at the shortest notice. Hoping to receive a share of the public patronage I promise good work in return.
jy. 24-tf. C. F. HAYDEN.

NOTICE.

Baltimore, Nov. 8th, 1886.

THE FIRM OF W. A. PADGETT & CO was dissolved by the death of Wm. A. Padgett on November 4th. The business will be settled by the surviving partners.
JNO. H. CHRISPIN,
JAS. A. DAWKINS.

Baltimore, Nov. 8th, 1886.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the Commission Business under the firm name of

CHRISPIN & DAWKINS,

at the old stand lately occupied by W. A. Padgett & Co.
JNO. H. CHRISPIN,
JAS. A. DAWKINS.

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—WITH—

FOSRTER, CLARK & CO.,

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Liquor Dealers.

14 South Street,

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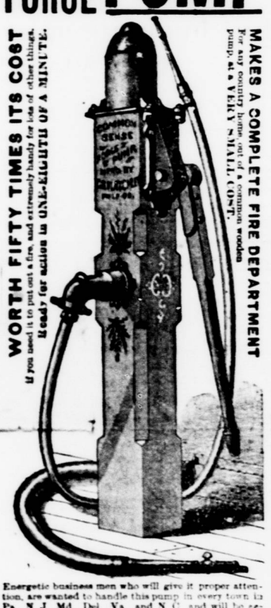

Energetic business men who will give it proper attention, are wanted to handle this pump in every town in Pa., N. J., Md., Del., Va., and N. C., and will be accorded control of suitable territory not already occupied.

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THE Old Reliable Wall Paper and Window Shade Store of Baltimore city, is now prepared to show Spring Styles of Wall Paper and send samples to any part of the country when application is made. Will send the best workmen to put up the same when required. Will sell Wall Paper and Window Shades at factory prices. Call on or send to him for beautiful lines.

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Hughesville, Charles Co., Md.

WE wish to inform our friends and the public generally that we are at all times prepared to attend to FUNERALS in any part of the county at short notice.

Coffins and Caskets

of any description furnished at reasonable prices; and undertaking in all its branches performed after the most approved methods. We have added to our line of business a patent ICE CASKET, which we are prepared to furnish at short notice, which will preserve the dead any length of time desired with perfect satisfaction. Thanking the public for past favors, we would most respectfully ask a continuance of the same.
J. E. JOY & CO., Hughesville.

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.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.

TWO NUMBER ONE FARMS, conveniently located, with all necessary outbuildings, for rent or lease for a term of years. For terms &c., apply to J. F. MATTHEWS,
June 24th-2t. Attorney-at-Law.

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Corn Fertilizers!

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 formular, which needs in the most available form, constituents of the very highest character.

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FOR OATS, GRASS, CABBAGE AND GENERAL CROPS.

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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, CLUE GRASS,
TIMOTHY, MILLET, &c. HEAVY WESTERN SEED OATS,
MAINE EARLY ROSE POTATOES, SEED CORN, &c.
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