

The Sand Dredging Case.

Some time ago, when Judge Stone quashed the indictment against the Potomac sand dredgers who had been arrested under the act of Assembly passed at the last session to meet the case, on the ground that the act had an insufficient title, the TIMES expressed the opinion that the judgment thus rendered was not in keeping with the tenor of the previous decisions of the Court of Appeals upon the constitutional point involved in the case.

As will be remembered, the point raised upon the demurrer to the indictment was that the title of the act did not sufficiently describe its subject matter, and that the act was for that reason in conflict with that clause of the constitution which declares that every Act of Assembly "shall embrace but one subject, which shall be described in its title." The sand dredging act, in its title, was described in substance as "An Act to Amend the Code of Public General Laws, Article 30, Title Crimes and Punishments, Sub-Title Rivers." The TIMES took occasion, in commenting on the decision of the Court sustaining the demurrer, to point out that the Court of Appeals in its decisions had been inclined to construe this clause of the constitution more in the light of a restraint upon the blending of different subjects matter into one act, than as a requirement of a full and comprehensive description of the subject matter in the title.

There was another point raised in the case in Court below—that the act was defective in not expressly excepting the agents of the Federal government engaged in dredging under the navigation laws of Congress from its operation. But that point was ignored by the counsel who tried the case in the appellate court. As the State constitution expressly recognizes the supremacy of the Federal laws and provides that the constitution itself and all laws made in pursuance thereof are subject to the powers of the General Government delegated by the Federal constitution, such an exception in an Act of Assembly would have been wholly useless and unnecessary, and hence the action of counsel in not further contending for such an untenable point.

We presume the prosecution of the offending sand dredgers will be further pursued now that the validity of the law has been affirmed. At any rate the enterprise by which the sand syndicate proposed to put such a large amount of money in their pockets by taking the sand from the bottom of the river without paying anything for the privilege, will now be abandoned. An abundance of sand for building purposes can be obtained along the river shores by paying the owners of the adjacent lands a small compensation. Or if the syndicate is anxious to continue the dredging operation, it could probably secure the passage of a law by the next Legislature licensing the privilege upon the payment of a proper tax. If this were done, the fund ought to come into the treasuries of the counties bordering upon the river. It would thus serve to lighten the burdens of an over taxed people.

Their Tariff Bill Passed.

The United States Senate on Tuesday evening, after a protracted session passed the tariff bill reported by the Senate finance committee by 32 to 20, a strict party vote. A large number of amendments were offered from the democratic side, but they were defeated by the republicans. Mr. Reagan's amendment in favor of changing the duty on all grades and kinds of wool to 25 per cent. ad valorem led to a long debate, but was finally defeated—yeas 22, nays 31—Senators Brown and Payne, democrats, voting with the republicans in the negative. Mr. Morrill, the venerable Senator from Vermont, who is an extreme protectionist, read some general remarks, in which he declared that every change in the tariff proposed by the Mills bill was "either absolute free trade or a step nearer to free trade." Senator Voorhees of Indiana, also made some general remarks, in which he referred to the protected manufacturers as "bearded babies, living in palaces, flashing with diamonds, sailing the seas in private yachts and careering over Europe on trolley-coaches." This, he said, was the class which had dictated the Senate tariff bill. Mr. Voorhees's speech was in his usual vigorous style, but had no effect on the vote, for the bill was a republican measure, and it went through, as stated above, by a party vote.

A Change Not Wanted.

It is evident that the Republican leaders do not mean to wait for a new President and a new Congress before disclosing their intention to break the solid South. In the Congressional Election bill, introduced by Senator Sherman on Tuesday, they have shown their hand. Of course, they do not expect to pass the bill at present, but they mean to have it ready for enactment as soon as their party has control of the legislative and executive departments of the Federal Government.

Mr. Sherman's bill provides that after May 1, 1890, the President shall appoint—the law, be it observed, will be mandatory, not permissive, and therefore will not authorize the Chief Magistrate to discriminate between the Northern and Southern States—a State Canvassing Board and Congressional District Board, the latter being directed to appoint a registrar and three judges of election in every voting precinct. That is to say, the reception, custody, counting, and certifying of the votes cast for Congressmen will be exclusively delegated to Federal officers. When this law is put in force, the Congress elections will be as independent of State, county, or municipal authorities as if they took place in another planet.

The power of Congress to regulate the times, places, and manner of holding elections for members of the House of Representatives cannot be disputed, seeing that it is expressly conferred by Art. I, sec. 6 of the Constitution. The designation of Presidential electors cannot be thus controlled by the Federal Government, except through a construction of the Fifteenth Amendment, in cases where the rights of voters have been abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The general rule is formulated in Art. II, sec. 1 of the Constitution, under which Congress may indeed determine the time of choosing the Presidential electors, but the place and manner are left to the State Legislatures. Mr. Sherman accordingly confines himself to saying in his bill, somewhat superfluously, that the State Legislatures may direct the election of Presidential electors in the same manner as that prescribed for Congressmen. He suggests, however, a pecuniary inducement by providing that in such case the expense of choosing Presidential electors shall be borne by the Federal Treasury.

This bill is obviously expected to promote the interests of the Republican party in two ways. Not, indeed, that any one anticipates that any State Legislature will, for the sake of escaping a moderate expenditure, voluntarily abandon an important safeguard of its reserved rights by committing to Federal officers the control over the place and manner of choosing Presidential electors. Senator Sherman contemplates a two-fold advantage. In the first place, he looks forward to the gain of a Republican Representative in every Southern Congress District there, according to the census, there is a majority of negro citizens. He hopes, secondly, to acquire strong evidence of fraud or intimidation, where any may be discovered—in a Louisiana District, for example, the full negro vote should be polled at the Congress election controlled by Federal officers, and only a small fraction of it at a Presidential election regulated by State and local authorities. What he wants is to obtain in this way material on which to demand the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment by appropriate legislation.

There is, however, this consolation: The Republican majority in the next House will be so small that it will hardly venture to propose any legislation for the Southern States about whose justice and constitutionality there is a doubt. That Congress has power to define the time, place, and manner of electing members of the House of Representatives nobody will deny. But let the Republicans try to go one step further, and they may find the Democrats still strong enough to offer the insuperable obstruction which they offered once before on a memorable occasion under the sturdy and unyielding leadership of Samuel J. Randall.

Hon. John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, in an address delivered before the Maryland Farmers' Convention in Baltimore, spoke as follows on the subject of the formation of the Maryland Horse Breeders' Association: "I am a farmer," he said, "and study the business with the view of getting the most money out of it, and at the same time taking care of the which I have already made. I raise everything that can walk off the place. My crops are always fed to stock, because I believe it best for immediate gain to do this. You people here in Maryland do not pay the attention to stock raising that you should. Your climate and the fertility of your land is, happily, adapted to the business, and one would think your farmers would take naturally to it. Every State should have a breeders' association, such an organization would soon become influential, and of incalculable benefit to the farmers throughout the State. As it is now the farmers are not, as a body, well informed as to the proper breeding of stock, and as a consequence they raise horses that, at their best, are not worth more than one hundred dollars. Such a horse costs more to feed and care for than he will sell for, and the breeder has nothing to show for his labor.

Compton's Answer to Mudd.

Hon. Barnes Compton has filed his answer to Mr. Mudd's notice of contest. He denies that the official certificates and statements made out by the judges of election under their hands in the several districts and election precincts of the Fifth Congressional district on the books of the polls, and attested by the clerks of election, or one of them in each of said election precincts as soon as the votes or ballots were counted and the number for each candidate reckoned up and ascertained, show that Mr. Mudd received a plurality of the votes as Representative. He also denies that Mr. Mudd received 16,279 votes under the description of Sydney E. Mudd, one vote under description of S. E. Mudd and one vote as S. N. Mudd and one vote as Mudd.

Mr. Compton also denies that the election in the first precinct of the third election district of Anne Arundel county was interfered with by Democratic partisans not resident voters and that at least 175 republican voters were intimidated. In this connection Mr. Compton states that the election was free and fair in said precinct, and that a deputy sheriff appointed by a republican sheriff was present at the polls during the time of election, and made no arrest or complaint against any one for disturbance or intimidation.

By way of counter charge, Mr. Compton claims that the official returns show that he received 16,000 votes while Mr. Mudd received but 15,819—thus giving him (Compton) a plurality of 181 votes. He claims, further, that he received a plurality of the votes cast, even if the 25 votes claimed by Mr. Mudd in Calvert county are allowed, and the votes of the fifth and sixth election districts of Charles county as claimed by Mr. Mudd, as appears by the certificate of election returned by the judges of election as counted and canvassed; and after purging the ballot boxes of votes illegally counted and cast for Mr. Mudd, and allowing him (Compton) the vote of which he has been wrongfully and illegally deprived, his plurality will be increased.

"It is admitted by you," says Mr. Compton, "that I received 16,280 votes under the description of 'Barnes Compton,' as counted and canvassed by the judges of election, and one vote as 'Compton' in the tenth election district of Prince George's county." He then goes on to recite in detail that the judge of election in the 12th district of the same county refused to count, canvass and return two votes cast for him; that by accident the judges in the first district of Howard county failed to return one vote cast for him; that a man voted twice for Mudd in the eighth district of Anne Arundel county. He claims that persons fraudulently personated legal voters in Anne Arundel county and voted for Mudd; also, that a number of votes were cast for him (Compton) in Baltimore county, but were not returned and counted for him. He alleges that undue influence was used in St. Mary's county, which prevented persons from voting for him. In conclusion, Mr. Compton avers that there was not a legal election held in the eighth district of Anne Arundel county, and charges that the judges of election, of whom a majority were republicans, did not appear on the poll books; that the said judges, upon the verbal statement of Wm. F. Petherbridge, a republican office holder, that the names were on the list; his possession, permitted persons to vote, though their names were not on the poll books.

Confederate Society Election.

The Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland held its annual meeting, as its custom, on the 19th of January, the birthday of General Robert E. Lee, at the Maryland Hall, Malberry and Cathedral streets. The officers elected were: Brigadier-General, Bradley T. Johnson, president; Captain Geo. W. Booth, Lieutenant-Commander, J. S. Maury, Lieutenant-Colonel, J. Lyle Clark, privates, M. B. Brown, Joseph R. Stonebraker, Captain John W. Torsch, Lieutenant, H. M. Graves, Captain, William I. Rasin, private William H. Fitzgerald, Brigadier-General Geo. H. Steuart, Lieutenant William P. Zollinger, Sergeant, Charles Kittlewell, vice-presidents; Lieutenant Winslow Peters, recording secretary; Private Thomas D. Harrison, Capt. A. J. Smith, corresponding secretary; Captain F. M. Calston, treasurer; Sergeant William H. Pope, private Mark O. Shirer, private James R. Wheeler, private August Simon, Major W. S. Sylvania, private D. L. Thom, Jr., private E. J. Stinson, executive committee; the R. vs. Randolph H. McKim, D. D., (Lieutenant.) W. U. Murkland, D. D., (sergeant-major.) Benjamin F. Ball, (sergeant.) and Wm. F. Gardner, (captain) chaplains. Lord Worsley, adjutant-general of the British army, who was with Gen. Lee during the war, and who has always been a great admirer of his letters' generalship, was elected an honorary member, the only other honorary member being Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederacy. The reports showed the society to be in an excellent condition. There are 175 members, an effort will be made to make the membership 1,000. Eighty-five new members were elected during the year. The society has judiciously used the fund of \$22,000 raised by the Confederate bazaar four years ago, and it is now arranging for a charity ball to be held February 21, at the Fifth Regiment's Army, to raise means to maintain the Confederate Soldiers Home at Pikesville. The annual address of the society will be made on February 29 by Gen. Thomas L. Rosser.

The Electors Must Meet Again.

A slight informality has been discovered in connection with the certificates of the Maryland presidential electors, which were delivered to the President of the United States last week by Secretary Parnell. The Revised Statutes, section 139, says: "The electors shall seal up the certificates so made by them, and certify upon each that the lists of all the votes of such State given for President, and of all the votes given for Vice-President are contained therein." It appears that the Maryland electors neglected to put the lawful endorsement upon the outside of the sealed package containing the certificates, and also neglected to append their signatures as required by law. The package which Mr. Parnell delivered to Senator Ingalls in the presence of Senators Gorman and Wilson, was simply addressed to the President of the Senate, without stating what it contained. On Monday Senator Ingalls called Senator Gorman's attention to the matter and suggested that the mistake, although not a very serious one, might be corrected. Senator Gorman promptly telegraphed Gov. Jackson, in the subject and the latter issued a call for the electors to reassemble Thursday, January 24, (yesterday), for the purpose of properly indorsing the outside covering of the certificates. A similar omission occurred in Texas certificates, which were delivered a few days ago, and they were immediately returned for proper indorsement.

A Tragic Elopement.

A little town of Bolan, in Mercer county, Missouri, turns out the following tragic story: "Henry Thomas, an old farmer, has four grown daughters, named Hattie, Margaret, Nancy and Jane, aged 16, 18, 20 and 22 years respectively. Last Wednesday night Samuel and Charles Hasbarn, brothers, procured a ladder and helped Margaret and Jane out of a second-story window of their father's house, and as they were about to elope with the girls the old man appeared on the scene, but too late to prevent their escape. He at once procured the best horse he had and a shotgun and started in hot pursuit. When about 12 miles from home he overtook the fleeing party. He immediately opened fire on them, killing both the boys and seriously wounding Margaret.

"After getting nearly home with the girls he was told that the other two, Hattie and Nancy, had also eloped with Ned Gleason and Thomas Allison. He at once left the girls he had with him in charge of some neighbors and started after the others. After securing the other two girls without any serious trouble, he started back, but when about two miles from home a mob took possession of him and strung him to a tree.

"The old man was terribly wretched with the girls. He would hardly let them out of his sight, hence the elopement. He always bragged that he would not be bothered with lay sons-in-law. Public feeling is strongly in favor of the lynching. Margaret died Thursday night."

When Baby was sick, we cared for Castoria, When she was tired, we gave her Castoria, When she had Colic, she got relief from Castoria.

Round The World In Twenty-Three Days.

"A Physician" writes from Hongkong, December 22: "To test the quickest mail-route round the world I forwarded two post-cards, addressed to myself, to care of a friend in Hong-Kong, sending one via Brindisi and Singapore and the other via New York, San Francisco and Yokohama, requesting my correspondent in Hong-Kong to re-address his back to me, but sending each by the opposite route to that by which they went out from London. This he kindly did, and, strange to say, both cards arrived here again yesterday, the one which went out eastward on October 12 reaching Hong-Kong Nov. 13 and was dispatched back thence on November 17, while the other westward leaving London on October 10, reached Hong-Kong on November 23. The former took seventy-three days and the latter seventy-five days for the round journey, which is not bad. I may further add that the entire cost on the former card was only two pence, and the latter one and a-half pence, for a journey of over 20,000 miles. I have never before ground myself years ago, but never then thought the world might be spanned in seventy-three days by a misfire at a cost of six farthings."

The Baltimore Sun says: "There is a movement on foot to establish a Sunday School in this city whose teachings will be diametrically opposed to the instruction imparted in religious Sabbath meetings. Through the school it is proposed to bring into closer communion all the 'free thinking people' in the city. A committee has perfected a plan for the conduct of the school. It is proposed that all parents not in accord with the teachings and doctrines of any religious sect send their children to the 'Free Thinking Sunday School' every Sunday morning, where they will be instructed in social science, in morality as suggested by nature, and in the Darwinian theory of evolution as pertaining to the human race. The divinity of Christ is to be combated, and He is to be held up merely as a great and good man, without the possession of any supernatural power.

A meeting of colored Republicans was held in Baltimore last week, at which a resolution was adopted declaring that as more than half the Republican party of Maryland is composed of a sordid, constant colored men, faithful alike amid victory and defeat, the undersigned believe that President Harrison should appoint at least one colored man to a presidential office in Maryland, and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to bring about the appointment to such an office of some colored man who is available on account of his character, ability, his interests in and identity with the colored people of Maryland, and his record as a member of the Republican party." The resolution was signed by twenty-two persons from different parts of the State.

About two years ago Stephen Smith, who lives in a remote town in Nebraska, placed an advertisement for a wife in a Chicago paper. The advertisement was read by Miss Phrona Byles, of Augusta, Ky., and she answered it. The correspondence was kept up regularly, and recently the Nebraska youth popped the question and was accepted on condition that he should call, and if his looks corresponded with her ideas, and vice versa, the ceremony should take place at once. The young man arrived last Thursday, and it only required a short time to arrange matters. The bridal preparations were limited, as was his acquaintance, and on Friday morning Miss Byles was made the wife of Stephen Smith, and the party left immediately for Nebraska.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Orphan's Court for Charles County: In the matter of the estate of James Henry Smoot, deceased. Henry Smoot, deceased.

PUBLIC SALE

MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY THE UNDERSIGNED will sell on farm known as 'Aqueduct,' situated in the 8th district of Prince George's county, about two miles north of the village of Woodville, on Thursday, January 31st, '89 (if fair, if not the next fair day) a large lot of miscellaneous property as follows: Standard bred Trotting Stock, Work Horses and Mules, also the Fancy and Highly bred Twin Team—Gold Dust and Gift Edge (the only pair in the State), Work Oxen, Milch Cows, Young Cattle, one McCormick Binder, nearly new; 1 Reaper and Mower combined, Corn Planter, Cob Crusher, Drill, One Dog Cart, Henson Drag, nearly new coat \$275; also 10,000 Head of Cabbage, 1,500 bushels of Turnips (secured for the winter) and 200 Barrels of Corn.

ORDER NISI.

In the Circuit Court for Charles County sitting as a Court of Equity: John Hoffman and Susan E. Hoffman vs. S. D. Roby and others.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS indebted to me for taxes for 1886 and 1887 are earnestly requested to settle the same without delay. I will be compelled to enforce payment of all taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of April. JAMES A. FRANKLIN.

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN to work in a country store. A Non-need apply unless he is willing to work. Address "WANT," Gilmont, Ches. Co., Md.

If You Are Sick

With Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Blood Humors, Kidney Disease, Constipation, Female Troubles, Fever and Ague, Sleeplessness, Partial Paralysis, or Nervous Irritation, use Paine's Celery Compound and be cured. In each of these cases the mental or physical overwork, anxiety, exposure or malaria, the effect of which is to weaken the nervous system, resulting in one of these diseases. Remove the cause with that great Restorative, and the agent will disappear.

Paine's Celery Compound

It is a fact that Paine's Celery Compound cannot be exceeded as a Restorative. In any case, a single bottle will produce a great change. My nervous system entirely disappeared, and with it the resulting affection of the stomach, heart and liver, and the whole tone of the system was wonderfully invigorated. I tell my friends, if sick as I have been, Paine's Celery Compound.

Will Cure You!

Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by W. L. RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt. For the Aged, Nervous, Debilitated.



A Dress Dyed FOR 10 CENTS.

A Child can use them! Unquestioned for all Fancy and Art Work. At druggists and Merchants. Dye Book free. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Props., Burlington, Vt.

The Great Secret

Of exceptionally long and abundant hair may never be solved; but that Ayer's Hair Vigor preserves the hair in all its beauty and luxuriance, and even restores it, when thin and gray, is well known.

P. J. Cullen, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. writes: "My father, at about the age of fifty, lost all the hair from the top of his head. After one month's treatment with Ayer's Hair Vigor, the hair began coming, and in three months, he had a fine growth of hair of the natural color." J. T. Gibson, of Hope, at Huntley, Staffordshire, Eng. says: "I have seen young men in South Australia quite gray, whose hair has been restored to its natural color after using but one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor."

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a mortgage from Russell Dean to Gustav A. Beach, dated the 20th day of November, 1883, and duly recorded in Liber B. G. S., No. 6, folio 620 &c., one of the Land Records of Charles county, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in Port Tobacco, on

TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, P. M. All that piece or parcel of land situated in Charles county, Maryland on the public road leading from Hill Top to the Cross Roads, commonly called

"BELMONT,"

composed of two tracts or parts of tracts of land known as "Belmont" and "Part of Belmont," or by whatever name or names the same may be called or known, containing Five Hundred and more acres. Being the same land of which the late Obadiah Dean died seized and possessed, and which the said Obadiah Dean be his last will and testament, dated on the 29th day of January, in the year 1833, and recorded in the office of the Register of Wills of Charles county aforesaid, devised to the said Russell Dean to be simple.

The improvements on the above described farm consist of a Dwelling house, a barn, and the usual out buildings.

The land is well adapted to the growth of the staple products of this section, and is convenient to the schools and stores and borders on Nanj may creek.

A large portion of the farm (estimated at about 300 acres) is covered by a heavy growth of oak, suitable for ship timber and railroad ties; and the attention of timber getters is especially called to this sale.

Terms of Sale as prescribed by the Mortgage: CASH. JOHN H. MITCHELL, Attorney. G. A. RASCH, JOHN H. MITCHELL, Attorney.

N. B.—The purchaser of the above described property, upon the payment of the balance of the purchase money, can obtain a loan thereon at 5 per cent.

MARK YOUR TOBACCO

"LOCUST POINT"

INSURE ITS DELIVERY AT THE

Free Inspection Warehouse,

Without Charge for Drayage

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LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, NAILS, LIME, CALCINED PLASTER AND CEMENT.

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When You Buy Clothing

Overcoats especially, call into play all the common sense you possess. That's all that's needed. You know nothing of clothing, technically speaking—so seek out a respectable house,—place implicit confidence in what they tell you. Use your common sense and you'll be satisfied with your purchase.

WHEN YOU BUY A HORSE.

You run chances on the animal's developing the points that it was represented by. You may be sure of that. You can show you overcoats from \$10 up. The beauty of it all is that nothing is shown you that is not value possessing—that is not of creditable manufacture and marked on the same basis as all our goods—absolutely one price and that just a small selling profit above actual cost. You know SACKS & CO'S reputation in this respect. We've talked especially about overcoats for we believe them to be your greatest need at present; but don't lose sight of the fact that we keep everything worn by men and boys, and don't forget, either, that if you can't come to town, we can send you

Whatever You Want.

Whether its an outer garment from dress or a thick, heavy storm coat, or anything in between—we've got it. You may be sure of that. We can show you overcoats from \$10 up. The beauty of it all is that nothing is shown you that is not value possessing—that is not of creditable manufacture and marked on the same basis as all our goods—absolutely one price and that just a small selling profit above actual cost. You know SACKS & CO'S reputation in this respect. We've talked especially about overcoats for we believe them to be your greatest need at present; but don't lose sight of the fact that we keep everything worn by men and boys, and don't forget, either, that if you can't come to town, we can send you

BY MAIL

Just as satisfactorily. If what we send don't suit—return it. You're not obliged to keep it.

SAKS and COMPAY,

CLOTHES WHO APPEAL TO YOUR COMMON SENSE.

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WASHINGTON D. C.

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