

Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning, Sept. 20th, 1889

About "Constructive Residence."

The Independent undertakes to criticize the remarks of the veteran president of the recent Democratic county convention regarding the great abuse which has grown up in this county in recent years by the colonization of colored voters from Washington and elsewhere, under the sanction of the court and upon the specious plea of "constructive residence." We did not hear the remarks referred to, but undoubtedly Mr. Halley voiced the sentiment of the great body of the real Democrats of the county when he deprecated this very bad practice. If he advocated a local law for the counties as distinct from the law of Baltimore city, then he was simply mistaken in regard to the remedy, but he was right in his apprehension of the great mischief which the public sentiment of this county demands shall be remedied at an early day.

The fact is no legislation at all is needed on the subject. The law of Maryland is now ample on this question, it is only the local interpretation of the law that is at fault. The first section of Article 1 of the constitution provides that "every male citizen of the United States, of the age 21 years or upwards, who has been a resident of the State for one year and of the Legislative district of Baltimore city or the county in which he offers to vote for six months next preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote in the ward or election district in which he resides, at all elections hereafter to be held in this State." The registration law provides that the registrars of voters shall register all voters entitled under this section of the constitution and refuse registration to all who are not.

The Superior Court of Baltimore city, by one of its judges, put an interpretation upon the term residence as used in the constitution, some years ago, in the following case: An unmarried white man and a Democrat had been absent from Baltimore city a little over a year, engaged as a deck hand on a Hudson river steamer. He had lived exclusively on the steamer and had not acquired or claimed any voting residence in New York or any where else. He made oath of a continuing intention to claim Baltimore as his residence and as corroborative evidence showed that he belonged to a Masonic lodge in that city and had kept his dues paid up. The court decided that he was not a resident of Baltimore city in contemplation of the constitution and refused him registration. Judge Stone was informed of this decision in one of the registration cases here, but said he did not recognize the authority of a do-ordinate court.

As far as we are advised, Judge Stone is alone among the Maryland judiciary in holding that a voter, having once resided in a county of Maryland, may afterwards reside with his family for an indefinite time in Washington, engaged in private pursuits, and without any home establishment at all in Maryland, and continue to return annually to the county of Maryland from which he came and voted, upon making oath that if he should ever get out of employment in Washington, he expected to return to Charles county to live. Exceptions have been made in many of the States in regard to persons residing in Washington and engaged in the Government employment; but where they are engaged in private pursuits the rule has generally been in accordance with the decision of the Baltimore Superior Court referred to.

We believe that every member of our bar, excepting Mr. Pease and Mr. Mudd, differ from Judge Stone in his interpretation of the "constructive residence" idea. It will not be forgotten that Judge Brooke has also squarely reversed Judge Stone upon this point. In the year 1885 the Democrats of the county, as will be remembered, undertook to take advantage of the "constructive residence" idea; and so they brought down from Washington a dozen or more white citizens, former residents of the county, who made the prescribed affidavit about returning to the county and were registered. On that occasion Judge Stone decided not to sit in registration cases, giving as his reason the fact that his brother-in-law was one of the dozen candidates on the local Republican ticket. Judge Brooke was, therefore, sent down; and he promptly reversed Judge Stone and struck all the colonized Democrats off. When informed of Judge Stone's decision, he said that he was not bound by a co-ordinate authority. It was for this reason that the county Democrats were anxious for Judge Brooke to sit in the registration cases last fall, when the Republicans had a new colonization scheme on hand; but he was not permitted to come.

It will thus be seen that the authorities are not uniform upon this vexed question, even in our own circuit. The impression has heretofore been that the circuit Judge was the final authority in registration cases, but it is the opinion of eminent lawyers that an appeal may be taken to the Court of Appeals and the law settled. Before another important election shall take place it is probable that, either by a change in the judiciary or an appeal to the higher courts the law in regard to non-resident voters will be settled.

The Farmers' Alliance in Politics. Out of superabundance of editorial courtesy we print elsewhere the spirited effusion of our well beloved but hasty young friend, who signs himself "Pommonkey Alliance No. 6." It is probable that our young friend thinks that if he is not the whole of "Pommonkey Alliance No. 6" he is the greater part of it. We submit that our editorial remarks to which he takes exception were entirely temperate in spirit and that the subject is an entirely legitimate one for editorial comment, ours not being the first article which has been addressed to the same point. Nor did we resort to any "detective methods" to obtain the great secret of the association, as our young friend so rashly asserts. In regard to "attending to our own calling," we must remind the impetuous young gentleman that we are quite as extensively engaged in agriculture as he, and have as fully illustrated the principle of making "two blades of grass grow where but one grew before." We are informed by the highest authority that we are entitled to membership in the Farmers' Alliance and whenever we think it worth the while will join one of the local societies. We will give this bit of "parental advice" to our young friend gratuitously. It will be better for him to devote his attention to his extensive flocks than to newspaper distastefulness; for it is to be hoped that his temper better fits him for the former than the latter. If he continues to bait up against every thing that comes along with such uncalled for vigor, he will surely suffer the fate of George Colton's ram; he will fritter himself away in useless endeavor while nobody else will be hurt at all.

But seriously it is a well known fact to all who keep pace with the times that the Farmers' Alliance has in the Southern States, where it chiefly exists, more than once taken a decided stand in politics. In Mississippi, not long since, Gen. Featherston, an old Confederate veteran who seemed to be the favorite for the Governorship, withdrew from the contest because the position taken by the Farmers' Alliance of supporting only one of its members threatened the defeat of any Democratic candidate, not a member. A strong effort has also been made to bring out a Farmers' Alliance ticket in Virginia, where the Democrats are endeavoring to present a united front against the dangers of Mahoneism. In a neighboring county a similar manifestation was made a week ago. The TIMES is known to the leading farmers of the county to be sincerely devoted to their interests, and since it feels considerable interest in the Farmers' Alliance as a possible aid to the farmer it will make no apology at any time for counseling it against what it believes to be probable dangers.

The following comments from the last issue of the Alexandria Gazette fully expresses our views regarding the farmers' Alliance in politics: Every now and then a newspaper paragraph is seen to the effect that the prohibition party and the farmers' alliance are making arrangements for having either State or local tickets in the field at the coming election in Virginia. The result of the election referred to will be of too grave importance to every interest in the State to permit any wise Virginian really concerned about the State's welfare to take part in any such movement. The Democratic party is the real temperance party as proved by the fact that it, like its founder, Thomas Jefferson, favors a tax on whisky, so as to make that article dear and thereby diminish its use. That it is the farmers' party is proved by the fact that it favors a reduction in the tariff on all the articles the farmer has to buy, and the removal of the restrictions the tariff imposes on the sale of his products. On both these points the Democratic party stands in direct opposition to the republican adversary. No republican in Virginia will be silly enough to throw away his vote next November on temperance or farmers' candidates. Such votes as these candidates may receive will be those of democrats, and neither the reputation for sincerity nor wisdom of those who cast them will be increased thereby.

Baltimore's big event of last week, of which so much had been written and said and which gave promise of such unqualified success, was very materially interfered with by the inclement weather which prevailed during its continuance. Everything that would tend to its success was done by the management, and unquestionably it was the biggest event Baltimore has ever had. The people of Maryland and other States also showed a disposition to help along the exposition and the city was crowded with visitors; but the weather kept them indoors during their stay, and the exhibits at Pinflow, which was the chief attraction of the celebration, were poorly attended and consequently receipts were light. All the displays were on a grand scale and it is unfortunate that Jupiter Pluvius was not more kind and smiling during the week. It is said that Hon. Frank Brown, the projector of the celebration and the leading spirit in its management, will lose upwards of \$25,000 by having individually advanced that amount to help along the exposition with small probability of ever being reimbursed.

Gov. Jackson has appointed Charles B. Roberts, of Carroll county, and James M. Dennis, of Somerset county, delegates at large and George M. Stonebraker, Washington county, Dr. Chas. H. Tilghman, of Talbot, John Moore, of Harford, John T. Handy, of Howard, Robert M. Miller, of Montgomery, and Wm. T. Lakin, of Frederick county, congressional delegates to represent the State of Maryland at the National Farmers' Congress, which holds its annual session at Montgomery, Alabama, three days, commencing the 13th of November next.

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In Black and White. That the more sensible and conservative of the Northern race begin to take a correct view of the race problem in the South is evidenced by the following leading editorial from the Chicago Herald, a leading paper of the Northwest: "The negro question, reduced to its last terms, is this: Shall the white man or the black man rule? Law or no law, section or no section, demagogue or no demagogue, politics or no politics, will a township, county or State of America ever, in any likelihood, be permanently controlled by a body of black men, no matter how numerous the blacks, or how sparse the white population? If white men remain on the soil, will they dominate that soil? The question of race, rising above law, ethics and reason, it need be, now pushes upon the Southern people. The laws of Reconstruction, putatively backed by the power of the United States, declare that the State of Louisiana, possessed as it is by a majority of colored inhabitants, shall be ruled by the majority. The State of Georgia, similarly embarrassed, shall be similarly managed. Agitators in the North, whose personal conspicuity has arisen from the woes of their country, look to those woes for a continuance of office profit and favor. It is, therefore, an effort of self-preservation in these agitators early to pit the tide of natural events against the hastily conceived statutes of the nation. The negro has the statutory right to rule in Louisiana and Georgia; now let him rule! This is the impotent edict of Chauder, Blair, and other Northern legislators whose racial abhorrence of the negro far exceeds the repulsion felt in the breast of any true Southerner.

There is no arrogance so great as the arrogance of the "populist" ex-slave. He not only conceives himself to be the equal of his former master, but publishes a sense of superiority. Urged to extremes by firebrand statesmen of the North, the black spokesmen of the South have lately sounded the trump of race war. The black man has been invoked to rise and establish his statutory rights. Given the sympathy of the North, the negro editors believe the war would not go against the blacks.

Judging carefully, and resurveying a situation of which sensible people have but one view, the Herald is free to state a belief that the laws of the United States will change before human nature will change. If the black and white cannot live together in the South as the white is willing to arrange, then contemporary residence therein for both races is entirely impossible. The North in a paroxysm of sectional brutality, might inaugurate a negro rule and might temporarily again support it at the point of the bayonet and for the edification of another generation of Pinchbacks, Kelloggs, Warmoths, Bulllocks, Chamberlains; but time would again develop a brood of whites before whom the ignorant field hand, the vicious hybrid, and the white carpet bagger would either vanish or surrender.

This is the negro question. The South is in alarm. It fought well against white conquerors. Does the North believe the South will defend itself less bravely against Ethiopian thraldom? Opening Their Eyes. Even in the tariff ridden State of Pennsylvania the farmer is awakening to the bogus character of a high protective tariff. At the recent meeting of the State Grange at Williams Grove, Gerard C. Brown, a practical farmer, put the case of the farmer plainly and practically thus: "I am convinced that on no one subject is there so much misrepresentation and such prevalent prejudice. We Pennsylvania farmers are resolute in refusing to other classes of citizens the right to compel us to pay their taxes under any pretext whatever. How can we acquiesce in the kindred proposition that we shall be forced to pay a bounty to other classes of citizens to enable them to reap an assured profit at our expense on their business? "The theory that the farmer is more than reimbursed for the extra cost of supplies by the home market, created for him through his operation, is so completely rebuffed by the facts that argument to prove its falsity is unnecessary. In spite of protection farm production has so immensely outgrown the home market that prices are lower than this generation has seen—the who's below cost of production. From the foreign market, which invites us, and which would afford an immense relief, we are barred by a restrictive tariff which cripples commercial exchanges. The plea that the tariff also covers and protects the products of the farm is ridiculous and purposely misleading.

The wool tariff may yield profit to the herder of the far West on the government lands, but in the enhanced price of clothing alone takes from the average sheep farmer of the East more than it returns to him."

Mobile, Alabama, with its "Gulf Coast Oyster Planting Company," is the latest movement in an industry, the progress of which, north and south of us, admonishes Maryland packing and producing interests to go more largely into the cultivating of an article of food which is every year getting more scarce in our waters. We have better oysters in the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries than anywhere else on the coast. Mobile bay oysters which are being cultivated and sold largely in the market, bear no comparison to Maryland and Virginia bivalves for flavor and other essential qualities. Yet there is money in the business of planting them as every where as it is practiced industriously and intelligently. In Mobile bay the drumfish are very successful predators that the planters have to protect the oyster beds by wire fences, and in Connecticut waters the starfish is the enemy which upsets nearly every effort of the cultivator. Oyster planting in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries enjoys immunity from these evils, and the fecundity of the bivalve in our waters is phenomenal, while the money to be made out of it should long ago have caused a rush to embark in the industry.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Tanner Retires. Corporal Tanner, the doughty Pension Commissioner, has resigned; though the event causes no surprise as his forced retirement has long been expected. He appears to have been a natural product of the campaign of 1888, when both parties were bidding for the "soldier vote." To defeat Mr. Cleveland every vote of a dishonest and dishonorable pension bill was misapplied and the fearless executive grossly abused for refusing to permit the treasury to be depleted by dishonest pensioners. The trouble with Tanner was that he took the party pledges before the election as actually serious after the election was over, and having promised to reduce the surplus and liberalize the pension system, he foolishly undertook to perform it after he got into office. He believed his party meant what it said, and that he had been promoted to office simply because he so loudly impressed thought, and promising before election and performing after are two different things, as the corporal has found out to his sorrow. He seems to have believed his mission to be to dispend the surplus and enrich the veterans. In office he saw the surplus on one side and the veterans on the other, and proceeded to shovel out the people's taxes as lavishly as possible. In the meantime the self-respecting soldier grew indignant at what appeared to be arrogant demagogism, and which did not distinguish between the hero and the bum. They saw with rage the camp follower, deserter, traitor, coward, sneak, bounty jumper and plunderer, who had no part or lot in the glories of the strife, put on a level with themselves; an honorable pension lose its proud distinction and the plunderers of the enemy, the coyotes of the camp, become in peace the plunderers of the government. The people who paid the taxes grew indignant to see their money wasted, scattered by a reckless and improvident hand. And public opinion, which Tanner could not hear because of the clamor of the harpies he had gathered about him, compelled the President to remove so improper a custodian of a sacred public trust.

He has been done and Tanner resigns. He appears to have been more incompetent and light headed than dishonest, although Congress should look carefully into the condition of the office which has recently been so wildly mismanaged.

What Herts the Farmer. Mr. J. Frank Wheatley, of Kent county in answer to a query propounded by the Baltimore Sun as to the causes for agricultural depression, says: "It is notable fact that among this class of Maryland's best people that everything they raise upon the farm—such as grain, fruit, stock, vegetables, etc., is now lower in price than for thirty years. It is my opinion that such a condition of things among these toiling sons of the Eastern Shore of the State (I presume it is so in all parts of this State) is due mainly to the present commercial relations we sustain towards other civilized countries. From the year 1850 to 1860 our farmers received more for their grain than at any period since. Then our grain was freighted to Baltimore by rail roads, the commission merchants commanded a respectable hearing, and could in a large measure tell the commander or captain of the large ship lying in wait what he must give to get his grain or produce. Not so now. There is no ship lying in wait but such as belong to the speculator, and by virtue of the present infamous tariff law such speculator stands in such relation as to compel the farmer to be can get for his produce, hence the farmer is the sufferer, and consequently is not so prosperous. It is urged by some that there are so many more bushels raised than formerly, and to offset that we submit that there are many millions more people to feed than formerly. We think the cause is the present tariff law, as is being demonstrated year by year, and is reaching to every class of labor in our State."

Half Rates to the National Capital. Apart from a Presidential inauguration no more brilliant event has ever occurred in Washington than the triennial cavalcade of Knights Templar from October 8th to 11th, 1889. Every three years this event attracts the attention of the country to some city, but for many years past western cities have enjoyed the honor. Washington is now the favored point, and it may well be said that no city in the world is better adapted to such a purpose. Wide avenues, hedged by handsome buildings form a background for a grand spectacle to witness it. In order that every inducement may be offered the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will reduce its rates to Washington on this occasion by one-half. This company will sell excursion tickets to Washington from all ticket stations on its lines October 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, valid for return until October 31st, 1889, at one fare for the round trip.

On the return trip a stop off, within the limit, will be allowed at Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Trenton, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Elmira, Emporium, and Corry, according to the route of the traveler. Agents will furnish specific rates on application.

Race wars are reported from various States just now, including West Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. No doubt most of such outbreaks are planned by rascally politicians who seek to affect the results of elections this fall. They don't care whether a few lives are lost or not, but so long as a discontent and hate among the more ignorant colored people until they are stimulated to a rising. The sensible negroes of the South, and it must be confessed they are too few in number to do much good, understand the reckless wiles of the political scoundrel and keep out of the trouble, quietly doing what they can to allay the irritation among others who put ideas of revenge and murder in the minds of their colored dupes, are getting rid of there will be less talk about "race politics" in the South.

LIST OF REGISTRATION

Corrected Sept. 9, 10, 11, 1889.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Persons newly registered and stricken from the lists of qualified voters.

- NEWLY REGISTERED. Butler, Charles H. Ford, Henry Shorr, Peter Steiger, Ezra Transferred to 1st District. Read, James H. Blair, William H Hill, Oscar Transferred from 1st District. Bean, Francis Barber, Dick Hurd, Charles W Linkins, James A Smith Walter Robey Jere T Thompson Morgan Wallace Wilson Dead. Brawner, John Cross, Chas. H Chesley, Philip F Milton, Chas. H Robey, Uriah

SECOND DISTRICT.

Persons newly registered and stricken from the list of qualified voters.

- Newly Registered. Greer, Richard A. Higgs, James Key, Augustus Scott, James T Smeden, Leck Transferred to 2nd. Ribber, Dick Bean, Francis Granger, John R Hurd, Chas W Smith, Walter Short, Marcellus Transferred from 2nd Gray, Jos A Jr Spikes, John E Williams, John E Stricken Off. Butler, Hillary E Coombs, Joseph Cooper, Josias Essex, John W Dent, George Dead Milstead, Elbridge

THIRD DISTRICT.

Persons newly registered and stricken from the list of qualified voters.

- Newly Registered. Barrow, Noble E Cator, Benjamin B Carroll, Albin Hart, Daniel Jackson, Wesley Jackson, Leigh Kendrick, Joseph Milstead, George W Maddox, Rufus H Maddox, John J Pease, John A Sams, Millard V Smallwood, Thomas Sanders, Robert A Simpson, Jack Tinker, Charles H Ward, Grant Stricken Off. Cooke, Charles Gray, John R James, William H Key, William L Mandie, Frederick Spinks, Carlton Scott, James A Short, Marcellus Dead. Johnson, Samuel Thomas, Daniel

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Persons newly registered and stricken from the list of qualified voters.

- Newly Registered. Davis, John E Payne, Richard T Wheatley, Albert C Yates, John G Transferred to 4th Chase, John H Gross, Chapman Tippet, William T Wallis, Wilson Transferred from 4th. Green, John C Garner, William H Howard, F DeStee Holmes, Fiem Hill, Chas H Simpson, Deaj P

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Persons newly registered and stricken from the list of qualified voters.

- Newly Registered. Butler, James A Blackinton, Saul B Fowler, George H Martin, John R Swann, George T Weems, James H Wood, Chas H Transferred to 5th Neale, Vivian H Transferred from 5th. Marshall, John P Jr. Marshall, John P Sr. Posey, Chas H Simpson, N Wilson Dead. Smith, Oliver P Thomas, John B Thomas, Robt W

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Persons newly registered and stricken from the list of qualified voters.

- Newly Registered. Axtell, John A Brown, George Brawner, Oscar Groves, Edward Groves, Joseph Swann, John O Thompson, William Transferred to 6th Bell, Jessie Rye, W E W Transferred from 6th. Blair, Wm. H Beans, James H Dolly, Paul B Eichholtz, Frederick Hill, Oscar Murray, Richard A Pickerel, Stanislaus Dead. Briscoe, Lewis Butler, Harrison Matthews, George H

Stewart, Charles Wade, Richard SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Persons newly registered and stricken from the list of qualified voters.

- Newly Registered. Howard, F D-Sales Raymond, Thomas F Welch, John T Transferred. Hannon, S B Rowe, Wm E W Young, George W

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Persons newly registered and stricken from the list of qualified voters.

- Newly Registered. Butler, Joseph Boardman, John R Edelen, Clayton A Farrall, Charles W Jenifer, Albert Joy, William B Thomas, Richard Thomas, William J Turner, Philip Thomas, William B Hawkins, Smith H Stricken Off. Bell, Jessie Chase, John H Edelen, James F Greenfield, John E Gross, C-aptain Gill, Charles H Hawkins, Joseph T Proctor, Sylvester Proctor, John H Proctor, Willam H Padgett, Joseph Jr Savoy, William B Wallis, Patrick Dead. Burch, Hosea Green, James

NINTH DISTRICT.

Persons newly registered and stricken from the list of qualified voters.

- Newly Registered. Butler, Joseph Dyer, M C Gill, Charles H Johnson, George B Jones, James H Love, John E Smallwood, George A Turner, Henry Wilkinson, James F Transferred to 9th. Moreland, Elzair Hawkins, Smith H Padgett, Joseph Jr Savoy, Llewellyn Savoy, Robert Wallace, Patrick Transferred from 9th. Bean, Edward D R Thomas, Richard

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Man, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Pain's Celery Compound Purifies the Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Stimulates the Liver, Regulates the Kidneys and Bowels, Gives Life and Vigor to every organ.

There's nothing like it. Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I procured some of Pain's Celery Compound. The use of two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic and spring medicine, I do not know its equal.

Use it Now! Having used your Pain's Celery Compound this spring, I can truly recommend it as the most powerful and at the same time most gentle purgative. It is a splendid nerve tonic, and does not irritate the bowels. It is sold by all druggists.

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Dr. Gustavus H. Brown DENTIST. 1403 NEW YORK AVENUE, WASHINGTON D C

Vernon B. Fenington, Attorney-at-Law. LA PLATA, MARYLAND.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. TUESDAY, October 8th, 1889.

NOTICE OF ESTRAY. Farm for Rent.

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TO THE PUBLIC. HAVING RENTED THE HOTEL AT THE OLD STAND IN BRYANTOWN for the present year, I would beg to inform the public that I am prepared to accommodate boarders, both regular and transient. My bar will be always supplied with choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc. I will also keep a Library, and any one of the traveling public can furnished with Buggies and Teams, and if notified will meet them at any railroad station and take them to any point in the county they wish to go at the most reasonable rates. Hoping to receive a share of the public patronage, I am very respectfully

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