Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning···November, 29th, 1889.

The non-resident voter must go; or rather he must *stay*—where he lives, and not come here to vote.

Some of the speculative scientists in New York city are endeavoring to account for the unusual career of crime in that vicinity of late, by the abnormal excess of the protracted rainfall and its effect upon the human machine.

The death of Hon. George H. Pendleton strikes from the roll of living American Statesmen a man of high integrity and unsullied honor; though Mr. Pendleton was of that haughty type of men who do not thoroughly appreciate the principles of true Democracy.

Everybody will be glad to know that the Cronin trial is to last but a short while longer. The testimony is now about all in, and the speeches of counsel will begin, it is believed, next Monday, if not earlier. The case is an important one, and has had serious consequences already, whatever the verdict of the jury. Opinion is divided as to the probable character of the verdict. The prosecution feels sure of a verdict of guilty against three at least of the accused. The defense expects a verdict of acquittal. The evidence has been circumstantial, but it has tended to connect some of the accused more or less closely with the murder.

There are two strong arguments in favor of High License which we may mention among others. Under this so called High License system the character of the men to whom license are granted, can be better scrutinized. Selling whiskey is a most dangerous traffic and should be entrusted in the hands of no one who cannot give a sufficient guarantee that the privilege will not be abused. And again if the expenses of the Criminal Courts and the jails and constabulary are analyzed, it will be found that a large portion is due to liquor. It is therefore but fair and just that the persons who make their money in this way at the expense of the people at large should pay a proper proportion of the taxes. By limiting the number of saloons, those which are licensed can afford to pay this tax and still do better than at present.—*Hagerstown Mail.*

We print a pointed and forcible article from the St. Mary's *Beacon* in another culumn, pointing to the necessity of some steps being taken by the people of the Southern Maryland counties to protect themselves from the dangers and humiliation of a continuance of negro domination. There is force in what is said about the ingratitude of the negro, who has received millions of dollars from the white Democrats of the State to educate his children, allowing himself to be banded into a solid faction in politics to deprive his benefactors of self government. This is unquestionably a hardship and great ingratitude on the part of the colored voter, and no doubt it would teach the black man a good lesson if the Democratic law makers were to temporarily discontinue his educational bounty of $100,000 a year. But that would be a step backward and cannot be taken. But steps ought to be taken by Southern Marylanders to cut off the non-resident negro vote, and we are glad to see that our St. Mary's friends are moving in that direction. Negro domination by those resident among us is bad enough; but to be dominated by non-resident negroes, is something no freeman can tolerate.

The Hagerstown *Mail*, speaking of election laws has the following to say:

"The Election Law framed by Mr. James Alfred Pearce, who was designated by the Democratic convention three years ago to perform that service, embodies the main features of the Australian system and is pronounced by competent judges to be the best election law which has yet been framed. That our last legislature should have broken faith and failed to pass this bill was a disaster to the Democratic party and incited many good Democrats to revolt."

Now the fact is Mr. James Alfred Pearce did not "frame" any election law at all. The printed copy of an election bill, which he presented to the Legislature last session, was an exact copy throughout, with a few immaterial alterations, of the Illinois election law for cities and towns. If our contemporary will take the trouble to refer to the codified laws of that State, it will find that this is true; and it will find also that the law was only passed in that State to apply to *cities and incorporated towns* and was only to operate in such towns of that character as should *by a popular vote adopt it.* The same may be said of the bills presented by Gov. Whyte and by the Republican "Reform League." All were copies, with slight and generally bad alterations, from the law in question. When it is considered that the rural districts of Maryland were asked to adopt this complicated and very expensive law, which in the rich and populous West where it originated, was not enforced in the rural districts, it will be understood that the last Legislature showed its good sense in ignoring the bill altogether. We may need a new election law, but for heaven's sake do not give us such a senseless and complicated piece of incongruities as were the bills in question.

The Mischief and the Remedy.

In our local column to-day we publish a call from the Democratic central committee for a meeting of Democratic voters in Port Tobacco, on the 11th proximo, for the purpose of devising means and appointing a committee to present the grievances of our people, resulting from the colonization of non-resident colored voters, to the Legislature with a view of procuring a remedy to the evil. A number of our most prominent and influential citizens had promptly signified their readiness to append their names to such a call, but, as the matter is one of essentially political significance, and as all of our white people, with a few exceptions, are Democrats, it was deemed sufficient to have the call issued by the Democratic Executive Committee and addressed to the Democratic voters of the county.

The TIMES has heretofore fully discussed this great evil of the colonization of colored voters from Washington It is an injury of such a palpable and threatening character to the resident citizenship of the county, as not to require much amplification or repetition to make it appreciated. It has grown to be a most important matter, and, unless steps are promptly taken to make an end of it, there will be litte use of the Democrats and tax payers of the county making another effort to redeem the county and recover the control of their local government. From a small beginning, this evil has now grown to be an intolerable hardship; and every consideration now demands that our people should take prompt steps in the matter.—There is every indication that the people are now thoroughly aroused to the importance of the question.

That the means now proposed of obtaining a remedy of the evil are practical and feasible, there is every promise. The other counties of Southern Maryland are already stirring themselves in this matter, and each one of them that has Republican representation in the Legislature, will appoint a similar committee to that proposed to be appointed here. These committees will confer together and arrange a definite plan of action in the premises; and we have assurance from influential men, in and out of the Legislature, that the remedy will be provided as thus formulated and requested. Amendments to the registration law, can be made, defining the meaning of the words "reside" and "residence" as used in the first article of the Constitution, in such a way as to leave no loop-hole for the future admission of these people. This amendment will be formulated at a joint meeting of the Southern Maryland committees and will be duly incorporated in the registration law.

These committees will also have to deal with two other practical questions in connection with this matter. These are, first, whether an entirely new registration of voters is necessary or advisable; and, second, whether the Australian ballot system will be conducive to fair elections in our section.—It is important that these points should be maturely considered. We incline to a negative opinion upon both of these points. In another column of this issue we have given our views regarding the Australian system; and in the next issue we will have something to say regarding an entirely new registration.

It is highly important that the call should be responded to by a representative meeting of citizens from every section of the county. It is not expected, of course, that there will be a general outpouring of all the voters, and such a meeting is not necessary; but every section should be well represented. The importance of the mission upon which this committee will be sent, demands that it should have the backing of a full and representative meeting; and, for the same reason, every citizen is interested in having this committee properly instructed. There ought to be a good attendance.

Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton Dead.

Hon. George Hunt Pendleton, late United States minister to Germany, died in Brussels Sunday night. He had been in failing health for more than two years past, and in April, 1888, he sustained a paralytic stroke a Wiesbaden, and for some time thereafter his life was despaired of. He rallied from the stroke, however, and by the beginning of the present year was able to attend to the most pressing duties of the legation. He returned to Berlin New Year's Day, and the first official American overtures which resulted in the assemblage of the Samoan conference last spring, which were made at the German foreign office on January 7, were attributed to his initiative. He retired from the legation towards the close of April, and has since been traveling in Europe. In August his condition again became critical. In October he started for home, but was prevented from continuing his journey beyond Brussels, where he was attacked by a serious disorder of the stomach. Mr. Pendleton succumbed to a stroke of apoplexy. His death occurred in the Hotel Bellevue, where he had been lying sick for six weeks. His two daughters were present when he died. The funeral services were held in the Protestant Church on Wednesday. The body will remain in the church for several days, and will be taken thence to America.

Congress will meet next Monday. The probabilities all point to the election Reed, of Maine, as Speaker of the House. There is promise of a stormy session, unless the Republicans shall take warning by the late elections and abandon some of their proposed high-handed measures.

Plain Talk to Farmers.

Ex-Secretary Colman, in his recent speech before the Wheat Growers' Convention at St. Louis, speaking of the effect upon the farmer of our tariff laws, said:

"I believe in a tariff to raise customs duties in sufficient amount with the sums raised by the internal revenue system to defray the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered. I believe the tariff under our constitution has no other mission to perform than to raise revenue. There is no clause in the constitution giving Congress the power to tax one class of our people to enrich another class. If there is such a clause I would like to have some one to point it out. There is no moral right, no justice in legislation to enrich one class at the expense of another.

"The constitution in so many words says there shall be no privileged classes in this country, and yet Congress proceeds to make a class privileged to tax the consumers on all of their products, keeping all competition away from them, and enabling them to derive large profits on their goods, and thus to lay up princely fortunes secured from the people who have earned the money thus obtained by the sweat of their brow. Is one man better than another in this said to be free country, or one class better than another that they should be secured in the extraordinary privilege of growing rich at the other's expense?

"I have only been speaking of the right, of the justice of such legislation. Now let us see its effects upon the farmer. Let us suppose one of you has raised 1,000 bushels of wheat, and many of you have raised several thousand, and you are going to Europe and take it to Liverpool and sell it at $1 per bushel. The gentleman from Chicago has told you that the Liverpool market controls the price for wheat throughout the world. You receive $1.-000 for the wheat, and find goods low over there, you lay it all out in goods to bring home with you. You ship the goods to New York, but when you get there you find an average duty of 47 per cent on what you have bought, for that is admitted on all hands to be the average duty imposed by law. On the $1,000 worth of goods you must then pay $470 to the custom house officers to be placed in Uncle Sam's treasury, leaving you only $530 for the wheat, the tariff thus costing the farmer on every $1 000 worth of wheat $470. Is it any wonder he is growing poor? But if is some consolation to know that this $470 has come into the United States treasury.

"Let us suppose, however, that instead buying his goods in England he waits until he gets to New York and buys them. The American manufacturers are protected by the same average duty, and freight besides, so he pays the $470, not into Uncle Sam's pockets at all but into the pockets of the American manufacturers, who, by law, by being protected from foreign competition, can charge this extra price, and put into their own pockets, and the government gets not one cent of it. This on a single operation of one farmer, but it effects every farmer in the same way and to the same extent. It is making the manufacturing classes rich and the agricultural classes poor.

"If the consuming classes of this country had any idea they were paying one-tenth part of the taxation they are to these privileged classes there would be such a revolution in public opinion, if not in a worse form, as we have never heard of before.—It is not taxation for the benefit of the government, but for a class. It is making millionaries of one class and peasantry in its worst form of another. It is depressing the value of farming lands and farm products in every State of the Union. It is plastering upon our farms mortgages that draw worse than Spanish fly blisters. It is making of farming the poorest-paying, hardest working business known in this country."

"What Shall We Do About It?

For nigh on to twenty years the Democrats of Maryland have been striving to break the political bonds which bind the negro to the Republican party and to induce the race to discriminate in voting.—We are now no nearer the end desired than when, in 1870, we first began the trial.

Though we have contributed nearly $2,000,000 to educate negro children; though we have ever extended a helping hand to the black man in his hour of need and trouble, yet, when the revolving year has brought election day we have always found him, a race, arrayed against us. To love one's enemies is good Christain doctrine, but it is not good politics. The black man is the political enemy of the Democratic party. In determining his vote candidates' merits count for naught. To secure his political favor one must be, in name at least, a Republican. None other need apply to him for votes unless he become a law breaker and goes with "his hands filled with gifts."

The outcome is, that here young and ambitious Democrats are debarred from political honors. If one aspires he finds across his path the almost solid negro phalanx marshalled and led on by a few white leaders, and no matter how great his merit or how high his fame he goes down before it. His only path to political success is to prove traitor to his father's faith, forfeit his own respect, be false to his principles and school his lips to repeat, what his heart denies, "I am a Republican."

We do not think that we have overdrawn the picture, but that we have fairly stated the condition that confronts the Democrats of our section. What are we going to do about it? Are we to continue "to lick the hand that smites us," give up and in our own land "peep about to find ourselves dishonorable graves?"

"It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us." We own by far the greater portion of the land; we pay the greater part of the taxes; we are the sufferers from mismanagement and yet in the administration of affairs our voice is stifled—we are a conquered people and our enemies are quartered on us The Republican party has only to name its ticket and it can rest assured that about 1700 negro voters—many organized into pledged leagues and societies—will be solid for it.

Most of our Democrats have interests that bind them to the county. Their all is centred here. They can entertain no idea of removing. With them it is a struggle to the death. What course must they adopt? To answer this question prominent Democrats and landowners have suggested that a general meeting be discussed and some concerted action be determined upon. We think the idea a good one and we hope a day for meeting may soon be fixed. If a meeting be called we trust that the other Southern Maryland counties, which are burdened like ours, will send delegates. "In a multitude of councillors there is wisdom." Meet, consult together and determine what legislation is needed to lift us out of the slough into which we have fallen. If we ask we will receive."—*St Mary's Beacon.*

Given Away.

Send two cent postage to Domestic Sewing Machine office, corner 7th and H. streets, Washington, and the New Domestic fashion catalogue for fall and winter of 1889, illustrating over 1,500 newest styles, will be mailed to you free. Country dealers supplied from this office with machines at New York wholesale factory prices. C. Auerbach, sole agent, 7th & H sts.

Farmer Lang's Husking Bee.

Mr. Eugene Lang, who lives in Derby Neck, is a prosperous farmer whose corn fields have been unusually productive this year. When he viewed the overburdened shocks of corn a few days ago and thought what a tough job it would be to husk and store the ears, he felt depressed. He spoke of it to his wife, and Mrs. Lang's quick wit came to the rescue. "Let's give a huskin' bee," she suggested, and the husband at once fell in with the idea. Invitations were sent out to all the boys and girls in the neighborhood and up in Seymour, and there was a very general response.

When the night came the barn floor had been thoroughly swept, clean straw had been laid down in a circle big enough to accommodate fifty persons sitting Turk-fashion, and in the centre were several shocks of corn. The barn was lighted with many lanterns, back of which had been nailed to the posts bright new sheets of tin. The rows of stalls in which Mr Lang kept his cows and his horses faced toward the room, and the meek-eyed cattle stuck their noses over the mangers and chewed their cuds contemplatively.

At 8 o'clock the company were seated around the cornstalks, and Mr. Lang, mounting a box, laid down one simple rule. The first red ear found by a young man entitled him to kiss all of the pretty girls. The second red ear gave the privilege of kissing only a certain number, the third a less number, and so on. The same rule applied to the girls if they cared to indulge. Then the huskin' began. It was not long before the first red ear came to view, and it was a Seymour youth got it. The first intimation that any of the company had that a red ear had been found was a sudden sweep of the arms around the girl next to him and a resounding smack full on the lips. Then he held up the ear and collected his forfeits. That is, he tried to, but there was more solid work for him in the next half hour than he had ever done in a day before, and there was no corn husked in that time, either. The girls screamed and giggled, then ran, with the lucky Seymour youth after them. It was such fun that even the cows laughed. When the second ear was found the scene was repeated. The fourth and fifth and sixth came, and then the girls gave up and submitted with better grace.

After the corn was husked the floor space was cleared again of everything, and the fiddler turned up his strings and began to grind out "Money Musk" with a strength of purpose that set every foot in the room to keeping time. It was the jolliest, happiest, heartiest dance that Derby ever saw. During an interval supper was announced, and the baked beans, boiled ham, cold roast turkey and chicken, the cake and the Connecticut mince pie, all washed down with sweet cider, filled the measure of the guests, happiness.

It was a profitable party for Mr. Lang. He got his corn husked; his supper cost him but little, but, above all, he is to-day the most popular farmer in this part of New Haven county.—*Ex.*

FOR SALE.

A CICKERING PIANO, in good condition, for terms apply to
MRS. C. M. JAMESON,
Faulkner, Charles County, Md.

It Makes You Hungry.

"I have used Paine's Celery Compound and it has had a salutary effect. It invigorates the system and I feel like a new man. It improves the appetite and facilitates digestion." J. T. CORNLAND, Primus, S. C.

Spring medicine means more now-a-days than it did ten years ago. The winter of 1888-89 has left the nerves *all fagged out.* The nerves must be strengthened the blood purified, liver and bowels regulated. Paine's Celery Compound—*the Spring medicine of to-day*—does all this, as nothing else can. *Prescribed by Physicians, Recommended by Druggists, Endorsed by Ministers, Guaranteed by the Manufacturers to be*

The Best Spring Medicine.

"In the spring of 1887 I was all run down. I would get up in the morning with so tired a feeling, and was so weak that I could hardly get around. I bought a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and before I had taken it a week I felt very much better. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who need a building up and strengthening medicine." Mrs. B. A. Dow, Burlington, Vt.

Paine's Celery Compound

is a unique tonic and appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, quick in its action, and without any injurious effect, it gives that rugged health which makes everything taste good. It cures dyspepsia and kindred disorders. Physicians prescribe it. $1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Color anything any color. Never Fail! Always sure!

LACTATED FOOD Nourishes babies perfectly. The Physicians' favorite.

SELLING OFF
AT COST!
NOW IS THE TIME TO GET
Good Bargains.

WITH a view of making a change in my business, I will sell MY ENTIRE STOCK of goods AT COST, which is composed of such as is generally kept in a country store. My customers and friends will find it to their interest to come and see for themselves.

All persons who are indebted to me on store account will please come forward and settle immediately either by cash or note.

J. T. PENN,
tf. Pomfret, Charles County, Md.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

In the Circuit Court for Charles County sitting as a Court of Equity.

Georgiana Chambers, by her husband and next friend William W. Chambers vs. The Clifton Beach Hotel and Steamboat Company of Washington, D. C. a Corporation, John T. Arms, Trustee & Charles Wheatley and James W. Ellis, Trustees.

THE object of this bill is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate and and personal property, in Charles county, for the payment of two notes of the said "The Clifton Beach Hotel and Steamboat Company" made in favor of the Plaintiff for two thousand and one thousand dollars respectively and secured by two deeds of trust. The bill alleges in substance.

1. That the plaintiff lent to the said Corporation, on September 18th, 1888 taking the note of the Corporation therefore, two thousand dollars, and that a deed of trust of certain personal property, located at Clifton Beach, in Charles county, was, the same day, executed to one of the defendants, John T Arms, as trustee, to secure the payment of said indebtedness to the plaintiff.

2. That on March, 9th 1889, the plaintiff lent to said corporation the further sum of one thousand dollars, taking a note therefor, and the said Corporation, on the same day, executed a deed of trust of certain real estate at Clifton Beach, in said Charles county, to the defendants Charles Wheatley and James W. Ellis, as trustees, to secure the payment of both of said notes, herein mentioned.

3. That both of said notes, with the interest thereon remain unpaid, although the time for payment has long since passed and, although there are provisions in each of said deeds of trust that the trustees therein mentioned should sell the property therein described on such failure to pay, and although said trustees have been called upon to execute the trusts so reposed in them, they have refused to do so and have renounced said trusts.

4. That all of the defendants to said bill are non-residents.

It is thereupon this thirteenth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty nine, ordered by the Circuit Court for Charles County, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in Charles county, once a week for four successive weeks before the sixteenth day of December A. D. 1889 warn the defendants to be and appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1889, to show cause if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

J. SAM'L TURNER, Clerk.

True copy test:
J. SAM'L TURNER, Clerk.

A WISE WOMAN
Bought the Splendid
HIGH ARM
JUNE SINGER
SEWING MACHINE
BECAUSE IT WAS THE BEST.

NOW THEY ALL WANT IT
For it does such beautiful work.
Sample Machine at Factory Price.
EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.
Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.
JUNE MANUFACTURING CO.
BELVIDERE, ILL.

W. D. WEBSTER
Wholesale and Retail
DEALER IN FINE
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
PIPES AND SNUFF.

Everything pertaining to a first class Tobacconist.
605 4½ Street, South West,
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J. A. HANCOCK
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
300 Preston st.
BALTIMORE, Md.

For the sale of
BUTTER, EGGS, WOOL, HIDES, FURS
VEGETABLES, FRUITS and all kinds
of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Quick Sales and Prompt Returns

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

Dentistry in all its branches carefully attended to.

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 accomodate boarders, both regular and transient. My bar will be always supplied with choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc. I will also keep a Livery, 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 may wish to go, at the most reasonable rates. Hoping to receive a share of the public patronage I am very respectfully
JAS. A. MURRAY, Prop'r.

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

Will practice in the several Courts of Charles county.
All collections promptly attended to. May be found in Port Tobacco every Tuesday and Saturday. 3m.

H. S. ZELL, President. O. C. ZELL, Vice-Pres'd't. J. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

John M. Lloyd
—WITH—
THE ZELL GUANO CO.,
—OF—
BALTIMORE CITY,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Zell's High Grade Fertilizers
—AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—
FERTILIZING MATERIAL

Factory, Locust Point.
Office, 32 South St
BALTIMORE, MD.

I BEG leave to inform my customers that I am now connected with the above house, and thanking you for the very liberal patronage extended to me for the past thirteen years, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. This house is one of the oldest and best known in the country, their goods having an enviable reputation wherever used, being made of the best and most concentrated material. I have been in the habit of making special mixtures for most of my customers, but the different brands that I will offer you manufactured by the

Zell Manufacturing Co.

are so complete that I feel that I cannot improve upon them. My long experience in the business and my knowledge of the different characters of soil in Southern Maryland, enables me to tell you what grade of fertilizers to use; therefore whatever brand I may recommend you to use you can do so with the former confidence that you have heretofore placed in me. I am now in the county and will call upon you in person with samples of these grades and hope you will reserve your orders for me. Should you need any goods before I can see you, please order direct from the Company, or your commission merchants, as all responsible orders will be promptly filled.

Your's very truly,
JOHN M. LLOYD.

Summers & Bro.
ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS
AND DEALERS IN
Dog Carts, Buck Boards,
Buggies
DAYTONS, CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
NEW AND SECOND HAND.

Our Stock is ample to select from, and we are manufacturing to order, as well as selling, all classes of light and heavy vehicles at much lower prices than competing cities. We are Agents for the
Courtland Wagon Company.

R. A. GOLDEN
(Formerly of Charles County,)
GROCER,
and Commission Merchant
Cor. 10th and F, Nos. 941 and 943
S. W. Old Stand, Warehouse
931 Louisiana Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GRINDING! GRINDING!

HAVING rented the commodious and well equipped Steam Mill at CHAPEL POINT I am now prepared to do grinding for the public at shortest notice. The best Flour and Meal turned out. Grinding days TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week. Hoping to receive a share of the public patronage and promising to merit the same and to give satisfaction, I am Very Respectfully
THOMAS KENDRICK.
Chapel Point, Md.

NOTICE TO OUT-PENSIONERS.

Ordered by the Board of Trustees of the Poor of Charles county, that all Out-Pensioners in said county be required to renew their petition to said Board on or before the first day of December, 1889 Said petitions to be signed by five respectable tax payers, who reside in their respective district of the petitioner and who are personally acquainted with the condition and circumstances of the petitioner.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS M. WELCH,
oct 25-td. Trustee.

J. E. JOY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
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.

STEAM SAW & GRIST MILL
—AT—
"MELROSE."

HAVING located my Steam Saw and Grist Mill at "Melrose," on the road between Port Tobacco and Hill Top, I would inform the public that I am at all times ready to do sawing or grinding of all descriptions.

GRINDING DAYS:
Mondays and Fridays.

Hogshead Siding always on hand. All other kinds of Lumber on hand or furnished at short notice. My facilities for doing rapid and good work are of the best and I hope to merit a share of the public patronage.
All orders promptly attended to.
A trial is all I ask.
J. W. GOLDEN, Melrose.

FOR SALE.

Two Yoke of well broken work Oxen, two yoke young Oxen, two Ox carts—iron axle, also several Cows.
For terms, &c., apply to
J. W. WARING
oct-3t. Pomonkey, Md.

A MATTER OF CONFIDENCE.

Shoes of the most inferior materials can now be finished in such a manner, that even good judges can hardly tell what they are made of—that's what makes ours a BUSINESS of CONFIDENCE.

Are We Worthy of Your Confidence?

Read These Facts And
Form Your Own Conclusion!

1. From the bottom of the ladder, we have ascended to be the Leading Shoe House in the District—in fact commercial reports say that ours is the largest Retail Shoe House south of Philadelphia.
2. Not a Shoddy Shoe can ever enter our House, every pair made up specially for us from stock of our own selection, and no middleman's profit need be added.
3. Price the same to all—your baby can buy as cheaply as any experienced shopper.
4. Our business is strictly cash. No loss from bad debts to be added to our selling price.
5. We warrant every Shoe we sell, and stand by our guarantee every time.

Behind These Facts Stands Our Splendid
FALL STOCK of Fine and Reliable
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers!
ESPECIALLY NOTEWORTHY ARE OUR

MEN'S	$1.50 Full Stock Kip Boots	LADIES	$1.25 Kid and Pebble Button
"	$2 50 Double Upper Oyster Boots	"	$2 00 Kangaroo & Dongola Button
"	$3 00 Strictly Hand Sewed Shoes	"	$2 50 & $3 00 Hand made Button
CHILD'S	50c. Real Kid Spring Heels.	MISSES & BOYS	75c. Solid School Shoes.

WM. HAHN & CO'S.
RELIABLE SHOE HOUSES.

MAIN STORE:—816 Seventh Street, between H & I.
Second Square north of Patent Office.

WEST END STORE:—1922 Penn. Ave., bet 19th & 20th
Three Squares West of White House.

CAPITOL HILL STORE:—231 Penn. Ave., S. E.
Two Squares East from Capitol.

FREDERICK PAFF & SONS,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN FINE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
423 King Street, ALEXANDRIA, VA.,

Agents For

Men's Shoes.	Ladie's Shoes.
MILLER & OBER,	J. & T COUSINS,
W. E. PUTMAN & CO.,	EVITT & BRO,
COPELAND & HARTWELL,	H. M. OLIVER & SON.

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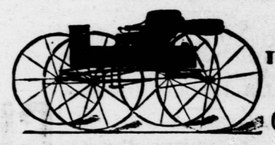

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