

The Rush for Office.

The rush for office since President Harrison has been inducted into the presidential chair has been tremendous, and Washington is filled with anxious aspirants and their friends who are pushing their claims for every position within the gift of the President...

It is reported from Washington that a fair proportion of the local Federal officeholders will be allowed to hold on until their commissions expire; but this, like all else in political life, is a mere matter of speculation as it will require an undue amount of moral courage and force of character on the part of the Chief Magistrate to enable him to withstand the pleadings and pressure that will be brought to bear in demanding the heads of every Democratic incumbent now in office.

In Maryland, however, there seems to be a unanimity of opinion among the Republican leaders, (that does not find much favor with the rank and file, however,) that it would be better for their party if the present incumbents in the local offices be allowed to hold over until after the general election next fall. They think by pursuing this course that their party will have a chance of winning the next Legislature and so gain the U. S. Senate.

The new Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. Jere Rust, though less noted than Mr. Blaine and Mr. Windom, is still an old hand at the job. He is a perfectly honest and capable man for the place. In Congress he won the respect and regard of all who knew him.

Every one will remember the story of the office-seeker in Jackson's time who began with an application for a cabinet place, and compromised on an appointment as watchman in the treasury. Mr. Tom Platt, of New York, has not yet run the gamut of offices, but he has started on the descending scale. From the day after election he and his friends proclaim that there must be a place in the cabinet or something. This was still his cry when he came here last week, but since his return home it is given out that he will take the collectorship of the port of New York if it is offered to him.

It is well understood that the Republicans propose to make the most determined effort to carry Maryland next November. They consider the time to be most propitious, and they assert their belief if it was not for the question of the distribution of the federal offices, which is complicated and embarrassing, that success would be almost if not quite certain. No matter who gets the offices, there is bound to be dissatisfaction, and it is argued if this question is left open until after the election the Republicans will go into the November fight unhampered by claims or factions, enthusiastic, hopeful, harmonious. It is for this reason more than any other that the Democratic officeholders may with reasonable assurance count upon immunity from disturbance, at least until after the idea of November.

Mr. Windom is the oldest member of the new Cabinet, being very nearly thirty-three years of age. Mr. Miller is the youngest member, not having reached his forty-eighth year. Mr. Blaine and Mr. Rusk are about the same age, fifty-nine. Mr. Proctor is fifty-eight and Mr. Tracey sixty. Next to Mr. Miller, the youngest man in the Cabinet is Mr. Vanamaker, who is not fifty-two. The average age of Harrison's Cabinet is fifty-seven years. The oldest man who ever entered a Cabinet was Lewis Cass, who became Buchanan's Secretary of State at seventy-five. Alexander Hamilton was the youngest of all Cabinet officers.

The New Cabinet.

Only two members of the Cabinet, Mr. Blaine and Mr. Windom, are known to fame. A third, Mr. Wamsmaker, is a recent importation from business into politics, who, although for some time conspicuous in the advertising columns of the newspapers as an enterprising contributor, had not been suspected of leanings toward celebrity until the late Presidential campaign, when he blossomed into a liberal patron of the arts of frying fat out of Robber Barons and buying votes in blocks of five. By grace, therefore, of his bounty, he becomes a statesman, and will conduct the mail service of the country; though not, let us hope, upon the exact plan prevailing over the female service of his great shop in Philadelphia. His selection for Postmaster General is an indecency, and contradicts all that Gen. Harrison says in his inaugural speech about the purity of elections.

Of Mr. Blaine it is superfluous to speak. He is a brilliant experimenter, in all things reckless of consequences, an adventurer by nature and a Jingo by adoption. Mr. Windom is a clear-headed and hard-headed veteran, who has already given us a touch of his metal in the Treasury Department, and, on the whole, for domestic and party purposes, an excellent selection. He will be the conservative and the diplomatist in the Administrative household, keeping things together and serving it only as referee and middleman in all inter-cabinet quarrels. For this important post he has both ability and experience, as well as natural aptitude, and can be trusted to do good work for his party.

Messrs. Tracy, Noble, Proctor, and Miller have yet to make their public record. They are all gentlemen of excellent private character and personal standing. We do not share in the objections made to the appointment of Mr. Miller because of his late partnership relation to the President. On the contrary, we regard the right of the President to choose his nearest and most confidential friend as one of his political advisors as unquestionable and not to be abridged. A good lawyer himself, Gen. Harrison is certainly a good judge of a good lawyer, and, in naming one with whom he is so familiar for Attorney-General, he gives the Law Department of the Government a kind of personal guarantee in advance.

The new Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. Jere Rust, though less noted than Mr. Blaine and Mr. Windom, is still an old hand at the job. He is a perfectly honest and capable man for the place. In Congress he won the respect and regard of all who knew him. As Governor of Wisconsin, he had some rough places to get over, and he got over them like a man. He will never say a foolish thing, or do an unworthy thing.

The Cabinet, as thus formed, may be taken, on the whole, as sound in its Republicanism and respectable in its personality, with the future all before it for good, or evil, as time shall show.

"Hard times! hard times!" is the universal cry. Business is dull and everybody is complaining. Farm produce is low, while labor and everything required on the farm is comparatively high. Factory products are dull, because the country is glutted with goods and there is no foreign market, while the "home market," which is overstocked. Mercantile affairs are stagnant. Merchants complaining goods lie idle upon the shelves and consumers, money is scarce among the masses and collections are hard to be made. The land is covered with mortgages, interest unpaid, and foreclosures the order of the day. More property is in the market than can find purchasers at remunerative prices, and real estate is changing hands at a rate almost unknown hitherto. What is to be the result of this state of things? It would seem that we are on the eve of a financial crisis such as was foretold by Mr. Cleveland, in his message to Congress more than a year ago, but which no adequate measures were taken to avert.

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A Petition from Nebraska.

On February 20 a petition was presented in the United States Senate from the Nebraska State Farmers' Alliance, asking that the volume of money be increased. The petition says: "The present economic condition of the State of Nebraska and the country generally is anomalous, inasmuch as while the production of wheat is unprecedented the condition of the producers of wheat is not improving, but is, on the contrary, retrograding. While no period has witnessed a greater aggregate increase of wealth than the past 20 years, at the same time the farmers of Nebraska are sinking deeper and deeper in debt. It is becoming rarer to find farms which are not mortgaged, tenant farmers are rapidly increasing and failures of country merchants are becoming more numerous day by day. A conservative estimate places the amount of farm mortgages in this State at \$100,000,000 which, at 7 per cent, takes \$10,000,000 annually out of the State. In addition there is a corporate and municipal indebtedness which is of appalling magnitude, while the farmers of the country are becoming involved in debt, the artisans and laborers are finding the conditions of life harder. On the other hand, forced by the continually narrowing margins of profit to reduce expenses and secure safety for investments, manufacturers and dealers are driven to combine to accomplish these ends, and trusts which seem pernicious and tyrannical are formed. The petitioners think the remedy for this state of things lies in an increase in the volume of currency.

Death of an Honored Son.

Hon. Richard W. Townsend, the distinguished representative in Congress from Illinois died in Washington, of pneumonia, on Saturday last. He was born in Prince George's county on the 30th of April 1840. When only ten years old he went to Washington where he was employed at the book store of Mr. Shillington. While thus engaged he made the acquaintance of some Senators, and was appointed a page in the United States Senate. At the conclusion of his service there he went to Illinois with Judge Marshall. He taught school while he studied law in that State, and was admitted to practice in 1862. He was subsequently clerk of the Hamilton County Court and prosecuting attorney of that district. An active democrat, he was soon honored by his party, was made a member of the State central committee, and went to Baltimore as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1872. In 1878 he was elected a member of Congress, and has had continuous service in the House of Representatives from that time, and been elected a member of the next House. He was a member of the District of Columbia Committee and always evinced a deep interest in the affairs of the District. In the Fifth Congress he was chairman of the military committee. Mr. Townsend married an Illinois lady and had two children, a son and daughter, both of whom are being educated in New York.

Dr. Smith Townsend, Health Commissioner of the District of Columbia, is one of his brothers.

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Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

Agricultural Statistics for March.

The statistical report of the Department of the Agriculture for March relates to the distribution of wheat and corn. The amount of corn reported still on hand is 39.6 per cent. The surplus amounts to 787,000,000 bushels, of which the seven corn-surplus States have 499,000,000 bushels. The proportion merchantable averages 82 per cent, which is less than 1884, 1886 or 1887.

The average price is less than in December, when it was 34 cents per bushel for the United States, and 27 for the States producing commercial supplies. The March average for merchantable corn is 33.9 cents per bushel, for unmerchantable 22.7 cents per bushel. The general average of the seven States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska—is 25.6 cents per bushel.

The proportion of the wheat crop on hand March last is less than in any year since 1880, except in 1882 and 1887 (though nearly the same in the latter year).

The actual quantity on hand is less than in any recent year except 1882 and 1886. It is estimated at about 112,000,000 measured bushels. The lowest State percentages are in the principal wheat-growing States, as follows: Ohio, 27; Michigan, 23; Indiana, 24; Illinois, 25; Wisconsin, 28; Minnesota, 26; Iowa, 32; Missouri, 27; Kansas, 24; Nebraska, 31; Dakota, 24. In these States the quantity on hand is less than in March last by about twenty-one million bushels.

The details of quality and weight of wheat will be given in the printed report.

Married Women's Property.

Those who are in the habit of drawing mortgages or deeds should carefully read the following provision relating to the property of married women. They will also prove interesting to all: "The property, real and personal, belonging to a woman at the time of her marriage and all property which she may acquire or receive after marriage, by purchase, gift, grant, devise, bequest, descent, or in a case of distribution, shall be protected from the debts of her husband, and not in any way be liable for the payment of his debts. The property, acquired or owned by a married woman she shall hold for her separate use, with powers of devising the same, as if she were a feme sole; or she may convey the same by a joint deed with her husband; or when the husband is a lunatic or insane, she may convey the same as fully as if she were a feme sole, by her separate deed, whether the same be absolute or by way of mortgage, provided that if she die intestate, and leaving children, her husband shall have a life estate in her property, real and personal, but if she die intestate, leaving no children, her husband shall have a life estate in her real property, and her personal property shall vest in him absolutely.

From this it will be seen that a married woman can will her property away so as to cut her husband out of all benefits of it, but a man cannot do so with his wife without her consent.

A leading physician of Washington Tuesday was not surprised if there were now at least a thousand cases of pneumonia in that city. He said he had never had so many at one time in his own practice. March 4, was a bitter, inclement day, which came nearer to being like the memorable March 4 of 1873 than any other anniversary from that time to this. Sunday and Monday, March 3 and 4, were days when it was but that even the most robust should seek cover. Yet thousands upon thousands of people spent most of the two days out of doors. On Monday tens of thousands were exposed for many hours to the damp, scorching air and that penetrating, drizzling mist which is infinitely worse than the most copious shower. The consumption of stimulants on March 4 was marvelous and many of those whose patriotism, patriotism or curiosity kept out, and who have never been in the habit of using stimulants, had free recourse to them.

Medical authorities aver without hesitation that but for the case of pneumonia would in all probability have been doubled or tripled. Possibly the most ardent prohibitionist may concede that this was one instance where he could justify the cause.

The applications for appointments as fourth-class postmasters have been pouring in at the Postoffice Department by every mail since inauguration day, and the clerical force of the office is completely swamped. There are only about eight clerks in the office to keep up the current business, and as Congress made no provision for hiring extra clerks for this contingency it will be some weeks before the clerks can catch up with their work. Most of these applications come in by mail, but many of them have been left by members of Congress to whom they had been forwarded. Maryland, being so close to Washington, leads all other States in the number of applications already in, and the desk of the clerk in charge of that State is covered and surrounded by a great stack of applications, endorsements and letters of inquiry from almost every postoffice in the State, piled up in the greatest confusion. He is now busily engaged in sorting these out and classifying them, and until that is done it will be impossible for the appointing authorities to obtain the information required for making the appointments. The majority of the Maryland applications are believed to be in.

Hon. George Hawkins Williams, of Baltimore county, one of the most prominent and wealthy members of the Maryland Bar, died at his residence, in Baltimore city, on Thursday morning last, in the 71st year of his age. He was an ardent Democrat and took an active interest in the affairs of his party. In 1879 he was elected to the State Senate from Baltimore county and subsequently became President of that body, the duties of which position he discharged with dignity and signal ability. He was several times mentioned as a Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, but never made an effort to secure the nomination.

On the 25th of January Paulina King, a colored woman of Springfield, had a "vision," in which she was commanded by the Lord to fast for forty days and forty nights. For the first seven days she drank no water even. Then the Lord appeared to her again and commanded her to drink. From that time on she took water until the 27th of February, but since then she drank no thing until yesterday, when her long fast ended. She is much emaciated, but declares that she did not suffer a particle during her fast and had no desire for food. She is 32 years of age and has a husband and two children. She retained her strength during her long fast and started to work as usual at its close.

A Detroit dispatch says: "An incognito-looking document filed in the city clerk's office disclosed an instance of fidelity of purpose that isn't often heard of in politics. The Harrison Flambeau Club is the organization that showed this example, and the purpose was a determination to get to Washington to see President Harrison inaugurated. The document was a chattel mortgage showing that the Flambeau Guard mortgaged their uniforms in order to get funds for the trip. The mortgage was given to Edwin A. Chandler and Henry Greenberg as security for a loan of \$325, and it covers fifty-three coats, belts, trousers and sweaters. The guard stipulates to pay 7 per cent. interest. The records of political clubs in Michigan fail to show another instance where a club mortgaged its clothes to go to Washington."

The probable length of the present session of the Senate was a matter informally discussed among the Senators Tuesday. It is the expectation that at the very shortest the Senate will remain in session for a period of two weeks. This will give the President time to fix upon the successors of the present foreign Ministers, and the nominations can be confirmed at once. This will enable the new Ministers to go abroad almost immediately with the full assurance that they will not have to return because of any subsequent failure of confirmation.

It Makes You Hungry

"I have used Paine's Celery Compound and it has had a salutary effect. It regulated the system and I feel like a new man. It improves the appetite and facilitates digestion." J. T. Carrico, Collector Fourth District.

The Best Spring Medicine.

"In the spring of 1881 I was laid up. I would get up in the morning with no throbbing, and was so weak that I could hardly get around. I thought a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and before I had taken it a week I felt very much better. I can heartily 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 healthy feeling which makes everything else good. It cures dyspepsia and kindred disorders. Physicians prescribe it. B. W. Sill, for B. W. Sill, Burlington, Vt.

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.

No 717 Equity. ORDERED by the Court this 11th day of March, 1889, that the auditor's report made and filed in the above entitled case be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of March, 1889. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper, published in Charles County, once a week for three successive weeks prior to said second Monday of April, 1889.

J. SAM'L TURNER, Clerk. True Copy Test: J. Sam'l. Turner, Clerk.

ORDER NISI. In the Circuit Court for Charles County sitting as a Court of Equity. George J. R. Hunt vs. Samuel Queen.

No 675 Equity. ORDERED by the authority of the Circuit Court for Charles County that the Auditor's Report, made and filed in this cause be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of March, 1889. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper, published in Charles County, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said third Monday of March, 1889.

Given under my hand this 16th day of February, 1889. J. SAM'L TURNER, Clerk. True copy test: J. Sam'l. Turner, Clerk.

In the Circuit Court for Charles County sitting as a Court of Equity. In the matter of the sale under mortgage from Russell Dean to Gustav A. Bach.

No 728 Equity. ORDERED by the court this 5th day of February, 1889, that the sale of the mortgaged property in the above cause, made and advertised on or before the third Monday of March, 1889, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 20th day of the same month; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Charles County once in each of three successive weeks before the said 20th day of March, 1889.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$1,200. J. Sam'l. Turner, Clerk. True copy test: J. Sam'l. Turner, Clerk.

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

Mortgagee's Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN CHARLES COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A POWER CONTAINED IN A MORTGAGE FROM Henry T. Padgett, his wife, to Sarah E. Wood, dated the 7th day of March in the year 1885, and duly recorded in Liber B. G. S. No. 8, folio 2 &c., one of the Land Records of Charles county, the undersigned, the attorney named in said Mortgage, will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in Port Tobacco, on

Tuesday, the 9th day of April 1889, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

All that piece, parcel or tract of land lying on Zebias Swamp in Charles County, Maryland, composed of several tracts or parts of tracts of land called "ROBLENS' NEGLECT," "HALL'S LOT," and a part of BOARMAN'S MANOR," containing two hundred and thirty-one acres of land more or less; being the same parcel of land which, by deed dated the 26th day of February, 1885, was conveyed to the said Henry T. Padgett by Richard E. Miles and wife.

This property is conveniently located, and is improved by a comfortable DWELLING and the usual out buildings, and the land is well adapted to the growth of the staple products of this section.

Terms of Sale, Cash: JOHN H. MITCHELL, Attorney named in the Mortgage. (Till 5 o'clock)

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of authority vested in me as collector of taxes for the Fourth collection district of Charles county, I will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the premises, on

Monday, April 8th, 1889,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following property to satisfy State and county taxes due for the year 1887, to wit: A tract or parcel of land lying in the Fourth Collection District, called "LUCKNOW," containing 500 acres more or less, assessed in the name of Maggie Howling. Due for County Tax \$67.88 Due for State Tax 14.53 Interest from Jan. 1st, '88.

The above property will be sold by the collector as authorized by the Act of 1874, chapter 483, and the proceeds will be applied to the payment of the taxes for the above year, with interest and all costs that may accrue under this sale. ALBERT T. CARRICO, Collector Fourth District.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of authority vested in me as collector of taxes for the Fourth collection district of Charles county, I will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the premises, on

Wednesday, April 10th, '89,

between 2 and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following property to satisfy State and county taxes due for the years 1886 and 1887, to wit: A tract or parcel of land lying in the Fourth collection district, called "BARTON'S ADDITION" and others, containing 300 acres more or less, assessed in the name of George S. C. Thomas's heirs. Due for State Tax 1886..... 3.75 Interest from Jan. 1st, '87. Due for County Tax 1887..... 17.87 Due for State Tax 1887..... 3.75 Interest from Jan. 1st, '88.

The above property will be sold by the collector as authorized by the Act of 1874, chapter 483, and the proceeds will be applied to the payment of the taxes for the above years, with interest and all costs that may accrue under this sale. ALBERT T. CARRICO, Collector Fourth District.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of authority vested in me as collector of taxes for the Fourth collection district of Charles county, I will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the premises, on

Friday, April 12th, '89,

between 2 and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following property to satisfy State and county taxes due for the years 1886 and 1887, to wit: A tract or parcel of land lying in the Fourth collection district, called "SHIREWSBURY" and others, containing 100 acres more or less, assessed in the name of Wm. Davidson. Due for County Tax 1886..... \$10.35 Due for State Tax 1886..... 1.87 Interest from Jan. 1st, '87. Due for County Tax 1887..... 8.66 Due for State Tax 1887..... 1.87 Interest from Jan. 1st, '88.

The above property will be sold by the collector as authorized by the Act of 1874, chapter 483, and the proceeds will be applied to the payment of the taxes for the above years, with interest and all costs that may accrue under this sale. ALBERT T. CARRICO, Collector Fourth District.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of authority vested in me as collector of taxes for the Fourth collection district of Charles county, I will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the premises, on

Monday, April 15th, '89,

between 2 and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following property to satisfy State and county taxes due for the years 1886 and 1887, to wit: A tract or parcel of land lying in the Fourth collection district, called "PARTNUTWELLS' BRANCH," containing 158 acres more or less, assessed in the name of Alice Ann and Isabella Carter. Due for County Tax 1886..... \$11.50 Due for State Tax 1886..... 2.07 Interest from Jan. 1st, '87. Due for County Tax 1887..... 9.62 Due for State Tax 1887..... 2.07 Interest from Jan. 1st, '88.

The above property will be sold by the collector as authorized by the Act of 1874, chapter 483, and the proceeds will be applied to the payment of the taxes for the above years, with interest and all costs that may accrue under this sale. ALBERT T. CARRICO, Collector Fourth District.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will meet at their office, in Port Tobacco, on

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, March, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1889.

For the purpose of making transfers and adjustments of property. By order of the Board, BENJAMIN M. EDELEN, President. C. F. DALRY, Clerk.

JULIAN E. NORRIS -WINE- E. WALTERS & CO. Successors to W. T. Walters & Co. DISTILLERS, IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS OF WINES and LIQUORS. Office and Warehouse 37 S. Gav Street, Baltimore.

When You Buy Clothing

Overcoats especially, call into play all the common sense you possess. That's all that need. 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 repleting to be possessed. When you buy overcoats—offers—you take chances we take them all. We guarantee every stitch of goods we sell. If we had only a hundred or two overcoats we wouldn't be so sure we could please every taste and fit every form—but where others have hundreds we're thousands. There is not an overcoat design that we haven't a line. By a line we mean a complete stock of each particular style.

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 *valuable*—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 tackled 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 are not obliged to keep it.

SAKS and COMPANY,

CLOTHES WHO APPEAL TO YOUR COMMON SENSE. SEVENTH Street & MARKET SPACE, WASHINGTON D. C.

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"LOCUST POINT"

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MANUFACTURERS OF DOOR AND WINDOW-FRAMES MOULDINGS, &C. DEALERS IN LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, NAILS, LIME, CALCINED PLASTER and CEMENT.

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