

With the early breath of summer will come of course the talk of local politics and the contest to be carried on this fall for supremacy. While perhaps it may be some deemed rather early to begin any discussion or agitation of this matter, still in view of the urgency of the case we think a few words of caution will be inopportune now, as it would be well for the people of our county to thoroughly understand and appreciate the condition of affairs here in order that they may be better able to act when the time for action arrives.

We will be called upon this fall to elect a full legislative ticket—one senator and three delegates—a sheriff, full board of county commissioners and a county surveyor, thus giving the almost entire control of our local affairs to the party who is successful in the contest. It should be borne in mind that the Republicans will enter into the contest flushed with their victory over us in the county at the last election; though we cannot think that that was a fair test of what our party is capable of, as, besides some other causes that operated against us, there was no local interest at stake, and it is generally recognized that only at our local contests can the full strength of the party be polled. Still apart from the prestige of victory that is with them our opponents have the Federal Government at their back, and that they will use this to its fullest extent, both in bestowing patronage and in promises of reward for good work performed, no one doubts, and this will perhaps have a tendency to draw to their standard any vacillating or uncertain voters there may be in the county, and also to cause all who are now affiliated with them to work strenuously for success in order to secure a rich reward.

These things should be borne in mind by all good Democrats and by all who desire to see their county remain under the same careful and good government that has marked its management since the advent of our party in power in 1885. We have an abiding faith in the earnestness and zeal of the Democratic sentiment here, and we cannot think that there is a man of judgment and intelligence, whose interests are bound up in our future welfare and prosperity, who would wish to see those interests and the county's honor again jeopardized by such loose and extravagant management of our public affairs as marked our local government from 1877 to 1885. To avoid this therefore two things are necessary, or at all events desirable. One is the nomination of a ticket composed of gentlemen who are representative of our interests and intelligence, and another an earnest and untiring support of such a ticket when nominated.

To the first of these therefore, it is now necessary to turn our attention. Let every Democrat consider what available material there is in his section to fill satisfactorily the several offices to be voted for this fall; consult with your neighbors as to the merits of the several gentlemen who seek nomination and their adaptability for the office they desire to fill, and when a good man is found who is willing to serve his party and county go to the voting places on the day the primaries will be called and secure a delegation to the convention favorable to the selection of your several favorites or other good and public spirited men to compose the ticket. With a representative ticket of honest, capable men we have no fear of the result, but with a wily enemy flushed with victory to fight vigilance and untiring efforts will be required.

Consider now whatever you deem necessary to win; do not wait until the heat of the contest is on, for then mistakes are more apt to occur, mistakes that may be irremediable. Look over the field now and when the time for action and work arrives you will be able to perform your duty with judgment and discretion.

The Knights of Labor, who have figured so conspicuously throughout the country during the past decade in regulating strikes, manipulating politics and exercising an influence in national government, has now come to the front in Maryland. The Knights of Labor assembly at Laurel, Prince George's county, has passed a resolution pledging itself to "support no man for the legislative ticket, of whatever party he may be, unless he shall first pledge himself to vote for a law exempting from taxation the machinery and tools of manufacturers and laborers throughout the State, including therein the live stock, agricultural implements, orchards, barns and improvements of the farmers, and the stock in trade of the merchants."

The Hon. Charles H. Gibson, and Mr. Marshall Powell, Holliday, of Maryland, and at Louisville, Kentucky, Reed and McKinley says decidedly be an extra session of the middle of

Another Tariff Talk.

We make no excuse for keeping this subject to the front. It affects no other class as injuriously as it affects the farmers. The tariff is a tax paid chiefly by the farmers, hence the vast increase of farm mortgages. The tariff nourishes the trust, which prey chiefly on the farmer, such as the bagging trust, the salt trust, the twine trust.

A friend, H. L. Salisbury, writing from Vienna, Va., asks: "It is not illogical to attribute every bad thing to the tariff?" Yes, but it is just as bad to attribute every good thing to the tariff. A tariff creates nothing; it is an obstruction to trade; a barrier; another stump in the field. All we want is to take one stump out of the way. If every stump in a field were blown up, it would be necessary to plow the field, but plowing would be a long sight easier. The advocates of the tariff say: "Leave the stumps alone. They do no harm; they do good, by exercising the muscles of the horse and the plowman."

Mr. Salisbury continues: "How is it that so much money is going into mills in the South if what you say is true?" How much? Not nearly so much as is taken from the South; not nearly so much as would come if it did not cost \$300,000 for a \$200,000 mill; that ought to be plain enough. One reason for building new mills in the South, is that capitalists begin to see that the nearer a mill is to the cotton field the greater the economy of production. So, also, with iron furnaces, but surely no man can fall to see that if mills and furnaces cost less than they now cost we would have more of them.

"Was it not the protective tariff which gave us jute bagging at four cents?" asks Mr. Salisbury. No. Jute bagging is not protected in England, yet it is made cheaper there than here; so the tariff could not have caused the decline. This is one of the absurd claims of the protectionists. The low price of the textile articles, of jute bagging, cotton cloth, woolen goods and of iron and steel are due to the improvements in machinery. If prices were low in America and high in free trade England, then we might credit the tariff with the change, but as they are lower in England than America some other cause must be at work.

Moreover, if the tariff forced prices down, does not Mr. Salisbury know the manufacturers would demand the repeal of the tariff? If protection has given us jute bagging at four cents would not the manufacturers, instead of organizing a trust go to Washington and ask for a repeal of the duty on the bagging. These manufacturers know that the duty increases the price, and so they oppose the movement to put jute bagging on the free list.

"Should we not," asks our correspondent, "kill the monopoly which puts the price up to twelve cents and save the tariff which puts it down to four?" Go slow, my friend. It is not the tariff, but competition and invention which reduced the price to four cents. The trust is formed to restrict competition; so is the tariff. What we need is more competition. The way to get it is to repeal the tariff on jute bagging and on twine. This kills monopoly, just as it killed the copper trust, and it is the only way to do it.

"How do you know that trusts may not be found under free trade?" We do not know it; but we do know it is much more difficult to corner the markets of the world than to corner the markets of one country. A recent attempt was made to form a world-wide copper trust, and the men in it have been ruined by world-wide competition. That is what we want in twine and jute bagging—world-wide competition.

"Is it not possible," Mr. Salisbury asks, "that by preserving free competition our manufacturers will, under a protective tariff, manufacture a full supply for the home market as cheaply under the stress of competition as they possibly can?" We answer no, for you cannot "preserve free competition" under a tariff. This is the enemy, irreconcilable and eternal, of free competition. It is imposed to protect the American manufacturer from the influence of "free competition."

You cannot have a tariff and free competition. Free competition means free trade and nothing more. How can you have free trade and tariff too? You can not serve two masters. There is no delusion so indefensible as that urged by the protectionists that the whole community is helped by a tariff. It is class legislation of the most dangerous and damaging character, and the class it helps is composed of capitalists; the class it hurts most is composed of farmers.—Home and Farm.

Politics Make a Difference.

The present Administration was heralded as one overflowing in gratitude to the soldiers of the late war. Harrison, himself an ex-federal soldier, has said that the veterans should receive special recognition; heads of departments have made similar declarations, and Corporal Tanner has distanced all on the soldier business. He not only wants to put them into all offices, but wants to increase the pensions of every one now drawing a pension and to grant pensions to all who ever served in the army, whether disabled or not. All this love for soldiers upon the part of the Republican Administration, applies only to Republican soldiers. Democratic soldiers are not recognized, and are not even considered as much as consideration as ex-federates. No Democratic ex-soldier, so far as we are aware, has ever been appointed to office under Republican rule, while Gen. Longstreet and Col. Mosby, who was regarded as a guerrilla during the war, have been given distinguished consideration. Not only have no Democrats been given office, but those who were appointed to places during Mr. Cleveland's term are being turned out as fast as they can be reached. One of the first acts of President Harrison was the discharge of a Democratic soldier who was engaged in some capacity at the White House. Some Democrats, whose resignations have been demanded, have declined to hand them in and stood upon their record and their standing in the G. A. R., but to no avail, for refusal to resign are speedily followed by removals.—Westminster Advocate.

The New Internal Revenue Collector

The announcement of the appointment of Mr. Franklin Snowden Hill, of Prince George's county, to be collector of internal revenue at the Baltimore republicans agitated the members of the Young Men's Republican Club turned out in the evening in large force and politics was lively at their club-house. Mr. George T. Baggs, the defeated competitor for the collectorship, was present, and he took the result quietly. He said he had made a clean fight and had avoided personalities. His opponents, he said, had on occasions dealt in abuse of himself and his friends, but he accepts the result as one of the fortunes of politics, and he does not regret that he went into the contest. Mr. Hill is expected to take charge of the office as soon as his bond for \$200,000 is secured. It is stated that Mr. Thomas Parry, of Calvert county, will be his chief deputy. This internal revenue district includes Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia. The internal revenue department is not under civil-service rules.—Acting Collector F. M. Cox has been in charge of the office since the failure of the Senate to confirm the nomination of Gen. Andrew G. Chapman, on March 4.—Altogether there are 95 appointments, including deputy collectors, clerks, storekeepers, gaugers and messengers. Mr. Hill's own salary will be \$4,500 per annum. There are twenty deputies, their salaries ranging from \$1,900 to \$1,000, per annum. The clerks number eleven, and their salaries vary from \$1,400 to \$700 per annum. There are twenty-one storekeepers, who are paid \$4 each per day. There are nineteen storekeepers and gaugers who receive each from \$2 to \$4 per day. In addition there are twenty three gaugers who get their compensation in fees ranging from \$2 to \$5 per day. The deputy collectors, their salaries and districts are as follows: J. Marion Watkins, \$1,900, Philadelphia; A. L. Gray, \$1,800, Washington; W. L. Basin, \$1,800, Baltimore; W. R. Getty, \$1,500, Cumberland; E. L. Dwyer, Richard Wootton, Levi White, Richard T. Farrell, Frank J. Claggett, W. E. Wallis, Jerry Berry, S. E. Claggett, W. H. Gill, all at Baltimore and each paid \$1,400 per annum; W. A. Comery, \$1,200, Wilmington; Alfred Raubley, \$1,200, Harrington, Del; Geo. Haddaway, \$1,200, Easton, Md.; James T. Truitt, \$1,200, Salisbury, Md.; Henry K. Krise, \$1,000, Frederick, Md.; James Hammond, \$1,000, and John U. Adams, Hagersstown, Md., \$300.

A Gigantic Salt Synicate.

The Toledo (Ohio) Blade says that Wellington R. Barr, of Saginaw, president of the Michigan Salt Association, will sail on Wednesday for Southampton, on the North German Lloyd steamer Saale, on an errand, the results of which will be felt from one end of the United States to the other. He goes to secure \$10,000,000, by means of which, within the pool already formed in this country, the entire salt product of the United States will be controlled by a syndicate, of which he will be the head. English capitalists, who have operated a salt trust in Great Britain, are interested in this project, the details of which have all been arranged, and which will be settled by Mr. Barr during his brief visit to England. The gigantic business combination is not to be a salt trust in the usual acceptance of the word, although in many of its features it resembles one. It is simply applying to the entire salt industry of the United States the same principles that from time to time have been used in the great salt producing section in the Saginaw Valley. Each district will produce the usual quantity of salt, and will report to headquarters constantly by the amount of stock on hand. Headquarters will make the sales and see that the stuff is shipped in the most economical manner. For instance, orders from country tributary to Syracuse will be filled from that city instead of the Michigan people stealing in there, as they do now. Kansas and other States therabouts will be supplied from Kansas instead of from Michigan or New York, and Kansas people will not undertake to supply Ohio or Michigan, as is now the case. It is estimated that in this way there will be saved the operating expenses of the business at least \$500,000 a year, even at the present ridiculously low price of salt. It is not the purpose of the proposed syndicate to go into this matter with the intention of forcing up the price of salt. There will be no necessity for any such action, and with the business management consolidated and concentrated the saving in operating expenses will yield a comfortable return in and of itself.

The Lulls of Office Seeking.

A Washington letter writer says:—There is a spirit of desperation in the persistency of the office seeker whose staying qualities are so discouraged by the president's determined stand. On or about the 4th of March, the commences of the men who thronged the hotel lobbies were bright with the effluence of victory and the glow of hope; now the remnant that remains, and even the left over from a legion, present faces whereon are to be seen the lines of disappointment mingled with those of patience and determination. Such are the men who are as faithful in their attendance at the White House as participants as was little Miss Pitt at the court of chancery. It was a pitiful and painful sight. Four years ago the same scenes were witnessed. Then as now, government officials were swept back into the struggling tide of humanity all to begin life over again, all to seek new occupation. Filled are the gaps they may have made when they resigned the certain occupation and glorious independence of professional business or agricultural life for the uncertain government clerkships and quasi slavery which it involves. The course of rotation in office and the greed for office affects the nation by preventing hundreds of thousands of men from settling down to some occupation which would bring content to themselves and quiet to the country. Instead of this being the case, there is a seething mass of place seekers, thinking of nothing but office seeking.

Titles Jeopardized.

Lawyers, real estate dealers, conveyancers and property owners are very much exercised over the effect of a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, which it is said, virtually clouds the titles to nearly one-third of the property in Maryland. More especially is the effect of the decision felt in the city, where transfers of property are frequent, and real estate dealers say they have titles every day because of it. The decision was handed down in the case of Levi vs. Rothschild, and virtually makes all property conveyed to a married woman, so matter how acquired, responsible for the debts of the husband. The sentiment in the decision objected to is as follows: "It can hardly be necessary to say that where a conveyance is made to a married woman, the burden of proof is on the wife to show that the property was purchased and paid for out of money belonging to her, and that, in the absence of such proof, the presumption is that the husband furnished the means of payment."

The Code provides for the holding of property by married women, and its exemption from liability for their husband's debts and for the proper transfer of property from a husband to a wife. The only interdict put upon such transactions is where there is an evident intent to defraud creditors, where the property so transferred is still liable for the husband's debts. By the clause in the decision referred to it is claimed that a wife's property, no matter how acquired, whether it was left her by her father or other relatives, or was earned by herself, is responsible in the absence of this proof for the debts of her husband. The wife holding property in her own name, and wishing to mortgage or sell it, must furnish proof that it was not purchased with money furnished by her husband. So deeply has this question disturbed real estate transactions that a prominent dealer this week in disposing of a piece of property had acquired from a married woman, was obliged to furnish bond to insure the title.

Uncle Sam's Gold.

Editor Ellis H. Roberts took his chair as assistant treasurer in the sub-Treasury building Monday morning. He was early, but all the clerks were on time.—Whenever a new assistant treasurer takes hold, the cash in the building is counted. Just now there are \$182,592,599.09 to be counted, and it will take a month to do it. James E. Meline, assistant cashier of the United States Treasury in Washington, came to town for the purpose, and brought with him as assistants James A. Semple, William H. Gibson; William H. Stern, Geo. H. Smith, Arthur P. Seward, William C. Keech, and A. F. McMillan. The estate of the late Assistant Treasurer, Judge McCue, was represented by H. J. Monahan and Mr. Robert's personal representatives. To overlook the count are John R. Van Wormer, superintendent of the safe deposit department of the Lincoln Bank; H. J. Anderson, ex-bank cashier, and James B. Padden, ex-county clerk of Onondaga county. The cash includes \$118,402,124 in gold coin and \$24,898,552 in silver dollars, bunched in bags of \$5,000. They are weighed, one bag in which the coin has been counted being the standing weight. A gang of laborers has been hired to lug the coin from the vaults to the scales and back again. The weighing is done in the vaults rooms, shut in by doors that take two keys to unlock them.

In accordance with the proclamation of President Harrison, 1,897,800 acres of the Oklahoma lands were thrown open to settlers at noon on Monday. Long before the arrival of the time at which the lands could be occupied immense crowds had gathered on the borders ready to rush in and secure good claims at the first opportunity, and on the afternoon of the first day but few desirable claims were left for the laggards. In the acquisition of these claims by the settlers much dispute arose and conflicts and bloodshed ensued, which even the presence of a large force of military were powerless to check. It is now estimated that this land, which a short while ago was a barren backwoods country, is now peopled with upwards of 20,000 souls with more pouring in each day. The most remarkable thing about the settlement is the rapid growth of Guthrie, the first city of the new country. In one afternoon, from an insignificant station—the backwoods, it became a city of 15,000 inhabitants, thus beating the record of Western "progress." Within six hours of the beginning of its existence the new city elected a mayor and city council, polling nearly 10,000 votes. Within a shorter period it had laid out a number of streets and avenues, and had in operation a bank and other business institutions.

The Census of 1890 and Protection. The selection of Mr. R. P. Porter, of England, at present editor of a partisan paper in New York, to superintend the census, excites the fear that statistics gathered and compiled under his supervision will be worked and biased for the upholding of the protectionist fallacy, of which he is an exponent. What is wanted in a census report is a plain unvarnished account of facts as they are, not a campaign document in which everything is twisted to suit a party purpose. The Manufacturers' Record expresses a preference for Mr. J. D. Weeks, on the ground that he is not so much in politics and has been successful Southern industries in his journal "with perfect fairness." It is a pity the confidence of the country in the census of 1890 is not challenged by the appointment of a man to superintend it who, as an economist and politician, occupies a conservative position. Doctored statistics are, of all things in the world, the most worthless.—Sun.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take. Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

There was organized at Annapolis Saturday, in the Senate chamber, where Gen. George Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the American army, a Maryland branch of the "Sons of the Revolution." Similar societies have already been formed in other States, and it is particularly desired that organizations should be started in the thirteen original States. Mr. E. W. LeCompte, secretary of State, presided; J. W. Owens was elected secretary; F. H. Stockett, vice president; General James Howard, treasurer; Daniel R. Randall, registrar; Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, historian; Rev. Dr. John Morris, and Lieut. J. C. Cressap, United States navy, delegates to the national convention at New York, and Lieut. J. C. Cressap, Dr. J. M. Worthington, John Eager Howard and F. H. Stockett, Jr., additional managers of the board of governors. Mr. S. J. Shaff Stockett, Rev. Dr. John Morris, N. Brewer, B. N. Wright and John Eager Howard were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by laws. They reported in favor of adopting the constitution of the society of New Jersey, and it was agreed to. The name adopted is "The Maryland Society of the Sons of the Revolution." Any resident of Maryland whose ancestors served in any capacity in the revolution is eligible to membership. Lieut. Cressap said that, as far as he had been able to learn, there were living only three sons of fathers who were in the revolutionary army, namely, Dr. J. G. Morris, of Baltimore, Col. John S. Watkins, of Howard county, and Daniel T. Cressap, father of Lieut. Cressap, who is now in Ohio, though he is a 6th generation Marylander.

Mr. F. Snowden Hill, collector of internal revenue, and Mr. Thomas Farrar, Jr., who, it is stated, will be his chief deputy, were at the internal revenue office in Baltimore on Tuesday. Collector Hill had had conferred with Commissioner Mason in Washington, and it is decided to fix upon May 10 as the date for his entering upon the duties of the office.—This being the period when the licenses for the ensuing year are issued, it was deemed undesirable to change change collectors on May 1, as at first proposed.—Therefore, Acting Collector F. M. Cox will hold on until May 10. Letters addressed to Collector Hill have been received at the internal revenue office. He says mail matter sent to him there will not reach him until May 10, because he does not expect to be there again before that time. His bond for \$200,000 will be given inside of his family and among personal friends in Prince George's county without reference to politics. He will commission the present deputies in the office, and they will not be disturbed until their successors may be selected. The blanks for these recommissions were filed on Tuesday by Mr. Hill.

Mr. Michael Bannon and Gen. Bond have recently been in Fredericksburg, Va., and have endeavored to purchase the lot and Mary Washington monument. They offered \$2,500 to close the option. Mr. Shepherd, the owner, has declined the offer. He has absolute ownership of the farm, but holds the cemetery attached in perpetuity only, and cannot dispose of it. It is not known for what purpose Mr. Bannon wants the lot and monument. The monument is still unfinished, but an effort will be made in New York during the approaching centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration to raise funds to complete the shaft.

The Toledo Blade says: A newspaper in Ohio recently brought suit against forty-three men who would not pay their subscriptions, and obtained judgment in each case for the amount of each claim. Of these twenty-eight made affidavit that they owned no more than the law allowed, thus preventing attachment. They under the decision of the Supreme Court, they were arrested for petty larceny and bound over in the sum of \$500 each. All but six gave bond while six went to jail. The new postal law makes it necessary to take a paper and refuse to pay for it.

Corporal Tanner, the commissioner of pensions, boasts that by one ruling alone he has added 20,000 names to the pension list. That ruling was that the pensioner of a runaway negro, in the service of the United States, who was killed or died, is entitled to a pension and allowances of pensions, because as his earnings as a slave went to his master, and the master supported the mother, the son contributed to the mother's support, and that, therefore, the latter is entitled to a pension. Surely the Corporal is a second Daniel come to judgment.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

FOR CHICKEN CHOLERA. 419 Huron St. Sheboygan, Wis., Nov. 12, 1888. I have used St. Jacobs Oil for chicken cholera with great success. Every fowl affected with the disease was cured by it and I recommend it as a sure cure. It has saved me many dollars. H. A. KUENNE, Breeder of Fine Fowls. Bakerfield, Cal., Oct. 12, 1888. I have used St. Jacobs Oil for sorehead of chickens with prompt permanent cure. One bottle will cure 10 to 15 chickens; 2 to 3 drops cure Wheat. J. B. BETHALL.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are indebted to me for taxes for the year 1888, that unless the same be settled in full on or before the 1st day of May, 1889, I will proceed to collect the same by process of law. W. J. COX, Collector for Third District.

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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 Paine'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." R. E. KNOWN, Waterbury, Vermont. "Having used your Paine's Celery Compound this spring, I can safely recommend it as the most powerful and the most reliable medicine I have ever used." W. L. GREENLEAF, Brigadier General V. N. G., Burlington, Vt.

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ANNOUNCEMENT. HAVING leased the commodious hotel at La Plata, I have opened the same for the accommodation of the public. It will always be my aim to please and satisfy my patrons, and to this end I will give my personal attention to their wants and comfort. My Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest WINE, LIQUOR, BEER, CIGARS, ETC.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING. THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will meet at their office, in Port Tobacco, on TUESDAY, May 21st, 1889, to transact general business.

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS indebted to me for taxes for the year 1888 and 1887 are earnestly requested 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.

When You Buy Clothing

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

WHEN YOU BUY A HORSE. You run chances on the animal's developing the points that it was represented to be possessed. When you buy overcoats—often you take no 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've thousands. There is not an overcoat designer that we haven't a line. By a line we mean a complete stock of each particular style.

Whatever You Want. Whether it's an outer garment from dress or a thick, heavy storm coat, or anything in between—we've got it. You may be sure of that. We can show you overcoats from \$10 up. The beauty of it all is that nothing is shown you that is not value possessing—that is not of creditable manufacture and marked on the same basis as all our goods—absolutely one price and that just a small selling profit above actual cost. You know SACKS & CO'S. reputation in this respect. We've 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

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THE TIMES.