

A Tobacco Growers Association.

The TIMES has for some time entertained the idea that the only hope for a revival of the prosperity of the tobacco growing industry in Southern Maryland, lies in an organization of the growers into a compact and co-operative association.

If such an association could be organized and well regulated the advantages which would result to its members are obvious and easily understood. The State tobacco warehouses in Baltimore are recognized by all the leading men of the State as the equitable property of the tobacco growers, and there is little doubt that, should an association embracing a great preponderance of the tobacco growers among its membership, be once regularly organized, it could have the legal title to the property temporarily vested in it with the power to manage the same, appoint the inspectors and control and regulate the inspection and storage of tobacco.

This would be one good point accomplished. Then the association could easily acquire the necessary capital to make advances to such of its members whose necessities required them to realize early upon their crops. The tobacco could be held storage free in the warehouses until such time as a healthy demand and remunerative prices should warrant its being sold. The tobacco advanced upon would remain as a security for the advances made upon it until sold, when an account to be rendered to the owner.

In this way the supply of Maryland tobacco could be controlled and the producers of the product be freed from the absolute domination of the commercial trade in the article, as they are in their present disorganized condition. Assuming that the Maryland market, the great advantage to it from a systematic control of the supply and a well regulated trade in the article is manifested. In that way the best possible prices could be always obtained and the producer have the full benefit of his product.

The inspections being made by the bonded agents or appointees of the association, the samples could be fully guaranteed by the association. This would be somewhat on the order of the inspections in Richmond, as now conducted. There the "Tobacco Exchange," an association of the buyers, appoints one inspector for the whole city, who gives bond to the association and makes all inspections at the several warehouses. His samples are all guaranteed by the "Exchange." But under our plan, the combination controlling and guaranteeing the inspections would be an association of the producers, instead of the buyers, and would thus be in better conformity with the fitness of things.

This is a general outline of the plan and purpose of such an association and we make it for the consideration of the more public spirited of our readers, who are interested in a re-annexation of the trade in our State. It may at first appear to be impracticable, or of a Utopian character. All new enterprises are apt to appear that way at first; but a more careful consideration sometimes serves to present them in a better light. Other industries like the dairymen &c., have organized to this end. Indeed the grange embraced to a large extent the idea we have suggested. At any rate we change nothing for the suggestion, and if it should happen to bear good fruit, and the Tobacco Growers Association should become a living, moving thing, and our great staple be thereby taken out of the present rut of depression, and prosperity again dawn on our land in consequence; we should not ask a seat in Congress, or any other high distinction for having originated the great thought, but be content at the good we had accomplished for our fellow man.

At this time, when the idea of organization for mutual protection is agitating to some extent the minds of our public spirited farmers, we think this suggestion not inopportune. Such an association would in no way antagonize the membership of a more general National Alliance, but would be auxiliary to it and in the same line. If any of our thoughtful and public spirited subscribers should think proper to enlarge upon or improve this suggestion, our columns will be open to them for the purpose.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

Democrats Harmonizing.

The Baltimore city business men are coming to the front in city politics and are evidently determined to put a stop to the untimely discussions which the quarreling politicians are endeavoring to create in the Democratic party of the city. They propose to send the politicians to the rear for a while, and in this they will have the hearty approval of every good Democrat in the State.

A number of the substantial and most prominent business men of the city met at the rooms of the Commercial Association on Tuesday evening and passed resolutions deprecating and condemning the unwise action of the contending politicians and pledging to the people of Baltimore city absolutely fair primary and general elections and the selection of good and worthy men as candidates. It is a noteworthy fact that several of the large committee of prominent business men, in whose charge the conduct of the coming city primaries have been placed by the State central committee, were conspicuous in this meeting. These gentlemen are in a situation to pledge fair primaries to the people, since the whole matter is absolutely in their control.

When Mr. Rayner and Mr. Whyte and other politicians began to proclaim about the suspicion and distrust on the part of the substantial business men of the city toward the coming Democratic primaries, the TIMES took occasion to remind them that the conduct of the city primaries is in the hands of the leading businessmen of the city themselves. These gentlemen are now coming forward to speak for themselves and the tempestuous politicians will have to take up their line of march to the rear and keep quiet. They may refrain from voting at the primaries and withhold their votes at the election too, but still the Democratic party will march on to victory all the same.

These business men will continue to hold regular public meetings and from this time until the fall election hold the field in city politics. This is a most commendable movement and already gives assurance of Democratic harmony and consequent success.

One Way the Tariff Hurts.

A young man from Philadelphia who has become an apprentice in a Glasgow shipbuilding establishment writes some interesting facts to the Philadelphia Manufacturer. Among other things he says: "Clothing is cheaper here. A suit of woolen undergarments can be had for \$1.50 to \$3; a working suit costs about \$3.75, and a suit of ordinary clothes can be bought for \$8 or \$10, while \$17.50 will buy a fine tailor-made suit, black diagonal cloth coat, with superior tweed trousers. Coal costs about \$3.65 per ton delivered." Some tariff lord recently gave utterance to the sentiment that "cheap clothing marks a cheap man," but those who are not tariff lords would be glad to get "a fine tailor-made suit, black diagonal cloth, with superior tweed trousers," for \$17.50, the cost of such a suit under our plundering tariff being over twice that figure. Where does the difference go? The most of it goes into the pocket of the American manufacturer as a bonus to "encourage" him to continue manufacturing. It would seem to be time to "encourage" the non-manufacturer with lower prices. That the cost of food at Glasgow does not neutralize the advantage of cheap clothing is seen in the following table from the same source:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Beef, Ham, Pork, Butter, Wheat Flour, Oatmeal, White sugar, Tea, Potatoes, Eggs, Cabbage, Apples, and various other goods with their respective prices.

As to wages, the statement of the Manufacturer's correspondent makes it clear that they are much better than it would have us believe. He says: "The wages in the various trades connected with shipbuilding, including machinists, fitters, boiler-makers, woodworkers, etc., range from \$7 to \$9.75, and in exceptional cases \$11 per week of fifty-four hours for tradesmen, and from \$14.40 to \$23.80 for apprentices. Foremen get from \$15, the usual wage, to \$25 in the case of head foremen. Draughtsmen get from \$7.50 to \$10 per week. Clerks receive from \$6 to \$7 per week, and apprentice clerks from \$1.20 to \$3.20, while laborers get about \$3. Heavy work is paid slightly better than light work, the carpenter being better paid than the joiner, and men on large machines than those on small work, and so on." Rents are low in Glasgow, "Workmen's houses," says the Manufacturer's correspondent, "can be rented here for from \$18 to \$25 per year, according to size, location, &c., exclusive of taxes, which vary from one-seventh to sometimes one-third the rent."

Mr. Mudd's appeal to President Harrison in the matter of the Laurel postoffice has thus far been barren of results, and in view of the fact that the President, having been a Senator himself, gives great weight to "senatorial courtesy," it is quite likely that the present postmaster at Laurel will hold the office until the Republicans recommend some one less objectionable to Senator Gorman than James Curley. President Harrison could, of course, ignore Senator Gorman's objections, but by long custom Senators of the opposition party, while not allowed a voice in the distribution of postal patronage, have been given the privilege of objecting to the appointment of a postmaster at their own postoffices, and President Harrison, through Postmaster General Wanamaker, has recognized that custom in the case of Versailles, Ky., the home of Senator Blackburn, where a man named Berryman was appointed, but upon the objection of Senator Blackburn the appointment was canceled and the office was finally given to another man who was not objectionable to the Senator, but who was not the first choice of his own party. The recognition of this custom by the administration places it in the power of democratic Senators to exercise a virtual veto power on the appointment of quite a number of postmasters, and some of them in very important cities.

Wheat Prospects and Prices.

With so large a proportion of our farmers wheat is the money crop that it becomes a matter of great moment to know what are the probable prospects for crops and prices. The Cultivator of Boston, points out that it is not certain as yet that the wheat crop of this year will be a very large one, there being many contingencies—such as combined wet weather, insect predations, etc.—which may be a large factor in reducing the present indications, the late storm, widespread and very destructive to the growing crop, being an example. Should the yield come up to the total of the great crop of 1884, which was 512,000,000 bushels, it must be remembered that it will come after a crop which was a very deficient one—that of 1888.

The supply of wheat, visible and invisible, is much below what it was five years ago, while at that time other countries, on which the world depends for its wheat, had much larger crops than now. The crops of Australia, India and South America are this year much smaller than in 1884. The world will call on us this year for more wheat than it has asked in any recent year. Whether we get better prices will depend on circumstances, among them, whether we ask for them. There is no apparent danger from any quarter of new and cheaper supplies of wheat cutting under our supply, and forcing it down to a lower level. The farmers of this country will, after harvest, hold in their granaries the available wheat for supplying the old world markets. They are entitled to a good price for this wheat in having a bad crop, should pay them for the labor and time given in producing it, and some profit besides. That is the natural position of a farmer with a good crop of anything. There is no reason this year why farmers should not get a paying price for the wheat, unless they are frightened into selling wheat by the talk of speculators anxious to buy the crop low and make the profit themselves.

Looks Like Cleveland for 1892.

By the selection of Mr. Calvin S. Brice as chairman of the National Democratic Committee, the people of the United States are given to understand that there will be no dodging of the issue, or half-hearted support of principles. The battle will be for principles and to the death. Mr. Brice did hard services in the campaign of 1888, and his willingness to accept large responsibilities in 1892 entitles him to the gratitude of the leaders. It is to be expected that he will not in his new position repeat the serious error of the management in 1888, which was half-heartedness of the tariff fight. Mr. Brice was a protectionist in theory and personal interest. It was impossible, therefore, for him to take the only sound position—that "protection," so called, as a national policy is essentially unjust, unjust and unconstitutional. He could not, as a believer in high taxes, be expected to direct properly a campaign in the interest of low taxes. He did well enough in previous campaigns, when the fight of the democracy was principally on other issues, but in a contention for tariff taxes adjusted with a view to revenue only he was necessarily lacking in vim.

Every one was aware during the campaign of 1888 that Mr. Cleveland was handicapped by campaign managers who did not accept fully the principle of reform for which he stood. Mr. Cleveland demanded a reform of the tariff in the interest of the people, believing that lower taxes would bring them a thousand benefits, but an influential section of his committee wished the fight to be made, if possible, on some other question and put off the distribution of low tariff documents and the organization of a corps of low tariff speakers to the latest possible moment. The result was disaster, the campaign of education having been made only in the larger cities and towns. Where the bull was taken by the horns aggressively by radical tariff reformers only speakers, as in parts of Connecticut, there was a large transfer of republican voters. In Norwich, Connecticut, for example, where Mr. David A. Wells held meetings and made out and out speeches, votes enough were gained to carry the State for Cleveland.

Bribery in New York, of course, decided the election, but had the enthusiasm of the people been stirred by appeals to sound economic principles it is doubtful whether even the rural New Yorker would have sold his vote for money. It is all important, therefore, that the new chairman of the national democratic committee should appreciate the nature of his task in 1892. No shilly-shallying and dodging about for extra issues will be in order then. With a tariff reform candidate, on an out-and-out platform; it is to be hoped that the leaders will understand better in that year how the fight should be made than they did in 1888.

The National Flower.

The burning question of the day seems to be, what shall we select as the "National Flower." A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, signing himself "Anne Arundel," writes: "As the most widely read daily paper—and always being on the side of Maryland's honor and rights, I wish to suggest to you that for a national flower we take the tobacco bloom. Its tall spike, studded with bell-shaped flowers, is not, on the whole, unlike the gladiolus; it would certainly be quite as serviceable for a corsage bouquet as the thistle or shamrock, nearly as much so as the French fleur-de-lis. The plant is connected with our colonial history, when it was the circulating medium, as money now is. Our forefathers exported it in vast quantities, and doubtless the demand for it served to make us the people we now are. "It filled the pipe of peace—was dear to soldier and refugee. No section monopolizes now its cultivation. I have seen it South and North, East and West. And even when we visit Mt. Vernon's sacred shades we know that the best and greatest of mortals loved, cultivated and enjoyed it. Let the national flower be the tobacco bloom." If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Senator Allen's Tax Case.

Ex-Senator E. M. Allen's tax case, of which notice has been heretofore made, was heard by Judge Waters on Monday last at Belair, Harford county. The suit was brought by Mr. Allen, as trustee, and is in the form of an application for a perpetual injunction restraining the sale of certain real estate for non payment of taxes and to have the levy declared void because in violation of the provision of Bill of Rights that taxes shall be levied in proportion to taxpayers' actual worth. The facts as averred in the petition are that Mr. Allen, as trustee for his wife, Sallie E. Allen, owned a tract of land, near Darlington, assessed at \$8,320; the actual value of the land has never exceeded \$12,900. On this tract there are various mortgages aggregating \$3,350. Mr. Jacob A. Grafton presented a bill of taxes, which Mr. Allen refused to pay, on the ground that the present tax law is unconstitutional and that he should be compelled to pay taxes only on the value of the property in excess of its incumbrances. Mr. Grafton advertised the property for sale, and it is to prevent this sale that the suit was brought.

Mr. Allen argued his own case, Monday, and showed that he has the matter in his own hands. He said that he had been advised by the Hon. J. B. H. Allen, who is now in the law, that the law is unconstitutional and that he should be compelled to pay taxes only on the value of the property in excess of its incumbrances. Mr. Grafton advertised the property for sale, and it is to prevent this sale that the suit was brought.

Johnstown's misfortunes are unending. A burning pile of debris a fire to some houses Monday, and soon the whole upper end of the town, which had partly escaped the flood, was in flames. A high wind prevented the success of efforts to wind the fire's progress. The money value of the burnt district is said, however, to be comparatively small. The incident is especially unfortunate in view of the fact that the people want more than anything else in Johnstown just now is houses. The loss of life from the flood is estimated from 3,000 to 4,000, while at a conference of the several physicians last week, they place the loss of life from various sources at 10,000.

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

It is believed in sporting circles that the Kilrain-Sullivan prize fight will come off at Altam Springs, in St. Tammany Parish, La., 33 miles from New Orleans.

It appears that a regular fleet of icebergs is coming down from the icy north, judging by the reports which continue to be received in concerning these icy monsters.

J. Adair Houck, teller in the Farmers National Bank of Baltimore, committed suicide at his mother's residence in Baltimore county on Saturday by hanging himself.

A number of the survivors of the Johnston flood have taken steps toward the prosecution of the South Fork Fishing Club for damages to property caused by the burning of the dam.

Mrs. Hayes, wife of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, is taken with pleurisy at her home in Fremont, Ohio, Sunday. She is not expected to recover. Mrs. Hayes died on Tuesday.

Two men who were bathing off one of the Washington wharves Sunday, were seen by the police, and to escape arrest ran naked through the streets for one distance. They escaped but lost their clothes.

Wm. J. Hilton, an old merchant of Franklin, Ky., who was seriously ill for some time, died on Sunday at his home in greenbacks and government bonds. He had separated from his wife, who had brought a suit against him for alimony.

The sugar trust cleared \$14,000,000 in 1888, and in the five months preceding June of this year \$6,230,000. The price of sugar has been made so much higher that profits during the rest of the year will be larger.

Great consternation has been created among the farmers of Michigan, by the appearance during the last day or two of a small green bug or parasite that threatens to demolish the wheat, oat and barley crops. The pests appear upon every bush by hundreds, and planting themselves at the base of the grain as the life out of it.

Physicians predict that the long-continued period of rain will be followed by a hot, dry summer and autumn, which will be productive of many cases of typhoid fever. It behooves every one, therefore, to pay strict attention to hygienic rules, both as to person and estate, in order to escape disease. No, as always, an ounce of prevention will prove to be worth many pounds of cure.

Col. Wm. Louis Schley has sent a pension for ex-Gov. John Bowler who fought in the Mexican war, being sent Lieutenant of Company E, Baltimore and Washington Battalion, under Major-General John R. Kenly, who was then captain of the company. Ex-Gov. Bowie was the great fight at Monterey on September 21, 1846, and side by side with Col. Wm. Bowie was made a captain in Company B of the U. S. Volunteers, Col. B. Andrews, but did not accept the appointment. He was granted his pension in 1862, to commence Jan. 29, 1857, \$8 per month, payable at Washington, (D. C.) pension agency.

Monday evening, about nine o'clock, John Welling, son of David Welling, aged about fifteen years, was instantly killed whilst attempting to board a freight train running at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The accident occurred within a few feet of the Oakland depot, and was witnessed by a number of people. The body was literally cut to pieces, and was an unrecognizable mass.

Along the banks of the Savannah river for a month or so a white man, who calls himself Jesus Christ, has been going through the country preaching. The negroes have come to believe in him, and have accepted his words as inspired teachings. "Give up everything and follow me," he commanded. "Let your crops go; turn your cattle in the patches; the Lord will provide for you." And, obeying him, hundreds of negroes have quit work and left their little farms to ruin.

A combination of farmers exists in Indiana that is having serious effects on the merchants in various towns. The farmers combine and agree to purchase from only one store in a town, the owner agreeing to sell at a net profit of ten per centum. The farmers reserve the right to examine his books and invoices. In some instances they have obtained two invoices—one true, the other false—to show the farmers' commission. If the combination continues, which it probably will, a number of merchants will be compelled to leave for other fields of business. Already there has been a serious embarrassment in consequence of this attempt to destroy competition.

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The Place to Buy NEW STOCK OF CHOICE Garden and Field Seeds,

WESTERN CLOVER, SAPLING CLOVER, (guaranteed.) RED TOP SEEDS, ORCHARD GRASS, TREMAY AND BLUE GRASS direct from the West AMERICAN and GERMAN MILLET,

Choice Western Seed Oats GOLDEN BEAUTY SEED CORN, NORTHERN EARLY ROSE SEED POTATOES IN BARRELS, IMPROVED MINER AND HORTEN

WOODEN AND IRON BEAM PLOWS Farmers' Friend Plows, OLIVER CHILLED' PLOWS.

Plow castings and Plow Wood of all kinds, Cultivators, single and double, steel plows.

Old's Hollow Steel Axle Wagon Self-Oiling, one greasing guaranteed to run a Month. EVERY AXLE GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The Easiest and Lightest Running Wagon in Use. Sides from one to six-Horse, Wagon Harness, Plow Harness, Saddles, Collars, Lanes, Back Bands, Traces. Also a Full Line of

Hardware Axes, Hatchets, Saws, Files, Chisels, Braces and Bits, Augers, Planes, etc.

THE HOOPER BROADCAST HAND SEED-SOWER. Ground Bone, Guaranteed Pure. Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate, Potatoes, Guano, Kainit, Murrate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Tankage, Plaster, etc.

In fact everything kept in a first class Agricultural Store.

ORNDORFF & TRUXTON, 203 Seventh St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Orphan's Court of Charles County, Md. JUNE 14, 1899.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, that the public notice required by law to the creditors of said Wm. F. M. Garner, deceased, to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, for advertisement published in some newspaper published in Charles County, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks.

True copy:—test: J. BENJ. MATTHELY, Reg. Wills for Chs. Co. NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Charles County, Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of WILLIAM F. M. GARNER, late of said county deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of June, 1899. They may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand, this 14th day of June, 1899.

ISAABELLA GARNER, Exec' of Wm. F. M. Garner, deceased.

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.

TO THE PUBLIC. HAVING RENTED THE HOTEL AT THE OLD STAND IN BRYANTOWN for the present year, I would beg to inform the public that I am prepared to accommodate boarders, both regular and transient. My bar will be supplied with pure "Crown" Whisky, Brandy, Cigars, etc. I will also keep a Library, and any one of the traveling public can furnished with Buggies and Teams, and if notified will meet them at any railroad station and take them to any point in the county they 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.

BOARDING. MRS. GARDNER, formerly of Bryantown neighborhood, has opened a boarding house in Baltimore where she will always be glad to see and entertain her country friends. Careful attention and good accommodations provided for transient customers. 20 Percent discount boarders taken at \$3.50 and \$4.00 per week.

MRS. GARDNER, 408 St. Paul St., Baltimore.

FLOUR AND MEAL. New and improved machinery for grinding flour has just been placed in the mill at the Chesapeake, near La Plata, and it is now prepared to make flour of 11 grades at short notice. A trial will convince that we can do what we say. We are also prepared to do all kinds of sawing and grinding as formerly. Corn to be ground and fine bolted meal is constantly on hand for sale at 75 cents per bushel. Selling the patronage of the public we promise to do as always, honestly and expeditiously.

JOS. L. TUCKER, Miller.

FOR SALE. ONE Stylish, Light, Jump Seat Family Carriage. Nearly new and in first class condition. Both horse and shafts furnished. Can be seen at Tobacco by applying to S. M. C. Palfrey. For further particulars apply to V. H. NEALE, 25 S. Howard St., Baltimore.

"Choice Farm for Lease." For a term of years will rent one-half of my farm known as "BRENTLAND" to a good farmer with team and outfit. Apply on the premises.

W. M. BRENT.

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

TUESDAY, July 2nd, 1899.

For transaction of general business and to pay or road work for the month. Collectors must pay \$300 each on that day.

By order of the Board, BENJAMIN M. EDLER, President.

C. F. DAWY, Clerk.

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 points that it was represented by the seller. When you buy overcoats—offers—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 design 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 of value 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 looked especially at overcoats for we believe them to be your greatest need at present; but don't lose sight of the fact that we keep everything worth by men and boys, and don't forget either, that if you can't come to town, we can send you

BY MAIL

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

SAKS and COMPANY,

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

FRNAK HUME WHOLESALE GROCER

LIQUOR DEALER. No. 454 Pennsylvania Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

All Goods Packed and Delivered Free of Charge.

AUERBACH'S Sewing Machine Headquarters. Corner Seventh and H Sts., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

The place to buy Sewing Machines of any make.

Largest variety and Lowest Prices this side of New York.

Every Machine we sell is furnished with a five year guarantee.

Machines shipped with the privilege of examination, or exchanged for any other kind desired.

Sewing Machine Supplies, Needles, Attachments and Repairs of every kind.

WE EMPLOY NO AGENTS: Therefore We Can Sell a Latest Improved Singer Machine.

Pure Sperm Sewing Machine Oil. 5 Cents per bottle. BEST QUALITY. A reduced price for all kinds of Sewing Machines.

LIKE THIS, With all Attachments and Five Year Guarantee for \$20.00.

Other Kinds in Proportion. Illustrated Catalogues Free. Do not fail to write us before purchasing a Sewing Machine.

WANTED. Competent man to act as Engineer and to take charge of a Threshing Machine during the threshing season. None but a competent engineer in this line need apply. Address: V. H. NEALE, Aquasco, Prince George's Co., Md.

WANTED AT ONCE. GOOD, industrious, sober man, either white or colored, with a small family, to work as a hand on my farm in C. B. Neck. Good wages offered to the right person. Apply to V. H. NEALE, 25 S. Howard St., Baltimore.



It Makes You Hungry

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

Spring medicine means more now-a-days than it did ten years ago. The winter of 1898-99 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 today—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 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 appet