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PAGE 2

HOWARD MELVIN BENJ. H. JOHNSON

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SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1912

EDITORIAL NOTES.

With one-third of the delegates sitting silent and not voting because of their anger at what they denominated as frauds perpetrated upon their party by Taft's steam-roller the President and Vice-President were renominated last Saturday night at Chicago; and a little later those three hundred and fifty delegates, representing twenty-five States, with hosts of other Republicans, gathered in another hall and nominated Colonel Roosevelt for President and started the Progressive Party. The Taft men, who went into the regular convention a minority, had, through the aid of the national committeemen, turned out enough of the Roosevelt delegates to give control to Taft—and the President had won. The Roosevelt men, denouncing the procedure of the convention as fraudulent, left the hall in high dudgeon. They claim that at least two-thirds of the Republicans of the country had declared for Roosevelt and that he had been, in fact, already nominated by his countrymen and he must run, and he agreed to do so. He made a stirring speech bitterly assailing his opponents and appealing to the country to punish the prepetrators of what he denominated as a naked theft of delegates to the regular convention. As his friends are in control of a majority of the big Republican States all possibility of the President's re-election has disappeared. Nothing is likely to intervene to enable him to make any showing worthy of note at the polls. In the minds of the rank and file of his party he has been looked upon as a beaten candidate for some days, and the opinion had been expressed by all factions of that party that neither he nor Colonel Roosevelt would, in view of the clashes a Chicago, prove a strong candidate.

The culmination of the week's work at Chicago makes the Democratic victory double sure, although there has been little doubt about it among conservative students of national politics for a long time.

The country-wide movement, headed by the Democracy's standard bearers, to give back to the people their government, withheld from them the while, starts on afresh now, like the resistless tide that it is, and it may not be stayed for an hour. The flood is beyond the control of the country's biggest bribers and plotters. The voters—a vast majority of them—have long realized their duty—long have they known what was best to be done. They will formally proceed now with entire confidence, sure that their will shall not be thwarted, to perform that duty. They will laugh at opposition if seriously offered—laugh at its impotence. The next President and Vice-President of the United States will be Democrats. They will be the chosen of their countrymen and they will not forget that their commissions came from the hands of the people and that their duty is to restore the government to its rightful owners. Many a time and oft, in the long years past, has the country been infested from within, as it now is, and as often has the Democracy, the people's refuge, come in the hour of peril, with steadfast and unyielding front—and the fattened feeders on government bounty have been routed, as they will be in November next.

Instructed by a vote of several thousand majority of Maryland Republicans to further the nomination of Col. Roosevelt at Chicago the most of the Maryland delegation, including the Governor, chose to do what they could to compass the defeat of the Colonel. Col. E. C. Carrington, one of the delegates who abided by the instructions of his party, is very wroth about it. He had the Govenor remove his name from his military staff when he returned to Baltimore.

The Colonel is the man who took the T away from Taft, leaving him aft, according to a New York paper.

DEMOCRACY'S APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN.

Ex-Governor Jarvis, of North Carolina, one of the big men of the South, has issued an address to the young men to become Democrats. In this address Governor Jarvis says:

Every young man should desire to start life right, and have a fixed purpose to do the right, and this is true in all the activities of life. It is true in business, in politics, in religion, and in all things with which men have to do. "As a man thinks, so is he." It is important therefore that a young man should think right. If he thinks right and acts right, his life will be right, and he will make a useful and honorable citizen.

The plain, simple, fundamental principles of the Democratic party should commend themselves, it seems to me, to men who will take the time to examine them and fully inform themselves as to how nearly tbese fundamental principles are akin to the basic principles of the American system of Government. I will mention a few of them. The Democratic party was founded upon the idea that the people are the sovereign, and the office holders are the servants, and that is the very foundation principle of our system of government. When this fundamental Democratic doctrine has prevailed we have had peace years; under Republican policies there has been a sad departure from this fundamental principle. The result of it is that a certain class of men assume to be bosses and regard the people as servants.

It is this condition that has culminated in the present conflict, unrest and political agitation in many of the States of this Union. Had we steadfastly adhered to this principle of the Democratic party, we would have escaped the present agitation, and would have heard nothing of the "referendum" and the "recall." A departure from this fundamental principle under Republican policies has led to the confusion in which we see men in high places denouncing each other in bitter and shameful terms.

The Democratic party from its beginning until now has held, as one of its cardinal doctrines, that every man is entitled to an equal opportunity to make the most of himself. It has declared in unmistakable terms, and upon all occasions, against special privileges, and in favor of equal opportunities.

A man who does not hold sacred this principle cannot be a true Democrat, and it seems to me that it must commend itself to all men who do not seek some undue advantage of their fellow-men. A departure from this fundamental teaching of the Democratic party has led to men seeking by legislation, privileges which will help a few at the expense of the many.

Under the special privileges acquired by special legislation, a few men have been enabled to organize systems by which they control large properties, and under which they have organized great associations by which they unduly dominate and control policies and administrations of the country to the detriment of the great mass of the people. And if we had kept the legislation and administration of the State and National governments true to this fundamental principle of the Democratic party, the men who accumulate wealth and have political and social influence would have been exempt from the vile assaults now made upon them, charging them with having risen to their present position through unlawful and vicious means. The sooner we can get back to this fundamental principle of the Democratic party, and put it in operation to its full extent in the legislation and administration of the government, the sooner our country will be what its fathers intended it to be—the land of equal opportunity, and no special privileges.

The taxing power in all governments, under all systems, is a power that may be abused and when Congress levies this tax, it has no authority to levy it for the purpose of enriching one man, or class of men, at the expense of all other men. It is true that now and then, here and there, a few men who call themselves Democrats have departed from this cardinal principle of their party, but when they have done so, it has almost universally brought trouble to them and their party.

We see notable examples of this in the present tariff agitation. There is, in my judgment, no safe grounds for the party to occupy, except a steadfast adherence to this fundamental principle of its organization. The Republican party teaches, and has taught, that it is lawful for Congress under the guise of "protection," to make tariff laws which inure to the benefit of a few at the terrible expense of the many.

Under these Republican policies, these few favored ones have set themselves up as clothed with special privileges and prerogatives which justify them in dominating and controlling the political and business interests of the country, and under these policies, these favored few have brought about a condition of things that is intolerable. It has led to crimination and re-crimination, to angry debate in which we see the President of the United States and the ex-President of the United States denouncing each other in the most shameful manner and in terms which would have been considered disgraceful in the better days of the Republic between candidates for township constable.

The remedy for all these ills is to bring the country back to the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, and I do not know of any more patriotic or valuable service the young men could render their country than to co-operate with all true Democrats in bringing about this much to be desired condition of public affairs. I might add many other reasons why young men should co-operate with the Democratic party, but to discuss them would make this letter too long.

I earnestly invite all young men into whose hands this letter may fall, to seriously consider the suggestions herein made, and if they seem to be good, to identify themselves with the Democratic party. I do not think that all young men are called upon to be active politicians, but I do think it is the duty of every patriotic young man to take part in the affairs of his government, which he believes will best promote the public welfare.

WHAT HIGH PROTECTION IS DOING.

If in order to be convinced that the present policy of high protection is a mistake the American public simply demands evidence that the workers in the highly protected industries receive no protection whatsoever, then the country will go overwhelming Democratic this fall. The evidence is accessible.

The Lawerence, Mass., strike revealed that the men, women and children workers in the woolen mills—the most highly protected of all the industries—receive $5, $6, and $7 a week wages for full time. The Stanley committee showed that the workers in the blast furnaces of the steel mills—the second most highly protected industry—work twelve hours a day, seven days a week, and are miserably treated and underpaid.

And now comes the most damning revelations of all, in the report of the New York Factory Investigation commission, showing that there are 296,000 women at work in the highly protected factories of New York cities, and that the average weekly wage of these women toilers is $5. The proprietors of the factories told the investigators time and again that they used women in place of men wherever possible, "as they are cheaper, and do not strike for better wages or conditions."

The report of this commission has been verified by independent investigators employed by a big New York newspaper. Here are some of the ways the factory and mill-owners "protect American workingmen:"

Boys' fingers, when cut off in "punch" machines in the metal working shops, are quoted at $200; amputated singly they are worth $150.

Women, some gray haired, stand in the slaughter houses ten hours daily, stripping pork and sausages.

Women, some young and others old, work at core making in the steel and iron foundries, and breathe the poisonous carbon monoxide gas liberated by ovens in the same shops.

Women polish marble with corrosive acids in many of the marble shops, work that would tax the strength of robust men.

Women, as a rule, work immediately before and within two weeks after they give birth to children, that they may support the little ones after they have come into the world; they cannot afford to lay off.

Many thousands of children are legally employed long hours, doing the work of adults. Children can do some classes of work as fast as men, and they work much cheaper, their wages being $3 and $4 a week. In one factory the entire output is the work of children, the only adult about the place being the owner.

Query: The manufacturers who use their help this way receive excessive protection on the plea that they desire to "protect" employes. Since they are not protecting their employes, why should they be permitted to enjoy monopolies on their products, which enable them to build up enormous fortunes by overcharging the consumers of the nation?

How is the cost of living to be reduced? This is by far the most important question before the American people. Its solution is more vital far than the identity of the next President. Under the present system of excessive protection, all the people are growing poorer while a comparative handful of men are growing richer every year by millions. Extravagance and poverty, the history of the world shows, never did make good bed fellows in a republic, especially in a cradle of liberty. Because of the ever-increasing prices of the necessaries of life, many hard-working poor are becoming dissatisfied and are turning to socialism. Thus it is obvious that the high cost of living problem must be solved. And the earlier the better for this republic. Which party will settle it, the Republican party or the Democratic party? The Republican theory has always been that the heavier the tariff tax on the things eaten, worn or used by the people, the better for that people. The Democratic theory is that to reduce taxation is to reduce prices. The people must choose between the two policies, the policy of protection or the policy of merely enough tariff to raise sufficient revenue to run the government.

If the Republican party is swept from power on November 5 because of its failure to keep its tariff promises, it will not be the first time that the tariff operated to the same end for the liberty of protection.

During the war the tariff had been elevated to the skies, but afterwards the Democrats tried to have it reduced. By 1880 the Republicans had to notice the demand. They promised downward revision but in 1882 passed a bill making only slight reductions. The public got mad—just like it is now over the Payne-Aldrich bill—and in 1884 defeated the party and elected Cleveland.

When the Republicans got into power again they boosted the tariff which had been lowered by the Democrats. Prices of necessaries went up, the rank and file became indignant and in 1892 again made Cleveland President.

The Easton Star-Democrat's View.

The Easton Star-Democrat of Saturday last has the following: Dover Bridge, enlarged, and capable of withstanding unlimited traffic, will soon be thrown open to the public. This will be a distinct advantage to the mercantile interests of Easton, some say as much as $1,000 a week, others more.

"If the State Road Commission could be induced to build at once the two and a half miles of improved road needed to connect Easton with the bridge, the business from this section to come to Easton will be more than doubled. This, of course, is the main argument why this piece of road should be immediately built, but the fact that Caroline county closely allied with the section of country around Denton, together with their newspapers, are vigorously opposing the building of any improved roads near Dover bridge, both on the Talbot and Caroline sides, is a most convincing reason why Easton should boom this improvement.

Denton is seeking to divert the trade from that section which naturally comes to Easton. Denton wants the main thoroughfare of State roads to pass through that town on the way down the peninsula, instead of coming by the way of Easton, as it should. Denton merchants are a unit in this endeavor and are offering many trade inducements.

"There seems to be a division of sentiment in Easton as to the advisability of building this piece of road first, instead of continuing the present chain of road north toward Wye Mills. Nothing can be obtained by division. Easton's life is in its mercantile strength, and anything that will tend to increase it should have the united support of all. A meeting to further consider this matter will be held in Easton next Saturday, at which the State Roads Commission will be present. Can not all get together on this proposition before then? Don't let the little town of Denton sidetrack Easton. Don't let Caroline dictate to Talbot."

Citizens of our county generally, who took the lead in Eastern Shore road improvements, are presenting strong arguments against any change of policy which would result in the abandonment of the main highway in Caroline county. They believe that this proposed and already partially built route down the Peninsula is the most direct. The business men of Denton and other towns feel that the holding up of the enterprise would work great injury to them. They hope that the Commission, when the hearing is given, will reaffirm their first wise decision in the matter.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The representatives of the Democratic party of the nation assembled in convention at the Fifth Regiment Armory, in Baltimore, on Tuesday last at noon, and the gathering, which will make national and world history, was opened. The vast amphitheatre, with a capacity of nearly 20,000 people, was crowded. It is the best convention hall in America, and an artistic eye had seen to the decorations. It was, indeed, a most attractive auditorium, seen from every point of the great space. The adornments were tasteful, elegant. Appropriate mottoes, high on the great walls, in attractive, artistic letters, caught the eye of everyone. One legend said: "May the virtue and happiness of the people be preserved and the government they have established for the protection of their liberties be perpetuated." Another: "May the infinite Power which rules the destinies of the universe lead our councils to what is best, and give them favorable issue for your peace and prosperity." The scene within that great hall was most picturesque and impressive, and the murmur of many voices throughout the wide expanse of space swelled into a not unpleasant roar. With difficulty, therefore, did the people hear the call for the assemblage, formally read from the high platform, where Chairman Mack and the temporary officials proposed were seated, but when Cardinal Gibbons advanced to offer an invocation there was a quieting of the murmurs, and the thousands were subdued into reverent silence. The announcement from the rostrum that Judge Alton B. Parker was named for temporary chairman was excepted to by Col. William Jennings Bryan, who took the floor and endeavored to convince the delegates that owing to the present policy of progress Judge Parker, although a man of the highest integrity, was not the best man to make the keynote speech. Mr. Bryan suggested Senator Kern, of Indiana, but Mr. Kern declined. Then Mr. Bryan assumed the burden of making the contest for the chairmanship, but Judge Parker received a majority of the votes. His majority was not large, however.

The honor of making the keynote speech at the convention was bestowed upon Judge Alton B. Parker this time, he having been chosen over Hon. William Jennings Bryan. The great New Yorker said, among other things:

"The cause of government by the people the world over has been materially checked by the disgraceful brawl which terminated in the bedlam at Chicago. Every good citizen has been put to shame by the brutality and the abuse which characterized this wrangle between a President and a former President. Gratitude, friendship, party loyalty, patriotism and common decency were forgotten in the tussle.

"Do we envy Merico her 30 years of wedded life, or the war divorce from Diaz precipitated, the end of which no man may prophesy? The way to prevent a life series of terms is to prevent the present attempt to capture the office for a third term. One of our opportunities in this campaign is to lead the fight against a third term. That opportunity should appeal to every drop of patriotic blood flowing in our veins.

"One outcome of the Republican party's breach of faith was a Democratic House, which has acted so wisely and courageously as to arouse the enthusiasm of the people and inspire the Democratic party with justifiable hope of an early opportunity to render a public service sorely needed.

"All honor to the Democratic House which stood for the good of the nation as a whole and prevented the repeal of the Reciprocity act, thus leaving the door open to Canada if her people shall later accept our proposal.

"We are called upon to do battle against the unfaithful guardians of our Constitution and liberties and the hordes of ignorance which are pushing forward only to the ruin of our social and governmental fabric and their own deep damnation.

"For their crimes against American citizenship the present leaders of the Republican party should be destroyed.

"What is our duty? To think alike as to men and measures? Impossible even for our great party. There is not a reactionary among us. All Democrats are progressives. But it is inevitably human that we shall not all agree that in a single highway is found the only road to progress, or each make the same man of all worthy candidates his first choice."

A ballot was taken for President yesterday morning at about half-past six o'clock, the vote being as follows: Clark, 440; Wilson, 324; Harmon, 148; Underwood, 117; Baldwin, 17; Marshall, 31; Bryan, 1. The Convention adjourned at half-past seven to four o'clock p. m., yesterday. The contest seems to be still between Clark and Wilson.

The Republican Tangle.

Upon the highest party authority in Maryland it is stated that unless the ultra-Roosevelt men of the Republican electoral ticket gave assurances that they will vote for President Taft in the Electoral College, if elected, steps will be taken to displace them. This is stated without equivocation and in a manner reflective of the intense feeling that exists between the conservatives and the radicals.

Taft men think that the only decent thing for Roosevelt men on the electoral ticket who purpose following Colonel Roosevelt to the limit is to retire. If they do not, steps will be taken to force them. It is claimed that the last Republican State Convention, which nominated the electoral candidates, did not adjourn sine die, and that as the candidates have not been certified to the Secretary of State by the officers of the convention it may be reassembled, the nominations revoked and straightout Taft men named.

Again, it is claimed that the convention did adjourn sine die and that the Taft people are powerless to reassemble it for any purpose. It has been suggested that if this be true, the officers of the convention, Taft men, may refuse to certify the electoral nominations to the Secretary of State. This probably would result in mandamus proceedings by the men nominated for electors against the officers to compel issuance of the certificates.

Should those who contend that the adjournment was sine die be found in the right and those nominated for electors stick as the Republican candidates despite support of Roosevelt and finally land on the ticket, the Taft people, in all likelihood, would put electoral candidates on the ticket by petition. This would present the anomalous situation of Taft men running under some name other than "Republican" and the Roosevelt people, candidates of the new party, under the old party name.

In some quarters the idea is advanced that Roosevelt's game will be to indorse the regular Republican candidates for electors throught the North and, in the event of their election, claim them wherever he polled a larger vote than Taft.

On the Fourth of July two new States will be added to the official American flag, to represent the two recently admitted States, Arizona and New Mexico. This custom of changing the flag on the next Fourth of July following the admission of States was adopted in 1818.

CURIOUS BITS OF HISTORY

THE FIRST MONEY COINED FOR AMERICA.

By A. W. MACY.

The earliest coinage of money for America is said to have been made for Virginia in 1612. The London Company had been formed for the purpose of pushing colonization work in Virginia, and in 1609 Sir George Somers, an active promoter of the company, set out with an expedition. His vessels encountered a violent storm and were wrecked on the coast of one of the Bermuda islands. Somers took possession of the islands in the name of Great Britain. He was forced to remain there ten months, but finally reached Virginia. The Bermudas, often since then called Somers islands, were largely colonized by people from Virginia, and the relations between the two became intimate. This accounts for Virginia's first coins being made there. They were of brass, and on one side was represented a ship under full sail, firing a gun. On the other side were the words, "Somers Island," and the figure of a hog, "in memory," as an old-time writer quaintly says, "of the abundance of hogges which the English found on their first landing."

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CURIOUS BITS OF HISTORY

THE EXTREMES OF FORTUNE.

By A. W. MACY.

Few careers have covered wider extremes of fortune than did that of John of Cappadocia. He was a Roman officer of very high rank under the Emperor Justinian, in the sixth century. He was a very able man, and under his direction the finances of the government flourished wonderfully. Incidentally he amassed a great fortune for himself. But he was very corrupt, and the revenues were raised "on the death of thousands, the poverty of millions, the ruins of cities, and the desolation of provinces." He lived most extravagantly, and indulged in all sorts of wicked practices. But his life of ostentatious profligacy was suddenly changed into one of abject poverty. Though guilty of many crimes, he was accused of one of which he seems to have been innocent, and was condemned to be scourged like the lowest of criminals. Nothing of his vast fortune was left him but one old ragged cloak, and it is said that for seven years he begged bread in the streets of cities that once had trembled at his name.

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IN announcing, as is our semi-yearly custom, the completion of the Spring and Summer offerings of

Fine Clothes for Gentlemen

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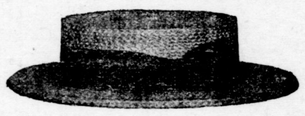
Fine Clothes Makers
Baltimore and New York

It is appropriate that men who are not familiar with this establishment's fixed policy of selling only reliable Clothes should be thoroughly informed of the fact that they cannot buy any ordinary or commonplace merchandise here, while the patrons who know this to have been true in the past are informed that this high standard of merit will be maintained as long as we continue to do business.

We are showing one of the strongest lines of Men's, Young Men's and Boys' Clothing that was ever purchased by us. We picked the cream from the most reliable clothing houses in Baltimore and New York. Our line of Blue Serges is splendid value for the prices named. We ask you to look this line over and convince yourself that what we say is true.

Our line of

Gents' Furnishings is now complete. Soft Shirts, with soft collars, $1.00 to $1.50. All shades in Cluett Shirts, $1.00, $1.50. We have one of the prettiest and best made Shirts to sell for 50 cents ever offered in this county. They are hard to tell from the regular $1.00 kind.



Straw Hats to Suit All.

Sennett, $1.00 to $3.00. Panama, $5.00.

Ladies' and Men's Oxfords.

Our lines of Ladies' and Men's Oxfords are selling fast Come in and select a pair. White or tan, patent colt, suede, or gunmetal. We have them in all leathers. Some are very much reduced. Now, come in and look over our lines. You may find something in the marked-down lot that will suit you.

J. H. NICHOLS & CO.,

BIG CORNER STORE DENTON, MD.

ATTORNEY'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, by virtue of power and authority contained in a power of attorney from Frank M. Replogle et al., heirs-at-law of Mary B. Replogle, said power of attorney bearing date the seventh day of November, 1911, will offer and expose at public sale in front of the Court House door in the town of Denton, Maryland, on

Tuesday, July 16, 1912

between the hours of two and four o'clock p. m., all that piece or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying and being in Sixth Election District of Caroline County, lying on the west side of the county road leading from Denton to Ridgely, and on the south side of the M. D. & V. Railroad at Tuckahoe Station, being the home of the late Mary B. Replogle, said lot of land containing

5 ACRES OF LAND

more or less, save and except three-quarters of an acre of land, more or less, sold to T. W. Smith and on which the canning factory now stands, all of the above land being the same parcel of land conveyed to said Mary B. Replogle by John Raughley and Sallie Raughley, his wife, by deed dated the fourteenth day of January, 1902, and recorded among the land records of Caroline county, in Liber C. W. H., No, 67, folio 90. Said parcel of land is bounded on the south by lands of James B. Wright, on the west by the cannery lot above referred to, on the north by the M. D. & V. Railroad, and on the east by said county road leading from Denton to Ridgely. This property is improved by a

2 Story 7 Room Dwelling

in good repair; a stable, 16x30, in good repair, and a carriage house, with loft, and other necessary outbuildings, all in good repair.

This property is located at Tuckahoe Station, on the M. D. & V. Railroad, within three miles of the towns of Ridgely and Denton. Possession of above property given August 1, 1912.

TERMS OF SALE

Cash on day of sale. Title papers at expense of purchaser.

EDWARD HOFFMAN,
Attorney-in fact.

OSCAR CLARK, Attorney.
JAMES TEMPLE, Auctioneer.

A reasonable loan, if desired, may be obtained on the above property from the undersigned OSCAR CLARK,
Denton, Md.

ATTORNEY'S SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

PERSONAL PROPERTY

The undersigned, by virtue of power and authority contained in power of attorney from Frank M. Replogle, et al, heirs-at-law of Mary B. Replogle, said power of attorney bearing date the seventeenth day of November, 1911, will offer and expose at public sale, at his home at Griffins, Maryland, on

Saturday, July 13, 1912

at two o'clock, the following personal property:

One old-fashioned bureau, one iron bedstead and springs, one side-board, nearly new; one divan, nearly new, four rocking chairs, one set cane seat chairs, two stands, one old-fashioned corner cupboard, one grand father's clock, one desk and bookcase, combined; one lot home made carpet, in good condition; one drugget 9x12, used very little; one table, one coal oil heater; also one share F. & M. Telephone Stock.

TERMS OF SALE

Cash on day of sale.

EDWARD HOFFMAN,
Attorney-in-fact.

OSCAR CLARK, Attorney.
JAMES TEMPLE, Auctioneer.

JOHN W. MASTEN,

Contractor and Builder,

DENTON, - - MARYLAND

Satisfactory work guaranteed.

Are You Happy?

If you are it is safe to say that you enjoy good health, as it is impossible to be happy unless you are well. Noted physicians will tell you that bad stomachs and torpid livers are the cause of 95 per cent of all diseases.

For the past 42 years **SEVEN BARKS** has proved to be the unequalled remedy for all **STOMACH, LIVER** and **KIDNEY** troubles, and the greatest tonic and blood purifier known. It makes your digestion what it should be and keeps your entire system in good condition. Price of **SEVEN BARKS** is but 50 cents a bottle at all druggists. Money refunded if not satisfied. Address

LYMAN BROWN, 68 Murray St., New York, N.Y.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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WILLISTON, MD.

Aprons Ginghams, best Amoskeag, special.....6 cents

India Linen, 40-inch, very fine, special.....20 cents

India Linen, Bookfold, special...8, 10, 12 and 15 cents.

Table Cloth, Linen, good quality, special.....25 cents

Table Cloth, extra good bleached special.....75 cents

Lawns, floral and striped, special 5 cents

Night Gowns, crinkle goods, special...$1

Prints, pretty new patterns, special...5c

Curtain Scrim, Dot Swiss, double width, special.....10 cents

Flouncing, Lace and Insertion and Tucks, 18-in. wide, special.....10 cents

Ties, men's silk, assorted, worth 25c, special.....15 cents

Skirts, wash corduroy, white, special.....$1.25

Skirts, black and white check, trimmed with large pearl buttons, special.....90 cents

Sateen, blue and white ring, very fine, special.....25 cents

Voile, black silk striped and black with red, special.....25 cents

Shirts, men's and boys', were 35c, 50c and $1,..... Special Price Now

Vests, Ladies' and children's, special...5c 10c and 15c.

Dresses, children's lawn and percale, special.....50c to $1

Boys' Suits, wash, blue, tan, and blue and white striped, special 50c and 75c

Long Gloves, black and white.....at $1

Short Gloves, gray, good quality, at 50c

Long Gloves, suede, mosquet, special 50c

Embroidered White Dresses, very good quality, special.....up to $5

Hats, ladies' men's and boys',.....Special Price Now.

Ribbons, all color,.....Special Price Now

We sell the Warner Guaranteed Rust Proof Corset from 60 cents to $1.50.

A big lot of Shoes. We will sell close.

Cow Peas.

I have fourteen bushels of New Era Cow Peas for sale at $1.75 per bushel.

J. H. NICHOLS,
(6-29-1t) Denton, Md.