The Transcript.

R. H. COLLINS, T. D. BOWERS
EDITORS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
—BY—
The Transcript Publishing Co
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Subscription $1.00 Per Year

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1908.

THE TRANSCRIPT is willing and ready to sacrifice all political considerations for the sake of the passage of the Kent Road Bill. If there is one thing Kent county needs more than anything else to reduce its present high tax rate, it is that *the roads shall be taken out of politics*. Do it by passing the proposed road bill, which is practical and economical.

THE CITIZENS of Chestertown are to be congratulated upon the very great interest which they manifested by their presence at the meeting in the court house on Monday evening for the purpose of securing better fire protection for the town. More than 200 citizens attended the meeting and manifested by their interest in the report of Water Engineer Quick and also in the recommendations of the citizens' committees, a desire for better protection to their property. We believe the meeting will result in adequate protection and the organization of a well equipped fire department which will do valliant service whenever the occasion arises. The committee appointed at the meeting to confer with the water company looking to an agreement to purchase their plant composed of Messrs. Lewin W. Wickes, Hope H. Barroll, Sidney P. Townshend and Harry R. Gaaham, with the Board of Town Commissioners is fully qualified to consider the situation and devise plans and execute same for the town's benefit that will not only be adequate but which will enhance the value of town property.

TO PURCHASE WATER WORKS.

The committee composed of the town commissioners, with Messrs. Lewin W. Wickes, Hope H. Barroll, Sidney P. Townshend and Harry R. Graham, appointed by the citizens of the town at their meeting on Monday night to confer with the water company looking to the purchase of their plant by the town, has a great responsibility resting upon it. They are the representatives of the people of the town to negotiate a business transaction, and they are to be guided solely in their action by the resolution which was adopted by the citizens at their meeting which states that this committee is authorized to purchase the plant "at a price to be determined by competent and disinterested parties." No one is more anxious than the TRANSCRIPT that the owners of the plant shall receive for it every dollar they have in it, together with the cost of their new pool, provided the company will submit to a test and examination by a competent engineer, whose estimate of its value is approximately near the price asked. For instance, if the water company asks $27,000 for their plant, and the engineer says it is worth only $24,000, we would be perfectly willing so far as we are concerned to agree to give the company $27,000 for their plant, and we believe the general sentiment is similar. But if the water company wants $27,000 for a plant which a competent engineer says is not worth more than $20,000 then we think the committee would be very unwise to purchase the plant at the company's figure, because it would not only not be just to the tax-payers of the town, but we do not believe the committee's action would be ratified at the next election. The whole thing is a business proposition pure and simple. The water company wants to sell. They should be and we believe are willing to submit to a thorough examination of their plant, because the town has a perfect right as a prospective purchaser to know what it is buying. If, after an examination, the engineer states a value which is approximately near the company's price we believe the committee will close the the deal at the company's price, because it would avoid the possibility of trouble in the future. Under no consideration, however, do we think the water company should be paid its price simply to let them out of the deal they made with Mr. Charles T. Westcott. A thorough examination should be made and the value determined by competent and disinterested parties. The committee has no alternative but to act for the citizens in accordance with the resolution which they passed, and by which the committee is to be guided, and if the committee and the water company cannot agree upon a purchase upon a business basis, then the committee is empowered to petition the Legislature for an Act to bond the town for a sufficient sum to install an independent system. It is a business proposition, and no member of that committee has any authority to advocate accepting the company's offer, except such price is approximate to the value to be determined by a competent and disinterested party or parties.

DON'T OPPOSE THE BILL.

It is to be regretted that there is among certain Democrats a disposition to oppose the passage of the Kent Road Bill, and to charge that anything else than the system already in vogue is theoretical and impractical. Why this opposition to a bill that has been proven practical and very efficient by the testimony of prominent citizens residing in Caroline county, where the law has been in force for only two years at a saving to the county of $2000, is beyond the knowledge of the average tax-payer in the county, and any one who really desires to see an improvement in the system of working our county roads. The person who opposes such a road law as will gain excellent results for the money expended is the fellow who cares more for the vote of the unnecessary number of road workers under Kent's present system than he does for the saving of the tax-payers' money. We are frank to admit that if the People's Wing of the party had control of affairs political, there would possibly be as much money spent upon the county roads, in order to secure the votes of the road workers as there is at present. And we are also free to confess that just so long as Kent county maintains the present extravagant and impractical method of road working, just so long will there be spent every year a greater sum for county roads than the preceding year. Now we are willing to sacrifice whatever political preferment there may be in the control of the county roads for purely political purposes, and come to the rescue of the people's taxes by the reduction of the amount wasted upon our roads, by the passage of a law that will guarantee *better roads at far less cost*. There is nothing theoretical about the proposed road law. By requiring the County Commissioners to levy a specific sum for road purposes to be expended by a careful and competent road engineer secured regardless of political affiliation, the tax rate will be reduced 12 or 15 cents on the $100, and our roads will be in far better condition. That is one practical effect produced in Caroline county; and then again, our public road system will be placed upon an organized basis, thoroughly and absolutely removed from political influences, and every dollar expended upon the county roads will be accounted for by an experienced road engineer who will make monthly statements to the Board of County Commissioners of all work done and all money spent and how it is spent. Under the present system a man can bring any kind of a bill to the county commissioners office, and the commissioners having no accurate way to determine the quantity or character of the work done by the man bringing the bill, are required to pay it, and in many instances these bills are nothing short of graft, as even the commissioners themselves are forced to admit. What the county needs is a practical system of working the roads, instead of a very impractical and wasteful system as at present, and why every Democrat in the county who has the interest of the people at heart should not favor a bill which is the result of the most careful study by the officials of Caroline county, and which has been found highly successful, is a mystery. Don't offer any opposition to the passage of the bill. Protect the people's interests, cut political considerations entirely out of your opinions, and let every Democrat urge the passage of the bill. It means just as much to one faction of the party as the other, anyway it is considered, and there are no Republicans in the county of course but who desire to see something done to improve the system of working our county roads. Let all join hands for it passage, and let's cut politics out of the working of our county roads.

"Why I Am a Christian."

THIRD SERIES.—No. VI.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—In my last letter I promised to give reasons of a different kind for my being a christian—I will now proceed to do so. I shall appeal to certain historical monuments which any man can see and judge of for himself. The first of these shall be the visibie church.

Look through the world, and you will see a remarkable body called the christian church. You find it in almost all parts of the globe. This body is not a loose collection of people holding certain opinions, and not bound to each other, by an organization; but it has certain laws of its own, and unchanging customs, which no differences of race or of dwelling place are allowed to affect. I am speaking of the church as a whole, the Holy Universal Church—Catholic, because it is univeral, everywhere; I am not referring to any one part or division of the church; I am not speaking of the Roman, or Greek, or Anglican, Episcopal, Methodist or Presbyterian, not of any branch of the church, but of the chrurch as a whole. There are, alas, divisions; parts of the church, differing from each other in ecclesiastical polity, ritual and discipline, but the space between them is growing less and less, they are drawing nearer to each other, and the day will come when there will be no divisions, our Lord's prayer will be answered, "that all may be one." The members of this great christlan church are all those who have been baptized, and hold the creed of christendom. Now you will find no portion of this church, however much separated from another by national dislikes, however much corrupted, but, it retains ceremonies common to all upon which it sets the highest possible value. I will mention only two, namely, Baptism and the Lord's supper; of which I may speak again more fully hereafter. Again, in every portion of the church you will find special officers, ministers, ordained, set apart, authorized, to oversee and minister in holy things, to administer the Sacraments, to teach and preach the gospel. In every church also you will find the Bible; and with creeds, varying only in very small matters, and you can generally ascertain the date of any such variation. Everywhere are the fasts and feasts, Advent, Lent, Holy Week, Christmas, Good Friday, Easter, Whitsuntide, and others religiously observed.

Now go and ask this society, or kingdom, or church, wherever it may be, why, and when, and how it came into the world; why it believes as it does, and acts as it does; and how long it expects to go on, and when and how to end; and you will receive the same answer, which may be thus stated: "That Christ its founder was crucified at a certain time, was buried, and rose again, and went up into Heaven; and left a church, entrusted with certain powers and duties, until He comes again, when the work of the church in the world, and the world itself, will come to an end together, when all men shall rise and be judged; the faithful rewarded and the unfaithful punished."

And thus the church gives witness with the millions of voices united in one to the christian religion.

But I am well aware that some may reply, "The church all over the world bears witness truly to this fact, that it believes the things above stated, and that certain events happened nearly two thousand years ago, but how can it be a witness to what it never beheld? These ideas have grown up by degrees. The fact that so many men accept them now is nothing to the purpose. They cannot be witnesses of that which they never witnessed."

This sounds very well; but there are numbers of christian books, dating from the beginning of the church, which show that the church always believed what it now believes; that it made a point of allowing no new articles of faith to creep in, and in small councils (conventions or conferences) at first, and great councils afterwards, was in the habit of examining and setting straight the faith of its members.

Besides, not only christian writers, but heathen writers tell us that Christ lived and died, and that christians lived and worshipped just as christian writers tell us. Heathen are surely impartial witnesses. There are early christian letters, written just as letters might be written now, showing that christians believed what they do now, and died for their faith in the first and second centuries after Christ. There are also defences of christianity written for the heathen to read in former days. Then there are the Catacombs under Rome, in which the early christians worshipped in secret and were buried, and their tombs, with the inscriptions and figures carved on them, all bear witness that christians lived and believed in the earliest times, just as the church says they did. No—there is not and cannot be a question with reasonable men that the church is as old as she says she is, and that she always held the same faith as she does now. What she is now she was in all main points when she began to convert the world. All that can be ventured on by an enemy, with the least hope of success, is an attempt to show that she was wrong at the beginning, and that Christ, in short, never rose from the dead, although she believed that He did. Well, then, how came men to believe this? Were they taken in and deceived by false teachers? Suppose that they were; then what of these teachers? They must either have been knaves or dupes, one or the other. Which will you have them to be? First, were they knaves? Read the letters of the apostles, the epistles, in the New Testament. Are they like the writings of crafty men or of very simple, single-minded men? Do they teach craft or truth? And if they were knaves, what did they hope to gain by their tricks? Loss of good, loss of liberty, loss of life, are poor rewards for hypocrisy. No, my friend, you will never believe this of them I am sure; but rather you will allow that, if they deceived others, they were themselves deceived first: that they were dupes and not knaves.

Suppose them dupes, then, how came this about? Was it not worth their while to inquire before they committed themselves to such a perilous course? Surely it was. Had they then no opportunity of inquiring? Was the resurrection of Christ, and were the miracles of Christ matters which they were likely to believe straight off, and had no means of examining? Surely not. Let us consider together. In order to do so we must settle between us who were the first preachers of the christian faith. They were either the men described to us in the old books called the Gospels, Acts, and Epistles; or they were some other men. Let us suppose first that they were some other men and not these. Well then how strange it is that there is absolutely nothing to be heard about such other persons in the books of christians or of heathens, not even their names are preserved. They must have been able men surely to have produced such an effect. If they had not a sound judgment, they must at least have had some zeal and powers of speech, and the faculty of drawing men after them, and banding them together. The names of Peter the Hermit, and Wycliffe, and Bunyan, and Whitfield, and Wesley have come down to us, and will go down for many and many a year—but of these supposed men history is silent as the grave.

You can not say that they were barbarous days in which christianity began, days in which no history existed. There are many histories extant, heathen books and christian books, and yet there is no mention in them of the men who brought about so mighty a change, unless they were those very men whose names are in the Holy Scriptures. There can not be a doubt then that those who first preached the Gospel are the very St. Peter and St. Paul and their brethren whose names are found in our books, and which the early christian writers mention as household words.

Well then, the apostles and others like them set the gospel moving through the world; and we have agreed that they were not knaves; but, if we would have it that they were dupes we must show that they had no means of knowing whether the strange tales which they told, and for which they labored and suffered and died, were true or false. How will you prove this? I will tell you. You must prove that they had no opportunity of knowing whether Christ really rose from the dead or not. And to do this you must show that the gospels were not written by those whose names they bear; nor the book of the acts of the apostles by a contemporary; nor the 15th chapter of the first epistle to the Cornithians by St. Paul, and the like; which you will not find it easy to do. But if you allow that these writings are the works of those whose names they bear, then you must grant also that the apostles and others with them had the opportunity of knowing whether Christ rose from the dead, or not.

Again, you will find in these books that the Apostles were not ready and eager to believe in the Resurrection, but on the contrary, slow to believe and very difficult to convince.

Neither will you find in any heathen book, nor Jewish book of those times, that there was any expectation that one would suffer, die and rise from the dead; —far from it. The Greeks and Romans laughed at such an idea; and amongst the Jews, the Pharasies, who believed in a Resurrection, denied that the Messiah would suffer.

In my next letter I will ask you to look at two great monuments of the Christian Faith.

Faithfully yours,
HENRY B. MARTIN.

To Make Examination.—Water Engineer Quick, of Baltimore city, has been asked by the citizens committee to come to Chestertown on Monday to make a thorough examination of the water company's plant to assertain its approximate value. He will be here and make a test of the plant.

ABOUT YOUR FRIENDS.

Dr. W. Frank Hines presented his resignation as a member of the Kent County Board of School Commissioners on Tuesday. He will be succeeded by Mr. John P. Ahern, of Millington.

Miss Rebecca Aldridge has been quite sick during the week, but is able to be out at present.

Mr. Duke Brown, of New York, has been the guest of friends in town during the week.

Mrs. Robert King and Miss Lena Stewart, of Baltimore, have been the guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Hendrickson, near town.

Mr. George Perkins, of Philadelphia, spent the national holiday with his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Perkins, on Front street.

Miss Palmer Carroll, the efficient assistant book-keeper in the Second National Bank spent Washington's birthday with Miss Mary Gray, in Greensboro.

Mr. Foster Perkins, of Philadelphia, has been visiting relatives and friends in town.

Mrs. H. H. Klinefelter has been visiting friends in Baltimore during the week.

Miss Hallie Toulson is the guest of her brother, Mr. John M. Toulson, in Salisbury.

Miss Emma Hessner spent last week with friends in Philadelphia.

Mr. M. Elwood Baker has been spending some days with friends in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. William Clayton, of Rock Hell, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Russell in Chester, Pa.

Rev. John S. Bowers, pastor of Clarke Memorial M. P. Church, Baltimore, has been in town on business during the week.

Miss Mae Wilkins, of Baltimore, was the guest of Miss Reba Strong, on High street, a part of last week.

Mr. John Masten, of Harrington, Del., spent the past few days with his wife at the home of her mother, Mrs. Barbara Anthony, on High street.

Miss Nettie Gooding, of the High school faculty, was absent from her post on Monday on account of illness.

Mrs. L. J. Smyth, little Miss Anna Little, Miss Avis Dodd, and Master James Bacchus have been on the sick list this week.

We are glad to state that Miss Grace Whaland, who went to Denver, Col., some months ago for the benefit of her health, is very much improved. She has recently accepted a position in the schools of the city of Helena, Mont., at an annual salary of of $800.

Dr. J. Page Strong figured in a very delicate and successful operation upon a patient at the Franklin Square Hospital, Baltimore, some days ago. A part of a man's brain was removed to effect a cure for paralysis. The patient was Mr. Farley, of W. Va., and he has recovered and has left for his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Satterfield entertained a number of their friends at dinner on Saturday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Maud Miller, of Plymouth, N. C.

Mr. Edgar Rice, of Pittsburg, has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Jere Miller, at Flatland.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Jefferson spent the early part of the week in Baltimore.

Miss Edna Kirby celebrated her ninth birthday last Thursday evening week at the home of her parents on Cross St. Quite a number of her friends were entertained and the little folks spent the evening in playing games after which refreshments were served.

Mr. Harry Griffith has been seriously sick with the grip for the past ten days though is now greatly improved. Mrs. Harry Griffith was taken very ill about a week ago and was taken to a hospital in Philadelphia Wednesday to be treated for appendicitis. Her husband and physician, Dr. C. A. Ritchhie, of Middletown, accompanied her to the city.

Mr. Wm. Lingo, Wilmington, Del., visited Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Statts and Mr. and Mrs. James Bramble, of Fairlee, last week and the first of this. Mr. Lingo deals extensively in good horses.

Mr. J. Raymond Simpers, the efficient book-keeper in the Kent County Savings Bank, was absent from his post of duty several days this week on account of sickness.

Misses Kate Wheatley and Agnes Estes, of the millinery department of H. F. Jefferson's large store have been attending the millinery openings in Baltimore this week.

Miss Emma A. Joiner and Mr. Melville A Wilkins were married at Wesley Chapel parsonage on Dec. 22, 1907, by the pastor, Rev. C. M. Compher.

Mr. Leslie Duyer of the TRANSCRIPT force has been quite sick during the week.

Dr. R. H. Gualt, of the college faculty, attended the National Society for the Scientific Study of Education in Washington this week, and made addresses.

Miss Nannie Munnikuysen, of Belair, is visiting Miss Louise Stam, on Princess street.

We regret to state that Mr. John Bell is quite ill at his home near town, of pneumonia. Dr. H. L. Dodd is in attendance.

Miss May Duyer and Miss Lydia Hendricks have been on the sick list this week.

Judge John H. Simpers, who has been ill of pneumonia for the past three weeks, is so much improved as to be able to sit up during a part of the day.

Mr. Walter T. Morris was in Philadelphia on business on Wednesday.

Rev. C. M. Cullum, pastor of Sassafras and Warwick charges, was the guest of Rev. Dr. F. T. Little several days this week.

Legislative Notes.

The bill to enlarge the third election district introduced in the House by Delegate Harris has passed that body and is now ready for the Senate. The provisions of the bill take in that part of the Second district at and near Betterton, from Stoneton Lane to the Sassafras river, and provides for a voting precinct at Betterton. The petition for the bill was signed by all the white voters in the proposed precinct.

Ready for the senate:

The bill incorporating the town of Still Pond.

Senator Campbell, of Baltimore, has introduced a bill to incorporate the bank of Millington.

*†*A prominent farmer's wife living near Lankford sold 98 dozen eggs during the month of January, from which she cleared $30. Who says that hens are not a paying investment?

NO. 4327.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

AT CHESTERTOWN,

in the State of Maryland at the close of business February 14, 1908.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$440,653.68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	639.70
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	19,500.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	60,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	2,010.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	103,911.10
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	11,000.00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)	22,668.60
Due from State Banks and Bankers	10.25
Due from approved reserve agents	48,531.30
Checks and other Cash Items	41.35
Notes of other National Banks	1,595.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	56.45
Specie and legal-tender notes	27,455.60
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	975.00
Total	$739,048.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	35,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	11,533.68
National Bank Notes outstanding	19,500.00
Due to other National Banks	4,554.80
Due to State Banks and Bankers	35.49
Individual deposits subject to check	558,401.63
Certified Checks	22.43
United States Deposits	60,000.00
Total	$739,048.03

State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss: I, W. B. Copper, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. COPPER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, 1908.

CHARLES ESTES,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
HOPE H. BARROLL,
D. THOMAS HURLOCK,
HARRISON W. VICKERS,
Directors.

BIDS FOR PILES
—FOR—
Chester Bridge.

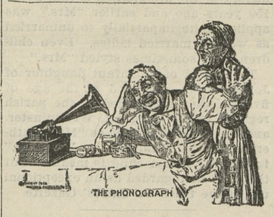
BIDS for piles will be received at the office of the County Commissioners for Kent and Queen Annes counties, March 31st, 1908, at 12 o'clock noon, for use of Chester river bridge at Chestertown the same to be delivered to said bridge. Number of piles dimensions and material as follows:

20 White Oak Piles 20 feet long
10 " " " 22 " "
10 " " " 28 " "
10 " " " 30 " "
30 " " " 34 " "
10 " " " 40 " "

Plug piles will not be accepted. Piles to be not less than 16 inches at the larger end and smaller end not less than 6 inches.

The right is reserved by the commissioners to reject any and all bids.

By order of
COMMISSIONERS FOR KENT AND QUEEN ANNES COUNTIES. f29-5t.



TALKING MACHINES.

What will afford more entertainment than a good Talking Machine? It will furnish music for the young folks to dance, bring the world's funniest comedians to your home to liven you up after a hard day's work, sing your favorite song. And the Talking Machine never gets tired—it's always ready to do your bidding.

But get a good one—an EDISON—AND GET IT HERE. Every Machine sold here is carefully adjusted, to get the best musical results, and furthermore, you can pay for it by our

Gradual-Payment Plan.

Prices start at $12.50 to $125.00. Come in and find out for yourself what a good entertainer the Edison is, or write for further particulars.

YOURS TRULY
ROTE, THE JEWELER.
Next Door to Postoffice
Chestertown, - - - Maryland.

H. S. JEWELL,
—DEALER IN—
GRAIN, COAL and LIME,
LYNCH'S, MD.

Cedar Hollow, McCoy, Wrightsville and Barrick's

LAND LIME.

Ground Lime for drilling purposes.

WHITE ASH STOVE AOD NUT COAL.

H. S. JEWELL,
feb.8-y. LYNCH'S, Md.

CAUTION.

The public are warned from crossing or traveling over Big Cypress Bridge, First District, either with traction engine or heavily loaded wagons, until further notice.

By order of
A. C. LOUD, PRES'T;
C. B. DUDLEY,
JOHN E. MORRIS,
HARRY DAVIS,
WILLIAM WAGNER.
C. L. DODD Clerk. f22-tf.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT

Apply to
JOHN D URIE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Adjoining Savings Bank,
o6-tf. Chestertown, Md.

Subscription to the Transcript $1.00 per annum.

MARCH
Clearance Sale
—AT—
Owens & Co
BETTERTON.

Every day during the month of March will be BARGAIN Day at our store. Note some of our

Special Offers

Rubber Goods

Ladies' $2 Pebble Top Boots at	$1.69
Misses' $1.50 Pebble Top Boots at	1.29
Child's $1.25 Pebble Top Boots at	1.09
Men's 60c Storm Rubbers at	.49
Men's $2.50 Felt and Rubber Boots at	1.99

Blankets and Comforts.

$2.00 Blankets and Comforts reduced to	$1.70
1.50 do reduced to	1.30
1.25 do reduced to	1.05
1.10 Blankets and 11-4 Comforts reduced to	95
1.00 Blankets and 10-4 Comforts reduced to	.85

Men's and Boys' Pants

Men's $2.50 Dickey Kersey Pants at	$2.15
Men's 1.75 Covert Work Pants at	1.39
Men's 3.00 Corduroy Pants at	2.35
Men's and Boys' 2.00 Corduroy Pants at	1.65
Boys' 50c Knee Pants at	.40

Men's Heavy Underwear

Men's 50c Fleeced Underwear at	40c
Men's 1.00 Red Flannel Underwear at	85c
Men's 1.00 Wright's Health Underwear	89c

SHIRT SALE

All our best $1 Negligee and Work Shirts reduced to 69c.

All our regular 50c Negligee and Work Shirts reduced to 39c.

Cut Price on Gloves.

Men's $1 Gloves and Mittens at 85c.

Men's 50c Gloves and Mittens at 45c.

Bring your Eggs. We are paying highest market price.

Respectfully,
OWENS & CO.,
BETTERTON, MD.

At Abe Cohen's BARGAIN HOUSE

After taking stock, we have found many odds and ends, and have resolved to sell them

At HALF PRICE

$5.00 Double Robes go at	$3.49
$1.25 Blankets go at	79c
$3.00 Comforts go at	2.25
12½c Flannel go at	8c
30c Red Table Linens go at	19c
Men's Best Dickey's Pants go at	1.00
$3.00 Men's Oyster Boots go at	2.49

For Wednesday

We will still continue our Wednesday Sales with the following:

75c All Wool Carpet go at	39c
40c Carpet go at	25c
35c Rag Carpet go at	22½c
15c Step Carpet go at	9c
25c Floor Oil Cloth go at	19c
$1.25 Men's Duck Coats go at	79c
50c Men's Heavy Undershirts go at	29c
50c Ladies' Union Suits go at	29c

Every Shoe in the store reduced 25 per cent.

We will sell a $50 Sewing Machine for	$19.00
$6.00 All Wool Double Shawl go at	3.75
$1.25 Mendels Wrappers go at	89c
$2.50 Ladies' Top Dress Skirts go at	1.25
35c Men's Pants Goods go at	19c
60c Boy's Corduroy Pants go at	35c

Here is an Attraction FOR ALL

On Wednesday We Sell

Levering's Loose Coffee go at	10c
One 25c four-string Broom go at	19c
5c bar Magic Cleaner Soap go at	3c
5c bar Lennox Soap go at	3½c
Sea Gull Baking Powder go at	3c
One gal Porto Rico Molasses go at	29c
One Package Force go at	7½c
One Jar Syrup go at	8c
One Box Oat Meal go at	8c
One Box Puffed Rice go at	8c
One Bottle Rumford's Yeast Powder go at	8c
10c Plug of any kind of Tobacco at	8c
Tobacco per lb	39c
25c Sauce Pan go at	15c

On Wednesday we will give 2 cents more per dozen for Eggs than quoted in the daily papers in trade and the market price in cash.

Will take all kinds of country produce for the highest market price.

A. COHEN,
Sandy Bottom Department Store.

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