Easton Gazette.

JESON M. TYLOR & BRO.,
Editors and Proprietors.
EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, - - DECEMBER 30, 1893.

OWING to the Christmas Holidays giving three-fourths of our force an excuse for staying away, though some have the grip, it has been impossible to handle the work of the office as completely as we had intended. The interesting church notes that were compiled from the various churches of Easton this week had to be held over, the bulk of the court proceedings as well as other matter depending solely upon local reporters. The outside news receives usual attention.

"If our former fellowtowns man Col. Mullikin is quoted correctly in talking about "these scoundrels" he must have a mighty bad opinion of Democrats. May their tribe increase, the opinion of the Colonel to the contrary not withstanding. We think there are worse people in the country than Democrats."—*Talbot Times.*

It is not disputed that under trying and unprecedented proceedings before a court of inquiry, the Col. did make use of plain language when he said that certain maneuvers were done to protect scoundels in their nefarious work. Immediately some presses were eager to saddle the crimes of the finest [illegible] editor of the *Times* has echoed the same sentiment and given it the same hue. It is laudable to be a good and true Democrat, and the Col. would be the last man in the world to defame the character of one. Democracy ought not protect the doings of those who are diametrically opposed to its principles, who scruple not at changing Registration Books, who purposely deceive the ignorant voter and who have been guilty of violating both the spirit and letter of the law in other particulars. This is not true democracy, and the *Times* knows it. People who do a disgraceful act are, according to the dictionary, scoundrels. Harsh, we admit, but was applied to the perpetrators of a wilful act and not to a party whose principles are supposed to be honesty, integrity, loyalty and every other good trait assignable not omitting "majority" rule.

But without attempting a defence of the Col. who needs none from us, the *Times* is respectfully referred to the language of the States Attorney, the uncompromising Democrat, who before the same court on last Wednesday denominated the Republicans "puppies" in stronger language than we will admit in print, and was only quieted after being promised that the constables and sheriff were to leave the room so no arrests could be made [illegible] certain others were to go up [illegible] and have a free fight and clean [illegible] publicans up. Compare the [illegible] dignified Republican, Mr. [illegible] of the dignified States [illegible] county and give [illegible] city.

"ROVERS" AGAIN.

[illegible] letter has been shown [illegible] mission given to publish [illegible] written by the "Illinois [illegible] from whose letter, to the same friend, the first letter of "Interested" contained a quotation.—ED.

Quincy, Ill, Dec. 16, '93.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I was glad to hear from you, and to learn of the many little incidents of interest since I saw you. I suppose Easton is sharing in the prevailing dullness in the country at large. But in many respects your section is a world unto itself. You may therefore be having a general "boom." I am in receipt [illegible] several of your county papers, which you were kind enough to send [illegible], and have read certain marked articles. How the editors can afford [illegible] waste space on the individual signs himself "Rover," I cannot understand, except on the theory that they are in sympathy with keeping strangers from locating in your midst.—"Shut down all foreigners," and "if [illegible] italics are mine,) are to be [illegible] unty offices let them be from [illegible]ty." These excerpts are [illegible] illustrating the narrowness of [illegible] writer in question, and the "Interested"—another correspondent—should reply, is very natural, for it is difficult to believe that any community could be made up wholly of "Rovers" in this enlightened and progressive age.

The trouble with "Rover" is his blindness, and with your community—judging from the material some of your papers print—is bad politics. "I have no particular objection to democracy, but there is as much difference in democrats as there is in our western soil. The kind you have, I fear, is the Canada thistle variety—a species to be loathed and detested for the evil it works, of which "Rover" is, no doubt, a perfect type. As this noxious and infectious weed is to certain farm land, so the "Rover" democracy must be to your county and State. The only surprise to me is that the public prints will give currency to his vaporings, to the injury of a section of country for which nature has done so much, and which has such great possibilities. If one was inclined to be critical a great deal of amusement could be gotten out of "Rover's" inconsistency. "All foreigners should be turned down," he says in one article, and in another we have it that "in no section of the world are people more welcome, or received with more real, sincere fraternity than in Talbut;" but, he continues by way of qualification, "They must do as we do in public affairs*****and not attempt to stamp under foot our oldest principles, and to send to the rear our best and most trusted people!" Who ever saw such a conglomeration? Who ever heard of such an invitation become to a community? Such stuff [illegible] nonsense, and betrays nothing [illegible]er than that Rover's capital in [illegible] is his imbecility. If such notions prevailed hereabouts, Illinois [illegible] to-day be a division of bleak [illegible] and dense forest, instead of [illegible]ation of three million industrious, liberty loving, [illegible]ple.

[illegible] to know considerate, and especially of [illegible]ave some very warm [illegible]nd my attachment for [illegible]rs is great, as you well [illegible]lieve, nevertheless, that [illegible]dia thistle democracy is as [illegible]curse to the generation in [illegible]ou live as slavery was in its [illegible]days to your material development. It is just as deadening in its [illegible]und as palsying in its [illegible] post and [illegible] "Rovers" [illegible] creep through many a [illegible] of

A HAPPY New Year to all.

THANKS to those who have responded to the call of last week for subscription money.

OLD AND YET NOVEL.

We have in our possession an antique book published in January, 1804. It is called MONITORS' INSTRUCTOR and was edited by one Jas. Iddings. It is was written to aid the young in mastering the science of Geography in connection with an outline map. The following is the chapter on Maryland and will give to our readers some notes for comparison. It will be observed that in many cases we are just about where we were ninety years ago.

Next we enquire in Maryland,
What rivers flow or cities stand....
Potomack first (on northeast shore,
The sou'west we describ'd before)
The rivers here are very small,
But being few shall name them all.
St. Georges near the bay doth flow,
Then further up Wicomico.....
The Eastern Branch, at Washington,
Monocassy, and we are done.
The town St. Mary we may find,
Where doth St. Georges river wind...
The next we see will be Charles-Town
When Port Tobacco we go round.

Next Bladenburg, as we advance,
On eastern side of Eastern Brauch....
But on this branch, on th' other shore,
Stands Washington, as said before,
The largest* on the Continent,
And seat of Fed'ral Government.

Upon Potomack shore it lies;
And on the Eastern Branch likewise..
Along on each four miles doth stand,
In all its parts completely plann'd.
Nature and art have here combin'd,
T' excite the wonder of mankind:
The gentle swellings of the ground,
Command extensive prospects round..
Nor can the waters here remain
Long from the snow, or from the rain:
The streets must gen'rally be seen
Here dry and healthy, sweet and clean
Pure crystal springs, of which they
share,
And streamlets running here and
there.....
Some so conveniently are found,
To break out on the rising ground,
That they may be convey'd with ease,
Throughout the city where they
please.
The streets capacious are and grand
And mathematically plann'd:
One corresponding to each state
Throughout the Union, small or great
And sev'rally they bear the name,
The States throughout the Union
claim.
For indication this was done.....
Though many States we are but one.
The public edifices high,
All which from far command the eye:
Constructed on the modern plan
Of elegance, applause demand.
These in their glory emulate
The trans-atlantic pomp and state....
Scarce one in grandeur and extent,
Exceeds that for the President.

Yet ostentation's glittering show,
More frequent with oppression go,
Where monarchy's despotic reign
Has many a strong and gilded chain,
Than with a government as free
As *this* we hope will always be.
If temp'rance we incessant sow,
'Tis peace and Independence grow....
The favorite this of Jefferson,
Whose system's mild.....have thousands won!

For Fred'rick-Town, if we explore
Monocassy, 'tis on its shore:
Then Hagerstown and Williamsport,
On thirt. miles towards the fort.†
From Washington a few miles higher,
They have a bridge that all admire:
This bridge across Potomack goes,
The falls its situation shows.

Now having with Potomack done,
The waters of Patuxent run,
Still further north into the bay.....
That's all, shall on Patuxent say.
The Severn River is but small,
And in the Chesapeake doth fall.....
On which Anapolis doth stand,
The capital of Maryland.

Though wealth and grandeur here
combine,
In pomp, Palmyra to outshine;
One day, in spite of all their tow'rs,
Their heads must lie as low as ours.
The next Patapsco shall explore;
Where stands the city Baltimore:
This city several years past,
Has been increasing very fast.....
To which we see the bason flow,
And partly round the city go;
But by the city is impli'd
Fell's Point and Baltimore beside....
Where many of their houses stand
Once water was....or marshy land:
Which, labor with expense and art,
Has made as dry as any part.

Their streets are pav'd, and in good
case,
By which the health within the place
Has much increas'd, and now is found
Near equal any other town.
Their trade is very lively here,
'Tis a resort from far and near ...
Some rapidly increase their store....
Some lose what they gain'd before.
The people here are mostly kind,
And more to friendship are inclin'd
Than usual is, in towns where trade
Is such a general object made.
And friendship's pleasing sure to find
All o'er the world among mankind,

To next [Genpowder River] go,
Inclining east, or nearly so:
Whose waters chiefly come away
From State of Pennsylvania,
Then in the Chesapeake they fall,
And near a town they Joppa call.

The waters of Susquehannah flow
Here next, and in this Bay they go:
This river, as it issues forth,
High up in Pennsylvania, north,
We'll leave, till in that state of course,
And then we'll treat it from its source

On Western Shore we've named
them all,
Except a few streams very small....
The next in order shall explore,
And see what's on the Eastern-Shore.
As devious are the paths we take,
Excursions we're obliged to make;
So whilst traversing to and fro,
Back to Virginia we must go:
As on the Eastern-Shore we find,
A part unto that State assign'd.

Virginia runs across the Bay,
And has in the Peninsula,
Two counties, call'd, first, Northampton,
Then Accomac is further on.....
But as no rivers here are found,
Nor is there here a single town,
Except in Accomac Court yard,‡
Of much account to claim regard....
Onancock, too, a town but small,
We'll simply name them, and that's all
Then Pokomoke, the first we find,
Which to the Eastern Shore's inclin'd;
To Delaware it owes its source,
Then south by west it takes its course
Upon the line a swamp there lies,
Call'd Cypress, whence it takes its rise.
Snowhill upon its shore doth stand,
Whose streets are silver'd o'er with
sand.

The next Monokin, but so small
It's scarce worth mentioning at all....
Near to whose eastern shore doth
stand
A little town call'd Princess Ann.

Next river whereunto we go,
Is call'd by name Wicomico:
In Delaware its sources rise,
Its course then tow'rd the south'ard
lies;
Upon whose shore stands Sal'sbury,
And in a fork, as we may see,
Here more to west the river bends,
And lastly in the bay¶ it ends.

The next, is Nanticoke we view,
In Delaware this rises too.....
Vienna stands upon its shore.....
A place forsaken, dark and poor.
This though the largest river nam'd
Since on the Eastern Shore we came
Runs scarcely more than eighty miles,
Including all its bends and coils.

The next in order here we rank,
The crooked river of Choptank....
And many of its sources are
Within the State of Delaware;
Then toward the south and west doth
stand,
And creep through many a [illegible] of

Which, for some space, is partly bare,
Excepting many a prickly pear.
The trav'ler when he passes by,
Should be content to let them lie:
Refrain, and trouble you'll prevent;
If not, at leasure you'll repent.....
E'en leather gloves will prove in vain
Against their punctures and their
pain
When at this famous town you land,
Its planted in a bed of sand....
You pass some houses on the hill,
But that's not all....there's further
still.
When first across the bridge you go,
Some solitary houses low,
Appear in such a deep decay,
As if they'd stood since Hvram's day.
But further on, as you ascend,
Blowing and sweating, through the
sand,
The hill, which on the south'rd lies
Has houses of good make and size.
The trav'ler here would mostly rest.
Through heat and sand fatigu'd, oppress'd.....
If entertainment could be had,
Not quite indifferent, or bad.

Upon this river, further down,
You find another, called Kingstown.
There's Indian, Cambridge, Oxford all
Within one breath, they are so small.
From Oxford, as you go along,
High up Third-Haven, in its prong,
You see the town of Easton rise,
Increasing fast in trade and size.
Easton's the largest town we find
To the peninsula assign'd....
A flourishing and lively place,
And clothed with elegance and taste.
A capitol presents to view,
And spacious, elegant and new.
The stores in thick succession stand.,
Along the street, on either hand....
With merchandize, assorted well,
Best calculated here to sell.

With beef their market's well supplied.....
With fowl....and num'rous fish beside.....
If fond of crabs in any way,
Be sure be here on market-day.....
Here's roast and boil'd, and some
that crawl,
To suit the various tastes of all.
Among the people of the place
We see a pleasant, modest grace....
Here's many a cheek with rosey dye,
And lily breast and speaking eye....
Who need no paint to recommend,
Since nature's generous, skilful hand
The form it made has painted fair,
Exceeding art, with all her care.
By physical and other rid,
The best whereof may here be had,
Those few complaints of local kind:
Have, latterly, somewhat declined:
Here's men of a protracted age,
As well as youth upon the stage,
Who look as well, in gen'ral, too,
As those of other places do.
'Tis here that also may be seen
That well-constructed, grand machine
For threshing out the golden grain:
And tho' but recently disclos'd
It answers well the end props'd.

All ye successful farmers, who
Your interest moderately pursue,
In this machine ye need not fear....
'Twill, nearly, save its cost per year.
If our small treatise it would suit
To be a little more minute,
We might particularly state
Its simple process and the rate,
But, not to vary our design,
Must hence conclude the thing in fine;
And first, to estimate your gain,
You almost save each single grain,
Clean is your straw and chaff to use,
You scarce a single atom lose....
Its expedition, and its force
So great....you save much time of
course.

'Tis not a guess in miniature,
But realiz'd....the thing is sure.
If interested more to know,
To Dr. Moore and Yernal go....
Proprietors, as we way say,
For chief of the peninsula.

'Tis here we too in gen'ral find
Affections open....generous....kind;
Where jealousy's dark clouded brow,
Grac'd with a stiff and formal bow,
But seldom here, as passing by,
Affectedly, saiutes the eye;
And sev'ries of a diff'rent class,
Ne'er jostle other as they pass,
But on life's stage, in friendship's band
Together travel, hand in hand.

His faith I love, if, when practis'd,
True charity is realiz'd
They mostly trade with Baltimore,
Across the bay on th' other shore.
Two rivers small as Miles** and Wye.
We'll barely name, and pass them by.
The next, from hence not very far,
Another comes from Delaware,
The Chester River this we call,
Which in the Chesapeake doth fall.
Not quite as far its waters run
As Choptank the last mention'd one
And next the towns we hereon view,
Are soon sum'd up, they are but few:
High up hereon doth Bridgetown
stand,
But recently this town was plann'd.
With whose inhabitants we find,
The best affections are combin'd.
The noble.....cheerful and humane,
Yet temp'rate....simple....modest
....plain.
Here hats are manufactur'd well,
And made to wear as well as sell.

On Chester River nigh hereto,
The famous fisheries we view:
Large quantities of finest shad,
May in their season here be had.
And many thousands, year by year,
Are carried hence both far and near.
And Chester Town a good way low'r
Upon this river's western shore.
As famous for its ancient date,
As t'other for its minor state....
Which on the rolling tide is laid,
Apparently designed for trade.
For many years tho' at a stand
At present rather on the mend....
The faded beauties of the place
Reviving latterly apace.

A spacious college here we see....
But not in high celebrity.
For Sassafras we higher go,
This too from Delaware doth flow,
With George Town south upon its side
And Fredric right across the tide.
Elk River, if you seek with care,
You'll find part rise in Delaware....
The rest from Pennsylvania,
Just o'er the line, these sources lay.
Bohemia empties in the same,
Whose sources Delaware may claim,
Then in the Chesapeake it ends,
As high up as the bay extends.
Upon Elk River, first we trace
The Head of Elk, a handsome place,
Then there's the river of North East,
The very last, and near the least....
Here Nottingham and Charles-town
stand....
The last to note in Maryland.

Here curiosities are rare,
Yet can few states herewith compare
In point of waters, which abound,
On ev'ry hand the country round;
Such streams as navigable are
Flow here and there, and ev'ry where
Especially on eastern shore,
Within few miles of ev'ry door.

*This is to be considered, as to the ground it occupies....not the number of houses.
†Fort Cumberland
‡Called, latterly, Drummond-Town.
¶Chesapeake Bay. **We mean the River Choptank. ‖This is also called the Bridge.
**Also called St. Michaels River.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."
Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

FOR THE BLOOD,
Weakness, Malaria, Indigestion and Biliousness, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Easton, Md.

December 27th, 1893.

This Bank will be closed on New Year's Day, being a legal holiday. Bills maturing on that day must be paid on Saturday the 30th inst.

1t HARRY M. MASON, Cashier.

Easton National Bank of Maryland.

[illegible]EMBER 27th, 1893.
[illegible]our New Year's day,
[illegible]r must be paid on
[illegible]OMAS, Cashier.

"RULE BRITANNIA."

A VERY POPULAR AIR WITH THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

American Labor Interests and the Home Industries Are Not Considered—The Hawaiian Muddle Is the Most Recent Development of Anglomania In Washington

Since March 4, 1893, on the incoming of the present administration, both the foreign and internal policy of the country appears to have been formulated with a view to a consideration of the interests of foreign countries rather than of our own country. This has appeared not only in one instance, but in many instances. Setting aside such little matters as the exclusion of China or Japan tea from the White House kitchen and the exclusive use of Ceylon tea, because it is English, you know, we find that a similar policy only on a larger scale and one of greater significance has been carried into our affairs of state.

The most important feature was the tariff measure formulated on English free trade lines, without any regard or consideration for the interests of American labor or American industries. Having changed our system of currency to conform with that of England, it was only natural that the same model should serve on which to fashion our methods of revenue. The result, it has been found, would have been insufficient to supply an income equal to the expenditures of our country. This also is English.

We also have the suggestion made to forestall the revenue by an issue of short term treasury bills. This method of spending one's income before it is earned is also of English origin.

The latest Anglomaniac development that has emanated from Washington this year has appeared in connection with the Hawaiian muddle. It appears that the first published report of the secretary of state on this subject was shown to and approved by the British embassador at Washington before it was handed out for publication for the information of the American people. We thus have a plain case of an act undertaken by the United States government and supposed to be for the best interests of the United States and of the American people first submitted for the consideration and approval of the representative of a foreign country, and that country England.

Not only has this most extraordinary step been taken, which was decidedly uncalled for and merely an act to curry favor with what is English, you know, but at the same time the secretary did not even have the common courtesy to submit a copy of his report, even after publication, to the lawfully recognized representative of the Hawaiian Islands, who is located at the seat of government. There was a direct insult given to the other country concerned, for which the report was made, while servile flunkeydom was effusively displayed to the representative of England, who had no earthly concern in the matter so far as either the United States or the Hawaiian Islands were concerned.

Such are some of the gross exhibitions of un-Americanism on the part of the present Democratic administration, as effusively and offensively displayed to the American people. For other instances we need only examine carefully the new tariff measure, formulated on English free trade lines and designed mostly to assist foreign trade at the expense of our own. The remarkable utterances of Benjamin Folsom, cousin-in-law of President Cleveland, that were made on our national birthday to the manufacturers at Sheffield, are too surely becoming realizations, and his congratulations to the English manufacturers were by no means out of place from his own standpoint, or that of his cousin-in-law, or their party. There are no words of congratulation for American manufacturers or for American laborers. They may condole with one another while waiting for the congressional elections of 1894.

CHARLES R. BUCKLAND.

Our Imports of Wool.

The greatest amount of wool ever imported in any single year was under the McKinley law for the year ending June 30, 1893, so Justice, Bateman & Co., point out. The imports of raw wool then were over 168,000,000 pounds, or 33 per cent more than the importations of any previous year. This refutes and disposes of the charge, so often made by free traders, that it is necessary to put wool on the free list in order to give American manufacturers cheap foreign wool for mixing. They never imported so much foreign wool as under the last year of the McKinley law, the schedules of which were so wisely drawn that under it the woolen mills of the United States were employed to their full capacity, so that the entire American clip of 1892 was not only all consumed in our home market, but 168,000,000 pounds of foreign wool besides.

Why I Am a Protectionist.

I am a protectionist because I am an American. We should have free trade among ourselves because we honor one flag and are citizens of a common country. But the man who builds no houses here, who pays no taxes here, who employs no labor here, who does nothing to contribute to our growth and to our prosperity, but who lives abroad beyond the oceans, whence he desires to bring his products, either farm or manufactured, into this great American market in competition with ours—he should pay for the privilege, and when he has paid for the privilege we will cover the money into the treasury of the United States, and with it we will cancel our obligations and carry on the concerns of government. And I would do this in the name of patriotism and my country because I believe it right.—Ex-Senator B. W. Perkins of Kansas.

The Divil a Roochter.

How well I remember last fall at the rally
I marched in line wid the wurkin min sure
And felt just as proud as a king at beholding
The fall of the rich and the rise of the poor.
Sure that's what they tould me was mint by the victory,
And wonder I was elated at that
As I stepped to the music just like an old sojer
And wore a big roochter on top o' me hat.

I invied the boss wid his riches and comforts.
No share of the profits I'd git if agin
I voted to keep up the tariff that only
Protected the bosses and burdened the min.
I'm sure I'll git even now wid ye, me honeys;
I'll vote, just as sure as my name it is Pat,
For Grover, and thin at the ratification
I'll wear a big roochter on top o' me hat.

I done it, bad luck to the day and the hour.
I'd like to recall that same vote if I could
And once again hear the ould sthame whistle soundin
That called me to work when the times they were good.
The boss he looks worried; the foreman is sour;
The old mill's deserted and gloomy at that,
And all I have left for my share of the glory
Is the old battered roochter I wore on me hat.

I mustered up courage to spake to the foreman
And ask him how long we'd be idle. (You see,
The mill had been closed for a fortnight, and loafin
Wid not a cint comin was tellin on me.)
He says to me: "You and I will both suffer.
Me blizness is crippled; me credit is flat;
But if ye get hungry, ye know," he said slyly,
"Ye can ate the old roochter ye wore on yer hat."

So there's the hull shtory, and none can deny it.
The truth must be told, though the heavens should fall.
We made a mistake in defeatin the party
That gave us protection, good money and all.
In four years from now yez may talk till yer speachless
And argify until yer [illegible]
But if that party again [illegible]
A divil a roochter [illegible]

THE RICH AND POOR.

A WAGE EARNER PROPOUNDS QUERIES TO MR. M'MILLIN.

The Story of the Peddler and His Friend Forms a Strong Parallel to the Democrats and the Laborers—Have the Poor Grown Rich?

In an interview with Hon. Mr. McMillin, chairman of the subcommittee having in charge the internal revenue end of the tariff question, the New York World, Nov. 27, quotes that gentleman as follows:

We admit that as soon as it could the Republican party repealed every tax that bore on the rich, but at the same time it held on to the taxes which the poor had to pay. The duties bearing on the poor had been retained, with the result that the rich have been getting richer and the poor poorer.

Looking at the question from the standpoint of labor, and with all due respect for Mr. McMillin, I beg leave to take issue with him and would respectfully ask if the increasing wealth of the rich does not maintain industry, employ labor and sometimes benefit the poor. If the poor were getting poorer under Republican rule, how was it the Democrats found them rich enough to rob after 30 years of taxation? Have not the Democratic party taken from them their employment and their wages and robbed them of what the Republicans had left? Has not the poverty of the poor increased tenfold under six months of Democratic administration? Does not the gentleman's own policy tend not only to keep the poor poorer, but to rob the rich and poor alike for the benefit of foreigners?

As the burdens of the poor have already borne heavily on the tender hearts of the Democrats, and the poor are beginning to get interested in themselves, is it not fitting that the poor and their friends in congress should understand each other and correct any false idea that may creep into the minds of either? In pursuance of which and for a better understanding on the subject of rich and poor and the cause which produces those extremes, the writer, being one of those interested, would like to have his reply in English to the following questions:

First—Is it not money or its equivalent in value that designates what he here terms the rich?

Second—Is it not the lack of both money and its equivalent that designates what he here terms the poor?

Third—Is not his labor the only value the poor man has to sell to acquire money?

Fourth—Has not the money of the rich increased in purchasing power, and the labor of the poor decreased in proportion, since the Democratic party took control of our national affairs?

Fifth—Then have not the rich grown richer and the poor grown tenfold poorer under Democratic influence and the fear of Democratic legislation, and is not that party responsible for a condition of things much worse than it found after almost 30 years of Republican rule?

This is the light in which a large number of the poor, who have been there, see it, and as the honorable gentleman thinks he knows better he may be able to enlighten some of them by a brief reply to this letter.

Before closing, however, I would like to call his attention to what appears to our rude understanding a parallel case—the peddler and his friend. The subject of the sketch was returning to the city after disposing of a portion of his week's supply of goods, complaining to himself of his small profits. As he trudged along he met an old acquaintance who kindly inquired after his health, and being informed he volunteered some advice and told him if he would go his way he would do much better. He went his friend's way, and the friend relieved him of his goods and of his money. That was exactly what happened to the poor in 1892. They met their old acquaintance, the Democratic party, whose heart was melting in pity for the poor. It invited them to go in its direction; they went and were robbed of industries, the employment and wages which, under Republican administration, protection had guaranteed them.

JAMES JOHNSON.

The Home Market.

During the past 10 years the home market for the products of agriculture has increased 30 per cent from advance of population alone. In three or four decades the wants of 65,000,000 more will double the present demand upon our agriculture and make a market for products ample for subsistence of more than 100,000,000 of European people. Great Britain, in her little garden patch—largely occupied by houses and pleasure grounds, produces half a supply; the sea sands of the Netherlands partially feed a dense population; eastern Europe is an enlarging granary, and the western nations usually supply their food requirements; therefore there is little prospect in the immediate or distant future that our foreign market will be worthy of consideration in comparison with the present overwhelming and constantly augmenting importance of the domestic market, which is the hope of the farmer of the future.—Professor J. R. Dodge.

Novel Experiment Carried on by a Rhode Island Mechanic.

A mechanic in a mill at Providence has invented a new method for whitening paper. An expert invited your correspondent to go with him and see the contrivance. Here, near the center of the inventor's room, stands a large, square table with a wooden top. On this top, which is about 10 feet square, are the various apparatus used in imparting mechanically a whiter color to the paper stock than can be procured in any other way. Sulphur whitens anything. Every mill man knows this. Put a pine board in an airtight chamber with a burning sulphur over night, and in the morning the yellow colored and dirty looking board will have been made as white as snow by the powerful fumes. The same principle is applied in this new process of whitening low grade paper stock, but the method of application is quite peculiar to the new process, for it does the work very thoroughly.

It used to take a month to whiten goods; then the time was reduced to 10 days. The big mills of the country can now bleach in a day and a night. The inventor of the process sets forth the statement that he can bleach the worst kind of paper stock in six hours. The stand upon which the machine rests is the top of a big table. To this is fixed a large copper chamber. A common pump is employed with which to pump the air from the interior of this chamber. The goods to be whitened are put inside the chamber, the doors are secured, the pump started, and then as fast as the air is pumped out a jet of bleaching compound is admitted. The removal of the air from the chamber of course means the removal of the same from the fiber of the paper. Hence when the compound enters there is nothing to hinder the fumes from penetrating the fiber of the paper to its foundation. It is done very quickly, too, as no hindrances are presented. In common ways of bleaching, the presence of the air in the fibers offers a great bar to the effects of the sulphur. Remove the air, and this difficulty is overcome.

The expert and your correspondent examined the apparatus from top to bottom and investigated all its details. As a result we are ready to pronounce the idea as quite a novel one, and unless some unforeseen accident occurs the [illegible] may be of great practical [illegible] in the paper mill. The fact [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of authority contained in a decree passed by the Orphans Court for Talbot County dated the 26th day of December A. D. 1893. The undersigned will sell at public sale in front of the Court House at Easton, Md., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, '94

All and singular that piece or parcel of land situte, lying and being in the Broad Creek Neck of Talbot County which formely belonged to the late William G. Sherwood, deceased, and which he inherited from his father, William Sherwood late of Talbot Co., deceased. Said farm contains 37 acres of land more or less and adjoining the lands of Wm. S. Grace and others. It is improved by a dwelling house and outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale and the balance in equal installments of six and twelve months, the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale to be secured by bond or note of the purchaser with security to be approved by the trustee. EDWARD T. SHERWOOD
J. C. & C. MULLIKIN Trustee.
Solicitors.

Special Stockholders Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Talbot County Fair Association of Talbot County on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30TH. 1893. at 11 o'clock A. M. in the Court Room, Easton, Md. for the purpose of election of Directors to serve for the ensuing term and considering and acting upon amendments to the By-laws of the Association.

Called by order of the Board of Directors.
2t M. M. HIGGINS, Secty. and Treas.

1804 The Sun! 1894.

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FOR THE PEOPLE AND WITH THE PEOPLE.

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Holder's Meeting.

[illegible] of the Stock[illegible] Co., will [illegible] on Thurs[illegible] 2 P. M.

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of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

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PORTLAND. MAINE.

ORDER NISI.

James C. Mullikin, Assignee vs. Geo. Sewell & wife | In the Circuit Court for Talbot county. In Equity.

Ordered, this 8th day of Dec. 1893, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by James C. Mullikin, Assignee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the second day of February next, provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Talbot county once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $125.

THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.
True Copy—Test:
THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Edward A Powell, Adm'r. and Atty., vs William J. Sheban. | In the Circuit Court for Talbot County In Equity.

Ordered this 4th day of December 1893 that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Edward A Powell, administrator and attorney named in the mortgage aforesaid be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the second day of February next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Talbot County once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $6265.

THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk,
True copy, Test,
THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

James C. Mullikin Assignee, vs. Wm. H. Rakes and Henrietta Rakes his wife. | In the Circuit Court for Talbot County In Equity.

Ordered this fourth day of December, 1893, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Jas. C. Mullikin Assignee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the second day of February next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Talbot County once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $150.

THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk,

Mortgagee's Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from Martha W. Vansant and Joseph A. Vansant to [illegible] dated the 4th day of [illegible] 1893, and recorded among the land records of Talbot county, Md., in Liber [illegible] folio [illegible] the undersigned mortgagee will sell at public auction in front of the Court House door in Easton, Md., on [illegible] the 9th day of January, 1894, at 11 o'clock A. M. all that property described in said mortgage as follows: [illegible] Terms of sale cash. [illegible] JOSEPH A. VANSANT, Mortgagee.

Ordered this 4th day of December 1893 that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by James C. Mullikin, mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the second day of February next, provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Talbot County once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $270.00.

THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk,
True copy. Test,
THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.

Easton National Bank of Maryland.

DECEMBER 4th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this institution that an Election will take place at the Banking House on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1894, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year. R. THOMAS, Cashier.
dec30-3t

ATTENTION FARMERS!

Look Well to Your Interests.

Buy your Tile now while you can have it far below the usual prices. A large quantity on the Brick and Tile Yard of Mr. Joseph H. White must be sold, and will be sold at the following prices: 2½ in., $9 50; 3 in., $13.50; 4 in., $20 00; 5 in., $30.00; 7 in., $45.00. Correspondence solicited and promptly acknowledged. WALTER H. THOMPSON, Trustee.

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jul5'93y MANAGER.

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HEADQUARTERS