Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY, - - JANUARY 13, 1894.

THE *Democrat* of Dec. 23d, said that the Republicans were "at their old tricks—cheating the colored men." That paper is respectfully referred to the evidence of Mr. Trippe last week. It will seem the Republicans are not the only ones up to their old tricks—cheating the colored man. Some people will pick up a straw from the enemies' camp to shield themselves with when very much exposed.

IT may not be considered by some that a systematic and careful changing of registration books, in order to disfranchise a voter is much of a crime if the changes are made in the interests of the democratic party by confining said changes to the names of colored persons. "Niggers have no right to vote anyway," and any method to stop it is all right, so some think. So some consciousless person is granted the privilege, or takes it, of tampering with the books and by his acts glorifies the "grand old party." The law is explicit on such poinfs and the perpetrator of the crime should get the full benefit of it. He has no more right to disfranchise a voter than he has to kill one—both are violations of the law, "nigger" or no "nigger."

THE evidence before Mr. Martin this week in the case of Hand vs. Dukes has not excited unusual interest, but has been a continuation of the general interest taken

Following Mr. Trippe's testimony relative to the changing of the registration books, some colored men were sworn who testified that they tried to vote under their lawful names but were refused because those names had been changed.

Mr. Lewis Trail, democrat, and Mr. John Cowgill, republican, judges of election at Tunis Mills precinct, both testified to the fact that the registration books had been tampered with and that on the day of election they denounced the outrage but were powerless to receive a vote for a name not appearing upon the books.

Mr. Trail thought that the precinct would have gone republican as usual had the voters been instructed to vote by making their mark at the right of the emblem instead of making it in front of Lincoln's nose. That that precinct usually went from eight to ten republican majority. He had a few days before election been told in confidence that the republican emblem had been changed, but would not divulge his informant. He had not told any voter in the county. Did know of any others except the democratic supervisors and the ...unter who knew. Was not aware ...ior to the election that the official ballot was different from the sample.

Mr. Cowgill testified that that precinct had gone republican at every election in the past except in 1885 when Mr. Tunis ran for Senator and that it then lost from two to fourteen votes. Had been giving from ten to thirty republican majority every year since. Could not account for the great democratic majority this time of from eighty-five to ninety without it was from the changing of emblem as well as of the registration books.

Mr. John Cooley, democratic judge of election at McDanieltown swore he ...instructions, ...e only elec... ...McNeal's ... ...miles ...place.

...colored men, Joseph Nichols and Joseph Skinner were stricken from the registration books on the oath of officer McHale who swore before the register of voters that these men were in the State's prison for larceny. Mr. Cowgill testified before the examiner that these men were honest and had never been in prison.

There were a number of voters, one white, who swore they voted contrary to their sentiments on account of the emblem having been changed.

Testimony before Esquire Hubbard on the Legislative branch of the contest will begin on Monday next in the grand jury room of the Court House.

To those of our readers who have passed through the best part of their youth and are ready for the weighty problems of life, we recommend to them the reading of the volumes published by Dr. Hall, 23 Park Row New York. These are sent by mail at the following prices:

1. "The Problem of Human Life," by the Editor of the Microcosm, 320 pages, embodying the elementary principles of the Substantial Philosophy as originally unfolded by the ... Bound in cloth, price $2 00
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...have never possessed a library ...oroughly full of truth as these ... contain and we heartily recommend any or all to our readers.

The following from the pen of a ...pondent was published in Vol. ... of the *Microcosm* and we give it ...air sample of some of the discus..., although we did not select it ...n others, only opening the book ...andom happened to see that its ...gth was not too great for our space, ...authorized its insertion.

ORIGIN OF LIFE.

...e a friend who has spent many ...ying to discover the origin of ... The works of every author ...o he considered able to afford ...ny light on that subject adorn ... carefully selected library. Fur... ...d also with excellent ability of his own and a fair college education, with sufficient leisure for study, he is much better prepared than most men for attempting the impossible. But as inventors persuing the perpetual motion, *ignis fatuus*, have always succeeded except in "one little difficulty," which they feel sure of overcoming soon but which forever eludes their grasp, so my friend still thinks he will succeed and has resolved to spend the rest of his life at it. Shortly after I heard of this resolution I wrote him to this effect: "While you are at it with your *cap-a-pie* equipment, I suggest that, you undertake a few other subjects of similar obscurity to the common mind, such as the origin of gravitation, the origin of electricity, the origin of light (not whether light consists of wave motion or is a substantial entity, but the origin of it), the origin of magnetism, the origin of cohesin, of chemical affinity, and especially please give us your views on the origin of space. Then as your mind naturally runs with pleasure on the occult, the obtruse and the metaphysical, please give us an essay on the chronology of the whenity and another giving us the same elements of the thenity, and greatly oblige yours truly.

Whenever we "find out God" we will have found not only the origin of life but the origin of everything else divine. But in Paul's day "the world by wisdom knew not God." "The life is in the blood"—the Bible tells us—a thing that the wisest scientist knew not until 3,500 years afterwards. When trees and all other plants were created each one was made bearing seed "after its own kind," these seeds with life germs in them were made when the plant was made, and the origin of vegetable life is found just where you find the origin of the vegetable itself. The Creator not only creates the plant but creates it with its wonderful procreative power—power to transmit its life to others—and the order of nature today is not to bring forth barren, or hybrid, but procreative seed. The same is true of the animal kingdom, every species of which, and every normal individual of them, has the ovum in the female and its fertilizer in the male, to produce life without another independent act of creation as at the first. But whether in plant or animal, we do know, and will 10,000 years to come, trace life back to the Creator as its only origin. Life is in the seed and mysteriously as it is "in the blood," and the only question, as to its origin, is, how did it get there if not by the command of the Creator?

Although "the life was in the blood" of the first created man, and although that life lays hold of food and turns all that's nutritious in it to the support of the body, the food is not converted into life, for the material can not be changed into the immaterial. Vital energy is a substantial immaterial entity and is not supported by material nutrition. It controls nutrition for the support of material bodies, and whenever it has no nutriment to nourish the body with it retires to its unsearchable home whence it came, ready to go forth whenever called for.

Electricity is educed from nature's reservoir to serve so many mechanical and useful purposes, but when dynamos, batteries, wires and other means are withdrawn it subsides into the earth, its great old home, until invited out again. Now as neither dynamos, nor batteries nor any of the appliances used in handling it constitute electricity, it certainly has no kinship with any of them; nor has life any intrinsic relation to the animated body, nor to its food; and although "the life is in the blood" it is not even second cousin to the blood. It is no more a product of food than it is who said, "I am the life." It is life that turns grass into feathers on the duck, into hair on the ox, into wool on the sheep, but neither duck and feathers, ox and hair, sheep and wool, nor all put together constitute animal life—they are only signs of that coy, retiring, substantial, immaterial something we call life. While this unseen, intangible, inconceivable power hides itself from mortal eyes it is swift to show itself in all the forms of physical life, moral and spiritual life—spiritual life do we say? Yes for the spirit of man which has been "alienated *from the life of God* through the ignorance that is in them, because of the blindness of their hearts," must be made alive again by a reconnection with the life of God through Jesus Christ, for only they who "have the Son have life."

Existence is not life. A corpse has existence and the only thing needed to make it equal to a living man is the infusion of life, as in the case of Lazarus. Two trees stand in the forest; the one full of sap, foliage and vegetable life; the other destitute of all these. They may be of equal size, strength and symmetry, and both possessed of existence. A thing that has no existence has no life, for life is something *added to existence*. Eternal existence is not eternal life. Satan has eternal existence but, therefore, not eternal life, which consists in eternal fellowship with God. Life implies union with God, and death implies separation from God. The living tree is united to God through vegetable life, the living human body through the system of animal life and the spirit of man through spiritual fellowship with God. But, in all cases, life is entirely distinct from the thing it inhabits—distinct from the vegetable, the flesh, and distinct from the human spirit as well, for the spirit of man may be "dead in sin" for fifty years and then be made partaker of the "life of God" and enjoy the "fellowship of the Holy Spirit," which continued forever, is everlasting life. Now this spirit of God inhabiting the spirit of man, and the vegetable and animal life inhabiting their respective bodies, are no more a part of the thing inhabited than the sunlight inhabiting a pane of window glass is a part of the glass.

The vanity then of searching for the origin of life must be apparent to the commonest mind, and when my friend above referred to shall have discovered the origin of life, by scientific or other methods, he will have discovered the origin of God and of Him who claimed to be "the life," and having discovered the origin of divine life he might as well inquire into the origin of divine justice, the origin of divine love, of omnipotence and omniscence, and thus empty the Pacific ocean of divinity into the pint cup of his own finiteness.

They Have Enough of It.

A Kentucky firm handling wagons and farm implements writes to the Fish Brothers' Wagon Company, of Racine, Wis., that owing to the hard times, the firm will have to omit placing its usual orders for wagons. The letter closes as follows: "We of the South have been trying for thirty years to get control of the Government. We succeeded at last and have held it for about six months, and now if you d——d Republicans will take it off our hands you are welcome to it."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1894.

The most bitter opponent of Mr. Cleveland and the democratic majority in Congress could not possibly have wished them to occupy a more humiliating position before the country than, would they stand—cower, probably be the most truly expressive word to use in to day. The majority of the House Ways and means committee at the dictation of Mr. Cleveland prepared a monstrosity in the shape of the tariff bill which was condemned from every section of the country and by all classes of citizens as soon as its nature was known. Having done Mr. Cleveland's bidding in preparing the tariff bill, the majority of the democrats on that committee concluded to do a stroke of business on their own account, and the outcome was the proposed income tax, to which Mr. Cleveland is as bitterly opposed as forty or fifty democrats are to the Cleveland tariff bill. Result, a revolt of formidable proportions in the democratic ranks which appears to threaten the very existence of the party which has never in thirty years carried an election, except by making promises that it had no idea of carrying out. Since last Wednesday the party which had two thirds of the House has been unable to get up the Cleveland tariff bill because it could not get a quorum of democrats to vote, although there has been a quorum of democrats in Washington all the while. Absent democrats are to be brought in under arrest this week, but they can't make them vote after they get them in, unless they want to.

As if that condition of affairs were not sufficient to bring blushes of shame to the cheeks of every misguided man who calls himself a democrat along comes the news that Minister Willis, acting under Mr. Cleveland's instructions, had, after the matter had been officially referred to Congress, where General Harrison left it and where it properly belongs, demanded of the provisional government of Hawaii that it restore queen Liliuokalani and that the demand had been very properly refused. Official news was brought to Mr. Cleveland Friday night, but he has not allowed a word to be given out; except to the "eucoo" members of Congress but some of them have leaked as usual. There is the greatest indignation in Congress, among democrats as well as republicans, at this breach of faith, on the part of the administration, for Willis's act cannot be truthfully characterized by any other expression. The eucoos pretend that Mr. Cleveland was surprised and shocked when he got the news, but that will not be swallowed by Congress. Already Representative Pitt, who stands at the head of the republicans on the House committee on Foreign affairs, has introduced a resolution, calling on Mr. Cleveland for all of the official information concerning Hawaii that has come to him since his message of Dec. 18; also for information as to whose orders Willis acted under in his latest attempt to overflow a friendly government. The probabilities of impeachment are stronger than at any time since Congress met, and the administration has fewer friends.

Chairman Carter, of the Republican National committee is in Washington for the purpose of presiding over the meeting of the executive committee, to be held this week. The meeting will not be public, but the principal subject before it will be the congressional campaign of this year and the establishment of permanent headquarters. Speaking of the outlook Mr. Carter said: "I believe the prospects for an overwhelming republican victory next fall could not be brighter. The Democrats are manifesting their entire and absolute inability to legislate intelligently for the business interests of the country and the country sees it now plainer than ever before." Every intelligent democrat in congress will admit in private conversation that he has abandoned hope that some of them have grown so reckless in regard to what the public thinks of some of the proposed legislation by the present Congress.

Of all the fizzles that alleged democratic caucus on the tariff was about the worst seen in Washington. In the first place enough democrats stayed away to control the House with the help of the solid republican vote, even if the caucus had really intended to get down to business, which it did not. Speaker Crisp's resolution which was adopted amounted to exactly nothing; and that was what it was intended to amount to. Chairman Wilson did not dare to offer a resolution endorsing the Cleveland tariff bill, fearing that it would be voted down. The speech made by Speaker Crisp was a peculiar one. While pretending to favor Mr. Cleveland the tariff bill he specifically encouraged the dissatisfied democrats and invited them to state their objections on the floor of the House, and then to vote against the bill if those objections could not be overcome. The dissatisfied democrats appear to think that breaking a quorum is a much better way to bring about what they want.

"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.

...digestion, and stomach disorders, use
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it. $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Of the 16,000 In the United States the Metropolis Has but 76.

The other day John Gubbins, a Portuguese, was held for trial by Justice Grady at the Yorkville police court under charge of stabbing a policeman. There is nothing strange or peculiar about the arrest of a man charged with stabbing or attempting to stab a policeman, but the oddity connected with Gubbins is the fact that he is a Portuguese.

How many Portuguese do you think there are among the 2,000,000 inhabitants of New York city? Just 76. There are 76 of them, and it is said in police circles to be a fact that Gubbins is the first Portuguese ever under arrest in this city. This would be a very creditable showing if there were more than 76 of them. As it is, the only wonder is that there are so few. In the whole United States there are 16,000 Portuguese. Nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine of them are returned by the last census as residents of California, 3,051 as residents of Massachusetts, 833 as residents of Rhode Island and 76 as residents of New York city. They are a maritime people, most numerous in such seaport cities as San Francisco, Boston, Providence, New Orleans and New Bedford, but curiously enough almost unknown in New York, the greatest center of commerce in the western hemisphere.

Emigrants from the lands of Camoens and the Braganzas are famous as sailors and navigators, and their descendants are scattered in many lands, notably in Hawaii, where the Portuguese population is considerable, and the East Indies, where the Portuguese colonies are numerous. New York is a cosmopolitan city. Men of every race and nationality are to be found here. The total immigration to the United States through Ellis island from Jan. 1, 1893, to Dec. 15 was 233,597, and toward this total Portugal contributed the almost infinitesimal total of 79 persons. The Portuguese are, generally speaking, thrifty, hardy, industrious and matter of fact. They have little of the sentiment of their Spanish neighbors. They are law abiding and undemonstrative, and Gubbins appears to be a backslider, stimulated perhaps to deeds of unruly violence by New Jersey whisky or Medford rum, both poor substitutes for the fine wines of the Oporto district shipped from Lisbon and famous the world over.—New York Sun.

A Race of Giant Cannibals.

Unlikely as it may seem to some who read these lines, it is a fact nevertheless that there is an island in the gulf of California, not more than 60 miles from the Mexican mainland, which is inhabited by the remnants of a race of giant cannibals. This startling discovery was made by a west coast naturalist early in 1891 and has since been confirmed by both United States and Mexican explorers. Mr. McNamara, the scientist referred to, has a photograph of one of the men found by him on the island, that individual, although not one of the largest, being over 7 feet in height. The island upon which they were found is known as the island or isle of Leri, and the original discoverer says that there is every evidence of cannibalism among them.—St. Louis Republic.

LABOR AND FREE TRADE.

A Vast Difference Between What Cleveland Says and Does.

Under our form of government the value of labor as an element of national prosperity should be distinctly recognized, and the welfare of the laboring men should be regarded as especially entitled to legislative care.

These are the words of Grover Cleveland, penned at the executive mansion April 22, 1886, in a message to the senate and house of representatives on the arbitration of labor disputes. This was a proper subject for the chief executive of the nation to deal with, and his sentiments, as expressed, were proper. But what was his meaning? Have his actions proved the honest intent of his words? Or were these words, like so many others that he has uttered, but mere catch pennies—mere bids for debauching the franchise "at the people's expense?" Let us see.

We now have before us the fear of free trade. The Democratic administration proposes to "reform" (save the mark!) the tariff that protects labor. "The welfare of the laboring man should be regarded," said Mr. Cleveland? All that he cares for and the free trade bosses care for is to get cheap foreign luxuries from Europe and wear foreign made clothes. They don't care for American goods or clothes made by American labor.

How will these changes in the tariff affect labor? If the Democratic administration adheres to its platform upon which it was elected to office, it will put a revenue tax upon coffee, tea and sugar. These are three articles of daily use in every household. It means an increase of nearly 10 cents per pound in the price of coffee, 15 cents more per pound to pay for tea and an increase of from 1 to 2 cents per pound in the price of sugar. Besides this the internal revenue tax on beer is to be doubled, so that the workingman will have to pay more money for his beer or else get less beer for his money. But what increased taxes are there to be on the bosses? Their champagne and other foreign wines will pay 25 per cent less duty than formerly, and their foreign clothes will cost them from 25 to 65 per cent less. The workingman will make this up by paying more for his tea, sugar, coffee and beer.—American Economist.

Birthplace of the Republican Party.

The honor of the birthplace of the Republican party is claimed by two or three places and especially by the state of Maine. The picture here printed is the old courthouse at Allen, Alleghany



ALLEGHANY COUNTY (N. Y.) COURTHOUSE

county, N. Y. No less an authority than the late James G. Blaine gave it as his opinion on one occasion that Alleghany county's claim was a good one. A few years ago there was printed an account of the meeting in the old courthouse which led up to the organization of the Republican party in western New York.

Cheap Australian Wool.

During the three seasons ended June 30, 1892, the shipments of wool from Australia increased by no less than 435,000 bales, or 32 per cent of the total quantity. During the year ended June 30, 1893, there was an increase of 50,000 bales additional, making the total increase in the Australian wool clip nearly 500,000 bales within four years.

The consequence of this enormous growth in the Australian production has been a drop of 30 per cent in prices, and protection alone has saved the American woolgrowers from being compelled to sell their wool for the same money. The Australian clip is liable to extraordinary and unprecedented growth in the future, because artesian wells have been sunk in New South Wales and Queensland, affording an abundant supply of pure water to irrigate the arid lands of the tropics, thus doubling the capacity of the soil.

The writer has lived and worked on a large Australian sheep ranch in the north of Queensland. There were 100,000 sheep running on 200,000 acres of land. One man, paid $5 per week and his rations of a little flour, tea, meat and sugar, cared for every 10,000 sheep. He had a horse that fed itself as the sheep did. The sheep lands of Australia are valued at $5 per acre if they will not carry one sheep per acre, at $10 if carrying one sheep, at $15 if carrying one and one-half sheep, and at $20 per acre if the land carries two or more sheep.

There are over 5,300,000 acres of land in one colony of Australia alone, held by only 3146 persons, or 36,300 acres to each person. The cheap value of the land has been shown. It is taxed at 1¼ per cent only after its value has reached $12,500, the amount below that not being taxed. Farmers in the United States cannot compete with these "robber barons" of Australia unless they have protection.

Leave the Tariff Alone.

To Members of Congress, Washington:

Any reduction in the present tariff will be injurious to my business, and also to the prosperity of those around me. Please vote against all changes recommended by the free traders.

Signature, ...

Let every friend of protection send the above petition on a postal card to the representative of his district in congress. Begin as soon as congress meets. Ask your friends to do the same. Get them to ask their friends. Send to congressmen of both political parties. Let them know that it is now the wish of the people that the tariff should be left alone. Let the voice of the people be heard in favor of protection and prosperity.—American Economist.

She Died With the Cat.

Mrs. Allie Spencer of Stillwater was found dead in her house there recently. It was at first supposed to be a case of suicide, but later developments showed that it was the result of a strange accident. Mrs. Spencer had said she intended to chloroform an old house cat. The cat was found lying dead in a box, which also held a large sponge. The strong odor of chloroform in the room told the rest of the sad story. Mrs. Spencer, while chloroforming the cat, must have been overcome by the fumes of the volatile drug, and having a chronic heart trouble had expired there alone.—Lewiston Journal.

What Decided Him.

"It's no use," said the poet to the barber, "I will have to get my hair cut."

"All right. Want it pretty short?"

"Close up. I want the job attended to thoroughly."

"Long hair ain't in style any more," ventured the barber in an effort to be genial.

"It isn't the style I care for. Just a few minutes ago I was introduced to a man and he said, 'Which do you play, football or the piano?'"—Washington Star.

His Wife's Name.

An old farmer, intent on making his will, was asked by a lawyer the name of his wife, when he gravely replied: "Well, indeed, I really don't recollect what it is. We've been married for upward of 40 years, and I've always called her my old woman." The lawyer left a blank to be filled up when his old woman's name was ascertained.—New York Mail and Express.

ARTISTS OF THE ROUNDUP.

Old Time Texas Cowboys Vastly Different From Those of the Present Day.

The old time cowboy is no more. He passed in his checks with the free grass custom. The big pasture has introduced a new order of cowboy, who sleeps in a house and "obeys orders" or quits. The old cowboy was the companion of his boss and shared his pleasures and his hardships.

No manager in this big headquarter rockhouse reminded him of his inferior rank in society, nor did any of the modern ranch accessories mar the common dangers, the pleasures and the freedom and equality of the whilom cowboy and cowman. But the ranch in the olden time was a cottonwood loghouse to cook in, and for roof and protection from the weather the slicker was used, and mother earth supplied their beds.

The broad range and the overhanging sky answered for house and home. A roundup in 1867-80 was not bounded by wire fences, but the boys galloped out of camp after breakfast, made a wide sweep, and all then drove toward a common center, and lo! directly at that point was gathered a herd of stock cattle of all brands, ready for the cut to begin.

The high toned man was tabooed. I remember such a man appeared at the ranch of J. T., in Shackleford county, in 1869. He was a city fellow, and would say "Thank you" and such like. His intense politeness and high toned nonsense aggravated the boys mightily. Jim B. in particular—poor fellow—was especially fretted by his nonsense, as he called it, and tried to ridicule it out of him, but in vain. At last his resentment ripened into genuine hatred and it was hard to keep the peace between them, for the city fellow had grit too.

Well, one morning in 1869, at Mountain pass, in Taylor county, long before any one lived in that section, Jim got awfully mad and gave the city fellow a cussing, whereupon a row resulted and bloodshed was barely prevented there and then. We got the city fellow to ride off, and it looked like peace had returned, but one hour later Jim B. and his amiable enemy met off at one side of the roundup. I happened to be near. In a flash the city chap ran before Jim, dismounted, leveled his gun on him and demanded an apology or death.

Jim jerked out two six shooters, but said nothing, and instantly the city fellow fired. Poor Jim rolled off his horse a dead man. I got to them just as Jim fell. He died instantly, shot through the heart. His slayer mounted his horse and "lit out." We buried Jim and went on with our herd, two men short, but with no discordant element among us.

Such was the old way. The boys were courteous and kind, they were generous and brave, industrious and honest, but they would not stand any high toned nonsense. A new era has set in. Which is the better we cannot say, but one thing is sure—with all his faults, and they were many, the old time cowboy was a man to be trusted in peace or war and was the very soul of honor.—Dallas News.

An Armenian Legend.

Ararat, one of the most majestic mountains in the world, rises 17,000 feet above the vast flat plain which bears its name and reigns over the surrounding mountains. Early in the morning, while all the valleys of Ararat and the neighboring mountains are buried in shadow, the white top of the Scriptural mountain gleams beautiful in the first beams of the sun.

The Armenian people tell this story about the inhabitants of Pharbee:

Once the devil and a Pharbee man laid a wager as to which should first see the sun. The one who saw it first was to box the other's ears. "Very well," said the Armenian, and he lay down and slept sweetly, while the devil, itching to punish his enemy, stood looking eastward, and with eager eyes watched the whole night for the sunrise. Early in the morning, the Pharbee man rose, and pointing to the top of Ararat, which was already shining in the sun, cried joyfully, "I see it!" The devil was vanquished. The Pharbee man, with his strong hand, boxed the devil's ears. Ever since that time, the devil has been afraid of the people of the Armenian village of Pharbee.—Woman's Journal.

JAPANESE CLANSMEN.

Sons Who Died to Avenge Their Fathers. The Forty-seven Ronins.

No crusader of the west, no viking of the north, cherished a higher ideal of loyalty and chivalry than the clansmen of old Japan; no Corsican more ruthlessly handed down a feud from generation to generation or exacted from son and brother the execution of a sterner vendetta. The Satsuma men of today triumph in the fact that their own swords have avenged in this generation the defeat inflicted on their forefathers in the year 1,600 by the Todugawa clan.

Legend and drama recount every day to eager ears the stories of sons who died to avenge their fathers, clansmen that they might slay the foemen who had caused the death of their lord. The favorite heroes, who hold in popular estimation the place assigned by us to Robin Hood and his men, are the 47 robins, a name given to men who have lost their clanship.

Their lord was obliged to commit hara kiri, or judicial suicide, for having within royal precincts drawn his sword on a noble who had insulted him, and these stanch vassals devoted themselves to the destruction of the insulter, knowing assuredly that, having slain him, they would be equally condemned to take their own lives.

Still may be seen fresh incense sticks burning before the graves of their leader and his young son and visiting cards stuck into the little tablets above them as tokens of the respect in which they are held by those who know their story and deplore their doom.

Mr. Black records that at a review of British troops in 1864 at Yokohama a great daimio was watching with interest the maneuvers of their regiments and batteries of artillery stationed there. At the conclusion he was asked to allow the escort of his retainers who had accompanied him to go through their drill and tactics, to which he readily consented.

Turning to Sir Rutherford Alcock, who was inspecting the troops, he proudly said:

"My retinue is small, and their tactics are not worthy of notice after what we have seen, but there is not one man among them who, if I say die, will not unhesitatingly sacrifice his life at my command."—Nineteenth Century.

One of the most interesting collections of historical papers in the country is in the possession of Joseph Hilton of Pittsburg. The collection includes many old, rare autographs and newspapers. An "election extra," issued by The Ledger in 1844, is a prized relic belonging to Mr. Hilton.

Church's Plastico

READY FOR USE BY ADDING

COLD WATER,

Easily Applied by Anyone.

Makes a beautiful wall and produces good work with one coat on most any surface not too dirty and works well on absorbent walls. Plastico **CAN BE CLEANED** better than paper, and as many times as desired, as it hardens with age. Call or send for color cards, showing all tints.

Dawson & Jenkins,
oct14tf AGENTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S

Mid-Winter Distribution Sale.

It has been our custom for years to hold an annual Mid-Winter Distribution Sale with views of reducing stock before Stock-Taking, which occurs in the latter part of January. This opportunity has always been eagerly taken advantage of by buyers and is one of the notable events in the trade history of Philadelphia.

This year, owing to the usual depression existing among manufacturing interests, we have been enabled to purchase large lots of very desirable goods at very remarkably low figures, and have added to our stocks these new lots of goods at proportionately low prices. The announcements of this January Sale, in the daily papers of Philadelphia have awakened great interest, and the crowds that throng our aisles testifying to the merit of this exceptional offering.

It is, however, our desire to those that may not be able to come to our counters in person shall also share in the benefits of this unequalled opportunity and our efficiently organized Mail Order Department stands ready to fill orders or give information regarding the goods and the unparalleled prices of this great sale.

All communications receive prompt attention.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Market St., Eighth St., Filbert St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

1894 **The Sun!** 1894.

BALTIMORE, MD.
THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE.
FOR THE PEOPLE AND WITH THE PEOPLE.

HONEST IN MOTIVE.
FEARLESS IN EXPRESSION.
SOUND IN PRINCIPLE.
UNSWERVING IN ITS ALLEGIANCE TO RIGHT THEORIES AND RIGHT PRACTICES

THE SUN PUBLISHES ALL THE NEWS ALL THE TIME, but it does not allow its columns to be degraded by uncleanly, immoral or purely sensational matter.

EDITORIALLY, THE SUN IS THE CONSISTENT AND UNCHANGING CHAMPION AND DEFENDER OF POPULAR RIGHTS AND INTERESTS against political machines and monopolies of every character. Independent in all things, extreme in none.

By mail Daily Ed'n a month, Six Dollars a year.

The Baltimore Weekly Sun.

THE WEEKLY SUN PUBLISHES ALL THE NEWS of each week, giving complete accounts of all events of interest throughout the world. As an AGRICULTURAL paper THE WEEKLY SUN is unsurpassed. It is edited by writers of practical experience, who know what farming means and what farmers want in an agricultural journal. It contains regular reports of the work of the AGRICULTURAL experiment stations throughout the country, of the proceedings of farmers clubs and institutes, and the discussion of new methods and ideas in agriculture. Its MARKET REPORTS, POULTRY DEPARTMENT and Veterinary column are full and complete. Every issue contains STORIES, POEMS HOUSEHOLD AND PUZZLE COLUMNS, a variety of interesting and instructive selected matter and other features, which make it a welcome visitor in city and country homes alike.

One dollar a year. Inducements to getters up of clubs for the Weekly Sun. Both the Daily and Weekly Sun mailed free of postage in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Payments invariable in advance. Address

A. S. ABELL COMPANY,
Publishers and Proprietors,
Baltimore, Md.

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: 2 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.

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 29th 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 11 and 3 o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, '94

All and singular that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Broad Creek Neck of Talbot County which formerly 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 F. SHERWOOD Trustee.

J. C. & C. MULLIKIN
Solicitors.

J. R. TREGANOWAN'S
Renowned
Portraits.

The growing popularity of my Crayon, Pastel and India Ink work and the demand for same, proves conclusively to my mind the people of this and adjoining counties appreciate my efforts in placing in their homes portraits of "real merit." You will find me as usual at address below, and need not fear placing your small pictures in my hands, they will be "absolutely safe." Do not let your pictures of deceased or living friends fade out. Portraits made in the above styles are permanent, will not fade out. Are finished by skilled artists, and their value is enhanced as years come and go. Have you an oil painting you wish oiled, stretched, outlines strengthened or copies made from? Bring or send them to me with your instructions, and the improvement will surprise you. I have every facility for doing the work and can give any number of references from those who have dealt with me. Frame furnished with portraits. Mail orders have every attention, "No Money in advance."

Will call and show samples and quote prices if within 50 miles from Easton,

J. R. TREGANOWAN,
No. 2 Cabinet St., EASTON, MD.
P. O. Address—Lock Box 283. my13y

CRYSTAL WASHER COMPANY
OF TALBOT COUNTY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CRYSTAL
WASHING MACHINE.

This Machine has no equal.
It will wash anything from a Collar to a Bed Quilt.
It is so easy a child can use it.
It is the embodiment of perfection in every particular.
Every householder should have one.
Give it a trial and you will be satisfied that we are right.



Price of Washer, - $10.50
" Wringer, - 2.50
APPLY TO
E. T. NICOLS, Agent,
EASTON, MD.,
Or at the office of the Company at the Factory, near the Railroad, on Dover street, Easton, Md.

The Company also manufactures PEACH BOXES, WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES, BRACKETS, MOULDING, GERMAN SIDING, FLOORING AND BARN BOARDS.

Peach Boxes A Specialty.

Call at office of Company for prices.
WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN,
jul8'93y Manager.

—GO TO—
W. C. HUGHES'S,

Where you will find as elaborate a display as has ever been in Easton in the way of

Fine Pottery,
Dressing Cases,
Vases of all sizes,
Piano and Banquet Lamps.
Also a Fine Line of
Fruits Nuts & Candies

WM. G. DAWSON,
Bay and West sts.

A Handsome Stock of Farmers' Supplies Constantly on Hand.

EMPIRE DRILL

Farm Wagons.

Far superior to the old fashioned key bolt wagon. Call and examine.

Roland Chilled Plows.

Unexcelled and warranted in every particular.

Truckers' Supplies

In great variety.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

And INCUBATORS a Specialty.

FLYLENE.

For CATTLE—No Flies, No Mosquitoes—More Milk.

Ice Cream Freezers, &c.

WM. G. DAWSON,
Bay Street, EASTON.

TO LOAN.

I have for immediate investment on first mortgage and in sums to suit, the following amounts: $4730 $5000 $2000, $850. Also 44 shares of Easton National Bank stock for sale.
16-tf A. L. THARP, Atty. at Law.
Easton, Md.

THE FIELD AND FOREST.

Just received a large invoice of Firearms and ammunition, among which will be found a collection of

Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, RIFLES, PISTOLS, POWDER, SHOT, SHELLS, GUNNING COATS, CAPS.

and indeed a thorough outfit for Sportsmen. These goods have been bought with care and we are now offering them at less than city prices of the same class. The winter will soon be here and we invite you to come and see our stock of

LAP BLANKETS, ROBES AND HORSE COVERS.

They are new in design and very low in price. If you are in need just come and see for yourself. Farmers have found out that it pays to cut food for stock and thus it is we have sold many dozens this season. We have the **DICK'S FEED CUTTER** and it is a splendid one. The best we ever saw. All sizes and prices. Come and see. Have you corn to feed? If so come and see the

SPANGLER, SINGLE AND DOUBLE SPOUT SHELLER.

They are a splendid machine and we have all sizes and prices in

CARRIAGE AND WAGON HARNESS

At a loss, as we carry the largest stock in town and buy in large quantities, and have now in stock some leading styles at low prices. Bear in mind when you want a

Carriage, Dayton or Road Cart.

We can save you money in high grade and first class carriages. A large stock of

SAUSAGE CUTTERS,
Sausage Stuffers and Lard Cans

just received. Bottom prices. Come and see.

YOUR FRIENDS,
SHANNAHAN & WRIGHTSON HARDWARE CO.
EASTON, MD.

CLOTHING

DRY GOODS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS.

Underwear, Carpets, Ladies' and Childrens' Coats.

ARE CHEAPER THAN EVER AT

B. P. COX'S.

We have the best assortment of DRESS GOODS for the money you ever saw. The 50 cent lines are just grand.

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' COATS

in very attractive styles, and the prices that will surely please you.

A LARGE STOCK

of Mens' and Boys Clothing. The cheapest you ever saw. Boys suits are especially pretty and cheap.

Flannels and Blankets

are extra good for the money this year. Some extra bargains can be seen with us in

Carpets and Rugs.

BRUSSELS from 45 cents up. Ingrains start as low as 25 cents and any price above that you want.

B. P. COX.

SEASONABLE.

A LARGE AND VERY SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF

CARRIAGE BLANKETS AND ROBES,

AN ELEGANT LINE OF CURRYCOMBS AND SHAPED

5-A HORSE COVERS.

SAUSAGE CUTTERS AND STUFFERS, LARD PRESSES.

GUNS, SINGLE and DOUBLE,

BREECH and MUZZLE LOADERS.

SPORTING GOODS AND AMMUNITION IN LARGE QUANTITY.

Muskrat and Otter Traps. Pocket and Table Cutlery.

BUILDING HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.

Lime Hair, Cement and Plaster, Barbed Wire, Wagons, Harness. Farming Implements of all kinds.

COAL OIL, STILL A SPECIALTY. THE VERY BEST, either by gallon or barrell. PRICES AS LOW AS CAN BE OBTAINED ANYWHERE. YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED. SATISFAC