Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1894.

WE do not need a new Constitution nor a constitutional convention.

HON. CHAS. H. GIBSON was detained at the Shoreham on Wednesday through indisposition. Mr. Gibson is most too energetic for his strength.

WE do not want a stay law for Talbot county. Of all counties in the State Talbot stands second to none for its leniency with mortgaged property. Who ever knew of a newspaper in this county getting rich off the sales advertised of property foreclosed. Like it is in many other respects, the Easton *Democrat* is entirely off its base when it upholds such a law, and on the plea that it is intended to curtail the revenues of the papers at the expense of the poor man.

THERE is a proposition before the Legislature to have an amendment attached to the existing law providing for fines for the violation of the ordinances of the Town of Easton to read so that a Justice of the Peace may impose said fines and the Commissioners of the town to get the benefit of it for the common treasury, and a careful statement of all such fines shall be made in public print once in each year.

It looks as though that were a good thing for this town. We ought to have the benefit of moneys accruing from the injuries sustained by our own municipal commonwealth.

THE sentiment of the people is that one Fair in the United States in one year is enough, and especially one of the greatest expositions the world has ever seeen and want time to digest what they saw there before seeing another wonderful display; but San Francisco thinks differently. It claims that because one exposition has just closed is a good reason for opening another, and thinks because the fair at Chicago was such a success the appetite of the people for such things has been sharpened, and consequently thousands of people will visit the Midwinter Fair who never thought of it before. Perhaps San Francisco is right.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Feb. 13, 1894.

The Cleveland tariff bill is to be reported to the Senate next week. It is not to be torn all to pieces by the Finance committee, as many had expected. It is only to be sufficiently amended before being reported to gain the support of those democratic Senators who had announced their intention to vote against it unless their demands were complied with. Nothing has yet been officially given out concerning these amendments, but it is regarded as certain that they will include a duty on sugar, both raw and refined, and a duty on coal. These concessions to the Senators from Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Louisiana, are not to be called protection. The democratic party is opposed to protection, you know. So the claim is to be made by the committee that these duties are levied solely for revenue purposes and with no intention to protect these industries. As a matter of cold, hard fact these proposed amendments are not pleasing to the democrats, except those from the states that will be benefited, and they are only to be made because the bill cannot be passed with even four democratic Senators voting against it, and as an offset the duties on a number of articles principally produced in states that are reliably republican are to be still further reduced. The income tax is is to remain in the bill, unless struck out by a vote of the Senate. The Republican Senators will probably hold a conference as soon as the bill is reported, in order to determine upon the plan of opposition they will follow. The advices they are receiving from their constituents are somewhat contradictory. Some want them to merely put themselves on record as opposing the bill and then to allow it to be passed; others want them to use every legitimate parliamentary method to delay or defeat it.

Colonel E. T. Lee, of Monticello, Ill. Secretary of the Shiloh Battle Field Association, is in Washington for the purpose of presenting to the congressional committees the memorial adopted by the association, asking Congress to purchase the battle field of Shiloh and turn it into a National Memorial park. The association at a recent meeting held at Indianapolis designated Senators Harris, of Tennesee; Sherman, of Ohio and Vilas, of Wisconsin, a committee to take charge of the memorial in the Senate and the following Representatives to perform a like duty in the House: Col. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa; Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, and Gen. John C. Black, of Illinois.

Representative Geary—"Chinese Geary," he is often called—of California, is a democrat, but not a cuckoo, as will be seen by the following language of his: "I have as much respect for the President as any one else, but I do not see why Congress should first learn the wishes of the President or consult the wishes of the Executive departments before legislating. Congress is here to pass laws without consulting anybody and I, for one, am growing tired of the constant interference of the executive departments in the work of Congress. Let Congress make its own laws, and if the President does not like them, let him exercise his constutional prerogative and veto them." That's the most sensible democratic speech of the session.

The charge was made several days ago that Secretary Gresham has had a long letter from President Dole to Minister Willis in his posession more than a week, and that it was withheld from the House for fear that the terrible arraignment of Willis for his double dealing since arriving in Honolulu, which it contains, would have defeated the cuckoo resolution which the House was fairly driven to adopt last week, and the charge has not been denied. It certainly looks as though the administration were determined to sink itself to the bottom of the pit of public infamy in dealing with Hawaii. Minister dole's letter is said to be something like ten thousand words long and to go into minute particulars concerning the acts of Minister Willis. The administration people are claiming that Senator Morgan has been "placated" and that he will join Senators Butler and Gray in the majority report of the Hawaiian investigation, which will jump on ex-Minister Stevens and let paramount Blount and the administration down easy.

The silver men are on top in the House, and the passing of Mr. Bland's bill for the coinage of the seigniorage is regarded as an assured fact, although its opponents are still fighting it hard and will continue to do so to the end, by filibustering or by any other method that promises to serve their purpose. They are talking veto rather strongly, and it is said that some of the democrats who will vote for the bill will do so merely to square themselves with their silver constituents, expecting the bill to be vetoed if it gets through Congress.

Chronicles of Grover.

I

Now, in the first year of the second reign of Grover, whose surname is Cleveland, there arose a great clamor and outcry about certain islands of the sea; for in times past the ruler of those islands was a queen who was a harlot, and the people thereof waxed wroth because of her wickedness, in somuch that they rose up against her and took the government from her.

And when they had given the government to one of their own number the chief men of the islands went down into a ship and sailed for America, where Benjamin, a wise man, then ruled, and they told Benjamin of all that had been done; and Benjamin gave ear unto them, and when they asked that he would take the islands and make them a part of his own country, he said: "Verily, these islands are a goodly heritage; they are pleasant and fruitful, and I will gather them in.

So straightway he wrote a message unto the Senate and sent a treaty, that the Senate might agree to it.

II

But it came to pass that in the eleventh month of the same year the people elected Grover to be ruler, because they thought anybody would do.

And after Grover was crowned he also sent a message unto the Senate and said; "Return to me the treaty which Benjamin hath sent unto you for I like it not, and will not let you raify it, because it is not good."

So the Senate sent the treaty to Grover, and he called in unto him Walter his Prime Minister, whom the tribe of Benjamin had cast aside.

And Grover said unto him; "What shall I do so that Benjamin shall not profit by the getting of these islands? For am I not the ruler of this land; and am I not set on high to show the people the right way? when I laugh do not the Democrats also, and when I grieve do not the Mugwumps also, and when I frown do not all the people tremble?

But this Benjamin I despise, for he hath gotten himself great glory by this thing, and if I follow him, then will all the people say, 'Lo! he followeth Benjamin.' Tell me, Walter, what is meet to do, or by the great honored spoons, off comes your head."

Then Walter trembled and drew near and said; "Let not my lord Grover be troubled. If thou hatest Benjamin, do I not hate him more. Hath he not snubbed me and cast me down? Wherefore now let us conspire against Benjamin, let us send unto these islands Blount, the Georgian, to spy out the land see if peradventure he may be able to show us a way out of the hole."

III

Now, Grover was well pleased, and he sent for Blount, and when he was come, he drew near and kissed Grover on his second chin, and Grover was more tickled than ever, and gave him ten dollars and a ticket to Honey Lulu, and a letter of introduction to Lilly-wocky-lany.

And when Blount was gone, Grover called for wine and was exceedingly glad, and he danced and sang "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By," in such a loud voice that the hired girl thought the palace was afire.

And it was so that it happened as Grover wished, and his spy reported all those things which he had been sent to do.

Then did Grover send an embassador, whose name was Willis, to those islands, and he sent a letter to the chief ruler thereof, and another letter to Lilly-wocky-lany; and the letter to the chief ruler did Willis have in his right hand, and the letter to Lilly did he have in his inside pocket and in the letter to the chief ruler he professed friendship, and in the letter to Lilly he said: Behold, now I am angry because you have been abused by Benjamin and Stevens. Get thee up now and make ready, for I shall, by my own servants restore thee; for am I not Grover, and who shall dare stand before me."

IV

Now, when these things were known, all the chief Republicans were exceedingly angry, and the Senators said. "Who is this Grover, that he taketh it upon himself to make war, and to set up a throne, and to tear down Republics? Let us say unto him: "Come now, Grover, show us thine hand. Tell us all thou hast done in this business, and that right early.

So Grover, fearing lest he should too much provoke the people, sent a message unto the Senate, telling some of the things he had done about the islands and making excuses for himself.

But the message pleased not the Republicans, nor the Democrats, nor any one, save those who were of no party and no faith save Grover's.

Then Grover, after he had sent the message, called unto him Daniel, his chief consoler, and said unto him "Daniel, thou seest that I am in a deep, dark hole. Yea, I am sore pressed. I am beset behind and before, and mine enemies give me no rest, neither day nor night. There is Reed and Boutelle, and Hoar and Hill and Dana, the meanest of them all. Oh. if I could but sit down on 'em, Dan, then would I squeeze 'em hard! I'd show 'em where the Constitution was then, Dan. Now Daniel, console me. Sing to me, or give me something warm to drink, Dan, lest I succumb."

Then Daniel set forth to find some succor for his master.—*Pottsville (Pa.) Republican.*

Cheap Farm Products.

The new tariff bill has shown the evident intention of the present administration and of the free trade party that controls congress to abolish protection to farmers. A direct attack has been made upon the potato, tobacco and hop growing interests, besides many others. The result of this will be a lowering of the value of American farm products through the importations from foreign countries. England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada and Germany stand ready to send us all the potatoes that we need. An open market in the United States would be a boon to the farmers in those countries, where the value of farm labor is reckoned at only a few cents per day, and where the price of 25 cents for a bushel of potatoes is of much greater comparative value than 50 cents would be to the farmers in this country. There will be less demand for American grown potatoes, hops or tobacco and other things, and our farmers must turn their attention and devote their land to the cultivation of other crops. What can they grow that will be as remunerative? These three crops—hops, tobacco and potatoes—have probably, on an average, returned to the farmers better money for their labor and investment than any other crops, and they are singled out as special objects of attack by the free traders in the interests of the foreign farmers of Europe and Canada. The only possible chance that the farmers might have had to employ their land to good advantage would have been in raising sugar beet, but even this opportunity is taken away from them because it is proposed to kill the sugar growing industry of this country. The new tariff bill has been aimed throughout, from alpha to omega, with the one purpose of destroying whatever is American and of building up whatever in un-American and foreign. That is the policy of the party of free trade, the party that, unfortunately for this country, is now in control of its administrative affairs.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

WORTH MILLIONS TO CANADA.

How Free Raw Materials Will Help Our Neighbors Across the Border.

Eli Perkins, who was recently in St. John, N. B., when asked how the Canadians felt about the Wilson bill, replied:

"There is great rejoicing all over Canada. 'Now,' said the editor of the St. John Telegraph, 'we will have a Canadian boom. The McKinley bill knocked out the 40 lime factories about St. John, but free lime will soon start them up again. When the new Wilson tariff bill is passed, we will make over $1,000,000 worth of lime around St. John and send it to the States. Our own Canadian ships will carry it to Boston. We will help our farmers and sailors.'"

"'But how will this affect the 100 limekilns down at Rockland, Me?' I asked.

"'Why, those Knox, Lincoln and Waldo county limemakers have already closed down. We can get our raw material cheaper here, and labor is cheaper in Canada, and we can knock the Yankees out or compel them to come over here and work for Canadian wages. This beats reciprocity, and there won't be any more talk in Canada about annexation after we get the Wilson bill.'"

"'Then you don't want annexation?' I said.

"'Not with free sheep, potatoes, horses, butter, cheese, barley, hops and lumber. Now we will saw all our lumber in Canada, dress it and knock out your Yankee sawmills. Before, under the McKinley bill, we floated our logs over to your sawmills, with the bark on, as raw material. But now we will send you moldings and planed boards—manufactured lumber.'

"'Will this make lumber cheaper in the States?' I asked.

"'Oh, no; but it will go up in Canada. We will get the benefit.'

"Up on the St. Lawrence the other day," said Mr. Perkins, "I found the Canadian farmers also rejoicing. They said:

"'Our sheep will be worth $1.50 apiece more in Canada as soon as the Wilson bill is passed. Our farmers will be just as well off as yours, and better, too, for we still have a tariff against everything you make. We can make a "Botany Bay" of you Yankees, and you can't send a yard of cloth to us.'

"'But won't it make sheep and horses and beef cheaper in the States?' I asked.

"'Why, of course not. When the McKinley bill passed, the price fell in Canada just the amount of the tariff, and now they will go up again as high as they are in the States. You see, the products of 5,000,000 people don't affect the price of the products made by 65,000,000 people. The tail can't wag the dog. If we were bigger than the States, we would control your markets. The Wilson bill will give Canada an awful boom and kill annexation. If this taking off the tariff by the Wilson bill didn't benefit us Canadians, what would we be rejoicing about? Would we rejoice if you were to get the benefits? I think not. This bill is worth millions to Canada.'"—New York Sun.

Protection's Electric Current.

The McKinley tariff is probably the most learned and scientific composition of protectionism ever known. It has attached to it the machinery whereby the electric current of reciprocity can be turned on it at any moment it may be thought best.—New York Sun.

That is just the matter with it. As an article of protection it did just what protection is intended to do—it increased the opportunities for labor by increasing production. This increased production decreased the cost of manufactured goods to consumers and at the same time increased the price of raw materials to producers of such goods. "The electric current of reciprocity" has enabled us to negotiate those treaties which The Daily Post of Birmingham, England, denounces as "those unsound and preposterous treaties with South American protectionist states which have worked so much mischief for British trade in those parts."

It is because the McKinley tariff has done all of these things that it is to be destroyed. The threat to destroy it and reverse the policy that since 1860 has so developed our manufactures that we have advanced from the position of the third manufacturing country to the undisputed occupancy of the first place is bringing universal want through the sudden cessation of production, showing us once more how thoroughly dependent prosperity is on commercial confidence, and how utterly commercial confidence has been dissipated by the threat of tariff legislation that is based on the interests of alien capital and the extension and prosperity of alien commerce and manufacturing.

A Tariff Commission.

The suggestion comes from Newark, N. J., that the tariff be taken out of politics. This is not a new idea, but it now assumes for the first time some practical form, with an outline for procedure by Mr. Samuel B. Archer, who for the full and proper advocacy of his suggestions has published this week the first number of a weekly paper called The Tariff Commission.

As the name of the paper implies, the idea of Mr. Archer is that the tariff of the United States be under the entire control of a commission of 15 members. This commission, it is suggested, should be divided into three parts of five members each, one part to represent the government, one to represent labor, and the third to represent the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country.

Our new tariff contemporary explains its ideas very completely, and we advise all our readers to send for a copy of the first number. The subject is one fraught with the utmost importance. There can be no doubt that the establishment of a permanent protective tariff, that would not be subject to continuous petty tinkering at the hands of incompetent malefactors, would tend to the progress and advancement of the American nation to a degree that we have hitherto never experienced. Business could be established permanently and continue in an even course irrespective of politics and the fear of what may be the result of our periodical congressional elections. Much can be said in favor of the project, which should not be lightly cast aside.

An Honest View of It.

The Union (Springfield, Mass.,) has more than once remarked that the manufacturers and people of New England can have no objection to the free importation of bituminous coal, if they do not have to pay too much for it. It says further that free coal would be of great advantage to us and so would free raw materials of other kinds, provided our manufactured products are adequately protected. But of what benefit will free coal or free wool be to us if we cannot sell our manufactured products at a profit? And if the duties on manufactured goods are reduced below the point which protects the superior wages paid in our mills, foreign goods will fill our markets, and our manufacturers can compete only by a severe reduction of wages. When wages are reduced, the purchasing power of the public is reduced, and the 75 cents per ton saved on bituminous coal will not go far to compensate for the loss. It is quite probable that under the new tariff foreign goods will be cheaper and American goods will have to follow suit if they are made at all. This will benefit people who have fixed incomes, wealthy pople who never have to worry about tomorrow's supplies, but how will it benefit wage earners whose wages are reduced? It makes little difference how cheap a thing is if you have no money for its purchase. Free coal for New England is not a boon when it is coupled with such reductions of duties on our manufactures that our labor must be poorly compensated or entirely unemployed.

SOME SOUTHERN SENSE ON THE QUESTION NOW AT ISSUE.

A Fair Argument Upon the Present and Prospective Effects of the Wilson Tariff Measure—"The Thing to Do Is to Defeat the Bill."

The tariff question in its essence is a simple one.

Some $450,000,000 of money is required for the expenditures of the national government. Of this about $150,000,000 is raised by internal revenue taxes, leaving $300,000,000 to be raised by custom duties.

The tariff question is simply, "How shall the duties required to raise this sum be distributed?"

The Republican theory is that they shall be so laid as to give the best protection or aid to American labor and American capital.

Hence the McKinley law laid heavy duties on articles which God has given us the natural facilities to make cheaply and in abundance and on articles of luxury or vice, and low duties or none on articles of necessity or of general use, and which we cannot produce, or of which we produce only a small part of our consumption.

Hence, to illustrate, high duties on iron, and free coffee, tea and sugar.

The Democratic contention is that it is unconstitutional to lay any duty on imports with a view to protection of home industries, and that all duties must be laid with a view to revenue only.

Hence, to illustrate again, they would place such a duty on iron as to induce the largest importation and bring the largest amount of revenue, and should tax coffee, tea and sugar.

The Wilson bill follows neither theory, but is a bill without principle—a mongrel—seeking a seeming compliance with the Chicago platform on one hand and to catch or save votes on the other.

It is an un-American bill, and in all its departures from the McKinley bill it discriminates against the American wage earner and in favor of the foreign manufacturer.

The bare proposal of its passage has been the prime factor in the terrible demoralization of business now prevailing throughout the country, and its passage will deepen and intensify the universal distress.

The passage of the bill will in a large measure change the economic conditions of the country, destroy old and large industrial centers in the attempt to create new ones, disturb and render uncertain existing values and produce great and calamitous paralysis of business.

It will be the entering wedge of a radical departure from the policy of encouragement to home manufactures, as old as the constitution and sanctioned by Washington.

The great boon of protection to home manufactures is the giving them the home market—a market of 65,000,000 people, who consume more than any other 100,000,000 people on the globe.

The proposal of the Wilson bill is to divide this market with foreigners. With a reduced output by our manufacturers comes increased cost of production, which can only be met by reduced wages to labor, and hence, as always, the burden falls on the backs of the wage earners of the country. Then with reduced earnings of the great body of the wage earners comes lessened purchasing power, and the injury is reflected on all classes of our people.

"A fair day's wages for a fair day's work" is a demand founded in reason and justice, and the consumer should pay for his goods a price that, under good natural conditions, will allow the laborer this just reward.

God and labor only create wealth, and they work together and in harmony.

God has given us an empire with a richness of natural resources unequaled in the world's history, and with a human energy and skill to match.

What these combined resources and skill can do is illustrated in the fact that pig iron has been selling this year in Alabama and Tennessee at less than the duty—$6.72 per ton—in flat contradiction to the Democratic claim that the duty is so much added to the cost of the article to the consumer.

Then, admitting virtue in the Wilson bill, we will get no benefit from it, because of the lack of faith in the stability of the new policy which it begins, for everybody will wait to see how the people vote next fall. If, as is likely, the people vote next fall as they did last fall and return a protection congress, capital will again wait for a return to the principle of the McKinley law.

So the conclusion is that the wise thing to do is to defeat the Wilson bill and leave the McKinley law to be amended by its friends as circumstances may demand.

WILLARD WARNER.

Chattanooga.

Stop Tariff Tinkering.

We quote from a letter received by a gentleman at Nashville from a prominent gentleman in England who has been looking for investors in the old country:

"The English and continental people will never invest another dollar in any southern scheme or in any iron or steel enterprise until the American people have picked themselves up and showed the world that they were and are capable of establishing some settled policy. Indeed the disturbing reactions in America, caused solely by a want of some settled policy, is unsettling values the world over."

Write to Your Congressman.

Send a postal card to your member of congress today, urging him to vote against the Wilson free trade tariff.

The Wilson bill (free trade) means: "Untaxed foreign competition; foreign competition means competition in cheapness; competition in cheapness means competition in cheap labor; competition in cheap labor means competition in flesh and blood, and competition in flesh and blood is slavery."

The Rice Paper Tree In Florida.

One interesting plant which has been adopted from another country into this is the rice paper plant of China which is successfully cultivated in Florida. It has stood the winters very well. It is a small tree, growing to the height of 10 or 12 feet, with a stem 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Its leaves are soft and downy and something the shape of those on the castor bean.

The paper is formed of thin slices of pith. The pith can be obtained from the stems in beautiful cylinders several inches in length. The Chinese workmen apply the blade of a sharp, straight knife to those cylinders, and turning them round dexterously pare them from the circumference to the center, making a rolled layer of equal thickness throughout. This is unrolled, and weights are placed upon it until it is rendered perfectly smooth and flat. Sometimes a number are joined together to increase the size of the sheet. It is a pure, pearly white paper.—Philadelphia Press.

He Needed Them.

The story is told that a citizen of East Greenwich, who is well provided with the wherewithal for purchasing this world's goods, went into a dry goods store one day and asked to see some men's stockings. Selecting a pair, he placed them in his overcoat pocket and walked out with never a syllable to the proprietor about payment. As he was well known to the dealer the latter said nothing, feeling sure that the temporary absentmindedness of his customer would soon vanish, and he would have a good laugh on him when he received the money. About half an hour later the customer walked in, took the stockings from his pocket, laid them on the counter and again walked off without leaving behind so much as a fragment of an explanation. An investigation brought to light the fact that the man wanted to buy a new pair of shoes and as his stockings were a little shabby he took this method of borrowing a pair to wear while he went to the shoestore for the article.—Providence Journal

A LESSON IN POLITICS.

One Workingman Has Learned Which Party Is His Friend.

He was an excellent workman, but he got tangled up in the political manipulation of 1892 and was so battered by the operation that he did not materialize until after the election of 1893. But his bump of knowledge had grown sufficiently large to balance his loss in weight, and his wrath against some of his political friends had served him for an overcoat. After shying around the factory he entered the office and opened proceedings thusly:

John—Good morning, boss. Fine morning, sir.

Boss—Hello, hello, John! How do you do?

John—I don't do anything now, boss. Can't find anything to do.

Boss—How is that, John? You got your party in. They carried everything.

John—Yes, but they keep everything they get. They give nothing to people like me.

Boss—I thought you were going to get an office. You worked hard for the party.

John—They promised me a job, but the boss had too many friends. When his city relations were supplied, he sent to the old country for more. They are coming yet.

Boss—But they'll take care of you by and by, John. You still belong to the Democratic party.

John—To —— with the party. They are no good. I am looking for a job. I didn't earn a dollar since I left the shop. I am nearly dead now. When are you going to start up again?

Boss—That depends, John. Your party are now proposing a bill to put our product on the free list. If they do that, we must shut down entirely.

John—Now, boss, I am done with that party. I voted the straight Republican ticket last November.

Boss—You don't say, John. Did you turn your coat?

John—No, boss; I didn't have any coat, but I helped to turn my party down, and I hope it will never get up again.

JAMES JOHNSON.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE.

Here Is One Large Firm That Buys Some and Says It Is Good Too.

Up to late last fall we have purchased all of our tin plates in Wales. Along in November we bought 1,000 boxes of tin plates from the American Tin Plate company, Elwood, Ind. They cost us just 5 cents per box less than we could have imported them for. The quality was excellent, and our canmakers were well pleased with the plates. In the manufacture of our cans last year it required over 19,000 boxes of tin plate. This season we propose to use all domestic plates. It will only be a short time before the competition between American manufacturers will bring down the price to a lower figure than they can be made in Wales and imported without duty, or nearly.

ERIE PRESERVING COMPANY.

John Rigdon's Reasons.

John Rigdon was always a clean, shrewd, temperate, industrious man. When he came up and received a loaf of bread, as it was being distributed by The World charity, I was surprised.

"John," I said, "you here! How is this?"

"It's not my fault," said Rigdon. "Fifteen hundred of us are out of work at Amsterdam. The tariff is to be lowered, they say, and knit goods will come in from Chemnitz, Germany, cheaper than we can make them here. They work for $3 a week in Chemnitz, and we used to get $12 in Amsterdam."

"Do you think our old 50 per cent tariff increased your wages?" I asked.

"Why, yes. We got 400 per cent more wages in Amsterdam than they do in Germany. How else could we have got it?"

"But they say, Rigdon, that wages depend upon demand and supply," I said.

"Yes, but what demand would there be for knit shirts made at $2 a day when you could import them from Germany made by 30 cent labor? The tariff keeps that cheap labor out."

"Then what will be the effect in Amsterdam if the Wilson bill lowers the tariff 25 per cent on knit goods?"

"Our wages will have to go down 100 per cent," said John. "We boys will have to stand the cut, or the factory will stop. If 50 per cent tariff gives four times the wages paid in Germany, why, a 25 per cent tariff will make our wages twice as much as they are in Germany, or about 60 cents a day. We boys all see it now."—Eli Perkins.

Points From Great Britain.

The Irish Textile Journal, published in Belfast, prints a letter from a correspondent showing how the foreign linen industry is favored by the Wilson bill, and with its passage it says "the tombstone may be set over the grave of the American linen industry." The Manchester Textile Manufacturer deprecates too much truth telling for fear it may hinder the passage of the Wilson bill. It says: "A good many opinions and a good many valuable figures have been kept back because Bradford men fear that capital will be made of them by American Republicans." But its joy over the free wool clause cannot be contained, and it adds: "There is 100 per cent less duty on the manufactured article from Bradford, and the American manufacturer will get only 22 cents concession on his wool for the two pounds that produce a yard of cloth. How, under such circumstances, can the free wool clause hurt the Bradford manufacturer?"—Philadelphia Press.

Work For Free Trade Organs.

"Give them bread!" is now the New York World's pathetic cry. Only a little over a year ago the howl of this free trade organ was "Give them a change!" Having helped to paralyze the country, it is well that Democratic organs should be turned into eleemosynary institutions and bakeries.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Why the Hair Whitens.

I give the following, the authority being Timbs' "Doctors and Patients:" "Chemists have discovered that hair contains an oil, a nucleus substance, iron, oxide of magnesia, phosphate and carbonate of iron, flint and a large proportion of sulphur. White hair contains also phosphate of magnesia, and its oil is nearly colorless. When hair becomes suddenly white from terror, it is probably owing to the sulphur absorbing the oil, as in the operation of whiteuing clothes."

The above is probably a good explanation, but why does such chemical change take place simply because the mind is paralyzed with fright?—St. Louis Republic.

Becker's Counterfeits.

Among the counterfeiters of comparatively modern times the German, Becker stands pre-eminent. With incredible skill he engraved dies for upward of 300 types of coins, principally Roman, and as most of these were struck in gold—a metal that does not change in appearance with time—he realized large sums from unwary collectors. Becker was a man of resource and with some sense of humor. How to take off the appearance of novelty from the freshly struck coins was a question of difficult solution. He solved it thus: He had a small box constructed, which he partly filled with iron filings and screwed to the springs of his carriage, and in that box he placed his newly struck coins, and then, as he expressed it, "took his old gentlemen a drive" on the road between Frankfort and Offenbach.

The coins came out of the box still fresh, but with the too glaring bloom of youth judiciously toned down. At length the market was overdone with his productions, and Becker having ceased to counterfeit now sold complete sets of impressions in lead from his dies to the museums and collectors who had formerly purchased his forgeries, so that there might be no difficulty in identifying what was his handiwork.—Longman's Magazine.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
BUSINESS FOR SALE AT A GREAT
BARGAIN. ENTIRE STOCK WILL BE RETAILED
AT WHOLESALE COST for CASH. NOTHING RESERVED.

No Profit asked on anything.

Dry Goods
of Every Description.
Dress Goods, Velvets, Silks, Ginghams, Table Linens,
Muslins, Percales, Calicos, Sheetings,
Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Cassimeres,
Suitings, Hosiery, Uuderwear, Gloves,
Notions
of All Kinds,
LADIES AND MISSES COATS,
Handkerchiefs, Laces, etc.
Clothing of All Kinds for Men and Boys,
OVERCOATS, SUITS AND PANTS,
A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS, RUGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, ETC.

I mean business. Goods must be sold in order that I may take charge of a business elsewhere. Sale commences Saturday, Feb, 10th. All persons indebted to me will please settle as soon as possible.

VERY RESPECTFULLY,
B. P. COX.

Tariff For Revenue Times.

During the depression brought about by the free trade period of 1837, the whole country went into liquidation; bank loans and discounts fell off more than one-half; the money loss to the country was not less than $1,000,000,000, to say nothing of the tremendous strain upon the moral sense of the people. All prices fell off ruinously; production was greatly diminished, and in many departments practically ceased; thousands of workmen were idle, with no hope of employment, and their families suffering from want. Our farmers were without markets; their products rotted in their barns; their lands, teeming with rich harvests, were sold by the sheriff for debts and taxes. The tariff which robbed our industries of protection failed to supply the government with necessary revenues; the national treasury, in consequence, was bankrupt and the credit of the nation very low. In the first six years after 1884 the revenue fell off 25 per cent, and the government was obliged to borrow money at high rates of interest to pay current expenses.

Factories and Farmers.

Wherever southern manufactories have been started and sustained, southern farmers have changed their modes of farming. The increased comforts around them indicate increased profits, and it is an undoubted fact that their lands have increased in value not less than 25 per cent. Personally I can testify, if need be on oath, that having an iron furnace to the north and to the south of my farm has increased its market value 50 per cent, and that the profits at this increased value are larger than before the furnaces were built. The furnaces have not interfered with my labor, but by importing labor have given me more labor. I am glad to say that the market price of labor has been increased, but with greater profit to me.—Hugh McElderry.

An Insinuation.

George—You would marry the biggest fool in the world if he asked you, wouldn't you?

Ethel—Oh, George, this is so sudden!—Vogue.

"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 RENT.
The Large Brick Building
on North Washington Street, fronting Goldsborough Street, containing twelve very comfortable bed rooms, dining room, kitchen, pantries, closets, etc. Particularly suited for a BOARDING HOUSE, or would be rented separately for lodging rooms. Also a very desirable office and a Store Room.
Will be rented very low to good tenants.
Apply to R. THOMAS.
S & L. 2-17-tf

Auditor's Notice.

EDWARD A. POWELL, Attorney,
vs.
WILLIAM J. SHEHAN.

In the Circuit Court for Talbot County.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Auditor will proceed to make an audit in the above entitled cause, on TUESDAY, FEB. 27, 1894, at his office in Easton. Persons having claims against the fund are hereby notified to file the same, properly authenticated, with the clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, on or before said day; otherwise they may be excluded from all benefits of the fund.

2-17 OSWALD TILGHMAN, Auditor.

ORDER NISI.

Edward T. Sparks, et al. vs. Edward F. Sherwood, et al. | In the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, In Equity.

Ordered this 24th day of January, A. D., 1894, by the Orphans' Court for Talbot county, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Edward F. Sherwood, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 20th day of March, A. D., 1894, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper in Talbot county, once in each of four successive weeks, before the 27th day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $350 00.

EDWARD H. ROE, Register of Wills.
True Copy—Test.
EDWARD H. ROE, Register of Wills.

NOTICE.

Office of the County Commissioners, of Talbot County.
Easton, Md., January 3, 1894.

Notice is hereby given, That the County Commissioners for Talbot county will sit to hear applications for TRANSFERS AND ABATEMENTS on the assessments books, EVERY FRIDAY, beginning with Friday, January 12th, and ending with Friday, March 16th.

These meetings of the Board on the days above named are for the sole purpose of hearing applications for Transfers and Abetements, and all persons having business of this character are requested to bring it forward on these special meetings, and not on the regular Tuesday meetings.

1-27-tf WM. REDDIE, Clerk.

A DAIRY THERMOMETER.
ALL CLASS. EASY TO CLEAN.
ONLY 25 CENTS AT
Dawson & Jenkins.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of power contained in a deed of trust to the undersigned, from Frank G. Wright, bearing date June 3d, 1893, and recorded in Liber T. H. No. 119, folio 150, I will offer at public sale in front of the Court House door in the town of Easton, on

SATURDAY,
The 17th day of February, 1894.

between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock on that day, the following valuable

PERSONAL PROPERTY
TO WIT:
Two Spotted Arabian Mares,
"PINK" and "SPOT,"
WHITE MARE, "Blossom,"
2 Gray Horses, Gray Eagle and Kaiser,
BAY MARE, Katie Norris,
Texas Pony,
ARABIAN STALLION, 1 ALDERNY COW
DOG CART, Single, DOG CART, Double.
Germantown Wagon,
Saddle, Tilting Wagon, Harness,
ROBES, ETC.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

1-27-ts J. C. MULLIKIN, Trustee.

Trustees' Sale

OF VALUABLE

TOWN LOTS.

By virtue of power derived from a Deed of Trust from William P. Powell and wife, bearing date the third day of September, A. D. 1892, the undersigned will sell at public sale in front of the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on

Tuesday, February, 20th, 1894,

between the hours of 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock P. M., all the right title and interest of Wm. P. Powell, being an undivided one third interest therein, (together with the interest of the other owners) in and to the following real estate, viz:

LOT NO. 1.

Situate on the East side of the road leading from Easton to the Creamery, adjoining the lands of R. H. T. Councell on the north and Dr. J. M. H. Bateman on the east, and by Gravel street on the south, containing the quantity of FOUR ACRES OF LAND, more or less.

LOT NO. 2.

Situate on the South side of Railroad Avenue, with a frontage of 131 feet on said Avenue, and running back between the property of Mary E. Goit on the east and East street on the west 145 feet, be the quantity of land therein contained what it may.

TERMS OF SALE.

One third of the purchase money to be paid in Cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments of Six and Twelve months, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned,

C. C. NICKERSON,
E. H. ROE,
Trustees of Wm. P. Powell and agents for other owners.

JAS. A. ROE, auctioneer. 1-27-ts

E. H. FURNESS & CO.
HARRISON ST.
EASTON, MD.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
WALL PAPER, PAINT, GLASS.

For the next 60 days we will dispose of all wall paper at cost to reduce stock. Now is your chance. The latest and finest designs. Come soon and get a selection.

E. H. Furness & Co.

Auditor's Notice.

JAMES C. MULLIKIN, TRUSTEE,
vs.
WILLIAM T. ELBIN.

In the Circuit Court for Talbot County.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Auditor will proceed to make an audit in the above entitled cause, on SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1894, at his office in Easton. Persons having claims against the fund are hereby notified to file the same, properly authenticated, with the clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, on or before said day; otherwise they may be excluded from all benefits of the fund.

2-3 OSWALD TILGHMAN Auditor

Two Car Loads
Choice Western Clover Seed
AND
Timothy Seed.

These seed are new and beautiful. The stock clean and of high quality. Just received and now ready for delivery. We are headquarters on GRASS SEED and can supply you at lowest market prices.

Come and see our large arrival of Carriage Harness at prices extremely low.

TONS OF BARB WIRE AT BOTTOM PRICES

We have a line of Plows, in the lead, just received. We have the best and cheapest New Ground Grub Plow we ever saw. Our unseasonable goods at cost. Come and see us.

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

SEASONABLE.
A LARGE AND VERY SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF
CARRIAGE BLANKETS, ROBES.
AN ELEGANT LINE OF SQUARE 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. SATISFACTION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.
E. T. NICOLS

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

This Machine has no equal.
It will wash anything fro [illegible] ce Collar to a Bed Quilt.
It works 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, - $15.00
" 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.

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.

TO LOAN.

I have for immediate investment on first mortgage and in sums to suit, the following amounts: $4730, $5000. A. L. THARP, Atty.
1-6-tf Easton, Md.

FOR SALE.

A first class Derborn Wagon cheap at W. C. Bray's Shops on corner of Church Ally and Harrison Street. All Wheelwrighting and Blacksmith Work done at low rates and in the best manner. 1m.

NOTICE.

The business formerly conducted by C. R. Leonard & Brother, will hereafter be continued by E. T. Leonard, member of the late firm. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt and careful attention.

11-18tf EDMUND T. LEONARD.
Partner in Liquidation.

WANTED SALESMEN to sell a choice line of NURSERY Stock and SEED POTATOES. LIBERAL SALARY or COMMISSION PAID WEEKLY. PERMANENT and PAYING POSITIONS TO GOOD MEN. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to BEGINNERS. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GIVEN IF DESIRED. Write at once for terms to 2 3 4m
The Hawks Nursery Co., Rochester, N.Y.

The Grippe

leaves its victims weak, played out, with Rheumatism, heart trouble, to cure which a reliable tonic and blood purifier is necessary.

Dawson & Jenkins Sarsaparilla, the Best Blood Purifier is the remedy to impart the health and strength, to those who have suffered from the Grip.

DAWSON & JENKINS SARSAPARILLA CURES.
PRICE 75 CENTS.

—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.

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 that is old, stained, soiled, with 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. my18y