Easton Gazette.

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

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To Subscribers.

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SENATOR WILSON, author of the tariff bill, is lying dangerously ill in the south, with typhoid fever.

WE have given up much of our space to our correspondents. They are welcome to it. We invite honest and able discussions upon the questions of the hour.

WE feel honored to have called forth such interesting letters in this issue in response to an editorial of last week. We thought it highly probable that a good Republican sun shining on a Prohibition bee hive would cause the bees to work, and we must thank them for not stinging us. These little tilts will do no one any harm when it is the light of truth that stir men's souls.

Rev. Alfred Smith nor Mr. Heisse have taken issue with us nor answered our questions save in the defense of their side on the reason for the defeat of Warner Miller. This is no doubt, very much as they stated. At the same time it was generally conceded by the republican press at the time and also by some independent organs that the facts were as we stated last week. We are not in position nor have we the data at our command to argue the case, and will concede to these gentlemen that they have a fair right to conclude as they have.

Because men agree on the necessity for moral reform, and with one voice denounce the evils resulting from the liquor traffic, it is not necessary that they should all agree upon the best methods of stamping out it or any other curse that menaces the promotion of good. The GAZETTE has been very plain on these questions. We doubt not that the Prohibition party if in power, would work reform for awhile, but in the course of a few years they would have one of the biggest disappointments on their hands the world ever saw. In a short time their ranks would be flooded with scheming and soulless tricksters who would create a bedlam, and not only would the idea of absolute restriction of the liquor treffic have to be abandoned, but other important issues would have suffered.

The churches might as well try to legislate the Devil and his angels from the world as to try to legislate this eveil out of existence. It is here, and here to stay, in one form or the other, and cannot be annihilated. It is a condition we must meet and not necessarily embrace it and foster it, but overcome it with good, not with annihilation.

The prohibition party is doing a grand work in moulding thought, encouraging activity, and helping the law makers to enact laws in the interests of the people versus the interests the saloon keeper. These things will eventually come, and come to stay, as men are taught to see the error of their ways. No evil has been annihilated since the world was made, it may be overcome by exertion in the proper direction. Hence the two parties, the great contending forces of this government, will sooner or later maintain their equilibrium by the taking on this "balance of power," and gentlemen, the enthusiasm of the Prohibitionist with the conservatism of the Republicans will make a grand mixture. No, we are not yet ready to desert the party that may, can and *will*, for the party that might, could or would.

A Prohibition Plea.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—I am sure that it will not be in vain that I ask for a portion of your very valuable space to reply to what seems to me is an unfair statement concerning the Prohibition party, which I note in the leading editorial of your issue of last week.

Knowing full well, as I do, that the ever ready pen of the popular and erudite editor of the GAZETTE has a very sharp and brilliant point, which is as fearless as it is sincere, I would not desire to enter a controversy as to the relative merits of the different issues presented by the different parties, but would simply appeal for justice at his hands for those honest and God-fearing men who see their duty in a different line of action from himself.

I beg to thank you Mr. Editor for the kindly way in which you refer to the Prohibition Conference held in your town, February 22d, and the able speakers who addressed the people on that occasion.

Should any of the members of that conference write you in reply to your editorial, I trust you will publish his communication, and refer this to your committee on waste paper—the office goat.

I read your editorial with great pleasure at the beginning and as I saw the truth so plainly and tersely expressed, I thought at once that my friend of the GAZETTE was getting near the light of Prohibition. But when I read further and noted your ungenerous charge; i. e., that the Prohibitionists were alone responsible for the defeat of the "*honest and pure minded* Warner Miller" and the political advancement of the unsavory David Burnett Hill, I felt that you did both yourself and the Prohibition party a grave injustice. Now, Mr. Editor, with every respect for your editorial fairness and ability, I beg to differ with you entirely; and deny emphatically that the Prohibitionists of New York are any more responsible for the defeat of Warner Miller than you are. Truth it is, that had all the Prohibitionists voted for Mr. Miller he would have been elected, but had the Prohibitionists all gone back to their old parties, Mr. Warner Miller would have been defeated. From your statement we are forced to the conclusion that you believe the creation of a new political party is unnecessary and wrong and that all good that cannot be done through the agency of the old parties must go undone. That position is ill fitted indeed to a member of a party that owes its existence to a single moral issue. Would the very moral and law loving Republicans of the Empire State, have voted for the honest and pure minded Warner Miller had he been the nominee of the Prohibition party? No sir, not even though the candidate of their own party had been the vilest man out of prison. Would not the Prohibitionists have done wrong to have refused to vote for their man, who is a man at least equally honest and pure minded as is Mr. Miller (and who was nominated upon Prohibition platform) and to have voted for Mr. Miller, who while doubtless a very estimable gentleman, yet was the nominee of a distinctly *License* party? Had they done that they would have been unworthy their franchise. They were not responsible for the votes they did not cast. The responsibility for the election of D.B.Hill lies with the men who voted for him, not with those who voted against him. The Prohibitionists voted against him. The defeat of the Prohibition party is not the fault of those who voted for it, but the fault of those who voted against it. It is conceded on every side that were the Prohibitionists in power, the saloon with its attendant crime and misery would quickly pass into history. A prohibition law with a prohibition party behind it could have no other result. Then it would seem clear that the responsibility for the continued existence of the saloon with its awful fruit of drunkenness, pauperism, insanity, disease, crime, death and hell, is not the fault of the Prohibition party and its advocates but of those who oppose it. It seems to me that a man's clear duty is to vote for that party which most nearly represents his principles. Whether that party wins or loses is not his responsibility, but it is his responsibility to see that he votes right.

Doubtless, Mr. Editor, the Democrat party of Pennsylvania feels that "those cranky Prohibitionists" are partly responsible for the election of that very wicked Matthew Stanley Quay as U. S. Senator. They think of course that the Prohibitionists should join forces with the virtuous minority, and oust the rascals. You don't think so, do you?—We don't. I am glad to note that you agree with our party in its principle of no license, and am sorry that you see it your duty to hold fealty to a political party that is directly opposed to that principle. Seeing that you vote against your principle for the sake of your party, I trust you will not blame us Prohibitionists for voting against your party for the sake of our principle.

In conclusion, I will say that I shall continue to vote the Prohibition ticket and thus at least serve notice on the government that I am opposed to licensing the rum traffic. That is my duty. It may be that your darling boy for whom you would give your life if necessary, may be caught in this awful snare and dragged down to ruin. The saloon may yet make him a drunkard and break his mother's heart, but I hope not and vote not. If the saloon does this horrible thing, it will do it with the knowledge and consent of the Republican and Democratic parties.—But, sir, not, with the consent of the Prohibition party. Trusting that the sad sight of good, honest, christian Temperance men standing shoulder to shoulder with ruffians, bums and saloon keepers, working to preserve the rum parties and thus preserve the rum traffic, may soon fade from our national picture,

I am, Yours for the Home,
1913 Guilford Ave., Balto. E. W. HEISSE.

Communicated.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—My Dear Sir and Brother.—I have read your editorial comments upon the Prohibition Conference held in your town last week and desire personally to thank you for the very kind treatment which we received at your hands. Indeed you have been so uniformly fair and kind to us that we are coming to feel that you will, at no distant day, be with us heart and hand. The man who freely admits as you have done in your last issue, that the old parties will be eventually compelled to change methods on this question or "go to the rear"—is not far from the kingdom

There is one statement however in your last editorial which I feel sure that you would not have made if you had given the matter more careful thought and investigation. Immediately following your comment on Mr. Tucker's criticism of Senator Hill, you say, "He (Mr. Tucker) did not not explain to his audience that it was beyond doubt that some party (Prohibition Party) is responsible for Hill being just where he is. That party alone defeated honest, pure minded Warner Miller and handed the political machinery of New York including the filth pot of Tammany over to David B. Hill."

Now Mr. Editor, upon what ground I would like to know, do you set up the claim that the Prohibition party elected David B. Hill and defeated Warner Miller. They did not vote for Mr. Hill and they certainly could not consistently vote for Mr. Miller. You seem to overlook the fact entirely that the Prohibition party stands for a great principle—the utter destruction of the drink traffic. Warner Miller, as the candidate of the Republican party in that State and at that time stood for high license. He openly advocated high license in nearly all the campaign speeches he made. In proof of the fact that the Republican party in the State of New York stood for high license at that time I refer you to the New York Tribune during the campaign and for several years following. Under date of Oct. 9th, 1890, the "Tribune" said, "The Republican party as a party is squarely committed to high license." Under date of June 20, 1889, the year following the Miller campaign the Tribune said, "The defeat of the Prohibitory Amendment in Pennsylvania is cause for general congratulation. It is a splendid triumph for high license." Thus you see that Mr. Warner Miller was the candidate of a party that stood for that which was in deadly antagonism to our great principle, hence no matter how clear he might be personally, Prohibitionists could not vote for him. And then, too, Mr. Miller nor the New York Tribune either, charged his defeat to the Prohibitionists. Mr. Miller said at a banquet given in his honor in New York city shortly after the election, "My wife did not want me to be a candidate nor did I expect to be elected. My only object in allowing myself to be used as a candidate was to keep *down the Prohibition vote*, and in this I have succeeded." The New York Tribune said editorially shortly after the election, "David B. Hill is governor of the State of New York because he was able to trade a presidency for a governorship," that is to say, through a deal between the Democrats and the Republicans, the Democrats were given the governorship and the Republicans the presidency. And it is a fact, as you know, that in that election Cleveland was defeated and Hill was elected while on the other hand Harrison was elected and Warner Miller was defeated. The Tribune does not intimate that this result came about through the Prohibitionists but through a deal between the democratic and republican machines. Now I feel sure, Mr. Editor after having your memory refreshed with these little scraps of history you will be willing to withdraw the charge that you made against us of all the bad results which have followed in the train of David B. Hill's election to the governorship of the State of New York.

The Prohibitionists had their own candidate as did the other parties and voted for him as did they for theirs, and for the reason as I have said that neither one of the other candidates stood for their principle. We do not simply vote for men we vote for principles and men, and hence because Mr. Miller, although perhaps a clean man personally, stood for a vicious principle, our people did not vote for him. Nor will we. Good men and right principles is our motto.

Fraternally,
ALFRED SMITH.

Communicated.

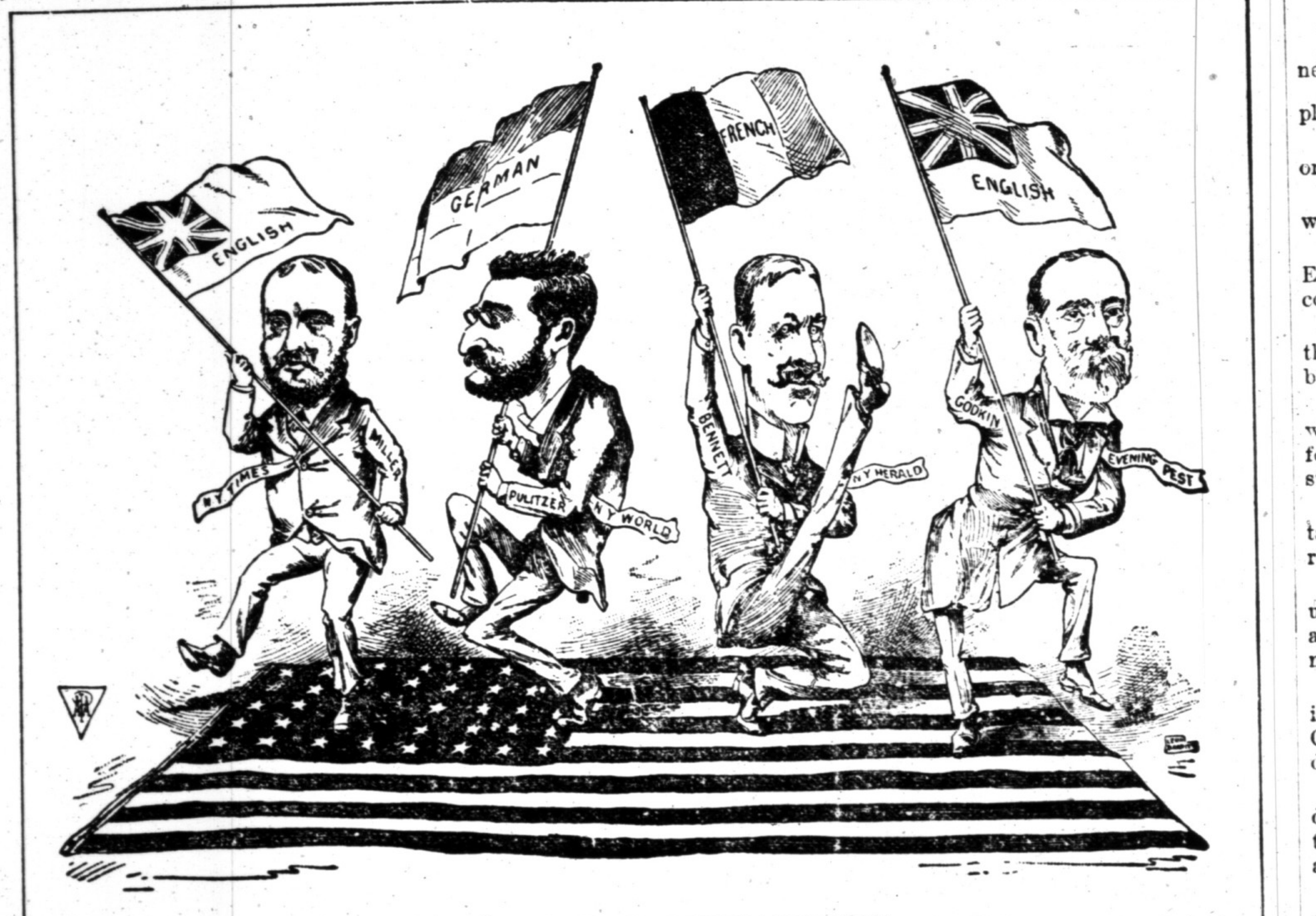
MR. EDITOR.—Recognizing and appreciating and admiring the honesty of purpose and zeal of many of the members of the prohibition party, I have refrained from criticism as much as possible, of many things which seemed to those outside of this party unwise and unbecoming in the most of its representative men. But since the convention held here on the 22d ult., it appears as if those who are as sincere and as earnest in their advocacy of temperance principles and legislation as are those who are known to belong to the prohibition party, should no longer keep quiet when they see that the intemperate zeal of their public speakers are calculated to injure rather than advance the cause which they advocate. Your editorial of last Saturday has no doubt been criticised as reflecting on them somewhat. Were I to venture any criticism, I should say it was entirely too mild.

Let us look at some of the facts. In more than half the states of this Union there is prohibition in some form or another, in the whole or a part of the state. In not a single instance, in state, county or district, has this been brought about by the prohibition party, but has been given by one or the other of the leading parties or by both. In both the old parties are men who have all their lives been theoretical and practical temperance men, who have never missed an opportunity to vote for prohibition, and looking to results rather than the building of a party—believing these results can be secured in the future, as in the past, better by remaining allied with their old parties than by joining the new, they still continue to vote the Republican or Democratic ticket. And yet these people are denounced as guilty of rank hypocricy because they presume to have opinion as to methods differing from those who belong to the prohibition party. I am sorry to say that ministers of the gospel lead off in this unwise and uncharitable course, and if we are to take our opinions from Rev. Alfred Smith we must vote the prohibition ticket or cease to claim to be advocates of temperance if we wish to escape the charge of rank hypocricy.

At this same convention was another minister on the platform singing songs ridiculing those who were willing to work in the Sunday School but do not vote the same political ticket that said minister is supposed to vote. What would our father's have thought of this? Is the church to be made a political organization and no Democrat or Republican or Populist to find a welcome? Is one's political creed to be made a test of church membership and is the assistance of none to be accepted in the Sunday School unless they can bring evidence of having voted a certain party ticket? If so it is time the authorities of the various churches so declare. They ought to let those who apply for church membership know in advance of their admission what is expected of them.

I did want to make some reference to the fact that one of the speakers, Mr. Tucker, after having made a good logical and temperate speech spoilt it all by making a joke of the most unblushing and outrageous political fraud that has been perpetrated in Talbot county, but I do not wish to extend this communication to too great a length.

B.



THE "ROBBER BARONS" REJOICE.

The New York Herald and World:

Two robber barons, we,
Committed an iniquity;
We first put labor up a tree,
And then gave bread and clothing free.

The New York Times and Evening Pest:

We theorize and falsify,
We fix up figures on the sly;
All trade for England is our cry,
And will be till we bust or die.

All together:

The Wilson bill has passed, the time is coming fast,
When foreign goods, admitted free, in all our markets we shall see.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Feb. 26, 1894.

Democratic cuckoo and anti-cookoo Senators have temporarily buried the hatchet and are now engaged in a far more important fight, the tariff being the battle ground. There are ten democratic Senators who demand more home protection than the sub-committee is willing to give them. A caucus of democratic Senators was held this morning, but inasmuch as it was understood before hand that no action binding upon the Senators was to be taken it has resulted in accomplishing nothing and the fight is still on. The sub-committee tried to reach a compromise by taking coal, iron ore and sugar from the free list and putting a small duty upon each of them, but that appears not to have pleased either the free traders or the home protectionists. The former are kicking because these articles were taken from the free list and the latter because the duty placed on them is too low. It is impossible to say what effect this fight will have upon the fate of the bill. It may be that the home protectionists are, as the free-traders say they are, making a grand bluff in order to secure the highest possible duties for the articles they favor, and that they will in the end fall into line and support the bill. The retention of the income tax has made it certain that the three populists will support the bill and Senator Steward of Nev., may go with them. In that case the Republicans will only have thirty seven sure votes against the bill, making it necessary for six democrats to vote with them to defeat it. If reports are true concerning the condition of Senator Vance's health he will not be able to return to Washington to vote for the bill, and, as there is little probability of any republican pairing with him, that will mean one vote less for the democrats. There is still a possibility however, that enough democrats may vote with the republicans to carry a motion to postpone consideration of the bill until next December.

Mr. Josiah Quincy, of Mass., ex-headsman of the Department of State will hardly go down to history either as a great statesman or as a shrewd political manager, but it cannot be denied that Josiah is well up in the art of self preservation. He has asked and been granted permission by Senate committe on printing, which is investigating charges which allege that Quincy was guilty of crookedness in getting the contract for printing the Patent Office Gazette, awarded to parties with whom he holds peculiar business relations, to withhold his testimony until all the evidence against him has been presented. Mr. Quincy frankly stated that his reason for asking this favor was that he did not wish to give the other fellows any pointers. The committee will push the investigation as rapidly as possible.

Even the postal cards sold by the government are poorer and shabbier under the democratic than they were under the republican administration. For proof of this assertion you have only to compare one of the democratic cards with one of those sold under the last administration. You will find the democratic card much flimsier in quality and the printing vastly inferior in every respect. Verily, the country is going through a period of crawfish reform. But there is a day of reckoning ahead, and the verdict will be another period of obscurity thirty years long for the organized incompetency known as the democratic party.

It will be a long time before any one who heard Mr. Bland make that bitter speech, accusing those members of the House who had declined to vote to make a quorum so that his bill for the coinage of the seigniorage which still has the House tied up, could be passed of teaching anarchy and with being no better than men who would throw dynamite bonds on the floor and endanger the lives of those present, will forget it, if they ever do. Without entering into the question of whether those who declined to vote were justified in doing so—ex-speaker Reed insists that it is a question which concerns only the members and the constituents whom he represents,— it can be truthfully said that a man who could make such a speech as Mr. Bland made is utterly unfit to be entrusted with the management of any bill on the floor of the House. He lost his head, and no man who loses his head is fitted to be a leader of other men. By none were his intemperate words more severely condemned than by some of the silver men whose leader circumstance had made him. His standing as a man of judgment has never been high in the House, but he will in the future have no standing at all. Mr. Bland insists that his bill be kept before the House until it is voted upon, but it will surprise no one to see it side-tracked at any time.

The Optical Goods Industry.

The traditional bull in a china shop and the madman who breaks windows to hear a crash are mild mannered in comparison with the iconoclastic and unscientific schedule of the Wilson bill that threatens ruin to the large and flourishing optical goods industry in this country. The bill proposes a reduction from 60 and 45 per cent to 35 per cent and gives these highly finished products no more protection than is allowed to such coarser products as car wheels. It places the same duty on the sheet steel, from which the goods are made, as upon the same material after its value has been increased several hundred per cent by labor, and it has become the finished product of a business involving enormous detail. We learn that some 800 employees of the American Optical company at Southbridge, Mass., have led in a protest against it, and that their action has been followed all over the country. —Home Market Bulletin.

THE FARMER'S EGGS.

HOW THE M'KINLEY TARIFF HAS ENRICHED HIS BASKET.

Large Importations of Foreign Eggs Were Checked — Over $2,000,000 Saved to American Producers Yearly—Eggs From All Parts of the World.

Produce from foreign farms is to be admitted free of duty into the United States, causing greater competition, more stuff in the markets and consequently lower prices. Manufactured goods from foreign countries are to come in greater quantities, and many of our mills must be closed or run on part time. This will lessen the demand for farm produce. The people who have been working in the mills will have less money to spend, and with the markets glutted with foreign farm stuffs prices will be very low. The American farmer must be prepared.

Let us first take a look into his egg basket. Good eggs, fresh from the farm, have been selling during the last three or four years, until the fear of free trade recently settled upon the country, for much more money than they brought five and ten years ago There was a reason for this, and farmers should ponder over the reason. The free trade people say that farmers have not received any protection from the McKinley tariff. We say they have, and we are going to show the farmers how they were protected, why there was a better demand for their eggs and why they were sold for higher prices.

Let us look back for a period of 10 years—from 1883 to 1893. Between 1883 and 1890 there was no tariff upon eggs. The hen product of the American farmer, raised by the American farmer's wife, was sold in the American markets in open competition with the eggs laid by hens in Canada, in Austria, Belgium, China, Denmark, France, Germany, England, Scotland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands and Cuba. This will be a surprise to many farmers, but it is a fact nevertheless.

In case there should be any doubt about the matter we give for a year before the McKinley tariff put any duty upon eggs to protect the American farmer the imports of eggs by countries during the year ending June 30, 1889:

	Dozens.	Dollars.
Austro-Hungary	1,528	382
Belgium	215,164	33,223
China	126,300	6,425
Denmark	74,950	11,899
France	140	24
Germany	73,355	14,119
England	4,914	897
Scotland	4,100	820
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	3,637,222	481,639
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories	11,731,864	1,864,020
British Columbia	975	86
Hong-Kong	15,219	780
Italy	12,468	2,078
Japan	20	5
Mexico	18,587	2,380
Netherlands	500	70
Cuba	1,503	154
Turkey in Africa	....	5
Total	15,918,809	$2,418,976

This was the result of free trade in eggs. It was quite important. In that one year alone—1889—we bought from foreign countries almost 16,000,000 dozen eggs and paid to foreign farmers almost $2,420,000. This represented over 15 cents for each dozen of the foreign eggs. This money might much better have been paid to American farmers and given to their wives and daughters, who take care of the poultry, instead of sending it to Europe, to Canada, to Mexico or to China. Such a large quantity, nearly 16,000,000 dozen of eggs in a year, over 1,333,000 dozen a month, over 300,000 dozen a week, nearly 50,000 dozen of foreign eggs a day in our markets, had a visible effect upon our supply. It glutted our markets and cheapened the price for American eggs.

But it is not only the farmers who are the losers. They must remember that, too, because it is important. Where most of the foreign eggs are received and sold there must be less demand for American eggs, and farmers living near those markets must sell their eggs elsewhere. This forces an extra supply into other towns. With a large lot of foreign eggs in the markets of New York and Boston, the farmers of New York state and of Massachusetts must sell in some other state farther west or south—into Pennsylvania, for instance. Then the Pennsylvania farmer is forced to sell some of his eggs in Ohio, and the Ohio man has to go to Chicago, and the Illinois farmer gets into the market of the Nebraska man.

This is how free trade in eggs works. It creates too large a supply in some markets, and our farmers have to find other markets where there are no foreign eggs, and thus compete with one another.

Let us now see to what extent the McKinley tariff, by putting a duty on eggs, has protected the American farmer's egg basket, whether or not it checked the importation of foreign eggs. Here are the figures for 11 years:

IMPORTS OF EGGS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	Dozens.	Value.
1883 under free trade	15,279,065	$2,667,694
1884 under free trade	16,487,204	2,677,630
1885 under free trade	16,098,450	2,476,672
1886 under free trade	16,082,583	2,173,454
1887 under free trade	13,936,054	1,960,386
1888 under free trade	15,642,861	2,312,478
1889 under free trade	15,918,809	2,418,976
1890 under free trade*	15,062,796	2,074,912
1891 protected	8,233,043	1,185,595
1892 protected	4,188,492	522,240
1893 protected	3,295,842	382,617

*Protected Oct. 6, 1890, at 5 cents per dozen.

This is a remarkable exhibit. We find during the eight years, from 1883 to 1890, when we had free trade in eggs, that we imported on an average more than 15,500,000 dozen eggs every year; over 124,515,000 dozen of foreign eggs sold in this country in eight years. What an enormous quantity! What did they cost? During the eight years we paid away to foreign farmers more than $18,770,000 for eggs alone in good American money. We paid away over $2,596,000 every year for foreign eggs; almost $50,000 every week of the eight years sent abroad to foreign farmers! This was what free trade did.

Now let us see what protection did. The McKinley tariff put a duty of 5 cents per dozen on foreign eggs so as to protect the farmer's egg basket, and this protection began on Oct. 6, 1890. It made a difference at once, because we find that we imported nearly 900,000 dozen foreign eggs less that year than in 1889, when there was no protection. But look back at the figures for the next three years—for 1891, 1892 and 1893. In 1891 we bought nearly 7,000,000 dozen foreign eggs less than in 1890 even, nearly 11,000,000 dozen less in 1892, and nearly 12,000,000 dozen less in 1893.

It is thus clear that the longer we had protection, the better it was for the American farmer's egg basket. Each succeeding year we bought fewer foreign eggs. In 1893 we paid to foreign farmers less than $400,000, and we used to pay over $2,596,000 every year for foreign eggs when there was no protection. The result was that we only bought eggs, and not nearly so many of them, from Canada, and from China for the Chinese in California. But we bought none from Austria or Belgium, France, Germany, England, Scotland, Italy or the Netherlands. Protection kept the European eggs exclusively out of the country, and almost entirely gave the American market to American farmers.

Most of the foreign eggs that we have imported came from Canada, and now that there is to be no more protection for American eggs we must again expect to pay out millions of dollars every year for foreign eggs. It may be asked why the American farmers cannot sell their eggs in Canada. There are two reasons why they cannot. There are but half a dozen small markets in that country, with a total population only one-fourth as large as New York city. This is one reason.

The other reason is that Canada protects her farmers by a tax of 5 cents per dozen upon American eggs, so as to prevent American farmers from selling there. The McKinley tariff protected our farmers, but the free trade Wilson tariff does not. The free trade tariff throws the American markets open free to the Canadian farmers, while the Canadians tax the American farmers. The Canadians protect themselves, but the Wilson bill of the Democratic party will not protect the American farmer's egg basket. CHARLES R. BUCKLAND

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN EXPORTS.

Protection Increases Foreign Trade, but Free Trade Does Not.

One of the greatest and most hackneyed arguments of the free trader is that the American system of protection prohibits the export of American made goods, the higher wages prevailing in this country preventing us from competing with foreign countries for the trade in the markets of the world; hence it is the disposition of the free traders to take our home market from us, which is the best in the world, and by thus reducing the wages of American labor to the foreign level to enable us to compete with foreign countries in foreign markets.

This is a glib and smooth sounding species of argument that has unfortunately deceived too many of our people in the past. Before the policy of prostration to American labor and industries has been finally completed by the free trade congress it is as well to expose the complete and utter fallacy and falsity of this free trade exploitation. It is not a fact that protection prohibits the export of American manufactured goods into foreign markets. It is not a fact that our foreign export trade has decreased under protection. It is not a fact that free trade is essential to the acquisition of foreign trade. It is not a fact that free trade promotes and extends an export commerce with foreign countries.

These plain and decided statements of The American Economist can be very easily substantiated. Let us compare the export trade of manufactured goods from the United States and from the United Kingdom, taking the latest possible period for which the official statistics of both countries are available, as follows:

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS.

	1893.	1892.
United Kingdom	$945,260,935	$978,098,110
United States	177,419,288	152,397,392

These official figures of the London board of trade and of the bureau of statistics of the United States treasury department show that the export trade in manufactured goods from free trade England was $32,837,175 less in 1893 than in 1892. On the other hand, we see that the exports of manufactured goods from the protected country of the United States was $25,000,000 larger during 1893 than in 1892.

Comment is unnecessary. We await an explanation from the free traders of the reason why free trade diminished the English export trade last year by nearly $33,000,000, while protection increased the export trade of the United States by $25,000,000.

Railway Damages In Germany.

It is probably little known that the material damages resulting from railroad accidents in Germany have to be borne by the officials who on investigation are found to have caused them and from whose salaries they are gradually deducted. It may be supposed the railway administrations are rarely fully compensated. A case is known of an official, at present stationed at Berlin, who for 14 years has had to submit to a deduction, but requires 16 years more to work off his indebtedness. Whoever has to make up for the recent disastrous collision at the Silesian station will doubtless leave a heavy debt for his heirs to settle.—Paris American Register.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A boil in the pot is worth two on the neck.

A white lie soon loses its creamy complexion.

The Jewish title rabbi meant master or teacher.

The first copper mine in this country was opened in Massachusetts in 1648.

There are five orders of nobility in England—the duke, marquis, earl, viscount and baron.

The title of margrave was limited to the rulers of the Marches of Brandenburg, Weisen, Baden and Moravia.

An English peer when examined as a witness in criminal or civil cases or before the high court of parliament must be sworn.

It is well to remember the fact that it takes only a single vote to pass a good resolution.—Chicago Standard.

Majesty is an old title with modern use. It was first assumed by Diocletian, and its use gradually spread until it is now universal among kings.

A splendid collection of Chinese lilies is shown in the window of a Brooklyn Chinese laundry, where they are admired daily by many people.

Courtyralla park, over in Wales, is dotted with graves and tombstones "to the cherished memory" of favorite dogs and cats of the Rous family.

The title grand duke was of mediæval origin, being first found in Moscow in the eleventh century. It traveled to southern Europe in 1569, when Pius V bestowed it on Cosmo de Medici.

The constable was formerly one of the highest officers of a kingdom. In England the office was sought by the greatest nobles. Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was in 1521 the last great constable.

Why He Still Lives.

A short time ago it was rumored that Mr. Villiers, the "father of the house of commons," was seriously ill, and a representative was sent by the authorities of a London newspaper to ascertain the facts. He saw Mr. Villiers' housekeeper, who protested that the report was utterly unfounded, but wishing to be on the safe side the reporter suavely asked for the name of his medical adviser. "He hasn't got one," was the reply. "That's the reason he's lived so long."—London Tit-Bits.

Soup and Grip.

The grip and pneumonia are prevalent—do not be alarmed, this is not an advertisement in thin disguise. The Italians, when they are in their own land at least, believe in soup as a fortifier against such diseases. But let the soup be strong, and let the stock be well chosen. None of your thin dishwater concoctions. If the soup is clear, sprinkle in it cheese, and with a liberal hand. Let the cheese be Parmesan, not bottled, but grated from an honest hunk.—Boston Journal.

A Sign.

As they passed a butcher shop on the 2d of February the short man stopped, and the tall man looked down to see what the matter was.

"That's rather queer," said the short man, gazing at a string of sausage hanging on a hook outside the door.

"What's queer about that?" asked the tall man. "I don't see?"

"Perhaps you're too far up," said the little man.

"I'm not up to that anyhow," chuckled the tall man. "What is queer about it?"

The little man moved off, and the tall man was with him.

"I thought the groundhog always went in when the sun shone," [illegible] said mysteriously, and the tall man rubbed his eyes for a minute and discovered the point in the dim distance.—Detroit Free Press.

BUTTERFLIES.

Once, in a garden when the thrush's song,
Pealing at morn, made holy all the air,
Till earth was healed of many an ancient wrong,
And life appeared another name for prayer,

Rose suddenly a swarm of butterflies
On wings of white and gold and azure fire.
And one said, "These are flowers that seek the skies,
Loosed by the spell of their supreme desire."
—Charles G. D. Roberts in Harper's Magazine.

The Beautiful Autumn Festival That Is Observed by the Japanese.

In our rambles about Kioto and its environs we had seen a good deal of the public admiration for the maple leaves in their autumn colors, but not until we made an excursion to Takao-Zan did we fully realize the extent of this passion of the people. It is not the maple leaves alone which attract their attention. Every season has its appropriate blossoms in which the public delight is manifested. Plum and cherry blossoms, wistarias, lotus flowers, chrysanthemums and maple leaves are the staples. Plantations of these have existed in and near the principal cities for hundreds of years, and every famous garden had the whole assortment. Takao-Zan is the great popular resort for maple leaves about Kioto, though there are many others.

On the road as we neared Takao-Zan we found ourselves in a great procession of people. It was Sunday, and with other features of western civilization the Japanese had adopted Sunday so far as to make it a day of rest in the schools and public offices. So there were a great many school teachers and pupils in the crowds, but besides them men, women and children, family parties and all sorts of picnic groups. Some were already returning before noon as we approached. Teahouses begin to abound when we get within a mile of the place, each with a merry crowd. The road becomes rougher and more hilly, and we leave our jinrikshas to walk the last mile. The road swarms with people. There is a nest of teahouses at the end of the route, and their annexes run up the side of a steep hill, which commands a view of the gorge. We find all the places crowded and keep climbing up by zigzags until we reach the very top. Here a Japanese party politely make room for us on the mats of a simple platform having a roof over it, but no sides to obstruct the view.

We found our neighbors very interesting and amusing. They at once put themselves on the most familiar terms with us, sharing our tiffin and offering us of theirs in return. There were half a dozen gentlemen and three ladies. One of the latter had a samisen, the Japanese guitar, and played and sung to it, while one of the gentlemen, evidently a clever comedian, danced to the music after the manner of the geisha girls. They all were enjoying their merrymaking to the full and added not a little to our enjoyment, for it was the people rather than the maples that we went out to see. There must have been thousands there that day. The great majority of them walked both ways, from 12 to 20 miles, stopping at frequent teahouses and making a real jollification of the whole day's experience. There were also hundreds of jinrikshas, but no other kind of a conveyance. On our way back we did see one other form of carriage—the old kago—a sort of palanquin, borne on men's shoulders by a pole. Some fellow mortal who had got through all his picnics on this earth was journeying in it to his last home, followed by a few friends on foot. He squatted in the kago on this last ride, as he had always done, and in that attitude he will rest under the daisies.

The road was full of merrymakers as we returned, nearly every one with a twig of maple, larger or smaller. The trees are not robbed in the show place, but people bring in great bundles of boughs from the mountains and supply the demand at very low prices. Old women carry on a remunerative trade by laying sprigs of maple leaves between two thicknesses of coarse cotton cloth and deftly pounding them until their color is all transferred to the cloth, reproducing an exact copy of the leaves, a very pretty handiwork. [illegible]

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.

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, Underwear, 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.

Notice to Creditors.

Joseph H. White of Talbot County, State of Maryland having applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland, there will be a meeting of his creditors at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, for Talbot County on Saturday, March 10th, 1894, at 12 o'clock m. to elect a permanent Trustee,

CLAYLAND MULLIKIN,
Preliminary Trustee

FOR RENT.
The Large Brick Building

on North Washington Street, [illegible] rooms, [illegible] BOARDING HOUSE [illegible] Also a very [illegible] Store Room. [illegible] very low to good tenants. Apply to R. THOMAS.

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 [illegible] for TRANSFERS AND [illegible] assessments books, [illegible] FRIDAY, beginning with Friday, [illegible] ending with Friday, [illegible] meetings of the Board on the days [illegible] on these special meetings, and not on the regular Tuesday meetings.

1 25tf WM. REDDIE, Clerk.

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.

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

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

"Everything for the Garden."
Landreth's GARDEN SEEDS,
Reliable and true to Name.
Landreth's Extra Early Peas.
Landreth's "Ten Ton" Tomatoes,
Landreth's Earliest Corn and Beans,
Landreth's Earliest Cabbage,
Ten days earlier than any other variety.
Large Buist Lima Beans.
All old stock destroyed last November, so we can guarantee fresh seed.
For Sale by

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

This Machine has no equal.
It will wash anything from a Lace 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.

NOTICE.

The business formerly conducted by C. R. Leonard & Brother, will hereafter by 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.

—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 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 refferences 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