Easton Gazette.

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

Saturday, August 18, 1894.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The Republican voters of Talbot, county, Md., are requested to meet in Mass Meetings at the usual places of holding primaries at 3 o'clock p.m. on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1894,

to elect delegates to a County Convention to be held in Easton, Md.,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1894.

at 12 o'clock M.

The County Convention will consist of 35 members, apportioned as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.

1st and 2nd precincts jointly. Easton. } 5 delegates.
2d Precinct, Unionville, 2 delegates.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

1st precinct, St Michaels, 4 delegates.
2d " Royal Oak. 2 "
3d " Bozman, 1 "

DISTRICT NO. 3.

1st precinct, Trappe, 5 delegates.
2d " Oxford, 2 "

DISTRICT NO. 4.

1st precinct, Cordova, 7 delegates.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

1st precinct, Wittman, 5 delegates.
2d " Tilghman, 2 "

The business of County Convention will be to elect four delegates and four alternates to represent Talbot county in the Republican First Congressional District Convention to be held at Ocean City, Md., on Wednesday August 29th, 1894, at noon to nominate a candidate to fill out the unexpired term in the 53d Congress, made vacant by the death of the Hon. R. F. Bratton, and also to nominate a candidate for the 54th Congress.

ISSAC A. BARBER,
H. CLAY DODSON,
GEO. H. TRAX,
R. E. WELSH
} State Central Committee for Talbot County.

ON Monday last the news was flashed to Easton that the Senate bill had passed by a vote of 130 to 21. As has been noted, this occurred on the 13th of the month. Superstitious people may conjecture.

GORMAN asserted he had rather spend the remainder of his days in the penitentiary than have his pet bill defeatad. He won, and was the happiest man in America on Monday last.

SUGAR that was free under the McKinley act, now by the Gorman bill comes in under duty. This places $40,000,000 in the hands of the trust. Decidedly undemocratic, yet perhaps enough to encourage legislation in their favor. Money is a power that always controls when there is enough of it.

CLEVELAND epitonizes the Senate bill as one of "perfidy and dishonor." This is from a Democratic point of view. But Senator Gorman received the congratulations of the Republicans in the Senate for his victory over the President. Rather a mixed-up state of democratic politics for the leading party Senator to down the leading parties' President and be happy over it.

WE extend to Mr. Samuel N. Smith the new proprietor of the Easton *Star* the right hand of fellowship and hope he will continue to keep the *Star* the chief luminary in that end of town.

To Mersrs. Turner and Roe, the retiring editors, we bid adieu from the fraternity and if at any time they wish to return to our ranks, will give them a hearty welcome.

WE predict that the battle cry among the democrats for 1896 will be the "blessed income tax." The party will continue to arraign labor against capital and keep a republican form of government so long as it lasts in constant turmoil and strife. Labor and capital should not be antagonistic—the one is the salvation of the other. It is bad political economy to engage these forces in strife, and yet the democrats have done it and will continue to do it until they desrupt the very fondations of our government.

ALL who have an income of $4,000 and over must surrender 2 per cent. of the total to the government under the Senate bill. Labor will be squeezed accordingly when opportunity affords. Experience has shown that the best and the safest way to raise revenue for the support of the government is not by direct taxation, but by protection. It is easier to pay a little higher figure for an article with an unknown tax included, that it is to take the same tax out of one's pocket after it has been left in there by the reduction on the article. The former creates no strife, the latter engenders discontent.

ATTEND the primaries in the various precincts today. Republicans have more than a fighting chance to win this fall and it will be wise to start right by meeting and looking over the field. Talbot is as much entitled to a candidate for Congress as any other County in the District, and if she puts one in the field for ratification at the District convention, the republican's of Talbot and their friends of other parties will see to it, that said candidate does not lack for support.

TOURISTS to points North are leaving our wharves and stations daily. They should not overlook the advantage of taking the Hudson River trip via, the N. Y. Central and Hudson River Railroad either one way or both. This road is the best equipped in the world and the scenery it offers is unsurpassed. The cars are the handsomest and move like rocking chairs on ice, at a high and safe rate. The appointments in every respect are perfect and the rates of travel offered to excursionists are reduced so low that all can avail themselves of the opportunities offered. Elegant summer resorts and grand hotels dot the line from New York City to Buffalo, all of which have made this road a grand highway, with mountain, lake and river scenery, though a veritable Paradise. Address George H. Daniels, General Pass. Agt., Grand Central Depot, New York, for further information.

TIME will prove whether Gorman is really on top or not. Some think he has won the biggest political victory in the history of the country, while others attempt to show the reaction will completely annihilate him.

SUGAR IN CONGRESS.

"THE POOR MAN'S SUGAR" WORRIES THE HEAD OF THE TRUST.

Mr. Havemeyer's Evidence Before the Committee Is Torn to Shreds—False and Misleading Statements Designed to Deceive. Not One-third of "Poor Man's Sugar."

I spoke of the different grades of refined, the higher grades of refined being made from higher grades of raw, and the lower grades of refined—the poor man's sugar—being made from the lower, it not being possible to be made out of the higher grades of raw.

The discrimination was against the article which supplied the poor man with sugar and against the article on which the greatest amount of capital and labor is employed in its manufacture and the cost of manufacture generally is expended.

The foregoing paragraphs are taken from the testimony of Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, the president of the Sugar trust, as reported in The World, June 13, in answer to questions propounded by Senator Gray and Senator Davis of the senate investigating committee. Those were the statements of Mr. Havemeyer.

The facts are that over 70 per cent of the sugar imported into the United States is high grade and less than 30 per cent is low grade sugar. "The poor man" uses high grade granulated sugar, which can be made out of both high and low grade raw sugars. The yellow sugars are not found now on the tables of the people, and the darkest colored sugars are used mainly for tobacco curing and such purposes, very little indeed going into direct human consumption.

From Mr. Havemeyer's testimony it is plainly inferred, and was meant to be inferred, that "the poor man" would be oppressed by a specific tariff on raw sugar, and there is further inference that "the poor man's" sugar consitutes the bulk of the sugar refining business, as not one person in half a million out of the total population of the United States knows to the contrary.

The American Economist has been to the trouble of compiling statistics to show what were the aggregate imports of raw sugar, according to each and every grade by which the duty estimated under the tariff act of 1883 was collectable. It compiled these imports for the whole period under which that tariff was in operation, beginning with the year ending June 30, 1884, and closing with the year ending June 30, 1891, and gives the aggregate imports for the eight years and the average imports for each year, according to each degree, as follows:

IMPORTS OF RAW SUGAR FOR EIGHT YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1884-91.

Grade.	Pounds.	Average imports each year. Pounds.
Not above 75 degrees..	60,360,979	8,805,135
Not above 76 degrees..	9,350,511	1,243,814
Not above 77 degrees..	6,062,286	761,536
Not above 78 degrees..	30,529,048	4,941,315
Not above 79 degrees..	62,441,119	7,805,140
Not above 80 degrees..	420,733,644	55,216,956
Not above 81 degrees..	141,238,597	17,654,824
Not above 82 degrees..	160,603,315	20,080,414
Not above 83 degrees..	173,477,818	21,684,727
Not above 84 degrees..	2,103,270,005	263,171,252
Not above 85 degrees..	1,133,298,353	140,962,294
Not above 86 degrees..	362,222,756	45,277,845
Not above 87 degrees..	503,780,042	62,972,505
Not above 88 degrees..	356,256,971	44,784,621
Not above 89 degrees..	422,471,760	43,558,884
Not above 90 degrees..	3,321,317,056	69,027,132
Not above 91 degrees..	130,064,400	16,258,050
Not above 92 degrees..	136,240,620	17,025,077
Not above 93 degrees..	214,401,283	26,761,410
Not above 94 degrees..	416,027,555	52,003,444
Not above 95 degrees..	6,087,804,845	760,975,605
Not above 96 degrees..	754,730,027	94,342,491
Not above 97 degrees..	452,321,756	51,540,194
Not above 98 degrees..	80,740,509	10,092,551
Not above 99 degrees..	2,411,842	301,480
Totals.....	19,648,742,950	2,456,092,868

The average imports of raw sugar during each of these eight years was 2,456,000,000 pounds, the total for the eight years being almost 20,000,000,000 pounds.

An analysis of the foregoing figures will show that ont of the annual average of imports of less than 2,500,000,000 pounds of raw sugar there were 1,720,000,000 pounds imported between 90 and 99 degrees test, leaving only 736,000,000 pounds imported between the range of 75 and 89 degrees test. In other words, during the whole of this period of eight years there was at least 70 per cent of high grade sugar imported into the United States, while only 30 per cent was low grade, or "the poor man's sugar."

Mr. Havemeyer further states that "the cost of manufacture generally is expended on the poor man's sugar." If this be the case, then "the cost of manufacture generally" is confined to one-third of the total output of the refineries and the other two-thirds can practically be refined free of cost. If this be the case also, why does not Mr. Havemeyer sell the higher grades of sugar at lower cost—lower even than the price of "the poor man's sugar" upon which "the cost of manufacture generally is expended?"

Since the operation of the McKinley tariff the cheaper price of the high grade sugar, such as granulated, has resulted in its much greater consumption, with a consequent lessening of the demand for the low grade yellow sugars "on which the greatest amount of capital and labor is employed in its manufacture and the cost of manufacture generally is expended." Therefore it is quite fair to assume that more than 70 per cent of the sugar refined now consists of high grade sugar, and that less than 30 per cent is "the poor man's sugar," the cost of manufacture, therefore, having been decreased proportionately.

If Mr. Havemeyer were really as solicitous for the welfare of "the poor man" as he would fain have had the senate investigating committee believe, he would at once cancel the secret contract that now exists between himself and the wholesale grocers of the country, whereby special percentages and rates of discount are allowed them in return for their support and patronage, a system that has the practical effect of creating a trust among the grocery trade and of preventing competition in the price of sugars retailed to "the poor man."



Mr. A. J. Davenport

Impure Blood

Caused large **Boils on my face and neck.** I was told to take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully, and after using 3 bottles was free from all eruptions. I am perfectly cured and in excellent health. A. J. DAVENPORT, Milton, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. Try a box. 25c.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VIII, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 19.

Text of the Lesson, John I, 35-49—Memory Verses, 40-42—Golden Text, John I, 41. Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

35, 36. "Again the next day after John stood and two of disciples, and, looking upon Jesus as he walked, he saith, Behold the lamb of God." During the time of fasting and temptation of our Lord John had gone on preaching and baptizing and preparing the way of the Lord. Then on a certain day he saw Jesus coming unto him and said, "Behold the lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world" (verse 29). The opening verses of our lesson tell us of the day following. This cry of John is the answer to Isaac's question asked so long ago, "Where is the lamb for a burnt offering?" (Gen. xxii, 7.)

37. "And the two disciples heard him speak, and they followed Jesus." John was not seeking to draw to people unto himself but to prepare them for and point them to the Lamb of God. When he had fulfilled his ministry that all were following Jesus, he said, "This my joy is fulfilled." He must decrease, but I must do so according to his 29, 30). We do well when our friends many look men to follow Jesus. Are we following Him out?

38. "Then Jesus turned and saw them following and saith unto them, What seek ye? They say unto Him, Rabbi, (which is to say, being interpreted, Master) where dwellest thou?" We may imagine Him saying to us every time we go to church, or prayer meeting, or Bible class, "What seek ye?" Let us acquire the habit of asking ourselves, What am I going for? And may our hearts ever say, "I would see Jesus." "I would know Him" (John xii, 21; Phil. iii, 10).

39. "He saith unto them, Come and see. They came and saw where He dwelt and abode with Him that day, for it was about the tenth hour." If the reckoning is the same as in chapter xix, 14, then it was about 10 a.m., and they had several hours with Him. We wonder what those were so fortunate as to have Him for a guest, and where He entertained those two that day, but it is more important for us to get with Him and have Him dwell with us continually.

40. "One of the two which heard John speak and followed him was Andrew, Simon Peter's brother." The other was probably John himself, he would not be likely to mention his own name. From Matt. iv, 18; Luke v, 10, we gather that these four, Simon, Andrew, James and John, were partners in a fishing firm, and all their lives seem to run parallel, and become Rulers of men, bishops of souls, at times.

41. "He first findeth his own brother Simon and saith unto him, We have found the Messias, which is, being interpreted, the Christ." The result of that call upon Jesus was that Andrew (which signifies manly) became a true man—a manly man indeed, for he henceforth lives to bring men to Jesus and make Jesus known to men and begins with his own brother.

42. "And he brought him to Jesus. That is the one thing to do—bring people to a church or prayer meeting, or to Jesus Himself, by faithful dealing for their souls in a personal way. Andrew brought him to Jesus, who was to do such a work for him as to bring people to Jesus, while Andrew could do nothing more but He, in the solace of all of the dispeller of all fears, the strand pearl and joy of every soul who comes to Him. Nathanael at once professes Jesus to be the Son of God and King of Israel, but the long expected king, who will reign and settle it all. Jesus Himself assures him that he shall yet see heaven opened and the complete fulfillment of Jacob's vision. It shall be when Jesus rises from above and all division restored shall be in perfect accord.

Starved Out of Business.

For more than a year past wool has been selling at five times prices, and many growers have been starved out of the business, and the few remaining have not been able to pay current expenses. In consequence of this condition of affairs several thousand in connection with the trade have been forced out of employment. In fact, never since wool growing has been an industry in this country has the business been in such a deplorable condition as during the past 12 months. The Bank of Tempe, A. T., has just closed its doors on account of the ruin of some of its stockholders through the shrinkage in the price of wool and sheep.—Oakland (Cal.) Saturday Globe-Review.

Introduce the Monopolists.

Henry O. Havemeyer of Sugar trust fame gives the startling information that he does not know and has never seen Grover Cleveland, though he has been intimate with Secretary Carlisle for 15 years. Mr. Carlisle ought to extend the courtesy which he has on other occasions—a letter of introduction.—Rockland (Me.) Daily Star.

The Wolves and the Sheep.

Once on a time the Wolves sent an embassy to the Sheep, desiring that there might be peace between them for the time to come. "Why," said they, "should we be forever waging this deadly strife? Those wicked Dogs are the cause of it all; they are incessantly barking at us and provoking us." The silly Sheep listened, the Dogs were dismissed, and the flock, thus deprived of their protection, became an easy prey to their treacherous enemy.

THE FARMERS LOSING

DEMOCRACY COSTS SHEEP RAISERS $100,000,000.

Both the Live Stock and the Wool Have Decreased In Value—Every Section of the Country Suffers—Worse Than the Scab and the Foot Rot—Poor Lambing Seasons.

The sheep farmers of the United States have lost over $100,000,000 through the decrease in the value of their sheep and of their wool through the more threat of free trade. A careful comparison of the number of sheep in the 47 different states and territories shows that there was an increase of less than 1,000,000 sheep between January, 1892 and 1893, a period of two years. Such wretched lambing seasons the country has never before witnessed. The total loss in the value of the sheep was nearly $60,000,000, and the loss through the increase of food was nearly $35,000,000, distributed among the different sections of the country as follows:

	Sheep.	Wool.	Total loss.
New England states	$2,000,000	$1,555,548	$3,555,548
Middle states	4,000,000	3,111,096	7,111,096
Southern states	3,000,000	1,555,548	4,555,548
Pacific states	3,000,000	1,555,548	4,555,548
Gt. Lakes states	20,000,000	15,555,480	35,555,480
Total U. S.	$32,000,000	$23,333,220	$55,333,220

Farmers below can sleep in this country increase largely in numbers. They look forward to the shearing season because it adds to their flocks, and every little lamb that lives is worth a few dollars to the farmer. But there must be some security for the matter with the sheep farmers for the year 1894. In the good old days of high protection days the price of wool ranged from 40 to 60 cents a pound, and the total clip was worth $88,391,055. A year later, however, the average price of wool ranged only from 10 up to 25 cents per pound, there being a loss of from 15 to 35 cents per pound. The total clip at the beginning of this year was worth only $44,317,459, a loss to the farmers of $25,073,596.

But this does not cover the entire wool loss—first, because the nearer we have been getting to free trade the more in wool in the form of clothing, and the more we have been getting to free trade the more foreign wool we have been using in the form of clothing, and, second, because the foreign wool has been coming in at a much lower price than the domestic wool. Of course, the foreign wool is of a better quality than the domestic wool, but the difference in price is much more than the difference in quality. Therefore, the Democratic policy of free trade in wool has not only destroyed the value of the domestic wool clip, but has also destroyed the value of the foreign wool clip, thus making a total loss to every man raising wool in the country of $35,000,000. What fine Democracy this is, and how it tallies with the promises of 1892!

That loss in the value of sheep we have shown in the farmer was worse than the sheep. This loss in the value of wool is due to the fact that the free trade wools have a shorter staple. In fact, the present condition of the American sheep is worse than if it were afflicted either with the scab or foot rot or with both. It will take more than the Democratic policy to eradicate all traces of either scab or foot rot from both. Vide it does.

CHARLES R. BUCKLAND.

ORDER NISI.

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