The Easton Gazette,

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SATURDAY, - - JANUARY 16, 1892.

USE your gift of speech to give comfort, joy, cheer and hope to all about you. Use it to encourage the disheartened, to warn those who are treading in the paths of danger, to inspire the indolent with holy motives, to kindle the fires of heavenly aspiration on cold heart-alters.—*Anon*

PARTISANSHIP is the way 'the other fellow' looks at political questions.

SENATOR HILL has not set Washington on fire yet. His enemies say he is small potatoes there, and few in the hill.

SENATOR PERKINS of Kansas has a smooth shaven face, but Senator Peffer has whiskers enough for both of them.

CONGRESS will in all probability receive a special message from the President not later than Monday, relating to the Chilian troubles.

ANNAPOLIS never witnessed a more enthusiastic inaguration than it did last Wednesday as the Maryland's new Governor, Frank Brown, was sworn into office,

SENATOR HILL was sworn in yesterday, and Mr. Gorman is no longer the most unscrupulous politician that has a seat in the highest legislative body of the land.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

A PHYSICIAN declares that the best known remedy for the grip is champagne. The prescription is a pleasant one, but the price of having it filled will force most of the afflicted to adopt cheaper remedies.

"MAN-AFRAID-OF-HIS-HORSES" is the name of a Sioux chief. Prof. Robert Ellis Thompson aptly applies it to the Democratic party now trying to run away from Roger Q. Mills's openly-avowed Free Trade policy.

QUITE a number of leading democratic papers and some independent ones of the North, including the Boston *Globe* and Philadelphia *Ledger* are advocating the election of Hon. C. H. Gibson for the Senate.

A SOLID Blaine delegation will be sent to Minneapolis from Philadelphia with instructions to secure all honorable means for the nomination of that peerless republican James G. Blaine for President of the United States.

AN exchange says that the bullet from a Mannlicher rifle will go through four men standing close together. The authorities should pry around and find out just what four men the editor sacrificed in ascertaining this scientific truth.

DURING the fiscal year 1890 we sold to other nations manufactured products worth $151,131,297. During the fiscal year 1891 we sold to them $168,-927,315 worth of those same products. An increase in exports of manufactures of $17,796,018 in one year does not look as if protection was "strangling commerce."

IN 1890, during the month of September, the exports of coal from the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico amounted in value to $13,476.—In 1891, under Republican reciprocity, during the same month, our exports of coal to those countries amounted in value to $62,226. This increase of $48,750 was caused by republican reciprocity.

IN 1860, after fourteen years of revenue Tariff, cigar making was a rather insignificant industry in the United States. Cigars were imported from Europe and retailed for less than it now costs for the labor of making them. Under thirty years of Protection, the business has grown to prodigious proportion and furnishes investment for thousands of small capitalists and employment to tens of thousands of workingmen.

THE honest and intelligent thinker spurns no ideas that seem to antagonize his own. He may not be able to investigate them all, but he is respectful to them and willing to be enlightened concerning them whenever it is possible. He knows that truth is many-sided, and he is too sensible to imagine that he has yet seen all its sides. Thus he has no disposition to dispise or decry other parties or sects or social circles than his own, still less to court or affect an ignorance of them.

THE false economy of the average country road is well exemplified by a recent dispatch from Iowa, which says: "It would take a million dollars to even up the losses in trade to the merchants, shippers and farmers in Iowa on account of the fearful mud blockade which exists not only in Iowa, but all over the Mississippi Valley." Yet the people of Iowa would probably "kick' at the appropriation of a quarter of a million to improve the roads of the state or at any organized attempt to improve them at the general public expense.

A WESTERN manufacturer who has been in the plate-glass business some twenty years has placed before the public a method of making plate glass which he claims will entirely revolutionize the manufactures of this commodity. By his method the sheet of glass is rolled on a perpendicular instead of a horizontal surface. The inventor and patentee of this machine claims that he can produce plate glass for 10 cents per square foot which now costs the manufacturer 70 cents. A plant is being established at Minneapolis for the manufacture of the machine.

[illegible] the *Iron Age* we have exported during the past two months $2,[illegible] worth of locomotives. For a long time our locomotives have been recognized as better than those built in England, France or Germany, and we have been exporting them to various countries, mostly to the British colonies in Australia and to South American countries, at the rate of about a million dollars' worth a year for the last sixteen or seventeen years, so that the exports of the last two months are greatly above the average and are probably the greatest in our history. There is more than one cause for this increase in our exports. Reciprocity alone will not account for it, though reciprocity has undoubtedly helped.

DURING 1886, under the splendid Americanism (?) of Cleveland and the exertions of Vilas, ship-building in the United States fell to 95,453.39 tons —less than for any whole year since 1832. In the last fiscal year 294,112.76 tons were built. And the last calendar year, according to an article in the *Sun*, 53,995.18 tons have been built and launched from Maine shipyards. The list of vessels composes ships, barkentines, schooners, steamers and steamboats. The ships, barkentines and some of the schooners are intended for either trade to California or for over-sea trade. They will cheapen freights, and their building has employed American mechanics and laborers, who have consumed American food and supplies.

SOME persons affect to find it hard to believe that anybody in these times is moved by a sense of duty. They sneeringly laugh at the idea that even our ministers act from disinterested motives. They launch their favorite theme, freighted with denials of all unselfishness, bearing the pennant which asserts the universality of sordid personal ambition and conduct.—They think, because this floating mass of slander occasions no response, that the quiet may be interpreted as proof that there is no response to be made, and that their position is unassailable. This latter supposition is, indeed, correct. We all see in these persons the tendency and headway which demonstrate the utter futility of argument or appeal. They simply wish to believe as they do, and wilfully thrust aside all evidence of the great differences of human character, temperament, views of life and actuating principles. Undoubtedly, the greater loss is their own; and yet there is another loss to the community. Their constant harping upon the mean motives of individual action is demoralizing, debasing. Society suffers in common from these carping, growling cynics. In times of disaster and depression they add to the weight of public misfortune by their cruel chuckles and intolerable arrogance of having forseen the dread event.

CIVILIZATION as it exists now is the sum of what has been accomplished by all the right human effort of the past. As far as it exists as a reality it is a change in the original human nature, and all accomplishments, such as the machinery of production and distribution through the use of steam and electricity, are only manifestations of this change. Real civilization is something inside of men which manifests itself outwardly.

It is only as the law of force is suspended or superseded that humanity differs from brutality or that civilization becomes possible. It is the most interesting fact, perhaps the most significant fact of human brutality, that those races which have relied most on this brutal law of the survival of the strongest have become victims of it, and that without a single exception. No state which has relied on violence, or on the law whose "last appeal" is violence, has survived when the last appeal was really made. Habitual violence so degraded the general intellect that whatever degree of civilization had been attained was lost in a general demoralization which made impossible the united effort without which no nation or clan of human brutes can maintain a brutual supremacy.

PROGRESS OF RECIPROCITY.

It must be galling to Great Britain to see its possessions in the West Indies entering into reciprocity with the United States, to the detriment of British trade, and after declining an exclusive arrangement proposed by Canada.

Jamaica. Barbadoes, and the Leeward and Windward Islands (with the exception of Granada and Trinidad) are the latest to make concessions in their duties in order that their products may continue to enjoy our great market.

The powers which have thus far accepted or are negotiating reciprocity treaties are: Brazil, Santo Domingo, Costa Rica, British Columbia, Porto Rico, British Guiana, Guatemala, Colombia, British Honduras, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Mexico, British West Indies and Nicaragua.

These triumphs in diplomacy are distinctly due to our protective policy. If this had been a free-trade country, we should have had no duties to take off in consideration of other countries taking off theirs. We are getting free what we are obliged to import from somewhere, and are giving preference to the countries which show a corresponding favor in admitting our goods. And at the same time we are avoiding a deluge of goods that we do not want.

This is not free trade but fair trade, and as we have said before, it marks an era in the economic progress of the world. The nations of Europe are following our example, and in speaking upon it in the German Reichstag, Chancellor Caprivi said recently;—"It is not improbable that in future, wars will not be fought with arms, but with clauses of bills and with tariffs. If the States of Europe desire to maintain their position, they will one day have to do something cleverer than to suck each other's blood."—*Home Market Bulletin.*

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. Distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels, are some of the more common symptoms. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet surely and efficiently. It tones the stomach and other organs, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, and by thus overcoming the local symptoms removes the sympathetic effects of the disease, banishes the headache, and refreshes the tired mind.

Distress After Eating

Sick Headache

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness, or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble, I think, was aggravated by my business, which is that of a painter, and from being more or less shut up in a room with fresh paint. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsarilla—took three bottles. It did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Heart-burn

Sour Stomach

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

PERHAPS we cannot estimate correctly the extent of our influence over every one with whom we come in contact, because in the majority of cases we are not trying to wield any influence. We meet casually with half a dozen acquaintances in the course of a day; we talk on different subjects and part, and straightway we forget all that passed between us, or we think we do. But the impressions given and received are as ineffaceable as they might be slight, and we can never hold converse for a brief half hour with any fellow-creature without leaving some mark and carrying some away.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C. Jan. 11, '92.

The President is not worrying himself about the cyclone of bills which have been introduced in the House by the democrats. He knows, as do the authors of these bills, that there is not even a slight probability that any bill repealing or hampering the proper administration of any law enacted by the Fifty-first Congress will become a law during the life of the Fifty-second Congress; and there is no doubt that he, in common with other republicans has been amused to see the antics of the leaderless majority in the House. The President is going right ahead preparing his proclamation of retaliation, a warning which has been given the countries interested, against those countries which have neglected to negotiate reciprocity agreements with us, just as though Representative Andrew had not introduced a bill repealing the clause of the reciprocity law which gives the President this authority.—The proclamation will be issued on the 15th of March, and will restore the duty which existed before the McKinley tariff law went into effect, upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides from those countries.

The fact is regarded as significant by the Cleveland democrats that Senator Hill has already become a crony of Senator Gorman's. It has convinced them of the truth of the rumored combination between these two men to control the democratic Presidential nomination. And it effectually disposes of the silly-billy talk about Gorman being Cleveland's friend. In fact there are not three democratic Senators who can be really called Cleveland's friends, and yet they may all be compelled by circumstances to swallow their dislike and support him for President. But if trickery can prevent Cleveland's nomination Hill and Gorman will succeed in doing it.

"There are," said a member of the House committee on patents, "lots of inequalities in our law system. If a thief is detected stealing my pocket book, containing only a few dollars, I can have the satisfaction of seeing him sent to prison for it; but if an irresponsible thief—financially irresponsible I mean—steals my idea, represented in a patented invention, no matter how valuable it may be, my only redress is to sue him for damages, knowing before hand that the judgment will not be worth the paper it is written on. This ought to be changed and I am glad to see a growing sentiment in favor of making the patent thief amendable to the same law as the other thieves. I hope to see it done at the present session."

The big democratic majority in the House is already beginning to flounder around helplessly for lack of a competent leader. Mills has washed his hands of the whole business and gone home to work for the Senatorship, and before he left he made no secreet of his disgust at the outlook for his party. Crisp is still confined to his room, and there is too much rivalry between such men as Springer and Holman to admit of either of them being accepted as leader. The only thing that the democrats are certain of is that they are opposed to appropriations for any purpose. Many of them are clamering for a caucus, but the older heads fear to call one until they know the intentions of the new members a little better. Springer's positive statement that no free silver bill will be passed by the House has raised a rumpus, and democrats who favor free silver are resenting it as an unwarranted assumption of bossism.

Nonsensical stories about the state of Secretary Blaine's health are again plentiful. Mr. Blaine is not sick, on the contrary he is daily performing an amount of arduous work which proves him to be in a very vigorous condition. The Chilian minister if he desired, could give some conclusive testimony on this subject, based upon his personal negotiations with Mr. Blaine.

Senator Sherman received warm congratulations when he returned to Washington. He has nothing but kind words for ex-Governor Foraker, who, by the way, made many new friends here by his manly speech to the legislative caucus after his defeat.

Secretary Foster has entirely recovered, but it was thought best that he should take a short rest before resuming work, so he has gone to Fortress Monroe.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker's idea of extending the free delivery of mail matter has "caught on" in Congress and three bills authorizing such extension have already been introduced in the House.

Mrs. Harrison held her first public reception of the season Saturday afternoon. She was assisted by Mrs. Justice Gray and Mrs. Justice Sewer.

Senator Perkins was given a warm welcome in the Senate, and, what is more important to him and to Kansas, he will get most of the late Senator Plumb's committee appointments.

Free and Fair Elections.

No democratic newspaper or other journal, so for as we have seen, has noticed the suggestion made in the President's message that a method be devised, by the appointment of a non-partisan commission, by the Supreme Court, for securing free and fair elections in all parts of the Union. Are democrats so blinded by partisanship that they take no interest in a question vitally affecting our government?

Any honest South-eastern democrat will acknowledge in conversation that elections are not free and fair in his own State. He will acknowledge also that the continued process of evasion of law must necessarily have a bad effect upon the political virtue of the people. He will acknowledge that there is in his State very little interest in national politics, and no discussion of national questions like the tariff. On the other hand, he says, "What can we do? We must preserve the supremacy of the white race. It is life or death to us, and all other questions sink into insignificance before it."

Suppose that this be true, although we do not believe it is; granting, for the sake of argument, the contention that there is some danger in what is apprehended, what then? Is it the part of wise men to sit down and say there is no remedy? Is it wise, or right, to make no effort whatever to abate recognized evils? In the President's recommendation there is no partisanship; why not adopt it?

Again, there are recognized evils in other parts of the country. There is bribery, there is illegal voting, there is the admission to citizenship of immigrants but just landed. What could deal with all these matters, in a broad and liberal spirit, better that a non partisan commission of men recognized by both parties as able and patriotic?

The evil that the President points out is one that goes to the very foundations of our liberty and security.—If nothing be done to arrest it, it will soon menace the perpetuity of our institutions and may lead to anarchy and ruin. Now is the time to deal with it, and no better method has ever been suggested that the one proposed by President Harrison.—*A. W. Lightbourne.*

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, and give a good appetite. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Worse and Worse for Chili.

As the sworn statements of the officers and men of the United States warship Baltimore come to hand from the investigation now going on under Judge Advocate General Remey in California it appears that the Chilian Government authorities have utterly misrepresented every feature of the Valparaiso affair. They declared that the incident was a brawl between intoxicated sailors of the two nations and that the riot grew into large proportions because it was started in a ward of the city full of saloons and disreputable places; that the police did all they could to suppress the riot; that their course was acknowledged to be correct, except by two American sailors, and that only one isolated shot was fired, and that from a revolver.

The evidence of the officers and men of the Baltimore shows conclusively that the attacks on the sailors took place in several parts of the city at about the same time; that the attacks did not have their origin in a quarrel of drunkards; that the police did not exert themselves to protect the sailors who wore the United States uniform, but that they incited the mob and participated in the assaults upon the sailors. It is absolutely certain from the testimony of the American participants of the unfortunate affray that the act was both preconcerted, deliberate and intended to be deadly. Armed and uniformed Chilians fired on the Baltimore's men, even after they had received wounds and were being carried from the scene by their comrades.

It is not possible to disbelieve the sworn statements of the men and officers of the Baltimore. They are corroborated by the affidavits of the surgeons of the ship who attended the men and found them pierced and torn with bayonet thrusts and wounded by rifle bullets. The police of Valparaiso are armed with carbines and bayonets.

There is, moreover, much general testimony to prove that Americans in Chili have been savagely assailed on various occasions. A notable instance is that of the brutal treatment received by Patrick Shields, a fireman on the American steamship Keweenaw, to which he has just sworn in San Francisco. He was on shore in Valparaiso, when two policemen demanded money from him. On his refusal to meet their demand he was locked up. When he declared that he was an American and asked to be allowed to communicate with the American Minister or Consul he was subjected to brutal beatings and service in the chain gang.

His captain declares that he was in a "pitable condition" when returned to his ship. His only offense was that he was an American.

By their false statements in reference to the causes and the extent of the Valparaiso affray the Chilians have laid themselves under deeper obligations to apologize to the United States and make indemnity and reparation than if they had openly acknowledged at the outset that there might be something in the attacks requiring their attention. Any fair minded person who reads the story of the Baltimore's crew must feel that it is a true statement in every substantial particular, and that Chili has not only insulted this country most infamously by the attacks of her people upon our sailors but has added to that outrage by prevarication and insolence which, unless she shows a different spirit at once, call for decisive action on the part of our government.—*N. Y. Press.*

As it Looks Out West.

If Mr. Blaine will accept a nomination there will be no opposition to it. It will come to him unanimously. If he decides not to accept a nomination it will not affect the high position he now holds in the estimation of the American people. The Presidency will add no honor to him.

He is to-day the leader of the American people. No man in this country can command such a following. He is the foremost American and he will stand in history as the greatest American of his time long after his defamers have been forgotten. To such a man the Presidency cannot add any honor.

If Mr. Blaine should not be a candidate, and if Mr. Harrison should receive and accept the Presidential nomination he would be cordially supported by the Republican party. He has steadily grown in the public estimation. Even his partisan enemies confess that he has made no mistakes.

His addresses and his state papers have received general commendation as able and businesslike. He has had the courage to offend politicians, which is not an offense in the eyes of the people.

He has been patient, steadfast, reticent and industrious in conducting the public work. If he should be nominated he would be a stronger candidate in 1892 than he was four years ago.

This is the situation as it stands today, and it will not be affected by the silly rumors and canards constantly set afloat by small and mousing politicians.—*Chicago Tribune.*

B-o-s-h With a Big B.

What a string of silly-billy items do get into newspaper when managing editors cater to the tom-cod and cat-nip intellect of the average society.—We see column after column of cent-a-line flapdoodle catwash in the daily papers to the effect that poor Mrs. Cleveland, and dear little Baby Ruth, have gone to mosquito-filled New Jersey to gain needed rest. The wife of Grover Cleveland is simply one of the wives and women of this country. That is all. A respectable woman who don't stick her feet over the dash-board and jerk the reins from Grover's hands as he rides by her side. She is the mother of a baby that was no more differently conceived, come-on, born and built than are millions of other girl babies, nor any smarter or nearer to heaven than are millions of other girl babies, white, black, and tan-colored. She is a stout, able-bodied, healthy woman, and can wash her own face and hands as do other women. The tag-a-lag reporters who follow her, no matter where she goes or what for, tell us that when she rides out on a cold day she encovers her legs in heavy flannel stockings, but, so long as she don't call for help, what of it? She don't have to fodder the cattle, milk the cows, feed the hogs, or clean out stables as do a million or more wives and mothers. She don't have to get up before day-light to chop hash for her lord and master, nor wash his flannels, as they hire a cook, and a chinese laundryman calls for the articles that need soap and rub. She don't have to climb ladders or join at the bottom of a washtub, and she ain't sick—even if she is Mrs. Cleveland. Being a sensible woman, why not let her alone.—*Pomeroy's Advance Thought.*

Washing Without Rubbing

A lady in New Jersey writes: "Your columns devoted to 'The Household' has interested me greatly, and I enclose to you directions for washing, which save all rubbing. These directions were originally sent me from Germany, and have proved a boon to rich and poor alike, wherever recommended. Into a large boiler full of boiling water shave a pound and one half of good brown soap, (or its equivalent of soft soap will do) and pour half a tea cup of kerosene oil. Soak the clothes over night, next morning put them into boiler, and boil exactly twenty minutes, stirring frequently. Take out, drop into tub of clean, hot water, and wring into second tub, and again into third. Starch and blue.—If soda or any washing fluid is added, the whole process will prove unsuccessful. I hope that many will try this simple plan of washing. Those who do will find Monday divested of its horrors as washing day. The clothes must be wrung through the three clean waters, and the directions closely followed, to insure perfect success."

There are several kinds of wash-boilers sold that are made upon this principle. The boiling takes the place of rubbing. But it will go hard to convince housekeepers that rubbing can be omitted.—*American Farmer.*

Senator Hill.

David B. Hill, above all Democrats who ever lived, possesses the art of getting there by foul means or fair.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Hill's latest utterances are calculated to excite profound distrust in his ability as well as sincerity among honest men of all parties.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Those who have read David B. Hill's farewell address will have no difficulty in discovering what Mr. Hill really thinks about the coinage of silver.—*Albany Express.*

Bachelor Hill should get married.—He can never hope to rival in the affections of a whole people the father of Baby Ruth or the grandfather of Baby McKee.—*New Haven Register.*

From the Boston Globe of Jan. 12, 1892.

Maryland Senators.

GORMAN SURE OF RE-ELECTION—SENATOR GIBSON APPEARS TO HAVE THE LEAD.

Upon the present session of the Maryland Legislature devolves the duty of choosing the United States senators.

Senator Gorman will, of course, be re-elected, but it seems that the selection of a senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Wilson is not so easy of solution.

There are several announced candidates, but the only ones who have developed any material strength are Gov. E. E. Jackson and State Senator John W. Smith.

Of these Gov. Jackson apparently has the larger and more influential following, but there seems to be great doubt whether he has the strength requisite to win.

Charles H. Gibson, the present senator, who holds by executive appointment pending the election in the Legislature, has a far better claim upon the place than either of the candidates above named.

He has served six years in the House of Representatives and during that time earned an enviable reputation and was a useful and valuable member to his State.

He is a man of sterling integrity, and in every way fitted, both by experience and ability, to represent his State in the United States Senate.

It is time that the people everywhere should recognize the true worth of men of this character,

From the Philadelphia Record,

To an outside observer it would seem as if the Legislature could hardly do better than to settle the dispute by selecting the present incumbent, Chas. H. Gibson, who holds by Executive appointment. Senator Gibson served six years in the lower House of Congress, and proved himself a capable, and influential member. Maryland would do well for herself and the country by retaining both of her present Senators,

Who Pays the Duty?

If Mr. Tom Mann speaks the truth, and we have no reason to question his assertions, the people of Yorkshire have among them some remarkable evidence of the failure of a fiscal policy which was to confer lasting benefits upon the working classes. In an address which he has just delivered at Barnsley, Mr. Mann remarked that "they found skilled men in Yorkshire working as weavers for 22s. per week. When they saw women, and even children, have to turn out and go into the mills to assist in making a living, that clearly indicated that there was something very unsatisfactory."

There is something radically wrong, and the bottom of it is to be found in our fiscal policy. In order to compete with any degree of success against goods imported free from abroad the men are forced to accept low wages, and to keep down the cost of production the women and children are attracted to the mills. There is also another side to the question. If we are to retain a hold on foreign markets, slight though it may be, wages must be kept down that the high foreign Tariffs may be overcome. One of the greatest arguments against the theory that the consumer pays the import duty is to be found in the fact that when a foreign nation increases the Tariff on a British product, the establishment charges as well as the wages on this side of the water are lowered, in order to give the manufacturer or the merchant a chance to deal successfully with the change.—If the consumer paid the duty there would be little cause for our exporter to grumble. But our manufacturers and work people do make sacrifices to meet the extra duty, and we accordingly hear grumbling from both. Let Mr. Mann impress these circumstances upon his mind, and trouble less about impossible schemes, and he may yet be able to accomplish some good for the working class.—*London Fair-Trade.*

A PATRIOTIC WORK.

Every person who is opposed to Free Trade Slavery and favors American Industrial Independence secured through the policy of Protection, should read the documents published by the American Protective Tariff League. As a patriotic citizen it is your duty to place these documents in the hands of your friends. They are interesting and instructive, and embrace discussions of all phases of the Tariff question. The League publishes over 50 different documents, comprising nearly 600 pages of plainly printed, carefully edited and reliable information. Among the authors of these documents are, Hon. James G. Blaine; Wm. McKinley, Jr., Governor of Ohio; Senator S. M. Cullom, of Illinois; Senator Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon; Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska; Senator Frye, of Maine; Senator Casey, of North Dakota; Senator Justin S. Morril, of Vermont; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, of New Jersey; Hon. Robert P. Porter, of Washington; Prof. J. R. Dodge, of the Agricultural Department at Washington; Commodore W. H. T. Hughes; Hon. E. A. Hartshorn, of New York; Congressman Dolliver, of Iowa; Hon. B. F. Jones; David Hall Rice, of Boston; Ex-Congressman Perkins, of Kansas; Dr. E. P. Miller, of New York; Hon. Geo. Draper, of Mass.; Hon. C. L. Edwards, of Texas; Judge Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio; Hon. D. G. Harriman, of New York; Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, of Mass.; Hon. E. H. Ammidown, of New York; Enoch Ensley, of Tennessee.

This complete set of documents will be sent to any address, post paid, for Fifty (50) Cents. Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, Sec'y, No. 23 West Twenty-Third Street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Laxador Cures Liver Complaint, Bilious Affections and Costiveness. At druggists. Price 25 cts.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 ¢

SALVATION OIL
(Price only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.)
Relieves quickly Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Backache, &c.

CHEW *LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.*

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

Thomas Dawson Larrimore, of Talbot County, having applied for the benefit of the laws of the State of Maryland in regard to insolvent debtors, there will be a meeting of his creditors at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot County, on Wednesday, the 20th of January. at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect a Permanent Trustee.

CHARLES S. CARRINGTON,
1-16-1t Preliminary Trustee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of

JACOB CAMPHER,

late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the

NINETEENTH DAY OF JULY A. D. 1892, otherwise they may be by law excluded from all benefits of the said deceased's estate.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN F. MULLIKIN,
1-16-4t Administrator.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

—IN—

EASTON, MD.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF POWER AND AUTHORITY Contained in a mortgage from Lavinia R. Gaither and Ephraim Gaither, her husband, to Alexander Herron, bearing date the Tenth day of April A. D. 1889, and recorded in Liber T. H., No 110, Folios 185 &c., one of the Land Record Books for Talbot county. the undersigned, the attorney named in said mortgage, will sell at Public Sale, in front of the courthouse door in Easton, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2d, 1892,

between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 3 o'clock P. M., that

LOT OF LAND,

Situate in Caldwell's Addition to Easton, and designated on the plat of same filed among the land records of Talbot county, in Liber J. B., No. 77, Folio 265, as Lot No. 107 in Block No. 7, fronting on August street 50 feet and running back to Powell's alley 125 feet, more or less.

The improvements consist of a

TWO-STORY BRICK

Dwelling House,

with BACK BUILDING, now occupied by B. F. Townsend, and

A NEW STABLE,

and all necessary outbuilding.

TERMS OF SALE.

One half Cash; balance in two equal instalments of nine and eighteen months with interest on the whole balance as each instalment falls due.

The deferred payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser with approved security payable at the Easton National Bank of Md. Title papers at the expense of purchasers.

OSWALD TILGHMAN,
Attorney to sell named in mortgage.
M. MERRICK, Auct. 1-9-td

$5.00 REWARD.

Lost Jan. 4. 1892, on the road from Easton to Centreville. Two Copper Cans, from 18 to 20 inches long, connected together with pipe, each having a spigot. Anyone finding the same will leave them at J. C. Godwin's Clothing store, Easton, Md., or Eaton & Bro's Store, Centreville, Md.

W. S. SMITH,
1-9-tf Centreville, Md.

WANTED.

200 Good Raw Oyster Shuckers. Plenty of work, 20c. per gallon. Apply at once.

THE C. H. PEARSON PACKING CO.,
1-9-3t Locust Point, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED.

A good blacksmith and horse shoer, who also can work at wheelwrighting. Apply to

NATHAN CORKRAN,
1-2-tf Royal Oak, Md.

ORDER NISI.

C. E. Shanahan, Assignee. vs. Ignatius Wallis and wife. } In the Circuit Court for Talbot County. In Chancery.

Ordered this 28 day of December, 1891, by the Circuit Court for Talbot county, that the sale of the real estate, made and reported by Chas. E Shanahan, Assignee in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 27th day of February, 1892; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper, printed in Talbot county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 25th day of January next 1892.

The report states the amount of sales to be $250.

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

FIVE two cent stamps will get you a sample of ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Phila.—Agents wanted.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
EASTON, MD., Dec 22 1881

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the County Commissioners for Talbot county will sit to hear applications for TRANSFERS AND ABATEMENTS on the assessment books, EVERY FRIDAY, beginning with Friday, January 15th, and ending with Friday, March 11th.

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

1 2 82 WM. REDDIE, Clerk.

PERFUMERY.—All kinds of perfumery at the drug store of W. C. HUGHES.

H. B. SMITH & CO.,
ARTISTS.

OIL, PASTEL,
INDIA INK AND
CRAYON PORTRAITS.

601 AND 603 MASS. AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED AND SHIPPED ON APPROVAL.

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US.

PEACH TREES.

Over 150 000 Peach Trees For Sale.

I make a specialty of Peach Trees and grow no other kind of nursery stock. Location of Nurseries 1½ mile East of new Tuckahoe Bridge which is now being built on direct and shortest road between Easton and Denton.

G. W. RAUGHLEY,
P. O. Denton, Md. Tuckahoe Neck,
19sep6m Caroline Co., Md.

BRUSHES.—Hair Brushes, Nail Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and any other kind you may need. W. C. HUGHES.

PENSIONS

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

Soldiers Disabled since the War are Entitled Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address

JAMES TANNER,
Late Com. of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY.

500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES { Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation
A.A. { Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
B.B.--Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C.C.--Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
D.D.--Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E.E.--Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F.F.--Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G.G.--Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
H.H.--Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
I.I.--Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
J.K.--Diseases of Digestion, Paralysis.

Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - - .60
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Jar Veterinary Cure Oil, - - 1.00

Sold by Druggists; or sent prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for

Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,

and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

FRUITS.—W. C. Hughes has a fine line of fruit of all kinds.

"All Sorts and Conditions of Men"

USE THE

REMINGTON

Standard Typewriter,

BECAUSE IT IS

Practical, Durable, Capable,

AND HAS

PROVEN

ITSELF THOROUGHLY SATISFACTORY

Our Latest Machine
Is a Poem of Perfected,
Practical, Mechanical Ingenuity

—THE—

Remington Standard Typewriter

May be seen at the office of the EASTON GAZETTE where it is in constant and practical use.

MACHINES SOLD,
Fixtures and Supplies Furnished
AND
PUPILS INSTRUCTED
BY
W. M. TYLOR,
The editor of the GAZETTE and authorized dealer for the Remington Co.

READ THE FOLLOWING

From the Pamphlet issued by the Trustees of the Bennington Graded Schools, 1890.

THE TYPEWRITER IN SCHOOL.

A No 2 Remington Standard Typewriter, the most perfect and durable writing machine in the world, has just been placed in the school, to be used for educational purposes. This machine was chosen after a long and severe trial on various kinds of work by the side of other machines.

"The ability to use the Typewriter is coming to be looked upon as a necessary part of a practical education, and in thousands of cases this knowledge is the means of earning a living. But valuable as a knowledge of this machine is to a person seeking a clerical position, the general use of it as an educational means is destined to make it of far greater value to the public schools. There is no doubt but that these machines will be used in the near future for their educational value alone in all High Schools and Grammar grades in the country. It is the testimony of educators who have tried it, that no other device in the hands of the pupil contributes so much towards a knowledge of correct business English. Its use calls immediate attention to business forms, to the correct use of capitals, to correct spelling, to neatness, to accuracy of expression—in short, to everything that should characterize English composition. But is such knowledge *worth* anything? A gentleman from a distant city, who often finds business situations for young people, recently told the writer that he could secure desirable places for any number of young men and young women at $15 per week, if, having other qualifications, they could *write good English and spell correctly*."

"The habits of care, neatness, accuracy, and skill necessary to a successful manipulation of the Typewriter enter into the intellectual make up of the pupil and reappear in whatever he may undertake to do. One of the most obvious advantages is a more perfect mastery of the English language. If he uses the Typewriter, the student must give attention not only to spelling, capitalizing, punctuating, sentence-making, and paragraphing, but also to the weightier matters—thought and style. Poverty of idea and infelicities of style are more apparent on a printed page than when disguised in poor chirography or veneered with elegant penmanship."—*Education*, January, 1887.

A CONSCIENTIOUS VERDICT.

The Opinion of a Live Baltimorean on an Important Subject.

While paying a business visit a day or so ago at the offices of Matthew Robson's Son & Co., the well known shipping agents on Baltimore St., a reporter of the BALTIMORE METHODIST found Mr. Arthur W. Robson, the active head of the firm, engaged in talking to one of the never-to-be repulsed typewriters representatives.

"The Remington! Yes, sir, this is a No. 2 Remington Machine, which I have in my private office for personal use; you will find another just on the outside of the partition, used by my assistants. . . . What do I think of the Remington? Why, my good friend, there is no other typewriter. I have gone through the experimental period; tried them all; and spent dollars and dollars upon these much 'vaunted' typewriters; but a few months of this sort of nonsense convinced me of the folly of experimenting for the benefit of typewriter manufacturers, so I simply sold these 'most perfect' and 'improved' typewriters, bought two Remingtons with their cabinets and now nothing but a Remington 'goes' in this office.

Our young man ventured to refer to the accumulated improvements made by the other typewriter companies.

"My friend," Mr. Robson exclaimed. "Do you think that the Remington people are going to stand to one side, and allow their well earned success to wane? No, sir, they are live men and every practical improvement, after being thoroughly tested, is added to the Remington, so that it is ever the most modern machine. Why, look around you, to confirm what I say. And as to the durability of the Remington, it was only recently that I met the manager of the business here, who allowed me to read a letter received from the Ellicott Machine Co., one of the largest firms manufacturing machinery in the State. In the course of the letter they said: 'One of our Remingtons has been in constant use for perhaps five years, and we as machinists cannot understand why it does not wear out.' You may consider me somewhat a crank on the typewriter question, but I have had enough costly experience to entitle me to rank as a connoisseur, and I would strongly advise, if you desire to economise your time, and keep yourself in perfect good humor, whether in writing your letters yourself, or dictating to an amanuensis, profit by experience and invest in a Remington Standard Typewriter."

Pondering over these words of wisdom, the "Methodist" young man left Mr. Robson's office, in company with the typewriter representative, the latter remarking: "This is the way we are repulsed at every turn. I tell you it is hard work selling typewriters, when in the face of evidence, such as we have just heard, you have to practically admit that the Remington is head and shoulders over the machine we competitors try to sell."—*Methodist*, Sept. 24th, 1891.

FINE JEWELRY
DIAMONDS
AMERICAN & SWISS WATCHES
SOLID SILVERWARE
BRIC-A-BRAC
BRONZES
CLOCKS
WEDDING PRESENTS
J. S. McDONALD
N. CHARLES ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.

WRIGHT & LONEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GRAIN, HAY, FRUITS, POULTRY,
EGGS, LIVE STOCK, HIDES, ETC., ETC.

215 S. CHARLES STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

REFERENCE:
DROVERS & MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ALMANAC For 1892

Contains One Hundred Recipes for making delicious Candy cheaply and quickly at home. This book is given away at drug and general stores.

FIELD AND FOREST.

A Large Assortment of

BREECH LOADING AND MUZZLE GUNS

Just received. These guns are elegantly finished and handsome in appearance. We are offering them at most reasonable prices. We also keep a full line of

GUNNING COATS, CAPS, CARTRIDGES, | BELTS, LEGGINS, &C,

In fact a sportsman's complete outfit. Come see.

STOVES, RANGES AND HEATERS.

With great care we have selected the largest and best assortment of these goods possibly ever brought to this market. The patterns are beautiful and the variety and price is such that we feel sure we can suit you. Don't buy a stove until you come and see us.

Lap Blankets, Robes, and Horse Covers

In great variety already for the coming cold weather We can make you comfortable at a very small cost. We are headquarters on these goods.

SAUSAGE CUTTERS AND STUFFERS

for this season the best we ever saw. Cheap. Complete stock of

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS, FEED MILLS, SAW MILLS, and all Implements in season. CARRIAGES, WAGONS, DAYTONS AND ROAD CARTS, CARRIAGE AND WAGON HARNESS, BINDERS HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TINWARE, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. Also a beautiful line of SILVERWARE NEW and SECOND HAND ENGINES. Also SECOND HAND HAY BALER. Very cheap. We extend a cordial invitation to come and see us. With thanks for past patronage, we are

YOUR FRIENDS

SHANAHAN & WRIGHTSON HARDWARE COMPANY.

A BIG CUT!

TO CLEAR OUT
WINTER STOCK
TO MAKE ROOM FOR
SPRING STOCK.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS GO AT A SACRIFICE.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, WOOLENS, VELVETS,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S WRAPS,
UNDERWEAR,
FLANNELS & BLANKETS.

ALSO OUR FULL LINE OF
GENTS' & BOYS' SUITS & OVERCOATS
SUITS from $1.50 Up.
OVERCOATS from $1.50 Up.

SEE THE
BARGAIN COUNTER REMNANTS
HALF PRICE.

B. P. COX.
ODD
FELLOWS'
BUILDING,
EASTON,
MD.
B. P. COX.

B. P. COX.

FINE GROCERIES

IN ALL THEIR FRESHNESS AND LUXURY

WILL BE FOUND THIS SEASON AT THE EVER ATTRACTIVE STORE OF

GRIFFITH, THE GROCER.

BESIDES THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

LAMPS, CHINA, AND GLASS WARE,
FANCY ORNAMENTS, ETC.,

HE WILL HAVE A LARGE QUANTITY OF THE CHOICEST

FRUITS AND CONSERVES,
CANNED GOODS AND SPICES, PICKLES, SARDINES,
TONGUE AND EVERY VARIETY OF CANNED
MEATS KNOWN TO THE TRADE.
COFFEES, TEAS, CRACKERS AND TEA CAKES
ALWAYS FRESH.

BEFORE LOOKING ELSEWHERE TAKE A PEEP AT THE ELEGANT STOCK OF DISPLAY GOODS OF

GRIFFITH
THE
GROCER.

LAP ROBES AND HORSE BLANKETS.

I have just received and am now offering for sale one of the most complete lines of Carriage Robes, Blankets and Horse Covers ever sold in this market. In buying these goods especial attention has been given to selecting a stock of

Extra Strong Stable Blankets.

A FULL ASSORTMENT

SAUSAGE CUTTERS AND STUFFERS,

RED WARRIOR AXES,

Cucumber and Pitcher Pumps,

LARD CANS.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, JERVIS OYSTER KNIVES, MUSKRAT TRAPS, BRASS WIRE, AXLE OIL, HARNESS OIL, SEWING MACHINE OIL, MACHINE OIL, BURNING OIL, LEATHER, HARNESS, LIME, ETC.

EDWARD T. NICOLS.