The Easton Gazette,

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

☞ ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE.

SATURDAY, - - JANUARY 30, 1892.

THERE is a capacity in every man and woman, though it may often lie latent, to draw happiness from life in its various phases; and his or her entire welfare depends very largely upon the degree to which this power exists. To lose faith in it is to blown about at the mercy of the wind and waves of life, and at last to be carried away by its current; but to feel it and exert it is to guide the helm and conquer the storm, and bring the boat successfully into port. The man who does this is not the mere pleasure-seeker.—*Selected.*

THE cold snap of this week ripened the ice crop.

CHILI has put her thumb in her mouth and gone to sleep.

NOW that the senatorial contest is ended we are ready for the next excitement.

EASTON is ready for enterprise and business, and will give most respectful attention to its demands.

THE President's message breathed no uncertain sound and was received with enthusiasm by both parties.

OUR town punster wants to know why Attorney ——— ——— is like necessity, and answers because "he knows no law."

SOME good jokes are told on some of the rustic legislative guests who partook of Mr. Gibson's banquet last week in Annapolis. Our Easton representative is brim full of 'good ones.'

NOW is the time for genius to suddenly bud and ripen. If any one desires to prove his ability let him indulge in the favorite pastime of working up a bill for the legislature to pass. It is a poor man that cannot think of some needed law to spring on the county or state.

THOSE who are not posted on the Chilian question will find on the first page of this paper over three columns of rich condensed news regarding it. The continuation of Congressional proceedings is also reported besides the usual amount of interesting reading—both fact and fiction.

OF ALL the pleasures of life, sympathy would seem to be one of the sweetest and purest. It unites brethren and friends in the closest bonds; it lifts burdens, soothes sorrow, multiplies joys, and promotes human brotherhood. Flowing naturally from warm and loving hearts into grateful ones, it blesses both giver and receiver. It is the living spark which kindles all sorts of benevolent enterprises, builds hospitals, schools and churches, promotes reforms, draws men away from vice, and guides them into paths of virtue and self-respect.

MANY of our old readers will remember the interesting articles contributed to the GAZETTE from time to time during the past five years, from R. H. L. We are pleased to have another in this issue from him dated at Penang. R. H. L. is an American dentist making a tour of the world.—He has contributed many interesting letters to his home papers, and the GAZETTE has been fortunate to receive direct from his pen valuable accounts of his tour through Bermuda, the West Indies, South America, Ceylon, Egypt and Hindoostan. He is expecting to return to his home via the Golden Gate and Chicago in 1893 and promises a visit to Easton.

IT IS noticeable that the number of men who are employing their wealth for the betterment of mankind during their own lives, and while they are able personally to direct its employment, is all the while increasing. This may be due to the fact wealth is becoming more general, but it is agreeable to think it due in a large part also to the spread of education and of the democratic idea. The beauty as well the truth of the democratic belief that men are brothers, that differences in station and in morals too, are differences in circumstances and condition, is impressing itself upon greater numbers of people all the while, and is carrying with it its inevitable lesson of responsibility. If it be true, the profit as well as the duty of mutual helpfulness is plain, and men are best employed in their own interest and in the common interest of their race when they are contributing to the welfare of others. They are doing that which increases values, promotes social order and gives security to properity. They are removing the temptations to excesses of political disorder and of common crime.

IF the latest advices from Washington are correct Chili has offered an apology for the outrage at Valparaiso. It is late in coming, but not too late. The door was yet open for Chili to enter and avoid by professed repentance the wrath of the American people. Behind the meaning of words it is not our place to go. With the motives that have dictated the change from aggression to penitence we have nothing to do. We are bound to take Chili at her statement, and accept her apology as sincere. Reparation has yet to be given, and that should be none the less complete and exemplary on account of the apology. It should include atonement sufficient to satisfy the individual injury suffered through Chilian violence, and unquestionable guarantee for the security within Chilian jurisdiction of all who claim the protection of the American flag.

If this is true, and the apology is ample and unequivocal, President Harrison's administration has won a victory greater and more admirable than any triumph that could have been obtained by bombardment and conquest. It is a victory due to a firm, courageous, forcible assertion of the right of Americans and the majesty of the Republic. It is a victory won without a war because Chili saw that we were prepared for war. It is, in a word, peace with honor.—*New York Press.*

Please Preserve Peace.

"Plum, Peffer, Perkins—previously Pomery. People predict Peck. Personally Peck possesses prime pre-requisites—pleasing presence, pure principles, pluck, power, party popularity. Probably Peck prefers present paying position. Professional pride, properly preserved, precludes political preferment."—*Poria 'Publican.*

For The Gazette.

A CHINESE WEDDING.

A REALISTIC SCENE IN ORIENTIAL HIGH LIFE.

Penang, East Indies.
Nov. 15th, 1891.

As a rule, weddings are scarcely worth attending, though they appear to be very much appreciated by some people. They offer attractions very little better than a funeral and are most too stiff and formal for my use. I attended one yesterday however, that was really a novelty not to be sneezed at, and one which afforded me a good deal of interest and amusement. My professional duties during a three months' sojourn in this beautiful little island in the Straits of Malacca, have brought me in contact with several very wealthy and aristocratic Chinese familes who reside there, notably among whom is His Highness Khaw Sim Kong, the Rajah of Rennong, i. e., a prince of one of the provinces in the Kingdom of Siam, whose daughter was the bride of this extraordinary occasion. Like all the Moguls of the east, he believes in polygamy and keeps a Chinese wife and family here in a fine place upon the brink of the sea, commanding a good marine view, and a Siamese wife and family in his own dominion. He vibrates between the two places as occasion seems to require. When his Siamese wife gets disagreeable and blows him up and perhaps threatens dire vengaance upon the precious hairs of his pigtail, he absconds and comes over here where he can enjoy a season of domestic felicity until he has worn his welcome out and then goes back. The epigramis poet probably expressed his sentiments exactly when he wrote

> Between the black eyes and the blue,
> I can't decide between the two.
> But I love her most, who, all the while,
> Wears for me the sweetest smile.

I have also in a professional way, become very friendly with a nice family of Penang people who were invited and through them an invitation was extended to me. I was very glad to avail myself of so rare a privilege and of course accompanied them. We could not take in all, but only a small portion of the real wedding ceremonies, for marriages in the East, unlike those of the eratic West, are not done up at short meter. The festivities extend over a period of several days and are conducted on a scale of great magnitude. The rich frequently spend fortunes in that way, and even the poor spend ten times more than they can afford. It is the one occasion when an Oriental opens up his purse strings and becomes perfectly indifferent to expense. No matter how hard earned his money may be, or how much privation it may have required to save it, he lets it go in a reckless and extravagant manner.—Not perhaps because he really is indifferent to expense, but simply in obedience to the iron rule of customs he reconciles himself to what appears to be the inevitable. It very often costs a man with a family of daughters half his wealth to get them married. In India, among the Hindoos, they are married in early childood, but the Chinese, as a rule, do not practice early marriages. A girl however, after she is twelve or thirteen years of age, is confined to the house and not allowed to see a man on any account until her marriage. She spends all her time and energy preparing for that event which consists principally of very elaborate bead work used for the decoration of the bridal chamber, and working slippers for the use of her future lord and master. A lot of this bead work represents years of patient industry. It is made of fine beads which are placed together in very artistic designs and is very pretty, but in reality the whole business, practically speaking, is not worth ten cents, for it is too good to use. The Celestials have the profound idea that a woman has no business to be educated and therefore, she, as a rule, is entirely illiterate. They surmise in their inscrutable wisdom, that in case she should become able to write, she might possibly communicate with the young men. Might even prepare a snug little billet doux and toss it out the window to an admiring swain, and become a party to a romantic elopement and then as a necessary result all the wise men of old would simultaneously turn over in their graves and gasp.—Such a sentimental thing as courtship is entirely unknown to the Orientals. All marriages are concocted in a matter of fact way among the gigantic intellects of the old folks. If the parents of the would-be bride are rich they make overtures to the parents of what they deem a suitable young man, by employing some outside party to act as a go-between or professional match-maker, to carry to them a gold hair pin out of their daughter's chignon. If the scheme meets favorable consideration it is retained and a plain gold ring is sent in return. If, however, the parents of the young man represent the more wealth, the overtures come from them to the parents of the girl.

When these preliminaries are gone through with the go-between gets the names of the respective parties, the time of their births, etc., and repairs to the temple to consult the Oracle.—If a general examination into family horoscopes and astronomical signs and wonders seem to give favorable indications the project is regarded as propitious and the day and hour and various details of the wedding are determined.

After the betrothal, the bridegroom sends a present to the bride which consists of jewelry or money or some article of dress. If the bride is poor, he supplies the furniture for the bridal chamber. The parents of the bride however, generally furnish for her two rooms and give her a dowery of money and jewelry.

Ten to twenty days previous to the wedding, the invitations are issued to all the relatives and friends, being personally delivered by some member of the family. They are printed in gilt hieroglyphics upon red paper about four by nine inches in size.—Each invitation is accompanied by a piece of beetle nut. Three days previous to the wedding there is great feasting going on in the house of the bride and of the bridegoom. At the eve of the wedding about midnight when silence reigns supreme, the bride comes forth dressed in white and is seated in a rice sieve in the centre of the floor and goes through a ceremony accompanied by doleful strains of music in which she worships her parents and bids them good bye. Her head is then partially sheared, her teeth filed down as even as a row of pins, her hair stiffened and adjusted in fantastic shape, her face powdered and enameled as white as the wall and her lips painted red.—She is then considered in proper shape to receive the bridegroom. On the day of the wedding the groom sends the bride abundant festal offerings, from which she selects what she wants and returns the rest with presents of slippers, beadwork, embroidery, and jewelry. In a few hours hence the bridegroom sallies forth to meet the bride for the first time. This part of the program, of course, is the most interesting and important and was what we were permitted to see. In the morning when the procession was passing with festal offerings I happened to be out and got a good view of it. The venerable looking old go-between with his hoary beard (which is a very extraordinary appendage to a Chinaman who must necessarily be a grandfather in order to be allowed to support one) was comfortably reclining in an easy carriage surrounded by numerous retainers in fanciful costumes bearing aloft a red canopy, large paper lanters elevated upon poles, banners and various devices, a full band of musical performers upon unique looking instruments of antidiluvian pattern (which might be an important acqisition to an American museum) and dispensing the most discordent music imaginable. They were accompanied by a large crowd of coolies carrying all sorts of presents and eatable things in large red trays upon their heads and on their shoulders. One large hanging tray contained a dressed pig of sizable dimentions, another a dressed goat, another a display of wines and liquors, another a fine lot of large fresh fish, another a half-hundred pairs of beadwork slippers and various others containing dressed poultry, fruits, confectionery and a variety of viands to make such a feast as would be well calculated to make old King Belshazzar turn green with envy. We arrived at the bride's residence (which is a very large and beautiful mansion, handsomely furnished) about an hour and a-half before the bridegroom arrived. We were very politely received and after being seated, tea was immediately brought and set before us. We were also invited to partake of the various dishes composing the feast, which were brought upon large silver trays and very tastefully arranged. I sampled a number of them, which looked rather inviting and found them very palatable. Some were made from the milk of the cocoa nut, others from the pine apple and various tropical fruits and were very nice. When the repast was over they brought out the bride who was, to say the least, fearfully and wonderfully gotten up. She was dressed in robes of the richest silk of rainbow colors, elaborately embroidered and embellished. Upon her head was a crown filled with gold spikes in which were set twenty or thirty diamonds each. These massive hair pins were inserted about as thick as they could stand and her head resembled more the back of a porcupine than a human cranium. From the rim of this crown a bead fringe was pendant and somewhat obscured her face which was enameled to a gastly whiteness and resembled a piece of stone china, her back hair was stiffened and protruded aft in the shape of a ship's rudder, her lips were painted red and upon each hand were about a half-dozen large diamond rings. The hair pins and jewelry would probably fill a peck measue and might be estimated in value somewhere between a hundred thousand and half a million dollars. The enormous weight upon her head made her so top heavy that she could with great difficulty maintain the center of gravity. One more pin might have proven to be the one to have broken the bride's neck. She was led about by a couple of old women who seemed to anticipate every want and executed it accordingly.—They pulled up her stockings, wiped off her chin, adjusted her garments and fanned her, while she looked neither to the right nor to the left and spoke not a word. She was just about as listless and inaminate as a wax figure. They finally brought her around in the center of the room where she confronted her parents, knelt before them and made salams. Then they brought out a large black bridal veil which was stretched over her head from the extended arms of her father and mother on either side and allowed to drop down over her, quite enveloping her head and shoulders. She was then led away to an adjoining room to await the coming of the bridegroom. We filled in the interval by an extensive look around among the house decorations. We invaded the bridal chamber which was ornamented in great shape. The valuable presents were displayed there. The bedstead was a very elaborate and ornamental piece of furniture. It was draped with silk curtains suspended from a bead-work band, and hung with all sorts of gold images made by the best artists of China and Siam, imitating lions, dragons and all sorts of things of natural and unnatural history. There was a great display of bead work about the room, among which were two large cases of slippers which must have contained nearly a hundred pairs, very beautifully worked and neatly made up. The sound of weird strains of music announced the approach of the bridegroom.—Like the wise virgins of yore, we had our lamps trimmed and burning, so to speak, for we lost no time in getting down to see him coming, arrayed in purple and fine linen, with a fan in his hand, under the shade of a red canopy, accompanied by the venerable sage—the go-between, his relatives and friends and a full band of musical performers. As he entered the threshold he was met by an old dame who showered upon him a gold vase full of yellow rice perfumed with ottar of roses. He did not seem to be the least daunted by that, however, and walked straight in and took a seat in front of the family alter, facing the entrance. (The same is to be seen in every Chinese house.) On either side of the large room was a row of ebony chairs inlaid with marble and mother-of-pearl, reserved for the guests who remained outside. A couple of fellows were stationed on either side of the entrance door, each with a large brass gong in his hand, such as a hotel waiter is wont to perform on to perfection, and as a guest entered they would announce the fact in a most forcible manner by violent exercise upon these loud sounding cymbals.

He would be received by the groomsmen, who would rush at him, protruding their doubled fists and cranking their necks in such a fashion as might suggest a challenge to a sparring or butting match, he would respond in like manner and they would continue to shake their fists and shrug their shoulders, and waltz about the room for a couple of minutes and then show to a seat at one side of the bridegroom. When they had succeeded in getting him comfortably located, another guest would enter, and the gong would be started up again beginning with low and measured tones but growing louder and louder until the ladies thrust their fingers in their ears and made great grimaces. He would be received in the same ludicrous manner and placed in a seat on the opposite side of the room facing the previous guest. Then another would ènter, and again the inevitable gongs would be beaten for all they were worth and a good deal more.—After about a half a dozen had been admitted and serenaded in this sort of a way, an English lady of our party, who was the only other representative of the Western world present, having watched the performance very intently, leaned over to me and quietly remarked "This is what I call tom foolery." When the guests were all assembled, a little boy, a brother of the bride, I believe, who appeared to act as best (young) man of the occasion, and was fancifully attired in yellow silk panteloons and very ornamental robes, brought the bridegroom a couple of eggs which he coolly pocketed and gave the youngster a piece of money in return, done up in a piece of red paper.

Tea, followed by other courses was then brought and served to all the guests. In dispensing the cups from a large tray, the servant did not pass along the line from one to another, but vibrated back and forth across the room like a shuttle. This, I understand, was to avoid the necessity of turning his back to anybody.

The guests were all dressed alike in large loose garments with sleeves about two inches longer than their arms. Their head-gear was about the size and shape of inverted wash bowl and had a red silk fringe on the top, radiating from a polished brass knob in the center. The soles of their shoes were of wood and about an inch in thickness. Each one held a fan in his hand. They might as well have been deaf and dumb, for not a word was spoken, the whole thing was a pantomime. Even the eating and drinking that they pretended to do was a sham, for they only went through the motions without tasting a thing. Upon the altar, two large wax candles about the size of a man's arm, were burning, also a tray of sandal wood coals, which emitted considerable smoke, which is considered to be a fine perfume. At the termination of this sham feast, the bride was exposed to view, at which important juncture a tremendous volley of fire crackers was exploded. Her angelic countenance however, was still obscured by the black bridal veil. She emerged from a side room, made her salams and beckoned the bridegroom to follow. Preceded by the din of gongs beaten by the groomsmen, she led the way up to the bridal chamber, turning now and then as she ascended the stairs or passed through a door, and bade him come.

When the groomsmen enter the bridal chamber they are allowed to collar whatever they may lay their hands on, and then, some time after the wedding, a special feast is prepared for them by the bridegroom to get them to disgorge what they have taken, particulary if it is very valuable. When the bride and groom enter the entered the chamber they stood in front of the bed where he removed the veil and beheld her face for the first time. It is not probable that they had ever seen each other before.

After he had removed the veil and thrown it over the top of the bed, he took from her crown a rose and pinned it on the bed curtain. She then unbuttoned his robe which he removed and put on one which she had made for him. Her attendants then split her outer garments asunder and revealed a little red bag hung about her waist (containing scraps of cloth, rice, metal, etc.) which he removed and threw into the bed. In the meantime, she was fanned and waited upon by a bevy of Siamese slave girls, who were provided with no clothing worth speaking about. Indeed, so scanty their attire and their dishabille so like unto the primative mode of mother Eve, that a lady in our party was constrained to suggest that it was "very indecent," and she is not a prudish old maid either, but a buxom young widow. A hypersensitive woman of the West might perchance have swooned then and there.

A special feast was prepared for the bride and groom, and they sat down together, took up their chopsticks and pretended to eat, but this again was a hollow mockery, for they did not eat a mouthful, neither did they look at each other or speak a word.—After this farce was over he got up and cleared without even bidding her adieu, and all the guests departed to return again in the evening. The bride was then taken away for undress and a bath previous to the evening reception of the bridegroom, and we took our departure. R. H. L.

SHORT TARIFF SERMONS.

Free-Trade cannot be more clearly defined than in the words of Professor Sumner, himself a noted Free-Trader. He says:

The term "Free-Trade," although much discussed, is seldom rightly defined. It does not mean the abolition of custom houses, nor does it mean the substitution of direct for indirect taxation, as a few American disciples of the school have supposed. It means such an adjustment of taxes on imports as will cause no diversion of capital from any channel into which it would otherwise flow into any other channel opened or favored by the legislation which enacts the custom*s*.

A country may collect its entire revenue by duties on imports and yet be an entirely Free Trade country so long as it does not lay those duties in such a way as to lead any one to undertake any employment or make an investment he would avoid in the absence of such duties. Thus the custom duties levied by England, with very few exceptions, are not inconsistent with her professions of being a country which believes in Free-Trade.

Few of our Free-Traders are as candid as this. They prefer to call it a "revenue" Tariff, but they are one and the same thing.

England is an example of a country having a Free-Trade or revenue Tariff. Her duties are levied principally on cocoa, coffee, dried fruit, tea, tobacco and wine.

It is nearly 50 years since she abandoned Protection and adopted Free-Trade. What is the result?

The Hon. John Morley said in 1889:

It is an awful fact—it is really not short of awful—that in this country [Great Britain,] with all its wealth, all its vast resources, all its power, 45 per cent.—that is to say, nearly one-half—of the persons who reach the age of 60 are or have been paupers.

Ruskin said:

Though England if deafened with spinning wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black with digging of fuel, they die of cold; and though she has sold her soul for grain, they die of hunger.

What did Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., say not long since?

The class of agricultural laborers of this country are never able to do more than make both ends meet, and have to look forward, in time of illness or on the approach of old age, to the workhouse as the one inevitable refuge against starvation.

Columns of such testimony could be quoted, but the above will suffice.

The nearest approach to a Free-Trade or revenue Tariff in the United States was the Tariff of 1846. The disastrous results of this Tariff are described in the following extract from President Buchanan's memorable message to Congress in 1857:

With unsurpassed plenty in all the elements of national wealth, our manufacturers have suspended, our public works are retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds are abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers are thrown out of employment and reduced to want.

And yet we have a national party hoping at no distant day to enact into law a Free-Trade or, as the "conservatives" choose to call it, a revenue Tariff. Will you vote for or against it next November?—*Amer. Economist.*

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children that want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, and Biliousness. All dealers keep it.

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.

WHAT IS
SCROFULA

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which developes ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or the many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can It Be CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. Some of these cures are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My daughter Mary was afflicted with scrofulous sore neck from the time she was 22 months old till she became six years of age. Lumps formed in her neck, and one of them after growing to the size of a pigeon's egg, became a running sore for over three years. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla, when the lump and all indications of scrofula entirely disappeared, and now she seems to be a healthy child." J. S. CARLILE, Naurigbt, N. J.

N. B. Be sure to get only

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

He Reckoned he Would Run.

One of the most interesting characters in American history is General Zachary Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready," hero of Buena Vista, father-in-law of Jefferson Davis and twelfth president of the United States. We all recollect how Daniel Webster sneered at him, before he was nominated, as a "backwoods colonel," and refused to let his friends put him on the ticket for vice president with Taylor for first place, thereby missing his last and, as the sequel showed, best chance of becoming president.—Millard Fillmore, of New York, took the despised second place and thereby had nearly three years in the White House.

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 C.

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.

STATEMENT

Showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Town of Easton From Jan. 1, 1891 to December 31, 1891.

To al amount of assessable property in the town of Easton subject to taxation for the year 1891,		$1,387,710
Amount receivable from the tax of 37½ cents on the $100 for the year less 4 per cent. for collection,		$5,203 91
Amount receivable from the special tax of 10 cts. on the $100 for the year, less 4 per ct. for collection,		1,387 71
Amount receivable from the water tax of 5 cents on the $100 for the year, less 4 per cent. for collection,		693 85
Amount due by J. P. Kirby (collector) Jan. 1, 1891, on town tax for 1889,		445 86
Amount due by J. P. Kirby Jan. 1, 1891, on special tax for 1889,		146 43
Amount due by J. P. Kirby Jan 1, 1891, on water tax for 1889,		198 21
Amount of interest due by J. P Kirby on town special and water taxes for 1889,		31 65
Amount due by J. P. Kirby Jan. 1, 1891, on town tax for 1890,		4,937 43
Amount due by J. P. Kirby Jan 1, 1891 on special tax for 1890,		922 35
Amount due on special tax by J. P. Kirby for 1890,		711 17
		$14,678 57

Amounts Received on Account of Taxes From Jan. 1, 1891 to Dec 31, 1891.

From J. P. Kirby on account of town taxes for 1890,	$3,583 00	
From J. P. Kirby on account special taxes for 1890,	128 00	
From J. P Kirby on account of water taxes for 1890,	384 00	
From H. H. Langsdale, collector on account of town taxes for 1891,	2,776 67	
From H. H. Langsdale on account of special taxes for 1891,	490 00	
From H. H. Langsdale on account water taxes for 1891,	200 00	$7,471 67
Amount of discounts allowed for 1889,	50 00	
Amount of delinquents for 1889	48 33	
Amount of commissions to J. P. Kirby for 1889,	331 87	
Amount of bills paid by J. P. Kirby,	96 58	
Amount of interest due by J. P Kirby on taxes for 1889,	31 65	558 43
Balance due by J. P. Kirby on town taxes for 1889,	34 67	
Balance due by J. P. Kirby on special taxes for 1889,	65 20	
Balance due by J. P. Kirby on water taxes for 1889,	163 85	
Balance due by J. P. Kirby on town taxes for 1890, less commissions,	1,354 43	
Balance due by J. P. Kirby on special taxes for 1890, less commissions,	794 35	
Balance due by J. P Kirby on water taxes for 1890 less commissions,	327 17	
Balance due by H. H. Langsdale on town taxes for 1891, less commissions,	2,427 24	
Balance due by H. H. Langsdale on special taxes for 1891, less commissions,	987 71	
Balance due by H. H. Langsdale on water taxes for 1891, less commissions,	493 85	6,648 47
		$14,678 57

Showing the Receipts of the Town of Easton from Jan 1, 1891, to Dec. 31, 1891.

Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1891,	202 03
Received from J. P. Kirby on account of taxes,	4,095 00
Received from H H. Langsdale on account of taxes,	3,376 67
Received from licenses and fines,	65 75
Received from stall rents in market,	252 00
Received from hay scales,	23 25
Received from lot rent,	12 50
Received from building permits,	11 00
Received from dog taxes	208 00
Received for use of Odorless Excavator,	6 00
Received for room rent,	25 00
Received from county for work on Court House green,	10 25
Received from county for roads for 1890,	300 00
	$8,587 45

Showing the Expenses of the Town from Jan 1, 1891, to Dec. 31, 1891.

To Wm. Grace, bailiff, (salary)	$ 480 00
" M. McHale, night watch, (salary)	480 00
" D R Cox, clerk, (salary)	144 00
" D. R. Cox, " (extra work)	15 00
" D R Cox, " for issuing 148 dog licenses,	14 80
To D R Cox, assistant bailiff during the fair,	8 00
To D. R Cox, for making 161 dog tags,	8 05
To Jno. W. Straughn, cartman, (salary)	300 00
To Easton Gas & El. Lt. Co. for light,	1,387 36
To Easton Water Co. for water rent,	1 350 00
To Amount paid on floating debt,	6 0 00
To Amount of discount and interest,	163 02
To expenses of keeping a horse,	119 39
To B. H. Reynolds for oak lumber,	60 97
To J. A. Matthews and others for hauling,	391 31
To T. H Coburn & Son, for repairing and making new gutters,	160 55
To Jas. Pfifferling and others for shells,	125 41
To hands' wages for working on streets,	533 40
To Minnick & Son for blank books,	6 85
To C G. Wright, for advertising,	7 00
To Jno. Y. Todd, " "	18 10
To Tylor & Bro, " "	29 00
To G. E. Haddaway, " "	36 00
To Willis Flowers for plumbing,	8 25
To Jno. C. Henry & Bro for sundries,	8 45
To John T. Brady for dog collars,	10 50
To W. H. Withgott for work on hose,	11 00
To R B. Dixon for insurance prems.	13 00
To Jno H. Baker for blacksmith bill,	14 25
To Spencer C. Jones for expenses of appeal,	15 00
To Geo. W. Beck for sundries,	19 77
To E. H. Furness for painting,	21 25
To Ed. Roberts for sundries,	22 84
To Jas A Roe for making new street,	31 65
To Goldstein & Co. for pneumatic watchman's time register,	35 00
To freight on tiling, &c.,	38 20
To Joseph H. White for gutter bricks,	79 00
To C. R. Leonard for services as commissioner,	96 00
To Ed Roberts for services as commissioner,	112 00
To Jno. C. Henry for services as commissioner,	110 00
To Arthur Greenman for right of way for new street,	110 00
To Ed. Roberts for fire department,	100 00
To N. M. Rittenhouse for drain pipe,	99 18
To R. H. T. Councell for gravel lot,	150 00
To B. F. Goodrich & Co. for new hose,	156 50
To Shannahan & Wrightson Hdw. Co. for hardware,	6 12
To T. C Nicols for hardware,	6 98
To amount of interest paid on bonds,	127 50
To amount invested from special fund,	600 00
To miscellaneous bills,	39 73
To balance in bank Dec. 31, 1891,	63 13
	$8,587 45

ED. ROBERTS,
JNO. C. HENRY,
Test:— Commissioners of Easton.
D. R. COX, Clerk. Jan. 27, 1892.

PEPPER AND SAGE.—Fresh and good for Sausage time. W. C. HUGHES.

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FOR 1892

Has a Larger Daily Circulation than any other Republican Newspaper in America.

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38 Park Row,
23j5t **New York.**

BALTIMORE & EASTERN SHORE R. R.

TIME TABLE.
To take effect Monday, January 4th, 1892.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Ex P. M.	Mix. A. M.	Mix. P. M.
Baltimore, Lv. (*Pier 10 Light st.*)	§4 30		Tues and Fridy
Claiborne	7 40	§6 50	
McDaniel	*7 45	6 55	
Harper	*7 48	7 00	
St Michaels	7 55	7 10	
Riverside	*8 00	7 18	
Royal Oak	*8 05	7 27	
Kirkham	*8 10	7 35	
Bloomfield	*8 15	7 44	
Easton	8 19	8 10	
Turner	*8 27	8 25	
Bethlehem	*8 35	8 42	
Preston	8 2	8 5	
Ellwood	*8 46	9 05	
Hurlock	8 55	9 22	
Ennals	*9 01	9 33	
Rhodesdale	*9 04	9 40	
Vienna	9 18	10 10	
Barren Creek Spri.	9 26	10 27	
Hebron	*9 37	10 47	
Rock a-Walking	*9 4	10 57	
Salisbury	9 50	3 00	
N. Y. P. & N. Cros			
Walston	*10 00	3 18	
Parsonburg	*10 05	3 25	
Pittsville	*10 12	3 35	
New Hope	*10 22	3 51	
Whaleyville	*10 25	3 56	
St. Martin's	*10 33	4 08	
Berlin	10 40	4 20	‖4 20
Ocean City Ar.			4 50
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

STATIONS.	GOING WEST. Ex. A. M.	Mix. A. M.	Mix. A. M.
Ocean City Lv.			†8 00
Berlin	§5 40	§8 26	8 26
St. Martin's	*5 46	8 36	A. M.
Whaleyville	*5 54	8 48	
New Hope	*5 58	8 53	Wed
Pittsville	*6 07	9 08	and
Parsonburg	*6 14	9 20	Satr'y
Walston	*6 19	9 27	
N. Y. P & N. Cros			
Salisbury	6 30	2 30	
Rock-a-Walking	*6 38	2 47	
Hebron	*6 43	2 56	
Barren Creek Spri.	6 53	3 16	
Vienna	7 00	3 33	
Rhodesdale	*7 15	4 00	
Ennals	*7 19	4 05	
Hurlock	7 2	4 15	
Ellwood	*7 33	4 31	
Preston	7 38	4 40	
Bethlehem	*7 45	4 51	
Turner	*7 53	5 05	
Easton	8 00	5 40	
Bloomfield	*8 05	5 51	
Kirkham	*8 10	6 00	
Royal Oak	*8 15	6 07	
Riverside	*8 20	6 16	
St. Michaels	8 25	6 22	
Harper	*8 32	6 30	
McDaniel	*8 35	6 35	
Claiborne	8 45	6 40	
Baltimore Ar.	11 45		
	A. M	P. M.	

§ Leave Daily except Sunday.
‖ Runs Tuesday and Friday Only.
† Runs Wednesday and Saturday Only.
* Stop on Signal.

J. M. JACKSON, Gen. Supt.
A. J. BENJAMIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
IN
TALBOT COUNTY.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Frank B. Morgan and wife to Richard E. Smith, dated the 20th day of December, 1888, and recorded in Liber T. H No. 109, folios 2 9, &c, one of the Land Record Books of Talbot county, and which said mortgage has been assigned to me, as will appear by reference to the Land Record Books of Talbot county aforesaid, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, in front of the Courthouse, in the town of Easton, on

TUESDAY,
The Ninth Day of February, 1892,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., all and singular that farm or plantation situate in Chapel district of Talbot county called and known as

"PROVIDENCE,"

and containing the quantity of

389 Acres, 3 Roods and 19 Perches of Land, more or less,

and being the same farm which was conveyed to the said Frank B Morgan by Richard E. Smith, by deed duly of record among the Land Record Books of Talbot county.

The improvements consist of a

NEW DWELLING HOUSE,

and sufficient outbuildings for the use of the farm.

The soil is principally loam, with red clay subsoil, and is susceptible of a high state of cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE:

The terms of sale are, One half Cash, the balance to be paid in two equal instalments of Six and Twelve months. The credit payments to be secured by the Bond of the purchaser and to bear interest from the day of sale. Title papers at the expense of the purchaser.

J. FRANK TURNER,
1-23-ts Assignee.

United States Marshal's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, January 26th, 1892. *Notice is hereby given* That I will sell at Public Auction, for CASH, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1892, at 12 o'clock M., at OXFORD, MD., The Schooner "ANNA," Her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, as she now lies at said place.

WILLIAM F. AIREY,
1-30-ts United States Marshal.

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 2?, 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.

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. MULLIN,
1-16-4t Administrator.

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.

—:o:—

☞ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED AND SHIPPED ON APPROVAL.

—:o:—

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US.

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

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will not be responsible hereafter for the bills contracted by his wife Rachel Ann Lucas, who in August last left his bed and board.

23j3t AARON LUCAS.

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.

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
SHANNAHAN & WRIGHTSON HARDWARE COMPANY.

A BIG CUT!

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

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

THE FOLLOWING GOODS 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.

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.