The Easton Gazette,

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

☞ ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE.

SATURDAY. - - FEBRUARY 6, 1892.

THERE is good society wherever honest, well meaning wholesome people meet, whether it be East or West, North or South. Where others meet, no matter in what place, nor in what name, nor by whose consent, there is shoddy; the fabric will not wear.—And who is deceived thereby is not wise.—*Selected.*

MR. PAUL WINCHESTER tells his readers that 1900 is a leap year when it is not. He can do better at figuring on politics than he can on astronomy, according to that.

"WHICH shall it be?" is the question silently asked without an answer coming. Gentlemen, wait until the Minneapolis convention meets and we will inform you correctly.

THE valuable two-horned rhinoceros in Central Park, N. Y., had the grip last week and a large dose of quinine and whiskey was administered. It made a complete cure.

"How does it happen that there are so many old maids among the school teachers?" asked a reporter of a teacher the other day. "Because school teachers are, as a rule, women of sense; and no woman will give up a $60 position for a $10 man," was the reply.—*Talbot Times.*

LET Harford have all the credit to which she is entitled, even if she has to borrow some from Talbot county, because she has been especially unfortunate in the conduct of some of her own sons. The Harford *Democrat* says

"Senator Charles Gibson, while not the first choice of many members of the Legislature, was the second choice of a large part of the State. Perhaps the success and popularity of our junior Senator is due largely to the fact that he received his early education in Harford and drew inspiration from association with its citizens."

From American Economist.

"The election of Mr. Crisp," says Amos J. Cummings, "means free wool, free eggs, free ore, free coal, free binding twine, free raw material and free necessaries of life for free men in a free country." Well, let us see.—The Fiftieth Congress had a Democratic majority and framed a Tariff bill, but it forgot to make sugar and rice and some other Southern products free. Why free salt and not free rice?

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C. Feb. 1, '92.

The demoralization in the ranks of the majority of the House becomes more marked as time rolls on and the House continues to do nothing. After using up a week's time in showing how inharmonious they were in supporting the rules reported by the committee on Rules the democrats of the House, or rather a few more than half of them, spent several hours in caucus Saturday night, in order to give themselves a chance to say things that they did not care to say in open session, but at its close they were a little off than they were before, true, a majority of the caucus voted an endorsement of the rules, but those so voting number less than half of the democratic strength of the House. The rules are, in many respects, unsatisfactory, as was demonstrated when Representatives Buchanan and Burrows gave the House an object lesson in how easy it might be tied up under them, but it is evident they will be adopted, in the main, just as they were reported.

Another caucus is to be held next Friday night by the democrats on the silver question, but from the open manner in which members are declaring that they will not be bound by any caucus decree that is adverse to the will of their constituents, it is considered doubtful whether the result of the caucus will in any way affect the final disposition of the free coinage bill which will shortly be reported to the House from the committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

The democratic members of the Ways and Means committee have decided that the tariff policy, so far as the reporting of bills from that committee is concerned, shall consist of a number of separate bills, but it is said that Mills and those opposed to that method will either appeal to a caucus or antagonize the first bill reported to the House by offering as an amendment a general tariff bill.

It is out of democratic mouths that most of the charges of extravagance made against the Fifty-first Congress have been refuted. A striking instance was given upon the floor of the House, when some of the "peanut" wing of the democratic party made a casual reference to the extravagance of the appropriations made by the Post Office committee of the last House. Representative Blount, of Georgia, who is chairman of the present Post Office committee, and has been a member of the same committee through several Congresses and whose democracy cannot be questioned, indignantly denied the charge, and stated positively that all the increases made in appropriations by that committee had been made absolutely necessary by the incresing business and prosperity of the country.

The only result of the vicious attack made upon the nomination of Judge Woods, of Indiana, to the bench of the new Circuit Court, is an expense of about $500 for mileage paid to witnesses brought from Indiana to testify before Senate Judiciary committee in regard to the political charges brought against Judge Woods by the democratic Senators from his State. There has been at no time the slightest doubt of his confirmation.

Senator Sherman was given a rousing reception by the Ohio Republican Club of this city, last Friday night.

After a very lively discussion the National Board of trade, which was in session here last week, passed a resolution against the bill pending in Congress to prohibit or regulate by heavy tax dealing in "futures" or "options," known to plain people as speculating in the future price of grain, or to put it still plainer, betting what the price of grain will be at a given time in the future.

The Chilian episode has now practically closed. Saturday Secretary Blaine instructed Minister Egan to inform the Chilian Government that its answer to the President's ultimatum was satisfactory and gratifying to this Government. The attempt to again stir up war feeling which was made by the sensational press by stating that the administration had demanded as an additional humiliation to the Chilian Government that it should salute our flag was entirely without foundation. The President and his advisers, in and out of the Cabinet, are too manly to seek to take any advantage of a weaker power which has acknowledged its errors and expressed regret for them.

It is probable that Chili may soon have a new minister here, as Senor Montt by positive mistatements during the recent negotiations has destroyed his usefulness to this Government, and in all future communications of importance he will be ignored by this government while he remains here. He will, of course, attend the diplomatic dinner to be given at the White House to-morrow night, as the invitation was sent and accepted some weeks ago. H.

For The Gazette.

THE *LEDGER* DOES NOT SCENT THE TRAIL.

The *Ledger* of this week gives one side of the Long Wood P. O. matter only. The facts in the case are that there were four candidates in the field for the appointment. Henry M. Zeigler was not recommended for the place by Col. J. C. Mullikin or by the Central Committee for the county, neither was Mr. Allard or any other candidate for the office recommended either by the Colonel or by the Central Committee for Talbot county.—The commission for the Long Wood post office came to Mr. Allard and not to Mr. Zeigler, neither were Mr. Wanamaker or the Post Office Department ever led to believe that Mr. Allard was a Republican. The political complexion of the four candidates for the office has never been referred to or brought to the attention of Mr. Wanamaker. If the *Ledger* correctly quotes the "Prominent Citizen of the Village" that individual has not mingled to any great extent with the patrons of the Long Wood post office.—The facts are, Mr. Allard's appointment is satisfactory to 99 per cent. of the patrons of the office. It is true the office will be moved, but *not* to Mr. Allard's residence—not 500 yards north of the village as the *Ledger* puts it, but will be moved 150 yards north of its former location into a new building in the heart of the resident portion of Long Wood proper, and just far enough north to be away from the two rum mills that grind out their grist in our village. For the benefit of the "Prominent Citizen" in the *Ledger* we will further add that the location of the office will be satisfactory to 90 per cent. of its patrons. Will the "Prominent Citizen of the Village" kindly furnish the names of the hitherto patrons of the office who will boycott Mr. Allard because a would-be P. M. did not get there, and because the office was not domiciled in a rum mill? LONG WOOD.

FOR DYSPEPSIA
Use Brown's Iron Bitters.
Physicians recommend it.
All dealers keep it. $1.00 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

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Legislative Work.

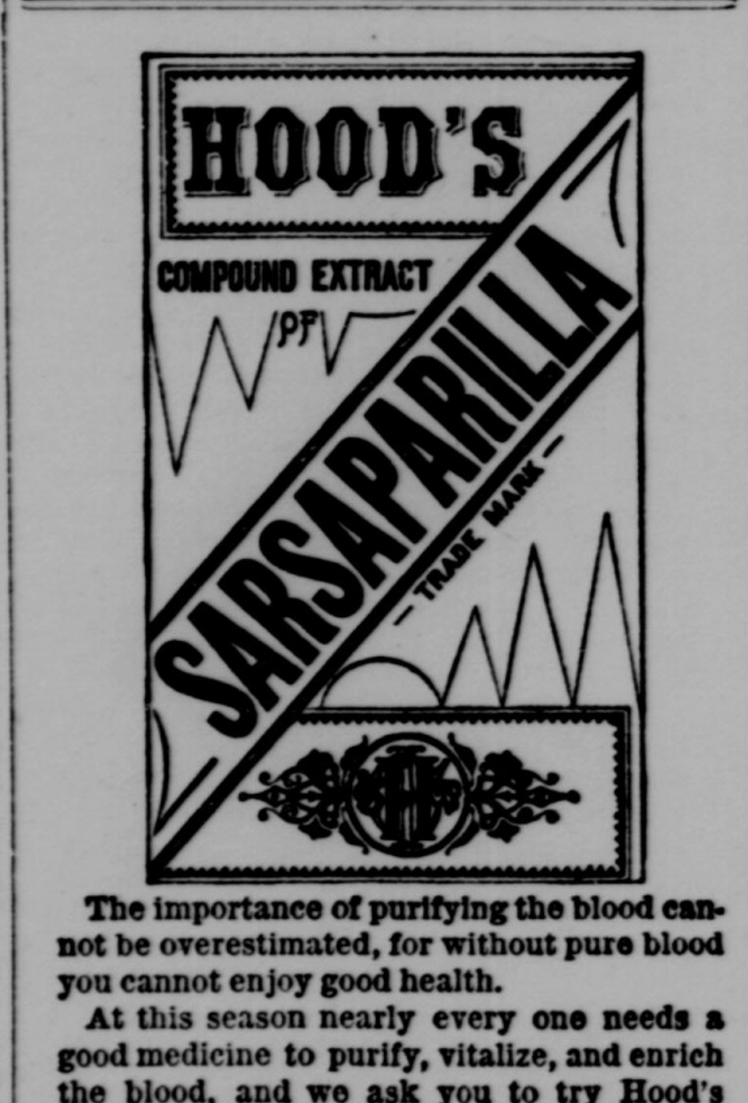
Except the choice of Eugene Higgins for clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means, made by Mr. Gorman's intimate friend, Col. Berret, nothing more discreditable has occurred in the Legislature this winter than the appointment by Speaker Vandiver, the intimate friend of Treasurer Archer, of Martin R. Joyce to be chairman of the Committee on Corporations. This is the chief boodle committee; from it emanate the "strikes" which business men must pay to have defeated. Joyce is not a man who can be put in such a place without at once exciting suspicion. The gravest charges of corruption were made against him during the canvass for his seat in the House, and the managers themselves admitted their force by pulling him down when he reached after the nomination for State Senator from the Third District, fearing that such a choice would defeat the whole ticket. The worst charge was that while a member of the House in 1888 Joyce wrote a letter offering to "take care of" a particular bill for two hundred and fifty dollars. This charge was printed over and over again, and thousands of copies of the newspaper containing it were circulated. The name of the recipient of the letter was given, the bill was referred to specifically, and it was stated that photographic copies of the letter were then in existence. Joyce took no steps to vindicate himself: he sued no one for libel; he instituted no criminal prosecution for libel against the proprietor of the paper.

Who moved Speaker Vandiver to appoint this man chairman of the Committee on Corporations? The only information we have upon this point is the following paragraph printed by the *Sun* of January the ninth:

A CONFERENCE OF POLITICAL LEADERS.—Senator Gorman, Gov. Jackson, Governor-elect Brown, President Lloyd of the State Senate, Speaker Vandiver, of the House, Comptroller Baughman and Mr. I. Freeman Rasin had a conference in Baltimore yesterday. They remained together during the day and, with the exception of Mr. Baughman, until late in the night. *The arrangement of the standing committees of the House and Senate and matters of legislation that will occupy the attention of the General Assembly were discussed.*

The Hall of Karnak.

The greatest of all Seti's works was his pillared hall at Karnak, the most splendid single chamber that has ever been built by any architect, and, even in its ruins, one of the grandest sights that the world contains. Seti's hall is three hundred and thirty feet long by one hundred and seventy feet broad, having thus an internal area of fifty-six thousand square feet, and covers, together with its walls and pylons, an area of eighty-eight thousand such feet. It was supported by one hundred and sixty-four massive stone columns, which were divided into three groups–twelve central ones, each sixty-six feet high and thirty-three feet in circumference, formed the main avenue down its midst; while on either side, two groups of sixty-one columns, each forty-two feet high and twenty-seven around, supported the huge wings of the chamber, arranged in seven rows of seven each, and two rows of six. The whole was roofed over with solid blocks of stone, the lighting being, as in the far smaller hall of Thothmes III., by means of a clere-story. The roof and pillars and walls were everywhere covered with painted bas-reliefs and hieroglyphics, giving great richness of effect, and constituting the whole building the most magnificent on which the eye of man has ever rested. Fergusson, the best modern authority on architecture, says of it: "No language can convey an idea of its beauty and no artist has yet been able to reproduce its form so as to convey to those who have not seen it an idea of its grandeur. The mass of its central piers, illumined by a flood of light from the clere-story, and the smaller pillars of the wings gradually fading into obscurity, are so arranged and lighted as to convey an idea of infinite space; at the same time the beauty and massiveness of the forms, and the brilliancy of their colored decorations, all combine to stamp this as the greatest of man's architectural works, but such a one as it would be impossible to reproduce except in such a climate, and in that individual style in which and for which it was created."—*Ancient Egypt—Rawlinson.*



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At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence.

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How Protection Stimulates Inventive Genius.

That progress in invention, improved machinery and the utilizing of natural forces, such as steam and electricity, in the work of production have caused a great and almost universal cheapening of commodities is now admitted by every one. Even the Free-Trader, averse as he is to granting that anything can become cheaper under Protection, cannot help but acknowledge this for it is proved by the indisputable evidence of every day experience. But to claim that progress in invention is affected by, or has any connection with, our Protective system, may seem at best anomalous. Yet nothing is more certain. How would our far-famed Yankee inventive genius ever have had a chance to assert itself had not Protection enabled us to diversify our industry?—The inventive genius which has been exerted in improving and perfecting machinery would have lain dormant for centuries to come, in all probability, had not manufacturing industries been instituted, competition engendered, and the skill thereby developed, which made invention possible.—So that, after all, the cheapening of commodities, ascribed to this cause, is due, indirectly perhaps, but just as surely, nevertheless, to our Protective system.

That this is not a mere assertion or theoretical argument is proved by the records of the Patent office of the United States. We shall take as a basis of comparison the fourteen years from 1846 to 1860, the "golden era" of revenue Tariff. During that period our manufacturing industries, which had been in so flourishing a condition before, were gradually declining, and we find that the total number of patents granted was 26,234, a remarkably small number compared with the record of preceding and succeeding years. From 1861 to 1875, on the other hand, under a Protective Tariff, despite the fact that civil war raged for one-third of the time, the number of patents increased to 127,345, or five times as many as were granted during the fourteen years from 1846 to 1860. From 1875 to 1889 there were granted 236,955 patents, more than nine times as many as during the low-Tariff period. This increase in the number of patents cannot be ascribed to the increase. We see, therefore, that invention has progressed simultaneously with the establishment and strengthening of our Protective system.

And it is natural that this should be so. While Protection cannot make inventive geniuses out of men who were not born so, it gives that genius an outlet by diversifying industry, multiplying opportunities for employment, and thus giving every man a chance to earn his own living in his own way. It is on this account that those great improvements have been effected in agricultural machinery, which has so largely increased the productive capacity of the soil. For implements like the reaper and binder and the steam plow would never have been known had they not been "wrought out of the brains of our mechanics, who could not have been mechanics had it not been for the Protective Tariff." Thus has invention been stimulated and fostered by Protection, and the great cheapening of all kinds of goods due to the employment of improved machinery may, therefore, justly be claimed as the logical result of our Protective policy, of the competition it engenders, the skill it develops and the genius it excites.—*American Economist.*

Then and Now.

How funny the rising generation of young men would feel if they should be dropped back into the early thirties and do what their fellows of that day did. In 1830 there were only two kinds of coal in practical use. That is, charcoal and sea coal, the latter imported; very little of it comparatively was used, wood being the common fuel. Getting in the winter's wood in the fall was no small matter. Logs four feet long, sawed once and piled up, filled the wood shed and were split into sizable sticks when used. Wood fires were the order, and with their back-logs, fore-sticks and brands, blazing up finely made the sitting very cheerful. All the stores in that day had stoves of various patterns and kinds. I remember a few years before 1830, when a little boy, my uncle took me with him down to State street to see them burn what he called stones. It was a pot of anthracite coal; it was burning briskly not far from where the old pump was situated. I can see it now in my memory, and the crowd of lookers on to witness the experiment. Who supposed then it would ever come into general use—hundreds of millions of tons produced annually—and completely take the place of wood as a fuel?

In 1830 friction matches were unknown or just coming into notice; at the homes and in the stores the fires were all lighted by sparks in a tinder box, which were common everywhere. It was a small, round tin box, 3 or 4 inches in diameter; some rags burned to a tinder were kept in that box with a smothering-plate on top of it; a flint and a small bar of steel were kept in the box, when a light was wanted the flint was struck against the steel and the spark ignited the tinder and then a match was lighted by it. Not the friction matches of to-day, they are a later institution, the matches of those days were round bundles of small sticks, each bundle about four inches long and 1½ inches in diameter with each end dipped into brimstone. poor old women used to make and sell these matches; the price was generally two cents a bunch.

Oil lamps of various patters and sizes were used for lights. Gas and kerosene were unknown: whale oil was generally used winter-strained and summer-strained. The filling and cleaning of those in the stores was the work every morning of the youngest apprentice. The boy in the retail store opened the store early every morning, made his wood fire in the stove, starting it with his tinder box and matches, as mentioned above, and then swept out his store and dusted everywhere, and many an old and retired merchant now living at his ease will remember when he began his mercantile life in this way. There were no railroads then; travelling was done by stages. About 1835 old things began to pass away, railroads began to be constructed, gas began to do the lighting, and has come into general use. The postoffice was a small affair. The postage on letters was 10 cents to Providence, 18¾ cents to New York and 25 cents for a farther distance. On two pieces of paper, however small, the postage was double, letters were folded in a peculiar way, and envelopes, now so common, were unknown. In 1840 Harnden, Adams and Dinsmore started, with their gripsacks, carrying packages to New York and charging 25 cents a package, which was the beginning of the enormous express business. In 1845 E. P. Bancroft started an opposition to the postoffice, carrying letters to New York for five cents, and State street generally patronized him, for it was cheaper than 18¾ cents, Uncle Sam's price, but such competition led to the reduction of postage to the two cent stamp, and made us a country of letter writers. In 1845 Morse's telegraph was invited, or about that time, and now we have the world's news everywhere, every day. In 1830 when we got European news it was usually 30 days old, shortened some when steamships came into use. now the stock quotations of New York and London are know in each place the same day. I need not tell about the telephone and electric lights, or electricity in its practical shape, for they are the latest comers. I suppose there have been more improvements in the way of doing things in the last 50 or 60 years than in the previous 600, and in a few years I presume our present high estate, compared with the past, will be completely put in the shade, for, as Prof. Tyndall says, every discovery casts a light beyond its special bounds. I wonder how the boys of 1890, when they left their schools to enter mercantile life, would have felt if their lot was the same as their grandfather's was in 1830.

I suppose we were just as happy in 1830 as we are in 1891 with our privileges. I cannot say with Gray, "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise;" but in our ignorance in 1830 we were happy; yet to go back there now, with knowledge of 1891, that would be a misery.—*Albany Ex.*

Gen. Seth on the Oyster Question.—Commander Joseph B. Seth, of the State fishery force, has made a very interesting report to the board of public works on the oyster interests of the State. He shows that the oyster supply has been increased about 30 per cent. over the previous season, though it is still far below what it was some years ago. Still the condition is satisfactory to both catchers and packers. Mr. Seth attributes much of the improvement to the operations of the culling law, and suggests some changes which would tend to make the law more beneficial and to remedy defects to which he calls attention. He suggests a graduated scale of punishments instead of the same punishments in all cases as at present. He estimates that under the culling law half a million bushels of seed oysters were saved last year, but a proper law would save two millions of bushels.

After discussing the operations of the State fishery force during the past year, the commander suggests uniforming the men in the employ of the State and the perfection of their drill and discipline. He recommends that the five old sloops in the service should be sold and new ones secured in their stead. Much of the report is devoted to the important question of how to secure the greatest and most reliable supply of oysters. Mr. Seth says: "Private cultivation will undoubtedly give the maximum increase, but our people have, in their most emphatic way, shown that they are not yet ready to consent to the wholesale leasing of the bars." But in order to institute cultivation he recommends "the enactment of a law to authorize the licensed tongers in any election district in the State to organize themselves into associations" for that purpose. Commander Seth, in furtherance of this plan, says:

"Let them have a constitution and by laws and let license be issued only upon their certificate of membership, and be revoked by their order. Let them require all members to obey the laws of the State relating to oysters and such regulations as they might adopt, and turn out any member who violates either. In this way they could enforce largely the culling and protect their own members, who, with the county surveyor, shall constitute a commission to lay down five acres of ground (not a natural bed,) which could be used by a member for seeding and cultivating while he is a member, with a reasonable time to take up his property in case he ceased to be a member, or the right to transfer to another member with the consent of the association, and allow no one but members and adjoining land-holders to hold planting grounds. Let the certificates of the commissioners be conclusive of the fact that the ground located is not a natural bed or bar, and be recorded in in the clerk's office. Let the natural bars be opened to the members of the association only, during the months of April and May, to take seed oysters for planting on their private grounds, but for no other purpose. In this way each oysterman would have his oyster garden, and would in a short time add materially to increase our supply and capitalists and monopolists would be excluded, as all would be under the control of the tongers."

The commander goes on to say: "A serious defect in our present law for locating planting grounds is the uncertainty of the holding. At present the party desiring to make a location selects his ground and has it surveyed and the survey recorded, and while at the time of location it may be practically barren, yet it gives an opportunity to outside people to go into court after the planter has improved and bedded it and swear that it is a natural rock, and so deprive him of all fruits of his labor. This can only be remedied by determining the true character of the bars at the time of the location."

In conclusion Mr. Seth says: "Our Chesapeake bay has the water, the climate and the food for the most wonderful growth, and is infested with less enemies than any other waters and more acres of botoms adapted to oyster culture than are owned or possessed by any other State, and as circumstances have given us control and management of these grounds, we should see that they are not only managed to give a supply sufficient to meet our demands, but also that the people of the entire land shall have the greatest possible supply at the lowest possible price. Otherwise Maryland is an unworthy trustee. If this industry is to be properly cared for, we must either give it over to private cultivation or we of the public must take care of it as a private holding and work together to secure an observance of the laws enacted for the common good."

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. Morrill, 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.

The Gift of Science to Man—It is admitted on all hands that the role of science in the modern world has been a splendid and a beneficent one, and that if our present civilization differs for the better in many important respects from that of any preceding age, the fact is mainly due to progress in scientific knowledge. The world had greater poets in past times than any it can boast to-day—at least, this is generally assumed—and greater artists and greater metaphysicians; but who would wish to go back to the age of Shakespeare, or that of Dante, or that of Phidias and Plato? We all prefer a world in which an extensive knowledge of natural law prevails, in which natural forces have been bent, as we see them bent to day, to human uses, and in which man has decisively gained the victory over the principal destructive agencies which once were a constantly recurring menace to his life and happiness. The basis, the firm foundation, of this civilization, which, in spite of any drawbacks attaching to it, we all prize so highly, is knowledge—sifted, verified, definitely acquired knowledge of the laws of nature. * * * And just as knowledge advances does society as a whole assume toward its component units more and more the character of an earthly providence. * * Society, we may add, aided by science, is every day improving and beautifying the environment into which the individual is born, every day surrounding his life with new safeguards, every day bringing within his reach wider ranges of thought and increased means of enjoyment.—*W. J. Youmans.*

Rules for a Clear Skin.—Don't bathe in hard water; soften it with a few drops of ammonia or a little borax.

Don't bathe your face while it is very warm and never use cold water for it.

Don't attempt to remove dust with cold water; give your face a hot bath, using plenty of good soap; then give it a thorough rinsing with water that has had the chill taken off it.

Don't rub your face with a course towel; just remember it is not made of cast iron, and treat it as you would the finest porcelain—gently and delicately.

Don't use a sponge or linen rag for your face; choose instead a flannel one.

Don't believe you can get rid of wrinkles by filling in the crevices with powder. Instead, give your face a Russian bath every night; that is, bathe it with water so hot that you wonder how you can stand it, and then, a minute after, with cold water that will make it glow with warmth; dry it with a soft towel, and go to bed, and you ought to sleep like a baby, while your skin is growing firmer and coming out of the wrinkles, and you are resting.

Facts to be Remembered.—The farmer's life is no better than any other person's life unless the farmer appreciates his opportunities for leisure, independence, comfort and enjoyment of the produce of his farm. Appreciating these advantages his life towers above that of every other occupation.

When the Agricultural College farm is considered only so much ground upon which to spend thousands of dollars with no profit, and with but little return of any kind no wonder intelligent farmers sneer, ridicule and deride.

The pig when properly handled is the farmer's good friend. He adapts himself to all circumstances and is never at a loss when in field or orchard. A dozen hogs in an acre orchard will keep it rich and in bearing condition. Give him half a chance and he will prosper.

Roast pork and sweet potatoes are hearty food for strong hearty men. Delicate women can choose their bit of the same and be content. It is a dish for the wear and tear of rugged labor; or for the pleasant recreations of home life.

Lamb and mutton are destined ere long to be the chief meat on the tables of both rich and poor in this country. Even now the intelligent are making more use of it than ever before. Dogs are preventing at present its profitable production; but, dogs must go.

If instructions drawn from an Agricultural College farm do not prove to the students that farming is profitable, of what value is the College to farmers? Close it up and give us something better.

Keep the horse warm and his coat will be smooth and shiny all winter—a rough coat shows ignorance on the part of the owner, or wilful neglect. Animals suffer, and show their suffering as plainly as do mankind.

Who wonders at it? The farmer near our Agricultural College, with little or no capital, make farming pay. The College spends $50,000 a year and proves their 200 acre farm a failure. Farmers are dissatisfied with such management. Who wonders at it?

The family should be made comfortable as well as animals in stable or barn. Some farmers bestow all their attention on the latter and allow the family to suffer. Make the home first in your hearts and all the other will naturally follow.

Sheep suffer just as much from the changes of the weather as do other stock. They suffer more from cold, drizzly winter storms—they suffer more from wet feet—they suffer more from neglect than do other stock.

If you expect to make your farm the happy home of all your life, plant out large orchards of apples and pears and quinces. In years to come these will supply all the income needed for extras of comfort and luxury. The labors of life will be lightened as age approaches—all the drudgery will disappear.

Intensive farming consists in so cultivating ten or a dozen acres that as good a living may be realized from that amount of land as from two hundred acres, as ordinarily cultivated. Vegetables and fruits instead of grasses and grains. Fertilizers on small areas in large quantities, instead of being thinly spread over great surfaces.—*Maryland Farmer.*

Seed Planting and Space.—Asparagus.—One ounce produces 10 000 plants, and requires a bed 12 feet square.

Asparagus roots.—One thousand plants a bed 4 feet wide and 225 feet long.

English Dwarf Beans.—One quart plants from 100 to 150 feet of row.

French Dwarf Beans.—One quart plants 250 to 350 feet of row.

Beans, Pole, Large.—One quart plants 100 hills.

Beans, Pole, Small.—One quart plants 39 hills, or 250 feet of row.

Beets.—Ten pounds to acre. One ounce plants 150 feet of row.

Broccoli and Kale.—One ounce makes 2 500 plants, and requires 40 square feet of ground.

Cabbage.—Early sorts same as broccoli and requires 60 square feet of ground per ounce.

Carrott.—One ounce to 150 feet of row.

Celery.—One ounce gives 7,000 plants, and requires 8 sq feet of ground.

Cucumber.—One ounce for 150 hills.

Cress.—One ounce sows a bed of 16 feet sq.

Egg Plant.—One ounce gives 2,000 plants.

Endive.—One ounce gives 3,000 plants, and requires 80 sq. feet of ground.

Leek.—One ounce gives 7,000 plants and requires seed bed of 120 sq. feet.

Lettuce.—One ounce gives 7,000 plants, and requires seed bed 120 ft.

Nasturtium.—An ounce sows 25 feet row.

Onion.—One ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Okra.—One ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Parsley.—One ounce sows 200 feet.

Parsnip.—One ounce sows 250 feet.

Peppers.—One ounce gives 2,500 plants.

Pumpkin.—One ounce to 150 hills.

Radish.—One ounce to 100 ft.

Salsify.—One ounce to 50 feet.

Spinach.—One ounce to 250 feet.

Squash.—One ounce to 75 hills.

Tomato.—One ounce gives 2 500 plants, requiring seed bed of 80 sq feet.

Turnip.—One ounce to 2 000 feet.

Watermelon.—One ounce to 50 hills.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dr. BULL'S BABY SYRUP facilitates *Teething* and regulates the Bowels. At all druggists. Price 25 cts.

25¢ A BOTTLE SALVATION OIL KILLS PAIN

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Incipient Consumption, and relieves Consumptive Persons. 25 cents.

SMOKE *LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh. Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.*

ORDER NISI.

John F. Saulsbury, Mortgagee, vs. James T. Reynolds.	In the Circuit Court for Talbot County. In Chancery.

Ordered this third day of February, 1892, by the circuit court for Talbot Co., that the sale of the real estate, made and reported by John F. Saulbury, mortgagee in the proceedings in the above entitled cause mentioned, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 30 day of March next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Talbot county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 29 day of February inst.

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

THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.

True copy—Test

6fe4t THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.

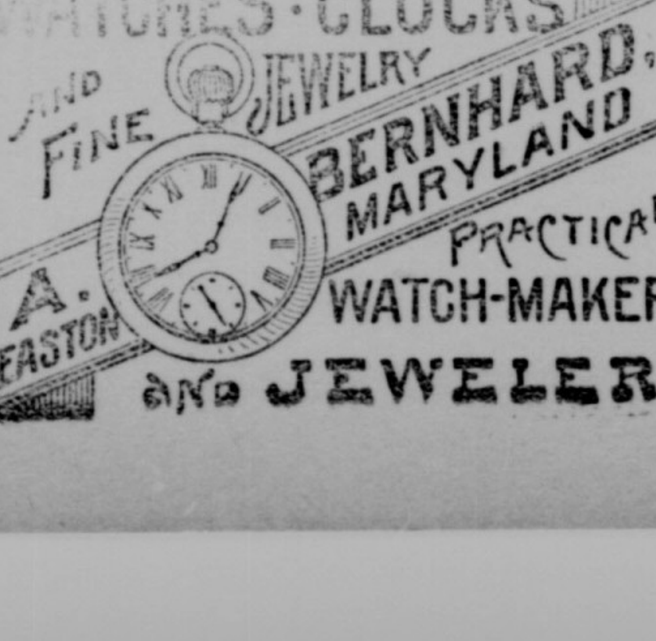
WONDERFUL

The cures which are being effected by Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa., in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, and all chronic diseases, by their Compound Oxygen Treatment, are indeed marvelous.

If you are a sufferer from any disease which your physician has failed to cure, write for information about this treatment, and their book of 200 pages, giving a history of Compound Oxygen, its nature and effects, with numerous testimonials from patients to whom you may refer for still further information, will be promptly sent, without charge.

This book, aside from its great merit as a medical work, giving, as it does, the result of years of study and experience, you will find a very interesting one.

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Please mention this paper. 6feb



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.

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 Administratcr.

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 BATEMENTS on the assessment books, EVERY FRIDAY beginning with Friday, January 17th, 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.

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,

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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PATENTS

Obtained, and all PATENT BUSINESS attended to for MODERATE FEES. Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from WASHINGTON. Send MODEL, DRAWING or PHOTO of invention. We advise as to patentability free of charge and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.

For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State, County, City or Town, write to

C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

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

BALTIMORE & EASTERN SHORE R. R.

TIME TABLE.

To take effect Monday, January 4th, 1892.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Ex P. M.	Mix A. M.	Mix P. M.
Baltimore, Lv. (Pier 10 Light st.)	§4 30		Tues and Friday
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 2[illegible]	
Bethlehem	*8 33	8 42	
Preston	8 [illegible]2	8 5[illegible]	
Ellwood	*8 46	9 05	
Hurlock	8 55	9 22	
Ennals	*9 01	9 33	
Rhodesdale	*9 04	9 4[illegible]	
Vienna	9 1[illegible]	10 10	
Barren Creek Spri	9 26	10 27	
Hebron	*9 37	10 47	
Rock a-Walking	*9 4[illegible]	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 5[illegible]	
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

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	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 4[illegible]	Wed
New Hope	*5 58	8 [illegible]3	and
Pittsville	*6 07	9 0[illegible]	Satr'y
Parsonburg	*6 14	9 20	
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 5[illegible]	
Barren Creek Spri	6 53	3 16	
Vienna	7 00	3 3[illegible]	
Rhodesdale	*7 15	4 00	
Ennals	*7 19	4 05	
Hurlock	7 2[illegible]	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.

The Press

(NEW YORK)

FOR 1892

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

DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis
A NEWSPAPER FOR THE MASSES

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For those who cannot afford the DAILY or are prevented by distance from early receiving it, THE WEEKLY is a splendid substitute.

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THE PRESS has no superior in New York.

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Within the reach of all. The Best and Cheapest Newspaper in America.

Daily and Sunday, one Year,	$5 00
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Daily only, one Year,	3 00
Daily only, four months,	1.00
Sunday, one Year,	2 00
Weekly Press, one Year,	1.00

Send for THE PRESS Circular.
Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions.
Address,
THE PRESS,
38 Park Row,
23j5t New York.

$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.

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

SHANAHAN & 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.