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SATURDAY, - - FEBRUARY 13, 1892.

BEAUTY of reputation is a mantle of spotless ermine in which, if you are enwrapped, you shall receive the homage of those above you, as real, as ready, as spontaneous as any ever paid to personal beauty in its most powerful hour.—*Selected.*

DO NOT let the factory interest subside. Talking is cheap, and all can indulge in that, but talking sometimes awakens interest provided it is logical and sensible talk, and capitalists will not be slow to invest where ample returns are assured. These important and weighty questions should be left to men of thought and means, for the echo of the "small fry" in business circles amounts to a clog rather than as an able "shoulder to the wheel" as is called for by the *Ledger*. The columns of this paper are free for the discussion of business problems from the pens of those far more able to write on the subject than many who talk longest and loudest. Put your brains at work and your hands in your pocke's and tell the small boys to stand aside and our factories will go up like magic.

LEADING Republicans throughout the country are all dreaming of the same girl—Minnie Apolis.

HON. BENJAMIN HARRISON has given this country a strong administration. He will in all probability succeed himself to the Presidency.

FROM the looks of the *Ledger* this week it appears that Mr. Haddaway has put his "shoulder to the wheel" and probably turned off the press.

WE congratulate Bro. J. Edward Tylor on his appointment as Assistant Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore.—Some newspaper men are born lucky. —*American Union.*

DEMOCRATIC papers admit that the reciprocity treaties with the British West Indies will be of considerable value to this country. Thus must its enemies admit the wisdom of the Republican party.

THE Governor of New York has signed the bill allowing newspapers to publish the details of electrical execution. This law was doubtless unconstitutional as it tended to abridge the freedom of the press, and its early repeal was only to be expected.

THE leaven of the Crisp-Gorman-Hill-Brice-do-nothingism is already working in the House. Even a caucus on silver is feared by the very same Democrats who have been shouting with lungs of iron and throats of brass for free silver these many years.

"WE are free to say that in our opinion no candidate whom the Democracy can name in June could have beaten Mr. Blaine at the polls in November."—*N. Y. Sun.*

The same impression prevails among many leading Democratic editors.—But they lack the candor to confess it.

A BALTIMORE firm tried to paint the town red with its advertising this week. Our home merchants are making as liberal inducements and shoppers should look around them before they spend their cash with those who have no interest in them or their wants.

THE Cleveland Democrats are making it warm for Senator Hill and his midwinter "snap" convention. If those two Democratic leaders in the Empire State do not reconcile their differences Mr. Gorman of this State will receive flattering consideration at the Chicago Convention.

THE commission to settle the long drawn-out Behring Sea controversy meets in Washington. It consists of Professors Mendenhall and Merriam on the part of the United States; Sir George Baden Powell and Dr. Dawson for Great Britain. Three disinterested foreign powers will furnish one each.

THERE is one fact which most effectually refutes all the free traders in the country. It is that during the twelve months ending November 30 we bought $3,121,320 less than during the previous year, while we sold $93,640,000 more. This gratifying fact is worth more to the country than all the theories of free traders.

THAT old subject, the taxation of mortgages, came up for more or less discussion in the Legislature at Annapolis Tuesday. Mr. Collins, delegate from Talbot, had introduced a resolution providing that the Ways and Means Committee should include the taxatian of mortgages in any general assessment bill that may be reported to the House. After the matter had been discussed an amendment striking out the order was adopted. This establishes the fact that there is a general feeling in the House against the adoption of any measure relating to the taxation of mortgages.

I'M A simple little bill,
Free silver is my name;
My passage bodeth ill,
A failure doth the same.
And so I do not care
How Bland the breezes blow,
Or cool and Crisp the air;
For this I truly know,
I'm just a little bill,
Free silver is my name
I'll lay out D. B. Hill
And friend and foe the same.
—*Philadelphia Press.*

MR. BLAINE'S letter to Gen. Clarkson last Saturday was received everywhere throughout the country with deep expressions of regret. The Democratic press, with few exceptions, refer in the highest terms to the Secretary of State. A writer once said "to refuse to be a Bishop is to be greater than a Bishop," and the same may apply to the office of President of the United States. Very generally, Republicans declared that this left a clear track to Mr. Harrison for a renomination, though a number of other candidates were mentioned, among them Messrs. Depew, Sherman, Rusk, Cullom and Alger. Many expressed the hope that Secretary Blaine might yet reconsider his decision, though all regarded the letter as a sincere expression of his present views on the subject. At the National Capital, as elsewhere throughout the country, it was agreed that President Harrison's administration is growing with the people.

A COLORED State Convention is to be held in Annapolis March 18th for the purpose of taking action upon the "Educational, Industrial, Political and Financial interests of the colored people of Maryland."

The Dorchester *Era* referring to the convention says:

"The colored voters of Dorchester ought to respond to this call and elect delegates to the Annapolis convention. While it is not to be altogether a political gathering, yet says the circular, the political interests of the colored man will be considered. This is right and proper, and we are glad to know that political discussion will form a part of the proceedings. Let the subject be fully discussed in open meeting, and if possible, determine whether it is best for the colored man to adhere to the party of his choice from principle, or allow himself to become a mere chattle and play into the hands of his political enemies for a price. The delegates from Dorchester might with propriety state to the convention that but for the lust of a few dollars on the part of a number of colored voters of the county nearly the entire Republican-Fusion ticket would have been successful last fall. Facts are facts, and no one should fear to state them."

The "lust of a few dollars" is what elected the entire Democratic ticket in Talbot, also, last fall. But we are not disposed to attach the entire blame on the colored people. To be sure some sold their right of suffrage to the local Democratic managers—many of them, no doubt. Still, there is also in this county a floating population of worthless, unscrupulous white men who never think of voting where there is not a bribe attached to the act. And they, and their colored associates of the same class, will continue to give the county to Democratic bosses just so long as the honest upright citizens of the county acquiesce by supporting the political organization that upholds and endorses such methods.

The Republicans of Talbot last fall and during former occasions conducted the campaign upon honest, sincere and conscientious principles. The managers and candidates appealed to the upright citizen for his vote and did not seek to secure a victory through the corrupting influences of whiskey, money and trickery. A fair instance of the latter is to be seen in the placing of Judge Hammond upon the "regular" ticket and the subsequent treatment of that worthy citizen by the same parties who used his name to secure votes. The forging of names of honorable men on the Republican ticket that the same might be used to operate against them on election day, and numerous other devices, all of which were adopted and practiced by the so-called regular Democrats of Talbot last fall.

With a larger corruption fund than could be used on election day, and other methods employed, the Democrats got what they called a victory. They were welcome to it under the circumstances. As the victory had previously been advertised as forthcoming—by foul means—if not fair. And no person in Talbot of ordinary intelligence will publicly affirm that it was not foul. Indeed, so far from being complimentary was the "victory," that the usual Democratic street parade demonstrations did not follow in its wake. While one of the leading beneficiaries of the election is reported to have since said "Yes, we got there, but we had to buy two hundred and fifty niggers to do it."

EX-SENATOR JOHN J. INGALLS, of Kansas, is closely studying the political moves. In a recent interview before the publication of the Blaine letter this week he summed up the situation as follows:

"Mr. Harrison is well liked by the people of his party. He has furnished a strong, good and efficient Administration, and he has the unwritten laws of the party with him for the nomination.

"In every locality of the country one will doubtless find a strong feeling for Blaine, but the great statesman will not be a candidate for reasons known to everyone. I don't care to enumerate, such as illness, etc. Nothing in Mr. Blaine's actions can be construed as a failure of duty in matters of State, as some are willing to insinuate in regards to the Chili matter.

"Cleveland will be the Democratic nominee, despite the intrigues of Hill, Brice and Gorman, et al. Mr. Cleveland is as strong in the rank and file of the Democratic party to-day as he was at any time. He is even stronger. Witness the demonstration in the South.

"The great mass of the Democrats are patriotic and they look with an evil eye upon the machinations of that person, David B. Hill, who is little more than the craftiest politician in his party. He may secure the New York delegation, but mark me, he will be hoisted by his own petard.

"The Vice-Presidency will go to a man from the West, and so far, Gov. Boies has the great pull. Ex-Governor Gray, of Indiana, is another possibility."

No Place for Men of no Party.

What a quandary the Mugwumps must be in at the present time! They have lost their grip in every direction. Their idol cries baby and gives up his chances for the Presidential ship.—The Chilian matter is being attended to by patriotic Democrats and Republicans alike, without a single mugwump being in it. The Democracy, north and south, are giving them the cold shoulder everywhere. The Republicans do not want them to return to their ranks—they have no use for them; and the little means party does not even make a visible speck on the political horizon. Pity the poor little Mugwumps out in the cold!

Peculiar

Many peculiar points make Hood's Sarsaparilla superior to all other medicines. Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's. Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is now more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time, and retained its popularity and confidence among all classes of people so steadfastly.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is Peculiar to Itself

Do not be induced to buy other preparations, but be sure to get the Peculiar Medicine,

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

ABOUT the first thing that is seriously occupying the attention of the Maryland Democratic Legislature, is the passing of an act to relieve the bondsmen of their obligations to the State occasioned by the Archer steal.

Quite natural and only to be expected.

The passing of such an act will be a great outrage to the tax-payers of Maryland. After getting a judgment for less than half of the original robbery and then fighting to make it larger through the highest court of the State, thus increasing the public expenses, the same Democratic influence now proposes to relieve the bondsmen through legislation to that effect.

These members of the General Assembly were not sent there for that purpose. If they are burdened with sympathy for the Archer bondsmen, let them go in their own pockets and assist those gentlemen out of the hole in which they had voluntarily placed themselves. But in the name of decency don't straddle it on the shoulders of the tax-payer.

Would these same men have dared announce from the stump last fall their intention in this respect?

Of course Archer had to be imprisoned. That was a political necessity. But since he plundered the treasury to assist the Ring-Democracy of the State, of course these same fellows who have received the fruits of the steal naturally wish to relieve the bondsmen at the expense of the tax-payer, all reason, all justice and all law.

THE English Parliament opened with accustomed formality last Tuesday afternoon. In referring to the Irish question, the Queen in her speech said: "My Lords and Gentlemen: Proposals will be laid before you applying to Ireland the general principles of local government which have already been adopted in Great Britain." And Lord Salisbury said that the absence of special reference in the Queen's speech to the order and prosperity prevailing in Ireland showed the confidence of the government in the country's fitness for local self-government. The fact that an Irish Local Government bill was proposed implied that conditions now prevailed in Ireland which justified the Government in giving that country extended powers of local control.

It is time England was waking up to the necessities of Ireland. But the English Government aside from its own selfish interests and purposes seldom awakes to the reasonable demands of any people until it is compelled to. Ireland's sufferings have been known for years and releif from England only when the flame can no longer be smothered is of little credit to that Government.

Hill's Plan of Campaign.

David B. Hill made the Legislature of New York Democratic by defying justice, the law and public opinion.—He is preparing to obtain the Democratic Presidential nomination by the same methods. No heed is paid to local sentiment in any locality, but a direct appeal is made to the politicians and the party machine everywhere. The support of no man is asked on principle; but the aid of every one who desires success and the spoils which follow victory is invoked. It is a campaign of brute force, which hopes to crush out opposition by simple weight and momentum.

There is an element in the Democratic party which is willing to make itself believe that Mr. Hill cannot win the prize he is seeking by the means he has adopted. They know much less about the party he has to deal with than Mr. Hill does. They are out of accord with the spirit of the political organization with which they are acting, while he knows the Democracy intimately and believes thoroughly in its spirit and purposes In Tammany Hall he has behind him the most compactly disciplined body in this country, and he can laugh at the amateur efforts of some fastidious Democrats in New York who are seeking to quench the Hill conflagration by emptying on it the contents of a 5 o'clock tea kettle.

Twelve years ago a similar campaign was attempted in the Republican party. Just as Senators Hill, Brice and Gorman are now seeking to capture the Democratic National Convention by brute force, so Senators Conkling, Cameron and Logan sought to gain control of the Republican National Convention of 1880. Political history tells how near they came to accomplishing their purpose, and they would doubtless have succeeded had not the intellectual and moral element been the controlling force in the Republican party. Mr. Hill is likely to succeed in nominating himself or some man in sympathy with him, because the moral and intellectual element is not the controlling force in the democratic party. He can laugh at the slight hold the Boston *Post* shows he has on Massachusetts Democrats, for he knows that it is of far less importance to him than the fact that he is publicly lauded in Texas as a "Living Jackson" whose "Democracy is of the simple, old-fashioned kind of the fathers of the party."

It is possible that Hill may not be nominated, but Hillism will be embodied in the man who leads the Democratic party in this year's campaign. His methods are the methods of the majority of the Democratic party and his spirit is the spirit that controls in that organization. The moral element may make a feeble protest, but it has excluded itself from a respectful hearing by acquiescing in the crimes committed on the suffrage in the South and the gross gerrymanders perpetrated by the Democrats in the North. Senator Hill's bold, unscrupulous methods would be silently consented to also if they did not conflict with the wish to nominate Mr. Cleveland. It is objection to him personally, and not to his methods, that inspires the opposition to Hill, and it will count for that much and no more with the public.

Senator Gibson's Views.

To the inquiry of a representative of the Baltimore *Sun*, "Does the resolution of Mr. Laird express your own views and are you in favor of the policy it marks out for the campaign of 1892?" Senator Gibson replied:

"Well, no, not exactly. The House of Representatives of the U. S. is not generally moved to do or not to do anything at the instance of any particular State of the American Union. The resolution of Mr. Laird, therefore, committing the Legislature of Maryland to the line of dictating to the House of Representatives the formulation of any policy on the subject of the tariff, or on any other subject, is unwise, to say the least of it. It strikes me as rather late in the day for any man to call upon a democratic Legislature to declare its 'sense' as to how a democratic House of Representatives should deal with the subject of tariff reform. As well call upon every democratic member of the Legislature, elected as such because of his well-recognized party principles, to now stand up in his place and proclaim himself 'a democrat!' For such a declaration of faith there is about as much necessity at this time as for the introduction of this resolution.—Of course I am for tariff reform! But upon any 'broad lines' marked out by this man or by that man or by any man, but upon the broad lines of my party, with which I have at all times under all circumstances and on every subject been entirely in accord, and on this particular subject as 'marked out' by every democratic platform since tariff reform has been necessary.'

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C. Feb. 8, '92.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker has issued an order that will be hailed with pleasure by thousands of people in every section of the country. It makes every post office where the Postmaster's salary exceeds $200 per annum a money order office. This will within the next eighteen months more than double the number of money order offices in the country, and while giving so many people this convenient and absolutely safe way of sending money through mails, it will add very little to the current expenses of the postal service, and in the end it will probably add quite largely to its earnings. That is the republican idea of a business like administration of the affairs of the government.

There are no more democrats from the North, (including in that term all of the states except those in the South) than from the South, in the House, but it is now very evident that the Southern men have outgeneraled the other fellows and captured everything that will count in the legislation of the House, and the expression, "the South is again in the saddle," is literally true at this time, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned. The South has the Speaker, and the South has all three of the democratic members of the committee on Rules, which under the new code of rules has a greater control over the business of the House than any similar committee ever had before, in fact it is absolutely impossible for any of the other committees to either get business before the House or to get it disposed of after it is taken up, without the assistance of that committee, except in the rare cases where there is no active opposition on the floor. The full significance of the situation is just beginning to dawn upon the out-witted members, since the new rules have gone into operation. They can do nothing now but "grin and bear it."

The representatives of the Canadian government will always find this government ready to listen courteously to any proposition they may desire to make concerning commercial reciprocity between the two countries, but as long as the republican party is in power the Canadians need hope for no treaty which fully opens our market to them, while their's are only half open to us. The President and Secretary Blaine will be pleased to see the Canadian Commissioners, but it is only upon one basis that they will open negotiation with them.

The present anti-Chinese law will expire by limitation in May next; hence the activity in Congress on the subject. There have been a dozen bills introduced but the Senate has reported in favor of a bill continuing the present law for a period of ten years as a substitute for them all.

A delegation from the Western Water Ways convention recently held at Evansville, Indiana, has been explaining the necessity for liberal Harbor and River appropriations to the House and Senate committees. If the Holman policy is carried out there will be no liberal appropriation for anything.

Representative Mills' dagger is no longer concealed; it is openly held aloft in his strong right hand while he has served notice upon the Ways and Means committee that he intends to use it on the first tariff bill it reports, that does not please him. Turn down the lights and let the band play slow music.

The House in passing a deficiency bill of $200,000 for the current fiscal years for the Census Bureau, had a great opportunity to carry out democratic threats of attacking that Bureau, but because they knew they had no case they made no attack, except by general innuendo. Representative Sayers, of Texas, who was in charge of the bill said: "Had the superintendent of the census been left to operate his Bureau without outside pressure to put in office a large number of incompetent persons, the expenditures would have been very much less." Mr. Sayers forgot however to add that the most of this outside pressure came from democratic Senators and Representatives. Representative Stone, of Kentucky, a democrat, said of Superintendent Porter's work: "It has been efficient, prompt and rapid, and better than that of any previous superintendent."

The resolution introduced in the House by Representative Pithian, of Illinois, instructing the Ways and Means committee to report a bill putting all agricultural implements on the free list is a bluff, pure and simple, and nobody knows it any better than its author. To put agricultural implements on the free list without first putting all classes of lumber and metal on the free list would close every manufactory of any class of agricultural implements in the United States, and the democratic party would not dare to do that even if it had both branches of Congress and the Presidency. H.

Mr. Blaine not a Candidate.

Mr. Blaine tells the chairman of the Republican National Committee, and through him the party and the country, that he is not a candidate for the Presidency and that his name will not go before the Minneapolis Convention. This formal announcement causes sorrow and disappointment to thousands of Republicans, and there is no reason for dissembling that fact. No other living American has inspired such ardent devotion, and upon no other have so many Americans longed to confer the greatest distinction within their gift. That is a simple and obvious truth which nobody doubts and which disparages nobody. The certainty that the foremost citizen of the country will not be the next President of the United States, and the presumption that he will never occupy that great office cannot fail to afflict a multitude of his fellow-citizens with a keen sense of personal grief.

Having reached this determination, Mr Blaine shows his native sagacity and loyalty in the time and manner of its announcement. His letter to Mr. Clarkson is explicit and conclusive. He says not merely that he is not a candidate, but also that his name will not go before the convention. He means to end now and finally the uncertainty which has been felt by the leaders and the masses of the Republican party. Had the possibility that he might be willing to accept the nomination remained, while also the belief was common that his health or his disinclination would interfere, the party could not have concentrated its energies for the impending conflict. But this decisive announcement, at the right moment and with the right impulse, opens the way for harmonious and fruitful activity. What we have said already should be repeated here, that Mr. Blaine has had a perfect right to allow his name to be used in connection with the Presidency while holding the office of Secretary of State, and nobody has pretended to doubt his right except in the silly hope of producing discord in the Republican party. Gen. Harrison and Mr. Blaine have had no misunderstanding on that subject. They have perfectly appreciated the matter in all its relations.

The withdrawal of Mr. Blaine may not immediately settle beyond controversy the result of the Republican Convention, but undoubtedly it does, in a large measure, clear the field for General Harrison. He has given the country an admirable administration, and he is amply entitled to the great advantage of position which he thus secures. Those who the most reluctantly to lose the satisfaction of voting for Mr. Blaine will cordially acknowledge that the President deserves the undivided confidence of the party, and that he has made the election of a Republican successor the most encouraging probability of the present years. And in common with all loyal members of the party, they will be apt to reason that this probability can be most securely confirmed by his nomination to succeed himself. The party has put great and beneficent policies in operation during the last three years, and the welfare and content which they have produced are the most conspicuous features of the time; but the country does not yet enjoy the full measure of prosperity which they are capable of engendering. The people, we believe, will insist upon their further development under the care of the party which has created and promoted them. It is for the party to decide upon the individuals to whom this continuing honor and opportunity shall be entrusted. That the decision will be wise we have no doubt. That it will be rendered in favor of General Harrison is to-day the most natural expectation.

In accepting as final Mr. Blaine's determination not to be a Presidential candidate, the party, and, we believe, the whole country, will still hope to have the benefit for many years to come of his invaluable services in a public station. His knowledge, sagacity and experience, his comprehensive understanding of the American people and American institutions, and his fervent patriotism, are a National possession which must not be diverted from the service of the Nation.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Oysters and Heaven.—"The oyster is the lowest species of animal life," said Rev. I. L. Thomas, pastor of the Centennial Colored Methodist Church, in his sermon to oyster shuckers last night, "but it can be shown that it is a fair representative of man, and that in every part of the oyster shucker's profession he is shown the way to the Lord. Now the shucker don't have anything to do with the oyster until it is put into his box, but before it gets there it must be caught. It seems strange that the oyster must be caught, but when we examine the beds in the ocean, bay and river, we see the necessity of providing means to catch it. It cannot be caught with the hook and line, so other means have been invented, some of which have been very successful. Just so with a man. He has to be caught, and no one but the Lord is prepared to catch him up out of his bed of sin. The oyster comes to the shucker in a shucking box. Now the shucker's box represents the Church of God, and the man is caught out of the sea of death and pitched into the box prepared for him, just like the oyster.

"The hammer represents the word of God, and just as the shucker hammers on the oyster to make it open its shell, so the word of God strikes mighty blows on man's heart until it opens a little bit, so that the holy Spirit, represented by the knife can get in.

"Just like the shucker's knife gets in and touches the heart of the oyster and throws off the shell does the Holy Spirit touch man's heart and throw off the shell of worldliness. After the shell is off the oyster is chucked into a pot, which represents the visible church of God.

"The shucker has three pots—one for small another for large, and another for extra large oysters. The little pot represents faith, which is the first thing a man gets after the knife of the Holy Spirit touches his heart. The next pot is hope, which always comes when faith springs up in a man's breast and the last pot—the extra large one—is love and charity, which fills the man's heart as he goes on to perfection.

"Then come the skimmer and the water. These represent the cleansing power of Jesus' blood. The oysters are put on the skimmer and the water is poured over them to wash off little pieces of shell and any other impurities. So is the water of life poured over man by God, and all the impurities are washed away until he is white as snow.

"The quantity the shucker shucks represents justice. If there is anything a shucker wants more than another it is justice. He wants to know that he gets paid for all he shucks and that he isn't shucking in a measure with a false bottom, that moves down when the oysters are put in and moves up when they come out.

"In all shucking-houses is a big blackboard on which the numbers of all the shuckers are placed. This represents the Book of Life, on which names are recorded in Heaven. For every gallon of oysters a man shucks his peg is moved up a hole, and unless that peg moves the man has no claim on the firm, but the more he shucks the farther his peg moves and the bigger his claim. So if a man hasn't recorded his name in Heaven and won't do good works he has no claim on Heaven. If he does much he will get much; if he does little his reward will be little.

"The canning process represents perfection. When an oyster is put in a can and sealed up all has been done to it that is necessary to be done. So when a man has done all the Lord wanted him to do he has reached perfection.

"Next comes the express. What would it avail an oyster if it stopped where it was after it was canned? I tell you the firm would feel mighty blue if all the oysters canned stayed in the factory. Shipping the oysters fairly represents the express train or life boat for Heaven, which is death. When the oyster reaches perfection it's got to move, and so does a man. The person to whom the canned oysters are sent represents the rightful claim of Jesus Christ, who stands on the other side of the river to look at the boats as they go by to see if there is anything on board for Him. If the man bears the mark of the Lord on his forehead, then the Lord cries, 'He's mine he's mine!' and takes him ashore and into the Wonderful City.—*Balto. Sun (Monday).*

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, f 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. Harsimon, of New York; Congressman Dolliver, of Iowa; Hon. B. F. Jones; David Hall Rice, of Boston; Ex-Congressman Perkins, of Kansas; Dr. E. F. Miller, of New York; Hon. Geo. Draper, of Maine; 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 Dudley, 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. 72 West Twenty-Third Street, New York.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by his motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper W. A. NOYES, 820 *Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.* 25july

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bot le of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

$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. Any one finding the same will leave them at J. C. Godwi 's Clothing store, Easton, Md., or Eat n & Bro's Store, Centreville, Md. W. S. SMITH,
1-9-tf Centreville, Md.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Laxador Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Costiveness. At druggists. Price 50 cts.

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

SALVATION OIL

(Price only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.)

Relieves quickly Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Backache, &c.

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

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. Saulsbury, 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
6feit 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. 6feb1y

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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 1¼ 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

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DROVERS & MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.
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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 the special Friday meetings and not on the regular Tuesday meetings.

1 2 82 WM REDDIE, Clerk.

H. B. SMITH & CO.,
ARTISTS.
OIL, PASTEL,
INDIA INK AND
CRAYON PORTRAITS.
601 AND 603 MASS. AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED AND SHIPPED ON APPROVAL.

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all sorts and Conditions of men USE THE REMINGTON Standard Typewriter, BECAUSE IT IS Practical, Durable, Capable, AND HAS PROVEN ITSELF THOROUGHLY SATISFACTORY

Our Latest Machine is a Poem of Perfected, Practical, Mechanical Ingenuity —THE— Remington Standard Typewriter



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

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

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

THE TYPEWRITER IN SCHOOL.

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

"The ability to use the Typewriter is coming to be looked upon as a necessary part of a practical education, and in thousands of cases this knowledge is the means of earning a living. But valuable as a knowledge of this machine is to a person seeking a clerical position, the general use of it as an educational means is destined to make it of far greater value to the public schools. There is no doubt but that these machines will be used in the near future for their educational value alone in all High Schools and Grammar grades in the country. It is a testimony of educators who have tried it that no other device in the hands of the pupil contributes so much towards a knowledge of correct business English. Its use also must direct attention to business forms, to the correct use of capitals, to correct spelling, to neatness, to accuracy of expression, in fact, to every thing that should characterize English composition. But is such knowledge worth any thing? A gentleman from a distant city, who often finds business openings for young people, recently told me a story that is worth a dozen dictionaries to those who are looking out for young men and young women. $15 per week, if, having other qualifications, I could write good English and spell correctly."

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

A CONSCIENTIOUS VERDICT.

The Opinion of a Live Baltimorean on an Important Subject.

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

"The Remington! Yes, sir, this is a No. 2 Remington Machine, which I have in my private office for personal use; you will find another just on the outside of the partition, used by my assistants. . . . What do I think of the Remington? Why, my good friend, there is no other typewriter. I have gone through the experimental period; tried them all; and spent dollars and dollars upon these much 'vaunted' typewriters; but a few months of this sort of nonsense convinced me of the folly of experimenting for the benefit of typewriter manufacturers, so I simply sold those most perfect and improved typewriters—bought two Remingtons with their cabinets and am now making out a Remington 'work' in this office.

"Our young men can read to refer to the accompanying improvements made by the other typewriter companies.

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