Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

For Sale By J. S. GRIFFITH, and Leading Grocers of Easton.

The Easton Gazette.

SATURDAY, - - FEBRUARY 20, 1892.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

NOTICE.

Now is your chance to buy bargains for thirty days only. We will offer our entire stock of China, Glassware, Silver plated Knives, Forks and Spoons. Also all styles of Lamps at greatly reduced prices. We ask a trial on Groceries. Our stock is complete and feel that our prices will please you. Come and see us.

S. LEE TUCKER,
Opp. Brick Hotel.

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that makes it sell, and wins the confidence of the people.

—Something on foot—Shoes.

—Monday will be legal holiday.

—Put to write—The amanuensis.

—A summer resort—The hammock.

—Never seen before—A little dog's tail.

—Always within hearing—The ear drum.

—Has the right of weigh—The coal dealer.

—Clover hay wanted. Apply at this office.

—Revivals at the Southern M. E. Church have closed.

—You can borrow all the trouble you want with collateral.

—Truthfulness is a virtue which should never be lost sight of by any one.

—About thirty children are out of school in Dover on account of inability or refusal to be vaccinated.

—If an old man only knew as much as a young one thinks he does how this old globe would whirl.—Ram's Horn.

—Many a man has risked his eternal salvation while listening to the warbling of the church choir.—N. Y. Herald.

—It will be one day found that mouldy grain and decayed vegetables are not fit to feed to animals, not even to hogs.

—The Japanese Government is about to unite all its islands by means of submarine telegraph cables at an estimated cost of $2,000,000.

—It's too bad that Flipkins has been sent to jail for selling liquor. What shall we do for him? Give him a coming out party when he is released.

—It is said that a factory in Michigan is now making underclothing from a wood fibre which is said to equal in every respect that made from wool.

—In the Adirondacks last year 300,000,000 feet of lumber were cut, of which two thirds was sawed into lumber and the remainder manufactured into paper.

—First quality of white ash is becoming so scarce that in a few years oak will have to be used for coach poles and for other purposes where ash is now employed.

—A new industry has been started in California which consists of making sugar from the sap of the sugar pine tree. The sugar is said to be exceptionally fine.

—Deah me, said Chappie, as he donned his sixth costume for the day, I've been working like a horse. Ya as, returned Doody, who is brighter than he looks, like a clothes horse.

—Ground was broken on the Jersey side of the Hudson river December 24th, for the new suspension bridge that is to connect New Jersey with New York. Compared to it the Brooklyn Bridge will be a baby.

—Mrs. O. Evans, of Dover, has decided to allow five inches of cuticle to be taken from her arm and transplanted to her son's leg. The child was severely burned about three months ago by upsetting a lamp, and the wound has stubbornly refused to heal.

—The monkeys of India have a game like the English boys' king of the castle, but instead of pushing each other from the top of a knoll or dust heap the castle is a pendant branch of a tree. The game is to keep a place on the bough, which swings with their weight as with a cluster of fruit, while the players struggle to dislodge one another, each as he drops running round and climbing up again to begin anew.

—An Eskimo youth is qualified to marry when he has succeeded in killing a polar bear unaided, for the courageous feat proves him capable to provide for the wants of a family. He starts forth at night to secure a wife, which he does by seizing the first girl he can surprise unawares. She naturally screams and draws the whole village population about her, who, by raining sealskin scourges on his shoulders, aids the maiden in escaping. He pursues running the gantlet of kick and buffet, until he again catches his lady love. And should she once more escape and be retaken a third time by the amorous pursuer the maiden accepts her fate and becomes the young man's wife.—London Standard.

—The recent election of Mr. Charles Hopper Gibson to the United States Senate renders timely the publication of the list of distinguished Eastern Shoreman who have preceded him in that august and honorable body. They have been: 1789, John Henry, Dorchester county; 1797, James Lloyd, Talbot; 1800, William Hindman, Talbot; 1801, Robt. Wright, Queen Anne's; 1806, Philip Reed, Kent; 1813, Robert H. Goldsborough, Dorchester: 1819, Edward Lloyd, Talbot; 1826, Ezekiel F. Chambers Kent; 1835, Robert H. Goldsborough, Talbot; 1836, John S. Spence, Dorchester; 1841, John Leeds Kerr, Talbot; 1843, James Alfred Pearce, Kent; 1862, Thos. Holiday Hicks, Dorchester; 1865, John A. J. Creswell, Cecil; 1868, George Vickers, Kent; 1872, George R. Dennis, Somerset; 1878, Jas. Black Groome, Cecil; 1884, Ephraim King Wilson, Worcester.

Public Business.—Orphan's Court met Tuesday.

R. W. Meeds, admr. Johnson, presented inventory. Passed. Authorized to sell and to publish notice to creditors.

Sarah E. Price, ectx. W. U. Price, presented inventory. Passed. Authorized to sell and give notice to creditors.

Martha J. Harrison, one of the executrices of S. A. Harrison, presented account of sales. Passed.

Mary E. LeCompte, guardian of Mary E. LeCompte, presented 5th guardian account. Passed.

Annie M. Barton, adm'x J. O. Barton presented acc't debts sperate, 1st and final administration acc't and distribution.

County Commissioners.—Board of County Commissioners met on Tuesday.

The receipts were:

T. A. Lloyd, collector, 1891,	$304 00
E. P. Sparks, J. P. fines,	50 00
S. W. Hopkins, " "	40 00
	$394 00

Disbursements were $532.46.

Friday session.—Samuel B. Skinner, constable, filed approved bond.

Robert F. Cooper was appointed road supervisor in Trappe district in place of John R. Warner, who declined an appointment.

Wm. B. Dulin was appointed road supervisor in Trappe district. Road supervisors who have not bounded are directed to do so at once.

The Commissioners, as the health board of Health of the county, visited New Bridge road, and condemned piles of manure and gas lime as pernicious nuisances, and directed their removal.

Remove the Fence.—Considerable has been said about removing the Court House iron fence, and the petitioners have already placed their desires before the commissioners. No action has yet been taken. Some want the fence for the almshouse grounds, others for elsewhere, but most all are perfectly willing to see the once ornamental fence removed. It is not in keeping with the spirit of the age to enclose public grounds with iron railings.

Fair Association.—EASTON, MD., Feb. 13 1892.—There will be a meeting of Stockholders of the Talbot County Fair Association at the Court House, Easton, on Saturday, Feb. 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

The object of this meeting is no ordinary one, but is to consider and provide means to satisfy the demand made for the settlement in whole, or in part, of the overdue mortgage on the Fair Grounds.

If a guarantee can be given Mr. Martin of the payment of $1,500 on or before October 1st next, he will agree to extend the mortgage for three years from the date of maturity.

If, as a stockholder, citizen, business man or friend to the Association, you can possibly be present, in person or by proxy, you will confer a favor upon the Board of Directors, who are of one opinion that if the immeniate difficulties can be tided over, the future of the Association is bright.

M. M. HIGGINS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Personals.—Col. Lemuel Malone, of Baltimore, was in Easton last Tuesday in the interests of the *Maryland Farmer*, with which he is connected as associate editor. He made the GAZETTE a call.

Bishop Wm. F. Adams will be at Denton Sunday.

Prof. Chaplain was in Baltimore Tuesday and left in the evening train for Annapolis.

Miss Henrietta Trippe of Baltimore, is visiting at Dr. E. R. Trippe's, in Easton this week.

Harry White, son of Joseph H. White, has entered the office of R. B. Dixon & Co. as clerk.

Mrs. G. E. Haddaway, of Easton, and her sister, Mrs. E. S. Valliant, of Church Hill, are visiting friends in New York city.

Messrs. Spence & Hull have just turned out from their factory a very handsome bus It is for Cook & Stitchberry and is the finest bus in Easton.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Dixon of Talbot, leave Baltimore to-day in company with Mr. John B. Dixon whose health compels him to go to California for an indefinite period. Mr Dixon's friends spmpathize with him in having to go under such circumstances.

Mr. M. B. Nichols is an applicant for the vacancy in the School Board of Talbot county occasioned by the death of Mr. H. P. Hopkins. Mr. Nichols is a business man of sterling integrity and much respected.

Mr. Thos. F. Cox visited New York this week in company with two other gentlemen of Easton. He was pleased with little structure known as Brooklyn Bridge—thought it somewhat larger than Dover Bridge.

Mr. William T. Dixon has been elected president of the board of trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, to succeed the late Francis T. King. He will notify the board at its next meeting, March 8th, whether he will accept the position or not.

Mr. E. P. Sangston's sale is still attracting crowds. Elegant ware is going fabulously cheap. It is a pity that it is so, But it is. Sale will continue the greater part of next week and much elegant silverware, watches, clocks and jewelry will be sold.

Mrs. Charles H. Gibson gave a tea Tuesday afternoon in Washington in honor of Mrs Frank Brown, wife of the Governor of Maryland. The parlors of the Cochran were so densely crowded with the fashionable concourse after half-past four o'clock that guests were compelled to wait in line in the hallway and on the steps to greet the hostess. At one end of the first parlor musicians played throughout the reception. Mrs Gibson wore black lace and jet, with corsage bouquet of American beauty roses; Mrs. Frank Brown's gown was of yellow crepe, with cincture of jet, the corsage trimmings of jet were caught in front with two diamond stars; a large cluster of roses was carried.

Religious Notices.—Rev. Wm. Munford of Salisbury, will officiate at Christ Church, Easton, next Sunday, both morning and evening. Rev. Mr. Buck will officiate in Mr. Munford's church at Salisbury.

Services tomorrow, 11 o'clock, at Matthews. Services at Chapel at 3 o'clock, and preaching at 7 o'clock at Cordova M. E. Church. Interesting themes for each service. All invited.

There will be the usual services of Morning Prayer, Litany, and sermon, (D. V. and the weather permitting), at S. John's Church Miles River Ferry, on Sunday next Feb. 21st, at 11. 30 A. M.

M. E. Church.—The programme of the Sunday School Missionary Anniversary is being prepared with some care by a competent committee, and will have more than the usual merit. The early Sunday Class in the charge of Mr. S. E. Shannahan is largely attended and has greatly contributed to the spiritual life of the church. It meets at 10 o'clock and everybody is invited to the enjoyment of the privileges it affords. The Rev R. H. Adams has special themes for Sunday and the services will doubtless be of more than ordinary interest. The Sunday School will meet at 2 o'clock and Epworth League at 6:30 P. M.

Royal Oak Items.—*From our regular correspondent.*—For the past two weeks the ladies of the W. C. T. U. have been circulating through the neighborhood the petitions issued by the county Union.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Foreman were visiting friends here last week.

We find that our farewell to La Grippe several weeks ago was premature, as it still lingers with us.

Miss Bertie Bridges is visiting relatives in Oxford.

The Demorest Contest held in the M. E. Church last Friday evening, under auspices of the W. C. T. U., was quite a success, as both speakers and singers conducted themselves remarkably well. Miss Bessie Valliant won the silver medal by the unanimous vote of the judges.

Co. E of the Talbot County Division of the Maryland Loyal Temperance Legion, has removed from the M. E. Church to its own hall where it now meets Saturdays and Sundays at 2 P. M.

Dr. Morris of St. Michaels preached a very fine sermon on "The Potter's House," at the M. E. Church Sunday evening.

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 bottle 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."

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Cease your coughing and enjoy refreshing slumber; which Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will insure you.

"Are you going to the races?" "Yes, and bet on the winning horse" "Not the handsome Abdullah, he is lame. Didn't you know?" "I'll whisper in your ear, he'll win. They're using Salvation Oil."

The Great Council of Maryland, I. O. R. M. in Session.—The Great Council of Maryland, Improved Order of Ren Men began its annual session here on Wednesday continuing through Thursday. There were 165 members present and the sessions were held in the Masonic lodge-room.

As has been referred to the Great Council met here at the invitation of Easton's Matapeake Tribe, No 76, and the chief feature of interest to those not members of the order, was the banquet given in the Hall on Wednesday evening. In this all the citizens of the town seemed interested for so large a banquet has never been witnessed in Easton.—Without going into personal details of committees and the individual work done, it is only fair to state that the decorations of the Hall were complete, the stage gorgeously trimmed in Indian style, showing the wigwam, the wild animals and the native forest unmarred by the pale face.

After the seating of the 165 guests, and perhaps 300 Eastonians, the blessing was asked by the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of Smyrna—The clatter of dishes and chatter of voices filled the next hour while the elaborate menu was served by Mr. Meintzer. This consisted of blue points on the half sheel, fried, scalloped; saddle of venison with currant jelly; mayonnaise of chicken, fillet of beef, cold turkey, cold tongue; Westphalia ham, a la gilee; chicken salad, turkey, with celery a la sauce; tenderloin of beef, braized a la sause; wild duck, a la Meintzer; pickles, celery-jelly; pommes de terre parisienne; neapolitaine ice cream, chocolate, water ices; assorted cakes, nuts and candies; oranges, bananas, apples; tea, coffee, chocolate, cigars a la Havana.

Col. Mullikin, the toastmaster, read several letters from distinguished persons who had been invited, but who could not come, and afterward introduced Mr. Walter H. Thompson to deliver an address of Welcome which he did in substantially the following words:

Great Chiefs:

To me has been assigned the most pleasant part of the evening's exercises and one of the most delightful of life's duties.

It is always a pleasant era in one's history to meet and to greet the old acquaintances, and yet a more pleasant duty to welcome the wanderer home.

Such is mine this evening. You have been absent for quite a time Great Chief, and we are glad to see you. If I have been correctly informed, this was your native land. There were your hunting grounds; your whole family used to live here: and for ought I know the very spot on which we now stand was the site of ancestors' wigwams. But in consequence of the narrowness of this strip of territory now known as the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or from some other cause, it may have been a slight misunderstanding between the pale faces and the Matapeaks, there seemed not to be quite room enough for us and you. Whereupon your old folks determined to migrate farther west and give place to the pale faces, on whose behalf and in name I now extend the greetings of a most hearty welcome to the unrestricted limits of our town.

For a long time we seemed to lose sight of the Matapeake family, but quite recently this branch of the tribe returned and dotted down among us. Thus far they have remained themselves with great propriety and have won the respect and confidence of our people. But they are a clanish set, Great Chiefs, keeping themselves very much to themselves. Their manners are somewhat changed. We notice that the camp fires are gone out and the wigwams on *low levels* have been substituted for the highest and most private elevation in our town.

It is a noticeable fact, too, that if one of these Matapeaks ever puts his hands on one of these pale faces and entices him up into one of their high-up wigwams that as he makes, to him the somewhat uncertain ascent, he grows paler and paler until he enters the sanctum of the sachem.

Then when his majesty is revealed and on first sight of their implements, such as the tomahawk, the scalping knife, the bows and arrows, the axe and hatchet, his knees begin to smite together and he turns paler still. But before they let him down, and when he does come down, he is a veritable red man sure. And the result is that they all always seem better pleased with themselves than before, and prefer the society of the red man even after, to that of his pale faced brothers.

Some of your tribe are unquestionably enterprising and industrious fellows. Just as soon as they got word that you were contemplating this visit to them and us, the Morris Division, the Meintzer Division, the Frampton Division, the Todd Division under the leadership, not of Sitting Bull, but of active, alive, wide awake, working Billy, set diligently to work to restore as far as possible, the original appearence of the country that you left so long ago. You see how well they have succeeded in the restoration of the wigwam, the return of the eagle, the fox, the coon, and other game of the forest.

Nor have they failed to display some of the evidences of the thrift of modern times: The grandest and chiefest of all, which is the glorious flag of the nation. The Stars and Stripes, under whose magnanimous folds, the white man and the red man and all men are destined to live in great peace and harmony. To the benefits and blessing of all which, let me again, in the name of the citizen, extend to you a cordial welcome.

Chas. C. Conley, Great Chief of Records of the Great Council of the United States, from the city of Philadelphia, responded in masterly and graceful style. He was dignified and serious; humorous and entertaining.—He paid a high tribute to the town, the people, this section of the state in general and the ladies before him in particular. The speaker was loudly applauded at frequent intervals during his brief speech.

Maj Wm. E. Stewart was next introduced and made several of his happy hits besides telling the audience the principles and objects of the great order of "braves" who were there assembled. He said they took pride in showing what a splendid banquet could be given without the use of one drop of "fire-water." This was cheered to the echo. The Major's speech was oratorical, brilliant, instructive, witty.

George F. Fowler, of Baltimore, Representative to the Great Council of the United States and Past Great Sachem of Md., was next introduced His speech was eulogistic to our people and town and especially so to Major Stewart whom he took great pleasure in referring to as a man of unusual brilliancy and attainments, and who would elevate the order in the minds of the pale faces. Great applause.

Rev. F T. Tagg was called upon by the toast master and responded with dignity and grace. He welcomed the Red Men and honored their noble purpose. The speaker was brief but in hearty sympathy with the occasion.

Geo. E. Haddaway was next introduced. He was glad to be there as no collections were taken; had there been contributions asked, he would have been missing, but Major Stewart was to blame for it all, he thought, for the Major had appeared at the *Ledger* office, (next door to the Post Office, $1.50 a year, advertisements one dollar an inch for first insertion, and fifty cents an inch thereafter) and invited him. The parenthetical advertisement the editor gave himself produced a roar. The speech was the wittiest one of the evening being the kind which, to be appreciated should be heard direct from the lips of a face which looked as if humor was an unknown factor in its composition.

Rev. Mr. Andrew of Baltimore, made some brief remarks from the floor and expressed himself highly pleased with the occasion and delighted with what he had seen and heard.

Rev. Mr. Trout, of the M. P. Church, followed. He was "too full" for utterance but seemed to have a ready flow of elegant things to say on such an occasion.

Chas. Rotan of Baltimore next made a well directed speech in which he reviewed the occasion, and highly complimented the reception that had been given them.

It being nearly one o'clock the toast-master thanked all for their attention and adjourned the occasion.

The music was ably rendered by the Valliant Orchestra of St. Michaels, from the gallery which was also densely packed with ladies.

The following resolutions were passed by the Great Council at its meeting Thursday:

Hunting Grounds of Easton, Md., 18 Sun, Snow Moon, G. S. D. 401, Great Representative Geo. T. Fowler offered the following Paper which was adopted by a rising vote.

WHEREAS, We wish to express our appreciation to the members of Matapeake Tribe, No. 76, and to the many paleface friends of Talbot Co., for the kind reception that they all tendered to the members of this Great Council, therefore be it

Resolved, That to the following paleface friends we return our profound thanks for their many acts of kindness. To Hon. Chas. H. Gibson, U. S. Senator; Col. Thos. Hughlett, R. B. Dixon, Col. Carroll Goldsborough, B. F. Parlett, R. H. T. Councell, M. M. Higgins, Dr. Geo. F. Nickerson, Jos. H. White, M. P. Flowers, E. H. Roe, and others These palefaces represent the leading citizens of Talbot county. To the Editors and Ministers of all denominations, and the ladies who graced the Banquet Hall with their presence. We are under many obligations for the pleasant manner in which they entertained us.

To Mr. Walter H. Thompson, and Brother Wm. E. Stewart, Rev. F. T. Tagg, Rev. M. Andrew and Mr. Geo. E. Haddaway. To P. G. Incohonee Chas. C. Conley and others, we desire to express our thanks for their kind words which we very much appreciate. To Messrs Albert Lowe and James Pfifferling and C. H. Leonard of the Reception Committee, and Col. J. C. Mullikin and others of the Banquet Committee. To Brother P. Sachem, C. E. Morris, chairman of the Committee of Arrangement and his fellow members to wit: W. E. Stewart, Saml. A. Meintzer, John Y. Todd and Owen F. Frampton were mindful of the arduous duties that they so gracefully performed for our benefit and comfort. To Coates Lodge No. 108. A. F. & A. Mason, we return our grateful thands for the use of their beautiful Hall for the meeting of our august body. To the Hotel Avon and the kind friends who furnished shelter to our members we wish to tender our thanks.

We also desirde to remember the Press of Easton for the kind words of Welcome and hope prosperity will ever be their lots, and for the extended notice of our meeting we thank them one and all, and to all other kind friends who assisted in making our visit pleasant to the City of Easton.

JOHN T. RATHELL
HAS REMOVED TO HIS STORE ROOM ON MARKET SPACE, (OAK FRONT),
Adjoining Samuel Norris.
YOU ARE INVITED TO CALL.

"Et tu Brute," as the young lady, who had just carried off the honors from a fashionable boarding school said, when her mischievous beau swallowed the last spoonful of Dr Bull's Cough Syrup.

Thanks to the introduction of Salvation Oil our young bicyclers need not fear a fall. 25 cents.

A New Search-Light for the Joppa.—The steamer Joppa started from Baltimore Friday night for Easton and other points on the Shore, creating quite a stir and sensation all along the line on account of its search-light, a newly-invented electric lamp of 8.000 candle-power, with which it was fitted up. Harbor and river navigation has always been somewhat dangerous in foggy or heavy weather, owing to the inability of the pilots to pick out the buoys which mark the channels of the different water routes. For many months past experiments have been made to overcome these difficulties of navigation by fitting steamers with strong electric lights, which should aid the pilots in finding their way in heavy weather. The Electric Construction and Supply Company of New York has succeeded in perfecting a lamp, with a parabolic reflector, by the use of which objects could be distinctly noted from ten to fifteen miles away. The lamp is of peculiar construction, mounted on an iron frame, and geared in such manner that the pilot can direct its rays into any quarter by the mere touch of his hand. The lamp itself is of about 8,000 candle power, consuming on an electric circuit of fifty volts about twenty amperes, but can be adapted to any electric circuit of larger or lesser intensity. Despatches from places along the line show that the intensity of the light was not overrated. In many of the places it is reported that the sleep of the inhabitants was disturbed by the light being thrown on their houses, illuminating the interior, although miles away from the river. On the trial trip the light was in charge of Mr. J. C. Knight, of New York, connected with the Electric Construction and Supply Company of New York. The light itself was installed by the Southern Electric Company of Baltimore, whose treasurer and manager, Mr. J. S. Boyd went along on the trial trip, accompanied by the well known electrical expert, from New York. Mr. P. H. Alexander. The trip was certainly a success, and there does not seem to be any reason why all our river steamers should not avail themselves of this useful invention to insure safety to passengers and the vessel itself by the adoption of this powerful search-light.—*Baltimore American.*

Lane's Family Medicine Moves the Bowels each day. Most people need to use it.

Reduced Rates and Enlarged Privileges for Clergymen on the Pennsylvania Railroad.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that commencing on Feb. 15th, 1892, tickets will be sold to Ministers of the Gospel holding proper clerical orders, at half rates. This arrangement will apply to all tickets sold on the Pennsylvania Railroad lines east of Pittsburg and Erie as well as to the lines west of Pittsburg so that a clergyman may not only be able to secure a ticket at half fare between any stations east of Pittsburg and Erie, but may enjoy the same privileges in the purchase of a ticket to Cleveland, Chicago, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, or intermediate points.

This concession in the interest of so deserving a class is fresh evidence of the liberality of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and cannot fail to impress itself upon the appreciation of those whom it is designed to benefit.

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.* 25jully

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles!

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

W. C. T. U.

Women's Christian Temperance Union meets every Sabbath afternoon at 3 30 o'clock in its hall (second floor) corner of Washington and Dover streets; entrance on Dover St. An invitation is extended to all who wish to attend these meetings.

:o:

Our next parlor meeting is to be held at the residence of Mrs. C. T. Wrightson, Feb. 24th.

:o:

DEAR WHITE RIBBONERS: On Friday evening, February 12, we held our first Demorest contest for silver medal, Miss Bessie Valliant being the successful competitor.

There were in attendance about twenty-five members of the L. T. L. who carried bright banners and sang a number of their beautiful songs. Miss Linnie Kilmon, aged 10, sang two solos which were much appreciated.—They were entitled "Queries" and "Drinking Gin." Another contest will be held about the twentieth of March.

The L. T. L. was organized into Company E of the Talbot county division at its last meeting with the following officers: Capt., Luther Fairbanks; Standard Bearer, Frank Avalear; Ensigns, 1st platoon, Edna Duke; 2d platoon. Clarence Duke; 3d platoon, Duke Adams; 4th platoon, Linnie Kilmon; 5th platoon, Etta Avalear. The children are very much interested in this work and we hope to reach the parents through them.

Yours in the work, SUPT. PRESS WORK.
Royal Oak, Feb. 18.

:o:

ONLY ONE FAULT.

I was riding through a country town in Vermont, when I noticed a concourse of people in a church-yard encircling an open grave.

It was a warm day and I had ridden ten miles; so I drew the rein under some trees, to allow the horse to rest.

Presently a villager came towards me and I said: "There is a funeral to-day in your town."

"Yes—Stephen. He was one of the largest hearted men I ever knew. He had great abilities. We sent him to the legislature three times. They thought of nominating him for governor But," he added sadly, "Stephen had only one fault."

I made no answer, I was tired, and watched the people disperse, leaving the sexton to his solitary work.

"A very generous man, Stephen was. Always visited the sick. The old people all liked him. Even the children used to follow him on the streets."

"A good man, indeed," I said indifferently.

"Yes, he had only one fault."

"What was that?" I asked.

"Only intemperance."

"He didn't seem to have any power to resist it at last. He got behind hand and had to mortgage his farm, and finally had to sell it. His wife died on account of the reverse—kind of crushed, disappointed. Then his children turned out badly. His intemperance seemed to mortify them and take away their spirit. He had to leave politics; 'twouldn't do, you see when we had to set him aside from the church; and at last his habits brought on paralysis, and we had to take him to the poor-house. He died there—only forty-five. Poor man, he had only one fault!" The ship had only one leak but it sank.

"Only one fault!" The temple had only one decaying pillar, but it fell.

"Only one fault!" Home gone, wife lost, family ruined, honor forfeited, social and religious privileges abandoned; broken health, paralysis and the poor house

One fault, only one.—*Youths Companion.*

:o:

A BOY'S ENEMY.

The cigarette is making a stir out of all proportion to its size. It is a harmless looking affair, but all the medical societies have pronounced it a fiend, malevolent and deadly. The fact seems to be that cigarettes are more mischievous than cigars or meerchaums and growing boys are much less able to cope with the poison of nicotine than their fathers. Laws are being passed by all the legislatures, making it an offense to sell cigarettes to boys under a certain age. That these will have any considerable effect in checking the evil, no one acquainted with human nature will for a moment expect. A boy may be presumed to have the same reasons for smoking that a man has. At least three men out of every five are users of tobacco, and now that the articles can be had in boys' sizes, and all the dudes use them, why should not the boys and thus emulate the example of his superior? It becomes the rage at once, and like polo, button strings and measles, goes through the school. The trouble with the cigarette is, however, that it has not a natural period of duration; it runs no definite course, save a continuous one, and does not tend to resolution and recovery, as do measles, polo and button strings. The craving for the drug soon develops and becomes fixed. The boy is not more amenable to reason than the man—why should he be?—and where the appetite for tobacco or alcoholic liquor is concerned, reason and science have ever been as water upon a duck's back, very little impress on is made So long as men smoke it will be extremely difficult to make boys believe that smoking is not a nice and manly habit, unattended by any serious results. The problem is a serious one, for after all that the doctors and philanthropists may say, the practical majority are against them. The doctor himself is too often a smoker, and the legislator with him The boy may allow that his cigarette should be freed from opium and arsenic, but why give it up altogether? After all, it is tobacco rather than the cigarette that is at the bottom of this mischief. Its use was learned from barbarians, and its persistence in a civilized community is a mark of remaining barbarism. The habit is enormously wasteful, nauseous, and always in a serious but varying degree unhealthful. It is purely an artificial habit, in favor of which no argument is or can be advanced. It is to be hoped that its effect upon the constitutions of the young may serve to impress upon society its generally vicious character to such an extent that its use shall become unfashionable, and that, like the wine cup, a cigar may be banished from good society. The remedy for boys' smoking will then be found. Frown down this contemptible habit young women. —*The American Idea.*

A Golden Nugget.—A strange novelty is this golden table corn, with its beautiful rich cream color. It is claimed by those who know it to be very sweet, early and tender, and a superior corn We notice Vick recommends it very highly. The floral guide, which comes to us with a bouquet of carnations on the front cover, with a splendid bunch of Brillant Poppies on the back, gives full description of this new corn, which is only 15 cents a packet Vick's Floral Guide is worthy a place in the home of anyone who expects to make a garden the coming spring. By all means send ten cents to James Vick's Son's, Rochester, New York, for the Guide, and you can deduct this amount from your first order. It will pay you well.

The Greatest Building in the World. An astonishing feature of the Columbian Exposition will be one of the palaces grouped in the heart of the fair grounds. It is the Manufactures Building designed by Mr. George Post, of New York. It will bear the same relation to this exposition as the Eiffel Tower did to that of Paris in 1889; and, indeed, its possible use as a vantage-point from which to see the fair grounds has terminated in the negative the discussion for and against the construction in Chicago of a rival to the great tower of Paris. This greatest of all the exposition buildings and of the buildings of the world, will present to Lake Michigan a facade of such a length as to suggest the wall of a city, yet it is so admirably designed, so light and graceful in its effect upon the vision that its true extent can only be comprehended when its dimensions are expressed in figures and by comparisons. It is one third of a mile long, and to compass it round about is to walk a mile. The roof of it is 1688 by 788 feet, and the span of the dome, the largest ever attempted, is 388 feet The roof is 230 feet from the ground, and the building has forty acres of ground floor. Two of the vast machinery halls of the Paris Exposition could be wheeled through it, and the Auditorium, the building of which Chicago is most proud, could be pushed under this great roof, tower and all.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Coughing Leads to Consumption.
Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once.

For the Gazette.

OYSTERS.

The oyster question being of so much importance, not only to oystermen, but to merchants and others whose lines are laid in oystering communities; and whose success or failure is dependent in a great measure upon the patronage of oystermen, should receive at the hands of our legislature the same careful attention that is accorded to other great industries. Indeed, it requires more consideration from the fact that a law benefiting one class of people engaged in the oyster trade, may operate directly against the interests of another class depending upon the same business for a livelihood, and so work great injustice.

Last March meetings were held in Baltimore and other places to discuss the merits of the sale, leasing and planting system. It was urged that this would bring all the available bottoms in the Chesapeake bay, both barren and productive, under systematic cultivation; that these bottoms being held in fee simple, or by lease, would call forth the best efforts of their holders to make them productive to a degree hitherto unequaled; that in consequence the supply of oysters would be so largely increased that the consumer would reap the benefit of greatly reduced prices; while the State revenue from bottoms sold or leased would be enormous, and the Oyster Navy being abolished, this revenue could be applied in such a way that taxation would be materially lessened. They did not, however, discuss the effects all these beneficent results to the oyster packers, the farmers, and the large real estate owners, would have upon the catchers of oysters, and the vessel owners and masters who buy from the catchers and carry the bivalves to market; nor did they enlarge upon the facts that men without money can neither lease nor buy, while those who have it can and will; nor that those who possess but little money would soon be crowded out of the business by wealthier firms and corporations, and the final result would be a huge monopoly.

It is a well established fact that when a monopoly is formed prices, to the consumer, invariably tend upward instead of downward, so that the glittering bait of cheap oysters for the masses may be tarnished somewhat by doubt and unbelief.

Furthermore, large corporations are uniformly successful in shaping legislation to their own benefit, and the promised great reduction of taxation might not prove to be an unqualified blessing. The culling law has been praised and condemned, according as it affected the writers. That it has been beneficial there is proof in the large increase over last season's catch of oysters; that it would be of far greater benefit if divested of damaging clauses and properly enforced there can be no doubt. If oyster boats are found to have a greater percentage of small oysters than is allowed by law, let the masters be compelled to cull, or to have them culled over, under supervision, and return the small stock to the beds from which it was taken.

If a packer receives such stock he should be punished by fine or imprisonment the same as any other violator of the laws. Just as long as buyers can evade the law and receive small oysters without punishment, just so long catchers will catch and sell them.

An inspector for every fifteen miles of territory would be useless. He could only attend to one buy boat at a time, and the others would be as safe in violating the law as if he were fifteen miles away. It would require an inspector to every buy boat to properly enforce the law in that way. The inspectors are needed at the packing houses, and just as soon as the market is closed to small oysters and shells, masters of buy boats will refuse to take them, and catchers will have to keep them out or not sell. And at the packing house a little punishment is needed; a law that provides a penalty for the thief and stops short of the receiver of stolen goods, will never be anything but a laughing stock. More especially when the law gives the receiver the right to possess himself of from five to twenty per cent. of stock without paying for it.

The planting of oysters can be made of benefit to all without giving any particular class of oyster catchers or buyers a monopoly of the trade. In every river and creek there are some bars on which the oysters do not grow large enough to make catching them profitable, but which when planted on other bottoms grow rapidly. To make them available let each tonging boat be taxed ten dollars, in addition to the license fee, fix the price of oysters from these inferior bars at twenty cents per bushel; then let all tongmen who wish to do so catch, during the month of May in each year, fifty bushels of oysters, which would amount to the sum of the tax, and plant them under supervision of the State officers on the impoverished or nearly barren bottoms where oysters grow to good size. Let the officials in charge keep a list of all who work out their tax in this way, which list should be sent to the proper authorities to be filed, and a receipt given to each person whose name appears on it. Those who do not work out their tax should be compelled to pay it in money before being allowed to tong on the bars so planted. The money collected in this way should go to the general oyster fund. The same law could be made applicable to all catchers by allowing masters of scrape and dredge boats to work out an approximate tax by planting shells about the time the oysters begin to spawn, which generally occurs in June or July. These shells being clean the spat would cling to them readily, and in two or three years the supply of oysters would be increased beyond present computation. Or a provision could be made for buying small oysters from the beds in county waters where oysters do not grow large enough for market. In which case the increase would become profitable much sooner. In either case there should be a tax, in addition to the license, for working on beds and bars so replenished.

The license for tongsmen should be personal, and not exceed four dollars per man; boys under sixteen two dollars. To compel a boy who can do nothing but cull oysters to pay as much as the man who catches is preposterous. The personal license is best, for under it all who engage in catching or culling oysters contribute to the support of the police force necessary to properly protect the beds. And the income from it far exceeds that derived from a boat license, as there are many cases in which three and four men and boys work in one boat under one license which never exceeds five dollars The difference in revenue can easily be seen. Half the license money should be set aside for the maintenance of local police boats for the better protection of tongmen's grounds.

With all due respect the foregoing remarks on existing, and proposed laws are submitted to the consideration of oystermen and of our legislators. My object is to show some of their weak points, and to suggest certain points that seem to have been overlooked, The ownership of the oyster beds should never pass from the State and the oyster counties.

G.

To Prevent the Grippe.—The following is cut from the *Boston Herald* of Jan. 16th.

Mr. George T. Angell, president of our Humane Society, said yesterday:—

"A gentleman calling on me to day tells me that he has seen in one of the Boston dailies a letter from a physician recommending as a preventive of grip the putting of powdered sulphur in the stockings, so as to be constantly walking on sulphur.

"Some years ago Casey Young, member of Congress from Memphis, Tenn., told me that, during the great yellow fever epidemic at Memphis in which I believe thousands died, he and various other gentlemen of his acquaintance saved their lives by constantly wearing powdered sulphur in their stockings, while others of his acquaintance who refused to use it died.

"In one instance he stated that out of a considerable number of gentlemen assembled in his office, who discussed the subject, every one who used the sulphur escaped, and every one who did not had the fever. It is well known that a few doses of sulphur taken internally will pass through the body, clothing and pocketbook, and so blacken the silver in the pocketbook as to make its reception doubtful. It is also equally well known that men working in malarial districts in sulphur escape malaria. I think it my duty to state these facts, which may be of value in preventing sickness and saving life."

To all our readers we add to the above:—

If, *after consulting your doctor*, you conclude to try the experiment a day or two, you will find that you are, *when warm*, surrounded by a very perceptible sulphurous atmosphere.

We have asked the dean of our "Harvard University Medical School" to have experiments made in regard to the effects of sulphur on dangerous germs, which we hope may result in some important discoveries.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

Observations of the Large Sun Spots.—Prof. Charles A. Borst, of the Johns Hopkins University, and Mr. Gustave Ravene secured a number of successful observations and drawings of the great sun spot Friday morning. The following is a brief summary of their observations: "The spot is one of the largest ever observed, but on account of the electrical phenomena that have occured in connection with it it is one of the most interesting and important. The observations show two groups of large sun spots. The smaller group, which, however, contains the largest spots, is near the eastern limb of the sun and measures approximately 11,639,240,000 square miles; the largest group containing the smaller spots, is situated near the western limits and covers, approximately, 18,245,760,000 square miles. The measurement of the great spots give a length of 81,400 miles and a width of 17,000 miles. Remembering that the earth's diameter is about 7 900 miles, we can rapidly estimate that twenty terrestial spheres would find room in this spot and leave sufficient space for the moon.

"Few spots have exceeded in size the one above described. On September 30, 1858, a spot was observed having a breadth of 144,450 miles. On March 15 of the same year a spot of 180 000 miles was recorded. The great spot of 1883 also deserves mention. Of spots visible by the naked eye but few have been recorded on the annals of astronomy. Seneca (about A. D. 50) observed a sun spot through a tube closed by glasses and filled with oil. A Benedictine monk, Adelmus by name, noticed one on March 17, 807. Averroes is stated to have observed one in 1161. In 1607 Kepler claimed to have seen one, and Hakluyt records a naked eye observation in 1590.

"The long-continued observations of the sun made by Schwabe resulted in a very important discovery for astronomical science. It was found that the occurrence of solar spots follows a maximum and minimum period of 11.11 years. Immediately on the announcement and confirmation of this result followed notices and investigations on the correlation of various physical phenomena. It was found that the diurnal variation in the declination of the magnetic needle follows an eleven-year period. Again, the maximum and minimum period of sun-spot phenomena is found to coincide with the frequency of the aurora borealis. It has also been found, though these results are not yet fully admitted as absolutely established facts, that various meteorological phenomena, such as temperature, cloudiness, rainfall and tropical storms, show a periodicity analogous to that of the sun spots. If these meteorological correlations are once firmly established the observation of sun spots will form an important factor in the regulations of political economy and the theory that sun spots are productive of financial failures and good or bad harvests will be, to some extent, at least, justified."—*Baltimore Sun.*

The "Slamming Door" Pitch.—"What a comfort it is occasionally to slam a door," confessed one woman to another in a confidential chat. "There have been times when that privilege was a great safety valve to me." The other laughed. "A little hard on the latch and hinges, wasn't it?" she said. "I knew a woman who showed me in a closet an old calico gown secured to a hook. She said to me, 'Whenever I am irritated to the verge of giving way I rush in here and give this gown a vigorous twist.' Its tattered folds were mutely eloquent of its value as a mood conductor. My own method of relief is to rush into the garden and dig. When my family see my trowel making the dirt fly they realize that I have got to the 'slamming-door' pitch, and nobody disturbs me."—Ex.

A Pointer for Young Men.—A suit occupied four days in the courts of Somerset, Ky., which was brought by a young man to compel his former sweetheart to return the jewelry he had given her, as she had refused to marry him. The jury decided that such of the articles as were not marked should be returned, but those upon which he had had engraved her name or initials should remain in her possession. Here is a pointer for young men to remember. If they do not have engraved the presents they make to their sweethearts, they not only can recover them by law, but also can utilize the same articles by giving them to another girl.

An Ossified Baby.—A few days ago a four year old infant of Joseph Deaver, residing near Leeds, Cecil county died from an attack of pneumonia. Dr. C. M. Ellis, the attending physician, noticed the second day after the child took sick that its flesh began to harden, the ossification began in the feet and extending upward until it reached its head when the child died. Its flesh became hard as wood clear to the bone. It is said that this is the first case of the kind ever known in this country On Thursday, Dr. Olser, of the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, came up and with Dr. Ellis examined the body.—*Appeal.*

Blind Tom's Sister.—Speaking of the insanity of Blind Tom's sister, a special from Columbia, Ga., says: She early displayed a positive aversion for music. She is the antithesis of her brother. The sweetest melody and most entrancing harmony cause her to rave. The notes of a cornet drive her to desperation and she entertains such a hatred for pianos that she cannot restrain herself whenever she sees them. She has tried to ruin several pianos, and as for violins and flutes, she smashes every one that comes within her reach. She is perfectly sane when she hears no music, but the moment melodious sounds cause her tympani to vibrate her brain becomes heated and she is transformed into a raving maniac. A phrenological examination shows that there is a depression where the organ of tune should be. In Blind Tom's cranium there is an abnormal development there. Scientific men are puzzled to explain the phenomenon, and they advance some curious and diverse hypotheses.—*Ex.*

What a Parisian Dines on.—The following is the agreeable menu of a Parisian dinner:

As aperative a vermouth, which is rendered agreeable by the addition of sulphuric acid.

The diner then attacks his potage of tapioca—made of potato starch to which copper has been added.

The butter is made of calf's fat colored with lead.

His roast, of inferior quality, has been improved with saltpeter; he discovers a few truffles made of pressed clay.

The vinegar of the salad is seasoned with vitriol.

The peas—a little too green—taste of the copper which has given them their color.

Desert: A chocolate cream; the chocolate is made of glucose, red oxide of mercury, and red ocher.

For coffee he is given a mixture of horse-liver roasted in the oven, black walnut sawdust, and caramel.

His small glass of kirshwasser, which terminates the dinner, contains as high as 22 centigrammes of prussic acid to the liter.

After such a meal the Parisian has a terrible thirst; he wishes to drink beer and he drinks it. It is a decoction of poppy heads, elder, belladonna, datura, stramonium, soda, tanbark, and piric acid.—Le Cosmos.

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A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M

BALTIMORE and OHIO RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 15TH, 1891.

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For Virginia Midland Railroad and South via Danville, *9.30 A.M., *7.15 and *8.18 P.M.

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Trains arrive from Chicago, Columbus and the Northwest daily, 1.00 and 6.05 P. M.; from Pittsburg and Cleveland, *9.00 A. M., *6.05 P.M.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West, 4.55 A.M., 3.15 P. M. daily.

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