The Easton Gazette,

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

☞ ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE.

SATURDAY, - - - - MARCH 12, 1892

IF the public roads are any signs of the times, Talbot must be governed by a Republican Administration now.

THE Republican State Central Committe met in Baltimore on Thursday and fixed upon Fredrick as the place and the 4th of May next as the time for holding the State Convention The resolutions adopted will appear in print later. Messrs. Parlett, Higgins, Trax, and Welsh were in attendance.

THE *Ledger* devotes nearly a column of space (all except a stick of type saying something about the "Daktas,") telling the public it is noncommittal on its choice for President.

I'm Gorman, when Gorman is game, I'm Cleveland, if Cleveland it be, I'm for Hill if Hill is the man, but be hanged if the *News* catches me.

THE junior editor of the Greensborough *Free Press* in taking a match from his vest pocket drew out a five dollar greenback which fell into the fire and ended in smoke. Government five dollars ahead.—*Union.*

How did he ever get hold of so much money at once? This story is fishy?—*Easton Gazette.*

NOT necessarily fishy because it comes from Caraline, is it?—*Centreviill Observer.*

POLYTICKS.

Upper Trapp, Wykomiker Co.,
February 28, 1892.

DEAR MR. TYLER :—I am glad to say that the baby is better and Mirandy is able to be about the house. for furst time to-day and, altho it is Sunday, I resoom my pen to rite you, by way of continyooation, as it were, of my egsperience in politykal matters in Washington and Anoplis. When I closed my last letter I was speekin of Sid Wales not payin the thirty thousand dollers to the leeders for their grandmother. and so forth, and now I must tell you all about the affare. Well, the fuss took place in this way. When the direct tax bill was about passin Congres the leeders, knowin as how ther grandmother hadent any money, called on Mr. Wales and wanted him to make arrangements like to pay her thirty thousand dollars which they claimed he prommissed to give ther grandmother if she would git them too help him. Mr. Wales he at oncet refewsed to recognize any claim ther grandmother had agin him, and sed he never agreed to pay her ther influence. At this juncture it was concluded as how we had better talk over the matter and see as if some plan couldent be fixed to work him and make him glad too pay or else git nothin hisself.

It seemed to be a purty hard thing to do, but while we was talkin it over and after considerable time had been spent on the matter the head leeder came in, and, seein the drift of the taulk, he sed as how that part had already been attended to, as there was a proviso in the law what forbid any part of the money being paid to agents. It were then suggested that the Maryland law dident appropriate enny part of this money to pay Mr. Wales, but only give him a appropriation from the tresury of thirty per cent *on* the amount resceved by the state. After this were said it were then proposed to addopt a plan to make Wales agree to pay his just dues, and it were, at last, agreed as how it would be best for Duck to go over too Washinton, before he put up his anser to man damn us, and git the pints what was best to put in it. It were thought best to put in it such pints as would rekwire a jury to decide on, to some of them, so as to put us in a position to have enny kind of a decission of the case, as would be best. Of coarse we dont want to keep Mr. Wales out of his hard earnins (and of the leeders) but we havent any idee of allowin him to go back on the leeders, and leave there grandmother without enny money to help her children to in times of kneed.

Senser the conference I hear as how Duck and Johnny have bin in Washinton, and the pints fur the anser to the man-damn-us has all bin put into it, just as was agreed on by us, and I now hope that everything is fixed so we can foarse Mr. Wales to some fair kompromize. Of course we shall kompromize, but in sich a way as not too be seen by every boddy, if Wales has any sense.

After we got this matter fixed we adjourned to Anoplis, so as how we could regulate the Treasurer bizness. We met and diskussed the question what was best to be did between Mr. Spencer Jones and Mr. Brown for the Tresurer. We dident have a chairman, but as Free was there he was kind of looked up to as the head of the meetin. It was said as how it was probable that if Brown were not elected the soreness on the Eastern Shore would get so bad as to be hard to cure and some way must be hit on too consillyate the peeple. Then it was suggested that in view of what had happened it might be that Brown would be willin to make an agreement on the subjeet, if we would assure him of election. It was thought that the conditions ought to be purty strict, so as to have no misunderstandin, and it was agred that as Free knew what was right, he should fix on terms and have them made known to Mr. Brown.

It was sum time befour any one could be found to manage the affare, but finally it were agreed as how Vic was the best one to do it. It was told that ex-sinnator Turpinn who married Mr. Browns sister were in town and Vic was told to interview him and git him to help, if possabel, and report the result. We remained in session for nearly two hours and then Vic come back and sed he had told Mr. Brown he could be Tresurer, if he would agree to the condishuns and that we was waitin for his anser. He sed he told Mr. Brown the condishuns was 1st that he should appint the clerks in his offiis to sute the leede's. 2d that he and John would keep Queen Annes County in favor of the leeders, 3d that he would put the staits money in the banks as the leeders wrote name and 4th that he would vote in the bored of publick wurks accorum to the policy laid down by the leeders. He said that when he told Brown about puttin the money in banks named by leeders he wanted to know what banks and he told him they was one or two banks in Western Maryland and that when Brown said there must be one in Anoplis and one in Baltimore and the law dident provyde for enny more, he told Brown as how in polyticks, we musten stick too close to law, Brown sneered and said go on, and when he told him the 4th condition Brown merely asked him what there was left for him to do and why must he give bond. Vic sed, in tone, Brown that Sinnator Turpinn thought as how it was all right for him to agree to it, and then the we called Mr. Pinn into the room and he dident stick up, but merely said as how he never heard of any condishuns excpetin keepin Queen Annes in line with the leeders and he thought as how that might be all right. When this was said Vic says Brown just sneered agin and said as how he had no business with us and no terms too make about the matter. Findin that Mr. Brown wasent any sort of a Dimmykrat polytishum we just dropped him about Tresurer and went for Jones and elected him. He has always been with us but we thought it were better to rope in a reformmer, if we cou'd, to give more strength. If we had got Brown we would have made him one of the wax figgers for the Worlds Fare, but now we will make Jones one. It was suggested that it would be best fer to try and consillyate Brown some how, so it were settled that the Guvernur should offer him the offis of Commander of the Oyster Navee, so when Mr. Brown went up to see the Guvernur one day the Guvernur in his confidentshal sort of way asked him, as a favor to him, to excepit the command of the Oyster polise but he refused it, in a half sneerin kind of langwage, to the effeckt as how he wasent a offis seaker. You will readily see, Mr. Tyler, how onreesonable some peeple are. In fact we dident egzactly know what he meant to do, and some of the leeders are a little onessy but most of them think they can get him yet, with some other kind of bait. Its really surprisin, Mr. Tyler, to see how eesy some peeple are caught, if you have the proper bait. This letter is now so long I will have to stop and leeve the land offis and other matters for the future.

Yours Trooly,
HEZEKIAR HOPEWELL.

Vagaries of Free Trade.

Desperation harbors queer paradoxes sometimes, but there has rarely been a more grotesque illustration of it than the conviction reached by the Cleveland organs that a nation grows richer the heavier the balance of trade is in its favor. We may expect to hear next that the spendthrifts and tramps are the only genuine millionaires, and the almshouses are erected for Goulds and Vanderbilts.—The hallucination becomes more pronounced when the conclusion is gravely reached that a house will get full sooner into which more is brought daily than is taken out of it. The house will get full, certainly—tipsy, half seas over, three sheets in the wind, but how about the pockets of the owner? The latter is apt to have nothing but house and furniture, and a lot of bills to pay. Johns Hopkins did not make his millions by filling his house, and the thrifty housekeeper only purchase liberally when the balance of trade is in her favor.

The argument is based on the assertion that the imports of England for the last thirty years have exceeded her exports, but the extent of the British empire, and the relation which Great Britain bears to it, are not taken into consideration. Free trade has no more to do with this extraordinary balance of trade against Great Britain than the changes of the moon or the new spot on the sun. Great Britain is the center of gravitation of British empire. The vast wealth of the latter is drawn to England, just as all bodies moving on the earth's surface or within the earth's attraction are drawn to the center of the earth. The outlying portions of the empire are impoverished to supply the demands of those at home. India has been squeezed dry, and Canada is now in a state of financial collapse from the same cause. It is doubtful if outside of Australia, Great Britain has a single healthful and prosperous dependency.

The English go to the colonies to make their wealth, but a large majority of them return home to enjoy it

The same process goes on with other nations. Colonel North made his millions in Chili, but is spending them like a prince in London. The Barings thought they had a good thing in South American and spent immense sums on the prospect, but they were not as lucky as North. How about the beneficiaries of free trade in Great Britain—the people for whose benefit free trade was established—the farmers and agricultural laborers? The imports go mainly to those who made their money in the colonies or by shipping or by manufacturing enterprises which sold their products so cheaply as to destroy manufactures in competing countries; but they do not go to the farmers and agricultural laborers. There never was a time in English history when the latter were in such a deplorable condition as now, for the reason, chiefly, that American farmers can undersell them and furnish grain and provisions cheaper than they can.

The centers of wealth in America are more evenly distributed, as is wealth itself. We have no central spot which is equivalent to England. The nearest approach to it is the large cities, which absorb more than they give out. Nor have we any colonies which we can prey upon to supply the exaggerated demands of wealth concentrated in the hands of a few people. Thanks to equitable tariff laws, all our people are able to make a fair living, and when the balance of trade is in our favor, they are able after a modest fashion to enjoy the luxuries of life. The public will still consider the balance of trade in our favor an evidence of prosperity, in spite of the funny logic of Mr. Cleveland and his followers.—*Balto. American.*

The Democratic Dilemma.

He must have a poor nose for political news who does not discover a great change in the expectations and feelings of both parties during the last few months. Last October Democrats were confident and boastful.—There was not much pretence about it; they counted with absolute certainly upon victory in Massachusetts and Ohio, as in New York, and in several Western States, and were even confident about Pennsylvania. It is the truth that the Republicans were at that time much disheartened. They hoped that McKinley would pull through, but hardly dared to trust their own hope. To them the Alliance was a thing unknown and greatly feared in many Western States while there was even some apprehension about Pennsylvania. In short, the great defeat of 1890 still controlled the feelings and expectations of both parties. But to-day Republicans are hopeful, and even jubilant, while all intelligent Democrats realize that the coming struggle is to be desperate and doubtful, and each of their two warring factions solemnly declares and fully believes that certain defeat will attend the policy of the other.

Democratic journals do not like to admit that their party is in an ugly dilemma. They prefer to regard the war of factions as merely a personal strife for the leadership and spoils.—But there is something deeper. If it were only a question what policy the Democratic party would pretend to adopt, and then work and vote for, caring at bottom only for the spoils, one might expect the strife to end as usual, in the adoption of a few tricky phrases, and in a united and desperate effort at the polls for any candidate. But this time a victory will have to mean something or none will be won. Against an evasive and dodging Democracy the Republicans are sure to win.

The reason is that two important classes of voters have a fixed purpose that the next election shall mean something for their ideas and purposes, or nothing for Democracy. The men who want more money and the scaling of debts have with them the silver-mining interest, the vague but yet potent notion that "the gold bugs of Wall Street" have been fleecing the country, and the Alliance outbreak at the South. About many things they disagree, or are willing to wait. About free silver they unite, and refuse to tolerate any excuse or postponement. It is natural enough, when one considers what vast demands these people have made, and how small a part of those demands would be granted by a Free-Coinage Act. Yet to the Democratic party this means a certainty that it cannot carry any Western State, and will probably lose some Southern States, unless it makes a determined struggle for free coinage. The "more-money" people saw Mr. Cleveland's performances for four years. They do not intend to throw away their great victory in 1890 by putting him in power for four years more, nor will they support any man likely to walk in his footsteps.

But at the other end there is a body of voters who mean a change of tariff, have gone with the Democratic party for years though despising it, for that reason only, and who are equally resolved that the next four years shall mean a triumph for them or nothing for the Democratic party. Its incompetence they have found hard to endure; its bad faith and trickery towards those who trust it have made them angry often, its infamous electionfrauds seem to them utterly intolerable unless they are to bring a victory for "tariff reform." To these men the nomination of anybody except Mr. Cleveland will mean a betrayal and an insult, and failure to put the tariff issue foremost will send them out of the Democratic camp.

Democracy would ride both horses, and straddle and juggle as usual, but it could. But this time it cannot. The great body of zealous Free Traders or "tariff reformers" in Northern States, and especially the Germans, are hostile to free coinage. The practical business men among them know that it would bring ruin. The blind worshipers of British economic theories detest the silver fanaticism as much as they do Protection. So it has come to this; the Democratic party must face defeat in New York, Connecticut, Massachusets, Ohio and every Eastern State except perhaps New Jersey, if it commits itself to free coinage, or fails to put the tariff foremost. But it must face defeat through the West, and in some Southern States, unless it puts the money question foremost, shelves Mr. Cleveland, and makes a genuine fight for free silver coinage. That is the real nature of the dilemma, and it is not strange that Democrats are discouraged.—*Exchange.*

IF YOUR BACK ACHES
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, restore your appetite. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

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 John A. Logan, of Illinois; Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska; Senator Leland Stanford, of California; Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, of New Jersey; Hon. Robert P. Porter, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. R. Dodge, of the Agricultural Department at Washington; Commodore W. H. T. Hughes; Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, of New York; Governor Boies Penrose, of Iowa; Hon. B. F. Jones; David Hall Rice, of Boston; Ex-Congressman Perkins, of Kansas; Hon. E. F. Miller, of New York; Hon. Geo. Draper, of Massachusetts; C. L. Edwards, of Texas; Judge Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio; Hon. D. G. Hartman, of New York; Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, of Mass.; Hon. E. H. Ammidown, of New York; Enoch Easley, 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. 24 West Twenty-Third Street, New York.

VERMIN ON ANIMALS.

Professor Cook Has Found a Sure Way to Destroy It.

In bulletin No. 73, issued last April, we advised the use of the kerosene emulsion to kill lice on cattle, horses and hogs, and ticks on sheep. We had then only used it on cattle for cattle lice. We have since used it on horses, hogs and sheep, and are fully persuaded that it ranks first in effectiveness and cheapness as a specific in all such cases. The many letters that we have received the past summer relating to the use of the emulsion, the more timely date and the exceeding importance of the matter, make us repeat with emphasis the advice we then gave. Lice and ticks are very common in nearly if not all the flocks and herds of the state. They claim no mean per cent. of the strength and vitality of our animals Well fed animals are not always slick and fine. The cause is not infrequently found in the tormenting blood sucking lice Tobacco decoction crude petroleum and the various commercial dips are less efficient, not so wholesome and more costly. Kerosene emulsion not only kills all the lice, but also the nits or eggs, and if the stable be well sprinkled with the emulsion at the same time that the animals are treated, the application will need to be repeated only at rare intervals. Again, brushing the animals thoroughly with the soap wash seems to cleanse the skin and make the coat more bright and glossy Without any question the kerosene emulsion barrel should find a place in every stockman's barn.

The soft soap emulsion is best for this. The more liquid nature makes it easy of manipulation in cold weather, and the large quantity of soap is very cleansing and wholesome. That made from hard soap, however, will work well, especially as we shall wish to warm it at the time of each application. To apply this we use a common brush in case of cattle, horses and hogs, and in case of sheep, dip the animals right into the warm diluted emulsion. The cost of material for an average cow is about three cents, and the time required for treatment less than five minutes. For lambs and sheep, after shearing, the cost of material is not to exceed two cents, and the time required for the immersion need not be one minute to each animal. The person dipping the sheep stands in the tank or vessel that holds the diluted emulsion. We have tried this very thoroughly on cattle, hogs and sheep. The scrubbing of the cattle and hogs with the soft soap solution, by use of a good brush, to quote from our herdsman, "kills the nits, makes the coat glossy, and leaves the skin mellow and clean." No farmer can afford to neglect this excellent treatment. So cheap, so easy, it leaves no longer any excuse for vermin infested barns and stock.—Professor A. J. Cook, Michigan Agricultural Bulletin No. 76.



Mr. S. G. Derry
Of Providence, R. I.,

Widely known as proprietor of Derry's Waterproof Harness Oil, tells below of his terrible sufferings from Eczema and his cure by

HOOD'S
Sarsaparilla

"Gentlemen: Fifteen years ago I had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which was followed by eczema or salt rheum, breaking out on my right leg. The humor spread all over my legs, back and arms,

A Foul Mass of Sores,

swollen and itching terribly, causing intense pain if the skin was broken by scratching, and discharging constantly. It is impossible to describe my suffering in those years of agony and torture. I spent

Thousands of Dollars

in futile efforts to get well, and was discouraged and ready to die. At this time I was unable to lie down in bed, had to sit up all the time, and was unable to walk without crutches. I had to hold my arms away from my body, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged by my faithful wife twice a day.

"Finally a friend who was visiting at our house, urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began by taking half a teaspoonful. My

Stomach Was All Out of Order

But the medicine soon corrected this, and in six weeks I could see a change in the condition of the humor which nearly covered my body. It was driven to the surface by the Sarsaparilla, the sores soon healed, and the scales fell off. I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for seven months; and since that time, nearly two years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well.

The Delight

of myself and wife at my recovery it is impossible to tell. To all my business friends in Boston and over the country, I recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

from personal experience." S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford street, Providence, R. I.

If you are Bilious, take Hood's Pills.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Laxador Quick Liver Complaints, Bilious Affections and Costiveness. At druggists. Price 25 cts.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 C.

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

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

PUBLIC SALE.
OF
Valuable Personal Property,
IN
FERRY NECK.

Mr. Spedden O. Harris having discontinued farming, the undersigned, his attorneys, will offer at public sale at his farm in Ferry Neck, Talbot County, whereon he now resides, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 31,

all of the following personal property:

2 pair young mules, 4 horses, 3 cows, 1 mule, 1 new Plano Binder, 2 Champion Binders, 1 Buckeye Drill, 1 Empire Drill, 2 disc harrows, 1 roller, 1 corn planter, 1 sulky cultivator, 1 mower, 1 hay rake, 5 carts, lot of plows, harrows, cultivators, shovels, etc. 1 top buggy, 1 family carriage, 1 dearborn, 2 farm wagons, 80 bbls. corn (in ear) 15,ccol bs bladers, lot of mixed hay, 2000 lbs bacon. The growing crop of wheat, 160 bushels seeded, 1 scow—9 tons, 1 schooner (bateau) 7 tons with sails tackle, etc. 1 canoe, 2 skiffs with sails, etc. Also household and kitchen furniture, consisting of beds and bedding, stoves, chairs, tables, carpets, bed linen, a library of 200 valuable books. One Aultman and Taylor engine and mill with saws, belting, etc. complete. 1 Frick engine, 1 Fitz Mill with saws, belting, etc, 2 Steam Threshers—1 nearly new, 2 Reese Stackers, and a lot of other articles too numerous to enumerate.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash for all sums of and under $10. For all sums over that amount a credit of six months will be given, purchaser to give his note with approved security, bearing interest. Property cannot be removed until terms are complied with.

WM. R. MARTIN,
ALFRED L. THARP,
Attorneys.

Established 1808.
DAWSON & JENKINS,
FINE PERFUMES.

A bottle of Fine Extract, FREE to everyone purchasing ONE OUNCE of Sweet Chimes Extract. Our perfumes are used by the fashionable world and are unequalled in quality.

LIST OF ODORS.

White Lilac Blossoms,	Florida Breeze
Jockey Club,	Liliy of the Valley,
White Rose,	Violet,
Jasmine,	Heliotrope,
Sweet Chimes,	Trailing Arbutus,
White Clover,	May Queen,

French's Lavender Water,
" Hedrope Water.
" Lilac Blossom Water,
" Violet Water.

Compound Talcum Powder, Sweet Chimes, Toilet Powder, Sweet Chimes Toilet Soap, Farina German Cologne.
DAWSON & JENKINS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of
EMORY MACKEY, Col'd,
late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the
FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER A. D. 1892,
otherwise they may be by law excluded from all benefits of the said deceased's estate.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
THEODORE MACKEY,
3-12-4t Administrator.

Landreth's Garden Seed
Everything for the Garden.

Having cremated all of Stock left from last year, we can guarantee fresh seed. All seed suitable for this climate.

Landreth's Earliest Cabbage, Select Jersey Wakefield Cabbage, Extra Early Peas.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE AND NEW STONE TOMATO SEED.

NORTHERN SEED POTATOES.

DAWSON & JENKINS.

FINE STATIONERY.
FOR FASHIONABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Old English Vellum Linen Paper,
Damask Linen Paper,
London Court Linen Paper.
Sanford's Inks, the best ink on the market.
For sale by DAWSON & JENKINS.

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

PEACH TREES.
Over 150 000 Peach Trees For Sale.

I make a specialty of Peach Trees and grow no other kind of nursery stock. Location of Nurseries 1½ mile East of new Tuckahoe Bridge which is now being built on direct and shortest road between Easton and Denton.
G. W. RAUGHLEY,
P. O. Denton, Md. Tuckahoe Neck,
19sep6m Caroline Co., Md.

A Cure for the Grippe of Hard Times, Bills of Sales, Etc.
—USE—
HUBBARD'S
STANDARD
FERTILIZERS.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.
EVERY SACK THE SAME.
BONE FERTILIZERS ALWAYS DRILL.

Standard Climax & Truck Guano
SOLD LOWER THAN EVER.

Get prices. Call and see us and be convinced.
HUBBARD & BROTHER.
mh5tf

SAMUEL PATCHETT & SON
UNDERTAKERS,
FURNITURE DEALERS
—AND—
PROFESSIONAL EMBALMERS

DOVER STREET,
EASTON, - - MD.
mh5

PENSIONS
THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.
Soldiers Disabled since the War are Entitled
Dependent widows and parents now dependent who o sons died from effects of army service are included. If you wish your claim specially and successfully prosecuted address
JAMES TANNER,
Late Com. of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

WHEN YOU WANT DRY GOODS,
CALL OR WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,
23, 25, 27 E. BALTIMORE ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.
White Marble Building,
Between Charles and Light Sts.,
Are Large Importers, Jobbers & Retailers of
DRY GOODS.

Their system of selling every article at a small profit, but of a thoroughly reliable quality, has been their ruling principle for the past sixty years. Everything at one price to every one, and if Goods are not as represented, the money returned. Wholesale buyers can purchase any length wanted at lowest wholesale piece price.
Their reputation for honest, fair dealing is second to none in the United States.
Their Departments Include:
LOW, MEDIUM AND HIGH-PRICED DRESS GOODS.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
MOURNING GOODS.
EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS.
VEILINGS, LACES.
GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR.
VELVETS, PLUSHES, TRIMMINGS.
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COMFORTS.
LACE CURTAINS, RUGS, MATTINGS.
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, PERCALES.
DOMESTIC COTTONS.
LINENS.
TOILET NAPKINS, DAMASKS.
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.
NOTIONS, CORSETS.
CLOTHS FOR MEN'S & BOYS' WEAR.
LADIES' & MISSES' CLOAKINGS.
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS AND JACKETS.
Will send Samples on receipt of full information in regard to Colors and Qualities desired. Many orders for samples cannot be filled for want of such directions.
HAMILTON EASTER & SONS
BALTIMORE, MD.

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 all the 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. 66ebly

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

—:o:—
☞ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED AND SHIPPED ON APPROVAL.
—:o:—
EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Age. Experience. Ability.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED 1843.

SETTLED MORE CLAIMS THAN ANY OTHER CO.

Over $159,000,000
SECURELY INVESTED FOR POLICY HOLDERS.

Oldest Policy in America.

Mr. Hezron A Johnson died at Newport, R. I., on Saturday, September 5, 1891, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Mr. Johnson was the holder of the oldest policy in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, having taken out Policy No. 3 for $5,000 the day the Company began business in 1843.

He very naturally took a great interest and pride in the Mutual Life, and watched its growth from nothing to the largest Insurance Company in the world. It did not have one dollar of assets when he signed his application, yet he lived to see a fund accumulated exceeding $147,000,000.

He outlived more than thirty six thousand policy holders in the Company. He paid more premium than any man in it, and contributed his share to the payment of every death claim that arose for forty-nine years. His policy and the result of his insurance are matters, consequently, of rare interest to the policy-holder and all who are in any way interested in the subject of Life Insurance. He was

A PERSISTENT POLICY HOLDER,

and his example in maintaining his insurance after it became self-sustaining many years ago has been of excellent effect.

Below is a statement of Mr. Johnson's investment.

Policy No 3.
Date, February 2, 1843.
Amount $5,000. Kind, Life
Annual Premium, $102

Original Insurance	$5,000
Additions of Profits,	9,686
Total of Claim Paid,	14,686
Total Premiums Paid	4,998
Amount of claims over all Premiums Paid,	$9,688

Thus it will be seen that all the premiums were returned with

4 PER CT. COMPOUND INTEREST.

The Mutual Life being the oldest regular Life Insurance Company in America, and Mr. Johnson the oldest policy holder in it up to the time of his death, it is evident that he paid more single premiums upon one policy than any man insured in an American office, hence the payment of his policy enables one to ascertain the result of what many men fear—"living to pay so many premiums." They think they will lose something. The exceptional long period of premium payments in this case shows that this fear is without foundation when insured in the Mutual Life.—For further information call on or addres

W. M. CONEY,
Special Agent.
Easton Gazette Building tf

Push the Spring Goods.

The good times of '92 are here! good times and a brave outlook for our own great business.

In fashioning, making, quality—Wanamaker & Brown Spring Clothing is surpassingly good.

Three-fourths of the selling Good Clothing at fair prices lies in the manufacturing. It can't be done by a store that doesn't.

We manufacture on the same great scale as wholesalers; don't sell any of our clothing except to you who put it right on your back; and then have enough to do to sell it as low as we do and make it as good as we do.

We buy much cloth at the cloth-mill's doors.
We have it cut by our own cutters, under our eyes.
We have it made by our own careful workpeople.
Every needless expense of selling is cut off.
Our offer of Railroad Excursion Fare on top of all.

New Spring Specialties in Ten Dollar Overcoats.
New Spring Specialities in Twelve Dollar Overcoats.
Handsome—the fitting and tailoring great
Silk Lined—Fifteen and rising in price.
Spring Suits—New features and qualities, $10.
Better—$12, $15—the cloth much better.
The finest qualities fully represented.
Don't lose sight of it.—Our business is directly with the consumer. We cut the cost down by manufacturing. We sell at the lowest prices because we manufacture. It makes a difference of dollars to you.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Sixth and Market, Philadelphia.

For example, we pay Railroad Excursion Fare from Easton if you purchase $10 worth.

BALTIMORE & EASTERN SHORE R. R.
TIME TABLE.
To take effect Monday, January 4th, 1892

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Ex. P. M.	Mix. A. M.	Mix. P. M.
Baltimore, Lv. (*Per* 10 *Light st.*)	$4 30		Tues and Friday
Claiborne	7 40	$6 50	
McDaniel	$7 45	6 55	
Harper	$7 48	7 00	
St. Michaels	7 55	7 10	
Riverside	$8 00	7 18	
Royal Oak	$8 05	7 27	
Kirkham	$8 10	7 35	
Bloomfield	$8 15	7 41	
Easton	8 19	8 10	
Turner	$8 27	8 20	
Bethlehem	$8 35	8 42	
Preston	8 2	8 55	
Ellwood	$8 46	9 05	
Hurlock	8 55	9 22	
Ennals	$9 01	9 33	
Rhodesdale	$9 04	9 40	
Vienna	9 18	10 10	
Barren Creek Spri.	9 26	10 27	
Hebron	$9 37	10 47	
Rock-a-Walking	$9 41	10 57	
Salisbury	9 50	3 00	
N. Y. P. & N. Cros			
Walston	$10 00	3 18	
Parsonburg	$10 03	3 25	
Pittsville	$10 12	3 35	
New Hope	$10 22	3 51	
Whaleyville	$10 25	3 56	
St. Martin's	$10 38	4 08	
Berlin	10 40	4 20	11 20
Ocean City Ar.			4 50
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

STATIONS.	GOING WEST. Ex. A. M.	Mix. A. M.	Mix A. M.
Ocean City Lv.			$8 00
Berlin	$5 40	$8 20	8 20
St. Martin's	$5 46	8 26	A. M.
Whaleyville	$5 54	8 48	
New Hope	$5 58	8 55	Wed
Pittsville	$6 07	9 08	and
Parsonburg	$6 14	9 20	Satr'y
Walston	$6 19	9 27	
N. Y. P. & N. Cros			
Salisbury	6 30	2 30	
Rocka-Walking	$6 38	2 47	
Hebron	$6 43	2 56	
Barren Creek Spri.	6 53	3 16	
Vienna	7 00	3 35	
Rhodesdale	$7 15	4 00	
Ennals	$7 19	4 05	
Hurlock	7 24	4 15	
Ellwood	$7 33	4 31	
Preston	7 38	4 40	
Bethlehem	$7 45	4 51	
Turner	$7 53	5 05	
Easton	8 00	5 40	
Bloomfield	$8 05	5 51	
Kirkham	$8 10	6 00	
Royal Oak	$8 15	6 07	
Riverside	$8 20	6 16	
St. Michaels	8 25	6 22	
Harper	$8 32	6 30	
McDaniel	$8 35	6 35	
Claiborne	8 45	6 40	
Baltimore Ar.	11 45 A. M.	P. M.	

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

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

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS
For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY.
500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.
CURES: Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation A.A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever. B.B.—Sprains, Lameness, Rheumatism. C.C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges. D.D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms. E.E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia. F.F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache. G.G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages. H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases. I.I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange. J.K.—Diseases of Digestion, Paralysis.
Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - - .60
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Jar Veterinary Cure Oil, - - 1.00
Sold by Druggists or sent prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28
In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for
Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

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



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

NOW FOR CLOVER SEED.

After having thoroughly inspected the "Seed Market," we have selected and now have in stock a large invoice of Choice

CLOVER SEED, TIMOTHY SEED, ORCHARD AND BLUE GRASS.

These Seed have been purchased with care and