The Easton Gazette,

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

☞ ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE.

SATURDAY, - - - - - APRIL 2, 1892

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The Republican voters of Talbot county, Maryland, are requested to meet in MASS MEETINGS at the places hereinafter designated, at 3 o'clock P. M. on

SATURDAY, APRIL 16th.

to elect delegates to a county convention, to be held in Easton, Md.,

TUESDAY, APRIL 19th,

at 12 o'clock, M. The number of delegates composing the county convention shall be 35, and the number to which each precinct is entitled and also the places where the primaries in said each precinct must be held, is as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.

1st and 2nd precincts, jointly. Easton — Court Room. 5 delegates.

3d precinct Unionville — old schoolhouse. 2 delegates.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

1st precinct St. Michaels, — Harrison's Hall. 4 delegates.

2nd precinct Royal Oak, — 2nd story of L. Scott Kilman's carriage building. 2 delegates.

3d precinct Bozman, — Hall over P. D. Hunt's store. 1 delegate.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

1st precinct Trappe, — 2nd floor E. A. Powell's store. 5 delegates.

2d precinct Oxford, — Assembly Room Eastford Hall, entrance Market Square. 2 deleg.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

1st precinct Cordova, — Beaven's Hall. 7 delegates.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

1st precinct Wittman, — Solomon Gow's Shoe Shop. 5 delegates.

2nd precinct Tilghman, — J. H. Cooper's Mech. Shop. 2 delegates.

The business of the county convention will be,

1st, to elect four delegates to represent Talbot County in the Republican First Congressional District Convention to be held at Salisbury, Md. on Wednesday, April 27th next, at noon,

2nd, to elect four delegates to represent Talbot county in the State convention to be held in the city of Frederick, on May 4th, 1892, at noon.

The District Convention at Salisbury will elect two delegates and two alternates to represent the aforesaid district in the Republican National Convention, to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., on June 7th 1892, and also to nominate one candidate for Presidential elector for the district.

The State Convention at Frederick will elect four delegates-at-large and four alternates to represent the State of Maryland in the Republican National Convention to be held as aforesaid, at Minneapolis, June 7, 1892, and also to nominate two candidates for Presidential electors at large.

The mass meeting form of primary has been in vogue with the Republicans in nearly all of Talbot for many years, but as some parts of the county have not had the same plan, the committee has deemed it wise that uniformity should exist.

The plan in short is, after assembling, elect chairman and secretary, any Republican can then nominate one or more Republicans from which to select the number of delegates to which said precinct is entitled,—the chair shall appoint two tellers to conduct and count the vote and all Republicans present shall be entitled to one vote for as many delegates as said precinct, as aforesaid is entitled. Those (to the legal number as aforesaid) having the highest number of votes shall be elected and the chairman and secretary shall prepare, sign and give certificates of election to such delegates as have been legally elected.

M. M. HIGGINS, H. C. DODSON, GEO. H. TRAX, R. E. WELSH. } State Central Committee for Talbot County.

From the Gazette of March 5.

The Democrat glories in Gibson and Gorman, the Star twinkles brightly for Turner and Grover. The Ledger stands off with an eye squinted tightly and saves his trump card 'till the doubt is all over—then he'll scoop the pot.

THE Maryland Legislature adjourned this week.—A good thing.

HON. ROGER Q. MILLS, the Texas statesman of Cleveland-Free-Trade fame, has been elected to the United States Senate.

SECRETARY BLAINE has recovered from his recent illness, and is again at his accustomed place of duty in the State Department. He has assumed in person the settlement of the Behring Sea controversy.

MANY of the counties in the State have advertised their call for Republican primaries to send delegates to county convention. Talbot's Republicans should give the primary meetings a good attendance.

THE State Congressional nominations this fall will be of unusual interest and importance. There are good men who are available in every Congressional District of the State, and the Republican party should move slow but sure in selecting its candidates. If the Congressional nominations are to be made with a view to assist the personal aspirations of certain politicians who are seeking to advance private interests rather than the good of the party and who trust through this channel to wield a more effective influence with the next Republican administration, in the event of its being such, and not for the sake of employing every honorable method to bring about an election to Congress as the honest representation of the people, then nominations become a farce and would be better that none such be made.

The First Congressional District of Maryland wants a sincere, good Republican who will make the canvas upon principle and merit aside and apart from any personal consideration of Federal influence in the event of defeat. The voters want such a candidate and the honor of being such invites the ambition and consideration of every worthy, efficient and conscientious citizen.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and his Administration stands well with the Republicans of the Eastern Shore, and this effoft upon the part of some persons to make the impression general that there is an Anti-Harrison sentiment at work over here, is founded more upon imagination than fact.

For the Gazette.

HIGH OR LOW LICENSE.

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me, through your columns, to inquire of your patrons, or any one of our good citizens who may read this little article, what is the difference between low and high license, so far as the moral aspect of them is concerned? This, we think, is the right view to take of the whole matter of license.—For every individual being in these enlightened days of christianity, knows what a gigantic evil the liquor traffic is. Who is prepared to say that any good ever did or ever will come out of it? On the contrary, who on earth can portray to any human mind the unspeakable horrors resulting from the work of the saloons? No one can describe with tongue or pen the ruin thereof, neither could we ever paint a picture that would give any conception of the miseries of this monster, though our brush were dipped in the very blackness and dregs of the bottomless pit of purdition, where the smoke of the drunkards' torment is ever ascending; and where too, the anguish of those whom he dragged down with him, together with him that "putteth the bottle to his neighbor" shall never, never cease.

Now what must be said of those who give their consent to all of this? I will not say, but in the great judgment day of final accounts, He who knoweth all things, will no doubt, say unto them, "depart from me, ye workers of iniquity, I know you not."—May the Lord have mercy on such and help them to see the great wrong of aiding in the downfall of their fellowmen and their own dear children.

Now my friends, let me say to you, what I think about any kind of license to sell liquid fire to ruin others. We will take your low license first, and what does it mean? In a simple way, it just signifies for one man or more to get others, called respectable men in a district or precinct, to sign their names to a petition asking for the right to buy and deal out something which will destroy the peace and happiness of others, and for what? Just for the sake of money—all they can get out of it. This missile of death and destruction, these men take to a higher body of honorable men, the grand jury. And some of these men (I am glad to say not all) will give their sanction to it, and thus sign, it may be, a death warrant for some poor soul, and give their countenance to the wretchedness and evil growing out of this nefarious business.

All of this and much more can be done by paying over to the government a small sum (the price of blood) to increase the revenue.

So much for the low license. Now what can we say of the so-called high license. Is it not about the same thing culminating in the same catllogue of woes and miseries? and these same perpetrators only to pay a little more of the same kind of money, to make the thing legal. We can see no difference between the two methods of doing wrong or encouraging wrong. My determination is, so long as I live, to declare vengeance against licensing a man to do his neighbor an injustice, and this everyone does who sells a worthless article, or a thing that will rob another of his money, reputation or happiness.

Then on the other hand, ought any one to be given the right, in any way, to take life either directly or indirectly, by paying a small or a larger sum of money first? Never! Think too, of putting temptation in the way of others, over which they are to fall and do wickedness, and then take the poor wretches and land them in some prison or dungeon away from wife and children, home and friends—if he yet has any—or put him upon the gallows from which he is to fall into his grave, and his immortal spirit go to the realms of everlasting woe.

Reader, just think of the 80,000 youths of the United States that the saloons are annually sending down in to drunkards' graves. Think also of the thousands of afflicted families—pauperism, insanity, lewdness, crime, profanity, and ungodliness in the land. Can you shut your eyes and close your ears to all this, and say it is all right?

The saloon is also the open enemy to the church, and we ought to declare against it. This we can do by prayer, faith and work. Some say, what can we do? I answer, dare to do right, in the church, at the ballot-box, and in every way you can. Now I say in conclusion, I am no scholar, neither am I a ready writer. I have only feebly expressed my common sense views of the important subject, hoping and praying that it may do good in some way.

I am very glad too, Mr. Editor, that you have given the cause, which the W. C. T. U. have so nobly espoused, a place in your paper. It ought to be in every paper and in every heart, too, in the country. I have been trying for many years to live a christian, and therefore, feel it to be my christian duty to use my little influence for good in every way I can. I have, thank the Lord, always abstained from the use of this destroyer, and therefore sign myself

A PROHIBITIONIST.

"Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning that they may follow strong drink; that continue until night, till wine influence them."

"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink that puttest thy bottle to him and makest him drunken also."

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Soap and Kerosene Emulsions.

The emulsions Professor A. J. Cook uses for destroying vermin both on plants and animals are made as described below. The plant spraying pumps that cost a dollar are the ones recommended for mixing the emulsion. Stirring is not sufficient. The liquid must be forced back and forth through the pump to mix it.

Professor Cook makes his kerosene and soap emulsions, the one from soft soap, the other from hard. No. 1 is the soft soap preparation:

Dissolve one quart of soft soap in two quarts of boiling water. Remove from fire and, while still boiling hot, add one pint of kerosene oil, and immediately agitate with the pump, as described above. In two or three minutes the emulsion will be perfect. This should be diluted by adding an equal amount of water, when it is ready for use. This always emulsifies readily with hard or soft water; always remains permanent, for years even; and is very easily diluted, even in the coldest weather and without any heating. In this last respect it has no equal, so far as we have experimented. The objections to it are: We cannot always procure the soft soap, though many farmers make it and it is generally to be found in our markets. It occasionally injures the foliage, probably owing to the caustic properties of the soap.

No. 2 is the hard soap emulsion:

Dissolve one-fourth pound of hard soap—Ivory, Babbitt, Jaxon or whale oil, etc., in two quarts of water; add, as before, one pint of kerosene oil and pump the mixture back into itself while hot. This always emulsifies at once, and is permanent with hard as well as soft water. This is diluted with twice its bulk of water before use. The objection to a large amount of water sinks before the fact that this secures a sure and permanent emulsion, even though diluted with hard water. This also becomes with certain soaps lumpy or stringy when cold, so that it cannot be readily diluted with cold water unless first heated. Yet this is true with all hard soap emulsions in case of certain soaps. We can, however, always, dilute easily, if we do so at once before our emulsion is cold, and we can also do the same either by heating our emulsion or diluent, no matter how long we wait.

FARM HORSE AND DRAFT HORSE.

A Distinction That Farmers and Breeders Should Remember.

The farm horse needs a pastern of different shape from that of the draft horse proper. The pastern has an important office to perform. The bones serve to throw the tendon of the foot which runs over them farther from the center of motion, and more than this, act as springs to prevent concussion and absorb motion which with unusually short and straight pasterns is passed on to the upper portions of the limbs and shoulders. Hence the easy, springy, elastic motion depends mostly upon the length and obliqueness of the pastern. The dray horse needs little of this sort of motion. He is not required to go faster than a walk, and short, strong pasterns are preferred to long springy ones. But we must think something of the horses kept on the farms. Farmers are beginning to study this matter, which in the past has been greatly neglected. We have reached a point where we are forced to study it for upon the pastern depends to a great extent the wearing qualities of the farmer's horse.

For instance, the other day I happened to be driving a team of grade draft mares to the buggy. One mare had two crosses of imported draft blood in her veins, the other but one. As they trotted along it was very easy to see which had the greater amount of draft blood simply by observing the top of the collar. The feet of the "three fourths mare struck the ground with a thud much after the style of a pile driver and her pasterns being short and up right the shock was communicated to the entire front quarters, causing the collar to jolt up and down on her neck with every step. The other mare, an aunt of the first one, trotted along with scarcely a jar, and the motion of the collar consisted entirely in accommodating itself to the shifting positions of the shoulders, there was no up and down motion of the collar whatever.

This mare's pasterns were longer and more sloping, and performed their duty of relieving the upper limbs and shoulders from the concussion naturally caused by the feet striking the ground. The one mare went with a "chug-etychug" up and down motion, the other smoothly, easily and horizontally. The first mare will pull more, and probably wear about as well as the other under the conditions which surround the dray horse, but she would not last at all under the conditions which obtain on the western farm. Such a mare should never be driven faster than a walk and the time is not yet when the western farmer can afford to keep work mares which cannot trot without injuring themselves.—Henry C. Wallace in Breeder's Gazette.

Prize Aberdeen Angus.

The illustration shows a magnificent specimen of one of the hornless beef breeds that are replacing the Texas steer



ABERDEEN ANGUS HEIFER.

of the old time in the west. If the civilized cattle can keep up the hardiness and capacity for taking care of themselves that the Texas breed showed, then America will beat the world at the beef business and that speedily.

The prize heifer in the picture weighed 1,770 pounds when she was 2 years 9 months and 2 weeks old.

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.



William A. Lehr

of Kendallville, Ind., says Hood's Sarsaparilla is

King of Medicines

And His Cure Was

Almost a Miracle

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Gentlemen: When I was 14 years of age I was confined to my bed for several months by an attack of rheumatism, and when I had partially recovered I did not have the use of my legs, so that I had to go on crutches. About a year later, **Scrofula**, in the form of

White Swellings,

appeared on various parts of my body, and for eleven years I was an invalid, being **confined to my bed six years.** In that time ten or eleven of these sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. Several times pieces of bone worked out of the sores. Physicians did not help me and

I Became Discouraged

"I went to Chicago to visit a sister, as it was thought a change of air and scene might do me good. But I was confined to my bed most of the time. I was so impressed with the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in cases similar to mine that I decided to try it. So a bottle was bought, and to my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better. This strengthened my faith in the medicine, and in a short time I was

Up and Out of Doors

To make a long story short, I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for a year, when I had become so fully released from the chains of disease that I took a position with the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since that time have not lost a single day on account of sickness. I always feel well, am in good spirits, and have a good appetite. I endorse

Hood's Sarsaparilla

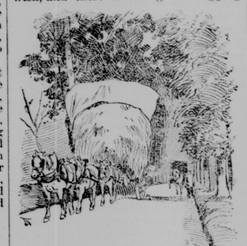
for it has been a great blessing to me, and to my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of all medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, No. 9 North Railroad st., Kendallville, Ind.

Hood's Pills cure Biliousness.

GOOD ROADS.

The French Farmer with His Load of Hay Suggests a Practical Lesson.

Here is a picture taken from a photograph of a French road, showing a French farmer with his load of hay, on his way to market, nine miles distant.



FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF A FRENCH ROAD.

Isaac B. Potter, the editor of Good Roads, says in comment of the foregoing: It will do you good to look at this picture. There are something like four tons of hay in that Frenchman's load, or about 1½ tons for each horse. Notice the surface of the road. It is hard and smooth, nicely sloped in both directions so as to insure quick drainage; the wheel tires are fully 2½ times as wide as those on your wagon, and they roll over the surface of the road in a manner that tends to make it hard and smooth instead of cutting and creating ruts, as is always the case when narrow tires are used. Notice the height of the load; it towers up among the trees, and its immense bulk gives it the appearance of an American haystack; compare its height with the height of the driver who walks along by the roadside or with the size of the chaise which you see coming along immediately behind. See how easily the horses jog along; they are moving as comfortably as you can wish, and there is no sign of tugging or straining in their movements. If you had a road like that from your farm to town, you might do all your hauling with two horses and save yourself an immense expense.

The farmers of this country raised something like 45,000,000 tons of hay last year and every pound of that hay was moved at an expense of twice as much power as ought to be necessary; and you must know, also, that this picture of a French road is by no means a special or uncommon one; such roads may be found anywhere among the better countries of Europe. France alone has about 130,000 miles of roads practically as good as this one, and yet her territory is only about four times as large as that of the state of New York.

To emphasize the importance of good roads is appended the following telegram sent over the wires of the Associated Press from Burlington, Ia., during the latter part of the month of December: "It would take a round $1,000,000 to even up the losses in trade to the merchants, shippers and farmers in Iowa, on account of the fearful mud blockade which exists, not only in Iowa, but all over the Mississippi valley. For two weeks country roads in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois have been hub deep in mud, and farming communities have been virtually padlocked on the farm."

Wheat Experiments.

Trials for three years made at the Illinois experiment station indicate that variations in quantity of seed between one and two bushels per acre have less effect on yield than other conditions have. In 1891 the largest yield was from six pecks per acre; in 1890, from four and from eight pecks; in 1889, from five pecks. In 1891 sowing small kernels gave a larger yield than was obtained from the same weight of larger kernels, but less than itself while hot. This always emulsifies at once, and is permanent with hard as well as soft water. This is diluted with twice its bulk of water before use. The objection to a large amount of water sinks before the fact that this secures a sure and permanent emulsion, even though diluted with hard water. This also becomes with certain soaps lumpy or stringy when cold, so that it cannot be readily diluted with cold water unless first heated. Yet this is true with all hard soap emulsions in case of certain soaps. We can, however, always, dilute easily, if we do so at once before our emulsion is cold, and we can also do the same either by heating our emulsion or diluent, no matter how long we wait.

The yields of five plats sown at intervals of ten or twelve days, from Sept. 2 to Oct. 14, were all good—30.8, 36.4 bushels per acre. It is not certain that they were affected by the date of sowing. If the last sown plats be excepted there was no appreciable difference in the time of ripening and very little including it.

Selected wheat kernels were planted in rows one foot apart, one kernel for each inch, in three plats of three rows each. In each plat of three rows the wheat was covered one inch, three inches or five inches. The yields diminished with the increased depth of planting. The results of all trials with commercial fertilizers on wheat at the station indicate that such fertilizers are not profitable on the black prairie soils of central Illinois.

Here and There.

A large increase of area in flax is reported.

The extension of the canning industry has been very rapid during a comparatively short period.

A beet sugar factory is to be established at Toronto.

According to one estimate there were 300,000,000 feet of timber cut in the Adirondack forests in 1891.

The wool product of 1891 shows a larger weight of fleece than usual. The estimated product is 285,000,000 pounds.

According to The Jersey Bulletin the four dairy cattle breeds are represented in the United States in the following order as to numbers: Guernseys, say 4,000; Ayrshires, 10,000; Holsteins, 20,000; Jerseys, 60,000. These numbers represent the registered animals.

Last year's tomato pack was the largest on record.

During the last three years more than 23,000,000 acres of land have been opened to settlement. Most of this is in the new territory of Oklahoma.

The exports of Canadian apples, which have been so favorably received in England this season, amount to about 600,000 barrels, as against 168,968 last season.

Cribbing.

Cribbing is not in itself a disease, but it almost always produces derangement of the digestive organs, so that a cribbing horse may safely be classed as unsound. They are especially subject to colic—a trouble always liable to lead to fatal results.—Dakota Farmer.

Live Stock Points.

A mixture prepared in the proportion of four pounds of wheat bran, one pound of cottonseed meal and two pounds of cornmeal with good hay and ensilage makes an excellent ration for a cow in heavy milk in winter.

To dry off your cows give them dry feed.

The Athens Reporter says that Mr. Roger Williams, of Hermon, N. Y., is keeping 127 cows, besides sheep and swine, on 160 acres of land, and about the only feed he buys is cottonseed meal, which he thinks adds two dollars per ton more than its first cost to the value of the manure made.

The dressed beef exportation is creeping up steadily on the live cattle shipments. Doubtless the dressed beef shippers can get a large proportion of the meat trade of America if they are reasonable in their demands and do not undertake to carry the whole cattle industry and cattlemen besides in their pockets. Then cattle raisers and owners will very naturally "kick like a steer," and they will kick over the dressed beef industry. One combination never can control the earth. It may come near it for awhile, but the bottom is bound to fall out after a little.

Don't kick colts and calves, but pet them. Kick rather the fellow who kicks them.

Exercise your horses several times a week in cold weather and do not let the sheep stay out in snow or cold rain.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Henry & Brother's SPECIALTIES.

Henry's Wine of Beef and Iron, pt.	75c
Henry's Little Liver Pills, for headache,	15c.
Henry's Ext. Malt ($2.00 doz) tonic	25c.
Henry's Sarsaparilla,	75c.
Henry's Horse Powders (5 for $1)	25c.
Henry's Rock Candy and Horehound for cough,	25c.
Henry's Family Liniment,	25c.
Henry's Horse Liniment,	50c.
Henry's Bronchial Troches,	15c.
1lb. Shaving Soap (6 for $1) Barbers try it	25c.
Fox Paper and Envelopes, cheap tic 8c. 13c	20c.
Toilet paper (3 packages 23c)	08c.
See our new lot French Tooth Brushes,	
See our New Soap for hard water.	05c.
Oat Meal Soap (50 cents dozen)	05c.
Good Nail Brush	05c.
Pippin's Horse Powders.	
Buists Prize Medal Garden Seeds.	
Cement for China, Leather and Rubber.	15c.

AT
HENRY & BROTHER'S DRUG STORE,
4 2 Opp. Easton National Bank.

POSTPONED SALE.

The bad weather of Mar. 31st compelled a postponement of the sale of Personal Property at the farm of SPEDDEN O. HARRIS in Ferry Neck until

MONDAY, APR. 4, on which day the sale will positively take place.

There will be offered—

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) 15,000 lbs blades, 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.

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,

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. Whole-sale buyers can purchase any length wanted at lowest wholesale piece prices.

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.
TOWELS, 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.

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 seventyfourth 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.

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TIME TABLE.

To take effect Monday, January 4th, 1892.

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Ex. P. M.	Mix. A. M.	Mix. P. M.
Baltimore, Lv. (Pier 10 Light st.)	§4 30		Tues and Fridy
Claiborne	7 40	§6 50	
McDaniel	§7 45	6 55	
Harper	§7 48	7 00	
St. Michaels	7 55	7 10	
Riverside	§8 00	7 18	
Royal Oak	§8 05	7 27	
Kirkham	§8 10	7 35	
Bloomfield	§8 15	7 44	
Easton	8 19	8 10	
Turner	§8 27	8 25	
Bethlehem	§8 33	8 42	
Preston	8 37	8 55	
Ellwood	§8 40	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 05	3 25	
Pittsville	§10 12	3 33	
New Hope	§10 22	3 51	
Whaleyville	§10 25	3 56	
St. Martin's	§10 33	4 08	
Berlin	10 40	4 20	4 20
Ocean City Ar.			4 50
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

STATIONS.	GOING WEST. Ex. A. M.	Mix. A. M.	Mix A. M.
Ocean City Lv.			§8 00
Berlin	§5 40	§8 20	8 20
St. Martin's	§5 45	8 26	A. M.
Whaleyville	§5 54	8 48	
New Hope	§5 58	8 53	Wed
Pittsville	§6 07	9 08	and
Parsonburg	§6 14	9 20	Satry
Walston	§6 19	9 27	
N. Y. P. & N. Cros			
Salisbury	6 30	2 30	
Rock-a-Walking	§6 38	2 47	
Hebron	§6 43	2 56	
Barren Creek Spri	6 53	3 16	
Vienna	7 00	3 33	
Rhodesdale	§7 15	4 00	
Ennals	§7 19	4 05	
Hurlock	7 2	4 15	
Ellwood	§7 33	4 30	
Preston	7 38	4 40	
Bethlehem	§7 45	4 51	
Turner	§7 53	5 05	
Easton	8 00	5 40	
Bloomfield	§8 05	5 50	
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 46	
Baltimore Ar.	11 45 A. M.	P. M.	

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

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