The Easton Gazette,

PUBLISHED BY
WILSON M. TYLOR & BRO.,
Editors and Proprietors,
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☞ ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE.

SATURDAY, - - - - - JUNE 11, 1892.

THE world no longer permits the strong to kill the weak, but it allows the wealthy to oppress the poor. Money is holier than man. Human life is less sacred than property. To save a dollar is regarded as a more necessary virtue than to save a human heart. Society cares more for fortune than for truth. It is easier to win your way with hypocrisy than with honesty. The world does not ask you what you are worth morally, but what you are worth financially. Self interest has made it the object of life to injure our fellows.—SELECTED.

NOTICE.

I will leave the entire management of my business affairs in the hands of Henry Shreve while I am attending the National Editorial Association at San Francisco. All are requested to settle promptly with him and leave all orders for work as usual, which will be guaranteed satisfactory by me.

WILSON M. TYLOR.

ON THE RAIL.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Hours freighted with delectable experiences have lapsed into days, milestones have blended into one massive column, detached notes have solidified into one hopeless jargon and general confusion of ideas sits enthroned, since our last communication. At first the editors eagerly jotted down every name, every mountain, every stream, every flower, every everything thinking the notes and information would be invaluable to the home readers. Now it is of rare occurrence an editor makes a note. He usually depends on his neighbor, something like this: "Say, Scissors, where was it the pretty girls, dressed in Mother Hubbards, waited on the tables?"—"Don't know, Mr. Clippings, without that place where a bottle of wine and flowers were at each plate and all the salads and meats in the world were so daintily arranged. Ask Paste Pot, he will post you on the girls and wines. But the loquacious P. P. preferred to note the flowers and fruits and the surplus women and wine made no impression. The fact is that such extensive ovations are made at each place that a few days intervening will confuse the order and peculiarities of each separate entertainment.

At Stockton we enjoyed splendid carriage drives to the Insane Asylum grounds, parks, avenues, around the famous kite shaped race course where Sunol won his fame, to the gas baths where fire and water come out the same pipes, to noted buildings and in fact to the best of the city. Our breakfast there was served in an immense auditorium with band of music perched above. The tables were gorgeously decorated and the entire room festooned in fascinating foibles fancifully fixed. Like the many receptions both before and after, the music of the dishes soon destroyed the clatter of drum and cymbals.

At Sacramento some of us took a train to the State Penitentiary and visited the great dam on the American river, along whose banks the "forty miners" first discovered gold. Here towers in which are situated a man, spy glass, and gatling gun guarded the spacious penitentiary grounds. We were escorted through the corridors where longing eyes peered through the holes in the iron doors, and the gloomy cells, each containing victims to many a tale of woe, reverberated the thousand foot falls on stony pavement outside. As we left the building and obeyed the locomotive's screaming whistle urging our return, the guns from the towers vomited their leaden hail on the adjoining hillsides for our benefit. The volleys sounded like an immense kettle drum and showed the folly of an attempt by the prisoner to escape the grounds although no wall had to be scaled. It was said that one poor victim did try to leave the gang with which he was working, the guards gave the signal, the tower man watched the rocks, hills and trees, and at the distance of more than half a mile saw the striped suit crouching, jumping, clamoring up the rocky slope.—His gatling swept that hill like hail and hurricane and the pieces of the poor fellow could scarcely be collected.

We visited large hop fields, immense wineries were millions of dollars' worth of various wines were stored, rasin plantations and fruit repositories. Several cities had prepared special displays in the Agricultural halls showing the products of California in profusion and collection. Such fruit! Size and color surpassing anything ever seen east or ever imagined could be raised.

The receptions at the various places were similar to those described and a quiet Sabbath was spent at Monterey. What poet could do justice to this spot? Magnificence, luxury, magnitude. If we had failed to see these qualities in perfection before, we saw them now. Acres of magnificent park, acres of richly carpeted floors. The Pacific in placid potentiality kissed the arbored grounds. Sweetest music filled the air, and tropical fruits and flowers, plants and birds lavished their soul inspiring breath upon us.—A drive around the shore line of seventeen miles, said to be unsurpassed in the world, was taken. The undisturbed forest where deer, wild cat and bear abound, was entered. The sandy hills crossed where the winds had covered the towering trees with the ocean's white-washed sand crystals. The seal rocks reached where the incessant yelp of thousands of seals was heard far above the lashing foam, as they sported in their native element. The 'Kinder-garten' school of young seals was seen, where they are protected by rock and quieter waters, and are taught by the older seals how to swim. The famous grove of the cedars of Lebanon was included in this drive. Here it is said these fantastic and curiously shaped conifera alone are found on the American continent and that they are confined to a few acres.

From Monterey to San Jose, then to Palo Alto. At each place our trains were side tracked and the occupants of the coaches entertained. Palo Alto means so much that it were useless to attempt a vivid picture. The untold wealth of Senator Stanford in his memorial to his son by the erection of the university buildings in solid brown stone upon a hundred acres of space, destined to be the most elegantly equipped institution of learning in the world, is part of Palo Alto. We tried to see it all. The stables where 600 expert hostlers keep the the hundreds of steeds belonging to Senator Stanford, including the famous Palo Alto himself valued at $150,000 and Electricity at $125,000 and scores of other noted horses known to the world is part of Palo Alto. Our reception by the Senator was omitted on account of the train being several hours behind schedule time. He urged the management of our train by telegraph to not omit Vina where he had his vineyard and where he had ordered no expense to be spared for entertainment. Reply came that preparations had been lavishly made for a thousand guests, and that the products of his winery would be distributed as souvenirs in elegant cases especially prepared, but although this was only twenty miles further on it was declined.

At San Francisco we were given a day's tour on the bay in the splendid steamer Ukiah. The governor of the State, senators, Geo. W. Childs and other notables were in company. A hundred flags waved, a hundred thundrous volleys from cannon, a hundred whistles in the harbor and a a thousand yells from as many joyous people made our departure from the dock known to the city. The Golden Gate, with cannon voiced welcome from the forts, was reached. The Heights, El Campo, with its immense pavilion and summer attractions were all visited. A magnificent lunch was prepared on board the Ukiah—Bands of music kept company on the spacious decks. Speeches of welcome by the Governor and others were made and the day a most profitable and enjoyable one was spent.

We must close here, hoping the reader will remember that these snatches are written on jostling car or in crowded waiting room amid hundreds of interruptions, and excuse accordingly.

YOUR EDITOR.

REVERBERATIONS can yet be heard of that "spirited" contest of last Saturday, when the democratic Greek met Greek at their primaries. In Easton the day was very warm, but the heat generated by the contestants on the Court House Green, was up nearly to "broiling" point. We will not pass judgement upon the merits of that contest, or upon its results. That has not been overlooked by our Democratic contemporaries. Two features of that contest however we feel called upon to criticise. It is well known that there are a few colored citizens in Easton, who have always voted with that party, from choice, as they have a right to do. These colored voters were notified that they should not express their preference at the primary, that it was a *white man's* contest. Further comment upon this form of democracy is unnecessary. The other blot was the use of money, which we understand was freely supplied in some instances from other counties, to influence the action of *white men*. Oh! SHAME! "Is there a *man* with soul so dead" as to sell his birthright? What must *enlightened christian* people think of the honor and patriotism of any one who would thus tempt? We believe that hard fought contests are usually beneficial. Indifference on one hand or dominance on the other that precludes opposition, leads to baneful results. Contest for supremacy in a party or for party supremacy, when properly conducted, illustrates a strong point in our system of government. No monarchy could withstand such a stain upon its people, such excitement and political activity as occur during our presidential contests. That which would cause the rupture of a despotism would only add renewed strength to our great republic. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and we should ever be willing to pay that price. Let every man realize that he is a sovereign, a ruler, under our citizenship; that the sacred duty rests upon him to guard the fountain of our liberties, to keep its source pure. The most deplorable crime a man can be guilty of under our flag, is to *corrupt* or *annul* the vote of a sovereign; thereby sapping the very life of the tree of liberty that bears our cherished fruits. Here is treason in its worst form; the greatest degredation that American citizenship can decend to. The taking up of arms openly against our constitution is a trivial offense in comparison with the sneaking crime of the seducer of popular government.

WIRE NAILS have been sold by Western mills at $1.50 per keg of 100 pounds. There is quite a difference between this figure and $10 a keg at which they used to sell when we enjoy the blessed priviledge under the Free-Trade in nails of buying them where we could buy the cheapest.



Mrs. William Lohr

Of Freeport, Ill., began to fail rapidly, lost all appetite and got into a serious condition from **Dyspepsia** She could not eat vegetables or meat, and even toast distressed her. Had to give up housework. In a week after taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

She felt a little better. Could keep more food on her stomach and grew stronger. She took 3 bottles, has a good appetite, **gained** 22 lbs., does her work easily, is now in perfect health.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

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 Minneapolis Platform. A clear and compact statement of Republican principles, Protection and Reciprocity. Bimetallism, but Gold and Silver to be maintained at a parity. A Free and Honest Ballot, &c.

EDITORS BANQUETED.

Wannamaker & Brown, of Philadelphia, one of the most popular and eminent known clothing establishments of this country, on a recent date invited many editors "to meet the Newspaper Fraternity of Philadelphia and vicinity" at their store. The subject for discussion was, "Is Philadelphia progressing in the same ratio as other cities". Many editors responded to this unique call, and found awaiting them a most pleasant and enjoyable evening. It matters not if it was the entertainment of a large number of hungry editors, these great clothiers sustained their wide reputation for always giving the best and always doing the best. It was simply a grand occasion, and one long to be remembered. The usual equipments of the store so far as they rested in sight of the banqueting company, had vanished. The massively large room itself has been recently reconstructed, with frescoing and the decorative painter's skill, into elaborate beauty. Throughout its whole length the great parti-ceilings of the room are etched along their borders with silvery wreathing on a ground of blue while the center spaces of slate color, have been wrought by the painter's art into geometrical figures of broken circles that stretch their billowy perspective beyond the reach of the eye to take them in. From the silvered wreathing of the ceiling, the eye falls to a painted lace-work of white [almost realistic in the fineness of its lines] wrought on the imperceptibly lighter blue of the walls. From the ceiling, instead of the heavier gas-fixtures of the former old fashioned room, drop lightly, airy, dainty clusters of gas-jets shaded with crinkled glass of parti-colors, as home-like as though they stood in a cosy dining-room of one's house.

Instead of the disappeared clothing the tables were superb in their banquet attire. Along a length of eighty feet they were arranged in one single row at which sat the host of the evening and the majority of the speakers flanked at right angles by eight smaller tables, so that the whole were brought into the closest contact possible for speaking and good fellowship. Along every table were mounds of roses and ferns, with just breaks enough for clusters of fairy lamps that shed their gentle prismatic radiance over side dishes of bonbonniers and other appetizers. At each plate-side in its ruby glass, and concealed in the napkin, was a buttonhole La France rose in its foil for the guest's lapel. From the farther cornor of the room, hidden within the bower palms and ferns, Mark Hassler's splendid orchestra made the banquet melodious with music.

In the centre of the room, swinging from one of the silvered iron columns was a great sized placard, bordered with evergreen and bearing the words, "Welcome to the Press."

It was verging on 8.30 by the time the guests (who have been continuously arriving and gathering into groups, renewing acquaintances, and making new ones from those of the four States represented) took their seats at the tables. The host, Mr. W. H. Wannamaker, having rapped for a moment's quite, called on Rev. Dr. Merritt Hurlburd to ask a blessing.

A moment later the journalists were busy consulting the menu, which was voted one of the most novel items of the banquet. It was a large card on which was embossed on the lower right-hand corner a miniature first page of a newspaper, entitled: "The Banquet."

On the upper left hand corner of the menu was a veritable goose-quill (nibbed and ready for its service) tied with a purple bit of ribbon. In one of the wit sparkling corners of the table, one asked, "What does this represent?" "A pinion plucked from a goose to spread the o-pinion of another goose," responded a ready neighbor.

For a long hour the haste of guests and waiter kept pace, while the quick repartee, the buzz of the table talk and the charming strains of the orchestra fell on short minutes.

After which Mr. Wm. H. Wannamaker, Col. A. K. McClure and a number of other gentlemen made most interesting addresses.

When Mr. McClure arose he launched into the question of a New Philadelphia with the subject, "Now, what makes a New Philadelphia?" Then he answered it as follows:

It is just such a man as John Wannamaker who started in the little corner store and grew until he became the Cabinet officer. As the country has advanced such people have advanced. The rural press has grown more in the last ten years than any other industry; but the city journals have grown too, and so much that during that they have increased from 100,000 to half a million a day. Now, why such progress? It is due to just such men as the Wannamakers of Philadelphia.

In multiplying the products they have cheapened the cost. In cheapening the cost they have increased the consumption, and in doing so they have looked around to broaden their field, &c.

After the speeches a number of those present crowded around Mr. Wannamaker and shook his hand, heartily offering their congratulations on the success of the evening.

Among the guests of the evening from the eastern shore were: Col. H. R. Torbert, cecil Whig, Elkton; Geo. R. Ash, Cecil Democrat, Elkton; Mr. Vincent, Snow Hill Democratic Messenger, and a representative of the Easton GAZETTE.

GOV. HOGG, of Texas, who is stumping the the State for re-election, drinks out of a pitcher when there is a goblet standing near, to show the people that he is one of them. What's the matter with a trough.—*Douglass Tribune.*

WE go to press too early to get any news of the balloting for the "Next President."

WE are about to enter upon a campaign of unprecendented intensity. Principles should be the potent factors in the fight. The two great parties realize that they are called to the bar of popular judgement. They will be tried upon their records. What of that? The *Mail and Express* has expressed our sentiments in this so well that we give it for our readers careful consideration.

The Republican party has been on trial before the country for the last thirty years or more. Its splendid record is known of all men. The destiny of the nation has been in its keeping. It was called into being to save the nation from political chaos. It has been true to its trust, and its history, as recorded in the most splendid achievements of the American people, is resplendent, pure and patriotic. The marvelous development of our national and material resources, the growth and expansion of our domestic trade and foreigh commerce, as the condition of our common prosperity, happiness and prestige and the direct results of the distinctive principles and policies that have been conspicious in every Republican administration since the crigin of the party.

The democratic party, on the other hand, has upon trial failed to meet the exigencies of national life and developement. It lives in the past. It is a fossil buried in the debris of a former period. It has no sympathy with the present and no thought for the future. In consequence of this lamentable lack of adaptation to the neccessities of a progressive people and a growing government, this party of distraction and confusion has never been able to secure the abiding confidence of the nation in its ability to promote the well-being of the people.

The Republican party has therefore been acknowledged as the natural guardian of our cherished national interests and institutions. It has been called upon time and again to rescue the country from impending disasters to which it has been exposed through the treachery and treason of of the democratic party. Democratic principles and policies are just as much out of harmony with the true interests of the country to-day as at any time in its hideous history.

Whatever may be the private schemes of professional politicians, the rank and file of the people look to the Republican party for the continuance of our national prosperity, stability and progress. Whoever, therefore, may be nominated by the Minneapolis Convention will be hailed by the American people as the natural protector of our national industries, interests and institutions.

THE unanimity with which freetrade organs denounce Lord Salisbury's great protection speech, the impudence with which they try to give England's Premier points on what Free-Trade has done for Great Britan is something remarkable. In that speech the American Cobdenite sees his doom. The people of the United States are in no mood at present to experiment with an economic system which has been repudiated by nearly every civilized nation, and the failure of which is just beginning to be acknowledged in the very country where its fallacies and weakness have been thoroughly illustrated.

ALREADY American genius has begun to improve on the antiquated methods of tin plate manufacture in vogue among Welsh makers. A Philadelphia company has a machine which produces terne plate in a continuous roll. The blank steel sheets are fed into a set of rollers and they come out at the other end of the machine all coated, polished and soldered into a continuous sheet. This is how the Yankee manufacturers are going to give us cheaper tin and terne plate than ever before, if we only give them a little time.

For The Gazette.

DULUTH, THE NEW CHICAGO OF THE NORTHWEST.

Scarce twenty years ago Duluth, which has now a population of over sixty thousand, was a mere lumbering and fishing station with no means of transportation but coasting smacks and one railroad which travelers found could offord them but very poor accomodations. Now we have a lake transportation which is fast leading to a merchant maring which will rival with that plying any other inland water, and a railroad system which includes one dozen railways. We have fifteen public schools in which are employed seventy-five teachers and thirty-eight churches of various denominations. The new high school now under erection will when completed accomodate nearly two thousand pupils, employ forty-five teachers regularly and a number of hours each day of the teachers of the specialties, and will be the handsomest school building in the world.

The capacity of our grain elevators is about 25,000,000 or the greatest known. We have fifteen banking houses with a capital of over $3,000,000; a flour mill with a capacity of six thousands barrels a day, a large chair factory and many minor manufacturies. Our street railways are all run by electric motors, streets and houses lighted with electric lights. But why should we be surprised at all this since we find it to be the farthest inland point of deep water navigation; the western terminus, really of the waterway, hence to the ocean and all the lake ports of eight of our great states and the richest provinces of Canada. Behind it we behold a country half as large as Europe and rich in products of soil, forest, pastures and mines almost beyond conception. For the trafic of this immense region, Duluth is now and always will be the only natural gateway.

A Sunset.

on Great Salt Lake is but one of the matchless spectacles to be seen in Utah. The new book "Utah, a peep into a mountain walled treasury of the Gods," is now issued an can be had postpaid by sending 25 cents to J. H. Bennett, Salt Lake City.

It is expected that the Knights Templar and others visiting Colorado the coming season will extend their trip to Utah via the Rio Grande Western Railway in both directions. That road affords choice of three distinct routes and the most magnificent scenery in the world. Equipment unequalled in the west. Two trains daily across the continent. 3dec

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

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

The resignation of Secretary Blaine continues to be the all absorbing topic of conversation. It was not the result of any personal disagreement with the President, as the democrats would like to make it appear, but was simply the outcome of circumstances over which neither the President nor Secretary Blaine had any control. With those circumstances every newspaper reader is already familiar. Seeing that his name was to be presented to the National Convention in spite of his February letter to Chairman Clarkson and not being disposed to seem to decline something which had not been offered to him, Mr. Blaine decided that the proper thing for him to do was to resign, and he did it, and it was accepted by the President in precisely the spirit in which it was tendered.

Although at this writing the President and Mr. Blaine are seemingly rivals for the Presidential nomination, there is not the slightest personal enmity between them, and either is prepared to loyally support the other if nominated, or to support any other man who shall be judged by the wisdom of the delegates assembled at Minneapolis to be a more available standard-bearer. They are both of them far more desirous of party success than personal aggrandizement, although they both possess some loud mouth followers of whom so much cannot be truthfully said. The resignation is regarded here as equivalent to an announcement from Mr. Blaine that he will accept the nomination if the convent on sees fit to tender it to him, and a majority of the most experienced politicians here think that he will be nominated, and many believe that the President will practically withdraw in his favor, by forbidding the presentation of his own name to the convention.

It has taken the Canadian government a long time to find out that when this government informed it that it would retaliate if it persisted in compelling American vessels with cargoes for American ports to pay a higher rate of toll for passing through the Welland canal than is charged Canadian vessels bound for Canadian ports it meant business and not a "bluff"; but it did eventually find out, and for several days two members of the Canadian government have been here trying to negotiate some arrangement that will stay Uncle Sam's retaliatory hand. They have had several conferences, with State department officials, the details of which are, of course, secret, but it is no violation of confidence to say that nothing short of putting American vessels on exactly the same footing as Canadian vessels that pass through the Welland canal will be agreed to by the Administration. Secretary Blaine's resignation may postpone a conclusion of the negotiation.

In view of recent statements made in Democratic newspapers about the enormous falling off in imports and the consequent reduction in the revenues of the government, the following official figures issued by the Treasury department will prove interesting reading: Imports: April 1892, $76 3 9,476; April 1891, $81,275,106. For ten months ending April 30, 1892, $686,687,750, and for the corresponding period last year, $660,490,348. Now for our exports, which our free trade friends were so certain would drop to nothing because of the McKinley bill. In April 1892 they footed up $74,710,013, against $69,780 077 in April 1891, and for ten months ending April 30, 1892, $884,129,584, against $759,426 607 for the ten months ending April 30, 1891. Figures of this sort answer the free trade howls as no other style of argument can.

The democratic scheme for throwing the election of President into the House, which was first exposed by your correspondent, by having the democrats in a number of Northwesern States which that party cannot possibly carry, unite with the third or people's party in the support of third party Presidential electors, is now so far advanced that the democratic bosses have named three States—Nebraska, Kansas, and South Dakota—in which it is to be carried out, and they expect to name others. The republican campaign committees, Congressional and National, have known about this movement for sometime, and steps have been taken which make it certain no republican will be allowed to cast his vote for third party electors in ignorance of it. In the States named, and in any others in which an attempt is made, to work the scheme it will be made plain to the voters that the third party electors are but democratic dummies.

The House before disposing of the postoffice appropriation bill sat down several times very heavily on Mr. Holman and some of his absurd cheese-paring schemes that would have resulted in curtailing the mail facilities of the people. Several attempts to attach an amendment to the bill repealing the Ocean Mail subsidy act were ruled out on points of order, which shows that there are some sensible democrats.

A Plain Opinion.

Rockland Farm,
Cantonsville, Maryland, 3-15-1892.
Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
15 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

Gentlemen:—

When I concluded to buy a typewriter, I resolved to get one of the "visible writing" kind and tried the Bar-Lock. It did not work satisfactorily and I returned it. I will say that from the first I was prejudiced against the Remington, and when a friend suggested the possibility of my being satisfied with the Smith-Premier, I hired one of these machines, and gave it a month's trial. Before the month was hardly completed, you induced me to place a No. 2 Remington along side the Smith, and after comparing the work of the two typewriters as well as the mechanical construction of each, (the latter point having direct reference to durability, one of the principal considerations to be entertained in buying a typewriter) I purchased the Remington.

I find the Remington is *easier to operate, does better work*, than any machine I have tired, and having had considerable experience with various kinds of machinery, may say as far as my observation extends, the Remington certainly excells in simple, practical and durable mechanical construction any of the typewriters. I become better pleased with my Remington every day. * * * * Yours,

A. L. CROSBY.

W. M. Tylor—Authorized Dealer Easton. 3

Consumption Cured.

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

Springs Below a New York Street.

For the past three months the road department of the Manhattan Elevated railway has been carrying on a very difficult piece of engineering work at Bowery and Bayard street. At that point the cable company is building a plant, and the operation makes it necessary for the elevated company to sink three pillars forty-five feet below the street level in order to get below the cable company's obstruction. These pillars are built of brick and their foundations are forty feet below grade. They are 8 feet at the base and 4½ feet at the top.

Many persons are not aware that sparkling springs of water flow beneath the surface of this busy city, but running water was found at a depth of thirty-five feet where the excavation was made. There was a bubbling spring where each pillar was built. One of the springs spouted 500 gallons a minute, and it required a 4-inch centrifugal pump to keep the hole clear until the mason work could be finished. Roadmaster Black has a large bottle filled with the water, which is as clear as crystal and of fine quality. The sand about the spring is as fine and white as beach sand.—New York Telegram.

RAISING COLTS ON THE FARM.

Useful Hints on the Treatment and Breaking of Colts.

Buy good young fillies or mares of which there is good proof that they are not sold by some one else because they are poor breeders or don't breed at all, and the heavier the better. Breed them to the best stallions within reach. Don't hesitate about the stallion fee, as the difference between the best and poorest is not more than five dollars to eight dollars, which is a very slight difference between the best and poorest colts. After breeding the mare work her right along carefully, feed well, but never gorge. A month or two before foaling provide the mare with a good box stall and small yard adjoining. By all means have this yard fenced with boards; turn the mare loose in the box stall at nights and in the yard days when she is not at work. A few days before and after foaling feed the mare very light, for fear of scouring the colt. Watch the colt for a few days to see that it does not become constipated. After three or four days, if the colt appears all right, gradually raise the mare's feed to about all she will eat up clean. When the colt is a week or ten days old you may begin working the mare. Work very carefully for the first few days, and do not keep the mare from the colt for more than three hours at a time. Do not let the colt follow the mare under any circumstances, but let him remain in the box stall until he becomes used to staying without her, and give him the run of the yard also. When the colt is about a month old put a few oats in the box and he will soon learn to eat. Let the mare and colt run in the pasture as soon as the grass is good. Keep them along in this way until about a month before weaning the colt, then you may take the mare out in the morning and not return her till night. Now gradually increase the colt's feed.

In about two or three weeks you may put the mare in with the colt for an hour or two in the evening, then take her out and tie her by herself, not returning her to the colt until the next evening. In two or three weeks your colt will be entirely weaned without feeling the shock or worrying the mare. Let the colt remain in the box stall or yard, feed two quarts of oats twice a day with a bran mash at noon three times a week. Feed plenty of good hay, water three times a day and keep salt continually before the colt. Leave the colt in the yard in the spring till the grass is good. Now some bright morning take the colt with an older horse to the pasture, bring them back to the stable at night. In two or three days you may take the colt to the pasture without the horse. At night take him out a little feed, as this will keep him contented. Be sure that he has found water. Now he may remain in the pasture until the grass begins to fail, then he should have a few oats until about the first of November or December, when he should be taken to a yard with an open shed and be treated about the same as he was the first winter. During the next year treat him something as you would your stock cattle, letting him run in the pasture during the summer and on blue grass pasture during the winter, feeding some grain during storms. Now in regard to breaking my plan is not to touch the colt until I am ready to begin spring work. Then get the colt into the box stall, and putting the harness on carefully have an older horse harnessed and lead the colt out and tie him strongly to the hame of the other horse. One man take the lines and another the colt's hitch rein, get them to the field as soon as possible, drive them in the plowed ground for an hour, then hitch them to a brush made for that purpose. Repeat this operation for a day or two and your colt will be broken.—Mr. Baxter at Iowa Farmers' Institute.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF ABATEMENTS.

The Commissioners of Easton will meet at their office on
WEDNESDAY, 22nd, THURSDAY, 23rd,
FRIDAY, 24th of JUNE,
to hear Appeals or make Transfers or Abatements, after which the books will be closed.

By order of the Board,
11je2t S DANIEL R. COX, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Mary P. Campbell, Ys. Charles W. Baker and Pattie Josi Baker, his wife. } In the Circuit Court for Talbot County. In Equity.

Ordered this 26th day of May, in the year 1892, by the circuit court for Talbot Co., as a court of equity, that the sale of the real estate made and reported by William H. Adkins, trustee in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 21st day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper, printed and published in Talbot county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 20th day of June, 1892.

The report states the amount of sales to be $500.

THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.
True copy—Test.
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MORTGAGEES' SALE.

By virtue of authority contained in a Mortgage from James Dickinson and Delia Dickinson his wife to James C. Mullikin and John F. Mullikin, bearing date the 9th day of June A. D. 1888, the undersigned Mortgagees will sell at

TRAPPE,

in front of the Postoffice, on

SATURDAY, June 25th, inst.,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., FOR CASH,

the following parcels of land:

LOT NO 1.—Containing Ten Acres of Land purchased by James Dickinson of Elbert Hall, situated in the Trappe district about two miles from Trappe and fully described in the deed from said Hall and wife to said Dickinson, dated Jan. 7th, 1881.

LOT NO. 2.—Containing Two and Three-Quarters Acres of land purchased by said Dickinson of Albert Eason and wife.

JAMES C. MULLIKIN,
JOHN F. MULLIKIN,
jeits Mortgagees.

GOOD CASH PRICES
— PAID FOR —
WHITE OAK BUTTS.
9 to 14 in. diameter and 30 in. long.
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SLUG SHOT KILLS BUGS.

ONLY 6c. POUND.

Slug Shot destroys insects injurious to House and Garden Plants, Shrubs, Trees, Vines, Potatoes, Melons, Cabbage, Currants, and Vegetables and Fruits of all kinds. When used does not harm man, boast or fowl.

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ARTISTS.

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INDIA INK AND
CRAYON PORTRAITS.

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Is a Poem of Perfected,
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—THE—
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Fixtures and Supplies Furnished
AND
PUPILS INSTRUCTED
BY
W. M. TYLOR,
The editor of the GAZETTE and authorized dealer for the Remington Co.

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

THE TYPEWRITER IN SCHOOL.

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

"The ability to use the Typewriter is coming to be looked upon as a necessary part of a practical education, and in thousands of cases this knowledge is the means of earning a living. But valuable as a knowledge of this machine is to a person seeking a clerical position, the general use of it as an educational means is destined to make it of far greater value to the public schools. There is no doubt but that these machines will be used in the near future for their educational value alone in all High Schools and Grammar grades in the country. It is the testimony of educators who have tried it, that no other device in the hands of the pupil contributes so much towards a knowledge of correct business English. Its use calls immediate attention to business forms, to the correct use of capitals, to correct spelling, to neatness, to accuracy of expression—in short, to everything that should characterize English composition. But is such knowledge *worth* anything? A gentleman from a distant city, who often finds business situations for young people, recently told the writer that he could secure desirable places for any number of young men and young women at $15 per week, if, having other qualifications, they could *write good English and spell correctly*."

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

A CONSCIENTIOUS VERDICT.

The Opinion of a Live Baltimorean on an Important Subject.

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

"The Remington! Yes, sir, this is a No. 2 Remington Machine, which I have in my private office for personal use; you will find another just on the outside of the partition, used by my assistants. . . . What do I think of the Remington? Why, my good friend, there is no other typewriter. I have gone through the experimental period; tried them all; and spent dollars and dollars upon these much 'vaunted' typewriters; but a few months of this sort of nonsense convinced me of the folly of experimenting for the benefit of typewriter manufacturers, so I simply sold these 'most perfect' and 'improved' typewriters, bought two Remingtons with their cabinets and now nothing but a Remington 'goes' in this office.

Our young man ventured to refer to the so-credited improvements made by the other typewriter companies.

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

Pondering over these words of wisdom, the "Methodist" young man left Mr. Robson's office, in company with the typewriter representative, the latter remarking: "This is the way we are repulsed at every turn. I tell you it is hard work selling typewriters, when in the face of evidence, such as we have just heard, you have to practically admit that the Remington is head and shoulders over the machine we competitors try to sell."—*Methodist*, Sept. 24th, 1891.

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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.

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Soon you will be in the "Harvest Field" gathering the "Golden Grain." That will be your Headquarters from which orders will be issued. Before you begin to battle with the grain send in your orders for

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We have a fine quality of MANILLA, STANDARD and KENTUCKY HEMP.

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Now in Stock. We have been handling these Engines and Threshers for years, and can speak confidently of their high merit. Large Stock of

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In all sizes. See us and save money. Heavy line of

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At low figures. Our trade on

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has been all that we could expect, and we can only add, more of our Wagons are on the road than all others combined. We now have in our Exhibition room a large stock of superior

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