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SATURDAY, - - - - - JULY 2, 1892.

FOR PRESIDENT

BENJAMIN HARRISON,

OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

WHITELAW REID,

OF NEW YORK.

THE SCENIC SIERAS.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Where the tree-tops form perfumed canopies
of green,
Where the streams are terraced with pools of
limpid sheen,
Where the landscape is with entrancing
beauty rife,
Where the buoyant air provides an added
charm for life—
There—there is Shasta.

Leaving the exhibition of hydraulic and placer mining at Dutch Flat and retracing our steps to Colfax, the editorial party, through the further acts of hospitality of the California people were taken to Grass Valley and Nevada City to have an exhibition of deep rock mining.

The route was by a circuitous narrow guage railway and two special trains had been provided to accomodate the party. The day was warm if not hot, but the refreshing mountain breezes and odoriferous foliage made the ride a delightful one. In fact it was the most novel and exhilarating of all the rides we took in the State. The good people had obtained a number of plain flat cars, erected temporary benches upon them, coverd them with an awning, and when the little engines snorted up those mountain grades they acted like half-frightened colts to see themselves hauling a train of sheeted emigrant wagons. The party was on a grand pic-nic in observation cars, swaying first on this side, then on that, then a general jolt and almost a tumble, for the cars had neither springs nor breaks. The speed was not excessive, especially going up grade, and leaves and flowers were snatched from the side as they tantalizingly brushed by. Each train was furnished with a good band of mountain musicians who made the valleys and hills reverberate with horn and drum. No such scene had ever been beheld on that solitary iron trail of the miner through forty miles of canyon and peak in the scenic Sieras. The mountain bird screeched and fled in consternation, the large gray squirrel vaulted from the tops of the trees that sometimes brushed the wheels of the cars while their sturdy trunks rested a hundred feet below on rocky ledge, the cattle, sheep and goats scampered in confusion to see these phantom trains so full of life and hilarious sounds plunging through tunnel, over viaduct, across chasm, up slope, down glen, bumping, twisting, snorting, puffing. The two sections were about ten minutes apart but frequently they were so near that cheers were exchanged as they passed one over the other on some steep climb, or appeared to be going in opposite directions around a tremendous bend, separated by narrow gorge or rushing torrent of melted snow.

In this way the two hours were spent before reaching the mining villages of Grass Valley and Nevada City. At these places the trains were unloaded and the occupants entertained by the reception committees and citizens. Crowds of people met us, scores of carriages were in waiting. We were driven to the mines where we were to behold for the first time deep mining. Here, through the aid of powerful machinery, shafts extending hundreds of feet into the solid quartz, following the lead where the gold deposits lie, the mining operations are conducted. We were amazed. The car freighted with gold-bearing quartz is drawn to the top of the shaft, it is detached, the passenger "pullman" box takes its place and is loaded with some of the party.—Load after load descends. Down, down into the heart of the mountain, into the bosom of the earth. The sensation is at first frightful, then wierd, then awe-inspiring and lastly a wish-I-was-not-in-it feeling steals over the frame. "Duck your heads" the guide announces, and his voice sounds like some spirit from the depths of darkness moaning through a hollow tube. The blackness is intense, and made more so by the flickering light of candle held by the guide. Others were supplied with candles but few could master the miners's art of keeping them from going out as soon as the descent began. At the depth of eleven hundred feet we stopped and walked through those dark gloomy excavations where torch, fuse and pick in the hands of sinewy man made the very threshold of Dante's palatial Inferno resound and tremble, as the rocks reluctantly gave up their horded wealth of centuries. The bank that had stood for millions of years with its gold on deposit was being pressed, bored, broken into by ruthless man. For generations it yielded no interest, so now the principal is demanded. Man the insatiable, man the unsatisfied, man who mocks the rites of gods and tears the very jewels from Vulcan's throne has spoken. His will, his energy, his power has overcome the solid bars of rock and metal, and he is seen delving, toiling deeper and deeper for that which satisfieth not, which allures him but to tease.

Some went to the depth of twenty-two hundred feet, but our car load was pulled by the iron cable back to the starting point and revealed as the light struck us as soiled and muddy a party as one often finds among jolly tourists. We were escorted through the vast buildings and saw the quartz in the process of being pulverized, washed, burnt, chemicalized and the various changes it underwent until no semblance to its former self was discernible. There was the glittering gold, there the bright silver, tin, duller lead, zink and baser metals all separated in their purity, while the great mass or sediment, the powdered rock, was fit only to be trodden under foot of the very kings who had robbed it.

At the mines we were furnished delicious cake and ice drinks of various kinds, so free and hospitable that had we not been accustomed to such demonstrations all through the state, we would have felt overcome by the kindness of the people. But this thing was as pleasant as it was common and we found ourselves looking for it. Not our faults, for California had educated us up to it. But the end was not there, we were driven through the towns, entertained in their halls, feasted at elegantly spread tables and waited on by the best of the citizens for an hour—we poor, dusty, shabby, semi-civilized looking horde from the older states. How those two mining towns did entertain us. It was California's final effort.—Our looks were naught in their eyes. For two weeks we had been banqueted and driven about, had slept on the rail and dined on the rail, had looked and been looked at as curiosly by them as the country was admired by us. We were nabobs and they seemed to know it. But to tantalize the editor more than most people at home do, we were shown bricks of solid gold—bricks that but few of the men could lift with one hand—bricks that were worth as much as eleven thousand dollars, and yet they would not have made a respectable stumbling block for an infant. We offered the GAZETTE one year in advance for a small brick, or two years for a large one, but those lovers of bricks thought more of them than one might suppose, considering they were so plentiful, and did not take up with the offer. From these delightful places we retracked to Colfax, amid cheers, music, clatter of train and the incessant tooting of the little narrow-gauge donkey engines that seemed elated in being permitted to draw such distinguished guests.

So one of the most profitable days in the state closed. Profitable in that we had seen the mining operations of California, seen her magnificent timbered districts and the largest trees we ever beheld, seen her best of citizens, refined, intelligent and stylish and entirely up and even ahead of many larger places east. The dailies of the two towns visited gave us special editions and taffied us up to the skies, much to our gratification, for we saw how easily they were taken in, not unlike some of the eastern editors with whom we are acquainted. Night closed. We are once more in our sleepers, the evening hymns or songs have been sung, the car is quiet. We are leaving the state at a rapid rate, have said adieu to its citizens, have tried in our feeble way to express our gratitude for such unbounded hospitality and cordiality. At midnight the special car bearing the California Reception Committee was detached, and the good-byes exchanged with many God speeds added. Their companionship through the state, their kindness and thoughtfulness, had endeared us to them, and it was somewhat sad to feel that with it all, we would never be in a position to repay them in like manner should they visit our beloved eastern states, so far away and beyond that almost impassable territory, the great American Desert. We were running due north, through the valley of the Sacramento, and bound for Oregon where we had been invited by its citizens who did not wish us to return to our eastern homes with only the ideas of the west that California could give. Oregon said she had much to show and wanted us to see it. We obeyed.

The beautiful Sabbath of May 29th, broke as cloudless as the days that had preceeded it during our visit west of the Rockies, for we had not beheld a drop of rain. It was a grand morning. The trains ran smoothly, the very mountains seemed to echo a Sabbath stillness. The Sieras to the right, the Coast Range to the left, vieing with each other in scenic display and imposing majesty, with snow clad summits and precipitous slopes, with roaring cataract and dislocated avalanche. We follow in curves and returning bends the upper waters of the Sacramento for sixty miles through Shasta county, the home of the red wood and sugar pine, and see the immense lumber regions of northern California. The Valley closes in, the white robed ranges come closer and closer until they blend. The grades begin and other engines are attached. Up, up we go, mile after mile finds us higher, nearer the snow line until it seems at the close of that same Sabbath we have snow in front and snow in the rear, snow to the right and snow to the left, for snow is in every direction, resting quietly on mountain slope or in the protected glens, while summer heat prevails.

At the foot of Shasta mountain with its fourteen thousand foot icy robed summit above us, our trains stop at the famous Shasta Springs with its bubbling, sparkling fountains of delicious mineral water. It is free, and the cup boys were not only kept busy for a few moments, but all the available glasses in the cars were in demand. Some liked the water, some did not, but those who enjoy the famous Saratoga waters could not but be fond of this. The spouting spring shot its rain bow spray full fifty feet into the air and sent its sparkling contents down mossy bank and rocky bed to the infantile Sacramento, which washed with clearest water and sportive glee the rocks and ferns at the base of the mountain. What a moment of ecstasy, what a grand spot to call a halt and leave the swaggering train, and, with renewed youth for the aged and increased animation for the young, drink in Nature's unadulterated live-giving principles, her water, air and sublimest scenery.

Three massive mountain climbers are attached to our eight Pullmans from this point and we continue north. We reach the summit through irregular and tortuous curves, sometimes looking down on the road bed over which we had passed that seemed hundreds of feet below the car window. Slowly and surely we climbed until the puffing ceased and the sturdy engines held back the momentum of the train. We are descending into the valley of the Klamath with its lava covered hills, its extinct craters, its barren and rugged slopes, its clear atmosphere, its enchanting stillness, its Sabbath solitude. The Western sun sinks low behind the hoary summits and plunges into the bosom of the Pacific. Twilight hovers over majestic cone and pronounces an unutterable blessing, her crimson fingers studded with starry settings gradually fade away in the spangled robes of Night, and we realize that we are leaving the land of sun shine, the land of health, the land of wealth and unbounded hospitality. On a Sabbath morn we entered at the south, on a Sabbath eve we leave at the north.—Her editorial guests have pleasant recollections too numerous to record, too enjoyable to describe. We can but express to California our best wishes for her future prosperity and as she merges from her childhood as a state to the full developed adult among her sisters, may the zenith of her glory be far removed and her increasing worth and importance among states continue to be felt with her years.

The car Itasca had "My Maryland" painted in large black letters on a gold ground which adorned both sides of the coach and created no little sensation as it passed through the state with its Maryland delegation as well as those from Delaware and some scattering ones from other states—a congenial, jolly party. The last thing said on Californian soil of any importance was, "Porter fix my berth next," and he did. We awoke in Oregon.—The readers of the GAZETTE who have taken this hasty trip with its editor will have a glimpse of that next week. YOUR EDITOR.

"CLEVE AND STEVE" is the only way you can say it easy.

THE nomination of Cleveland is ratified with great enthusiasm—in England.

THE new National Republican Committee held its first meeting in Washington last Monday. It organized by electing William J. Campbell, of Illinois, chairman. The selection is regarded a good one.

MANY of the democratic leaders of the country have given Gorman a pretty severe roasting since the Chicago convention. A prominent Senator from the South said in Wasnington this week that Gorman never was classed as a statesman by those who best knew him, while his political sagacity was badly over estimated.—That he should have known any of his Baltimore City Ward politicians could not be depended upon to run a great National convention, etc.

AND who would have thought the wily Gorman was responsible for the much-talked-about New York Midwinter-Anti-Cleveland-Snap-Convention? Yet Hill says Gorman told him to do it—and that Maryland would "follow suit." The Maryland Senator was depending on Hill and Cleveland hanging each other in New York while he walked off with the prize at Chicago. But he failed to "walk" except to go hide himself.

But wouldn't Gorman have been "big Injun" had he honestly reflected the prevailing Cleveland sentiment in his State, and when Maryland was called seconded Mr. Cleveland's nomination as well as voted for him? And the "Injun" then, would be all the greater should, by any accident, Mr. Cleveland be the next President of the United States.

MANY interesting things are to be learned in these days in divers lines of investigation. Monkeys and monkey talk are studied with increasing enthusiasm, new facts are cropping out all the time in theology, electricity yields new wonders every day to the investigator, mind-cure, telepathy and hypnotism have become matters for digniged scientific research, all Africa is under foot, all bacilli are under the microscope, and men no longer blush to be caught experimenting with flying machines. But with all this growing mass of matters fit for consideration it is just as true as it ever was that the noblest study of mankind is man. Furthermore, there is a practical agreement on this side of the Atlantic that the fittest of contemporary men to watch and weigh is the American.

FOR the third time the Democratic party calls upon Grover Cleveland to be its leader. Can he be elected is the absorbing question in all parts of the country. Though many democratic admirers think he can, yet it is well to remember he enters the race this time under manifest disadvantages. In the first place it is his third attempt. The first time he barely succeeded, the second time he failed, and the memory of the defeat will discourage his advocates and encourage his opponents all through the canvass. His appearance the third time argues the poverty of his party in available statesmen and puts him in the unpopular role of "the perpetual candidate." Secondly, there was a strong protest against his nomination by the solid delegation of his own state, which he must carry in order to win. The party leaders opposed his nomination on the ground that he could not command tne democratic vote of New York, and they still insist that their protest was an earnest one, and that, though they will do what they can for him, the disaffection is more with the voters than with the leaders, and they have no confidence of overcoming it. Thirdly, the tariff plank will injure Mr. Cleveland's chances in strong manufacturing states. It is as out-spoken in the direction of free trade as was his Presdential Message. It is popular enough in the West and South, but not in the East, where he must secure electoral votes in order to win. The silver plank will help him in the East, but injure him in the South and West.—And while Mr. Cleveland represents the eastern idea on the silver question—his party represents absolute free silver. In thirty-one states the democratic party has declared for free-coinage. In the United States Senate democratic Senators have repeatedly supported free coinage bills with scarcely an exception among them, and in half a dozen Congresses the democratic representatives to the varying number of from two-thirds to three-feurths of their total strength have voted for free coinage whenever they could get the chance. So Cleveland's candidacy as the representation of Democratic opinion on the silver question would seem a grotesque fraud.

The democratic party is a free silver and free trade combine, bent on mischief and little good, and the present contest will hardly end in its favor.

A SUBSCRIBER of the GAZETTE asks us what effect the new states admitted to the Union since the last Presidential election will have on the electoral vote.

The Presidential Electoral College will consist under the apportionment, of 444 votes, and as the successful candidate must have a majority, it will take 223 votes to elect. The states which voted for Harrison against Cleveland in 1888 cast 249 votes, and the new states admitted since that election cast twenty votes. Of these new states, all except Montana are Republican There will therefore be 17 more Republican electoral votes to add to those cast in the last Presidential election, which, if the old states voted as they did before, would make the Repubtican electoral vote 266, and leave the democrats 178. But several states which Mr. Harrison carried may fairly be classed as doubtful. Yet it will be seen by the above that the Republicans can lose the 36 electoral votes of New York and still have 230 left.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., June 27, '92.

The President has had no idle time recently. Besides his important official duties he has been devoting considerable time conferring with members of the national republican committee, which will be in session here the greater part of this week making arrangements for the coming fight.—He finds all of the members of the committee confident of winning, although aware that the party will have to fight to do it. The nomination of Cleveland and Stevenson hardly made a ripple at the White House. The President is a believer in the observance of official courtesy, and will not express any opinion for publication; but your correspondent happens to know that Mr. Harrison was very much gratified at the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and very much more so at the adoption of the tariff plank in the platform, which tears the mask from the democratic face and discloses the hideous features of free trade.

The rumor that Judge George V. Massey, of Delaware, had been tendered the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court is again revived. It cannot be verified, but it finds many believers. Delaware is part of the district from which the appointment will probably be made, and Senator Higgins is known to have been working hard to secure the appointment for Judge Massey.

It would be difficult to find a more woe-begone looking lot of men than the returning democratic Congressmen. They privately swear at the convention, the ticket and the platform, but try to smile when they say to the newspaper men; "Oh yes, I like the ticket, and it will be elected." Their manner gives them away, however; they cannot conceal the listlessness they feel over the outlook for their party.

Commander-in-Chief Palmer of the G. A. R. has been here for several days looking after some Congressional legislation relating to Mount McGregor and after the arrangements that are being made for the encampment in September, speaking of the encampment he said: "I will venture the prediction that there will be five hundred thousand people in Washington and there will be seventy five thousand old soldiers in line on the day of the parade. You may put that down as my forecast and you will see when the time comes that I will not be far wrong. The approaching encampment will be the high water mark in the gatherings of the old soldiers of this country, and the like of it will never be repeated in our day."

Ex-Senator Ingalls, when he passed through Washington several days ago on his way to Europe where he will spend about two months in traveling, told a personal friend that there was not the slightest probability of his accepting any appointive office, if it were tendered to him. He is confident that Harrison and Reid will win and will take an active part in the campaign from beginning to end, not only in Kansas, but in other States.

The House has again been suffering from the no quorum fever, owing to the absence of such a large number of democrats, some of whom have not been in their seats for two months.

Half Rates to New York and Return via Royal Blue Line.

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. will sell Excursion ticketss from all stations to New York and return for all trains July 5th to 7th inclusive, at a rate of one fare for the round trip. The round trip rate from Baltimore will be $5.30, and from Washington, D. C. $6.50. Correspondingly low rates from all stations. Tickets will be valid for return journey until August 15th. As such a low rate to New York is seldom offered it will be a most favorable opportunity for a visit to that city with side trips to Long Branch, Saratoga, Newport, Narragansett Pier, Coney Island and other famous resorts within easy access of New York. 25may2t

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. 31dec

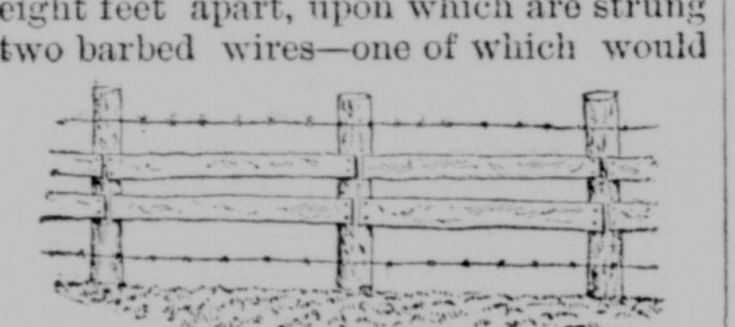
If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

B. & O. Excursion Rates For 4th of July.

From July 1st to 4th inclusive, the B. & O. R. R. will sell tickets from all stations East of the Ohio river at greatly reduced rates. Tickets will be good for return journey until July 5th inclusive. For details and particulars as to rates apply to nearest B. & O. Agent. 2t

A Good Cheap Fence.

In the accompany illustration is shown a style of fence approved by some of the representative farmers of Illinois and described recently in The Prairie Farmer. The posts are planted to a good depth, eight feet apart, upon which are strung two barbed wires—one of which would



A DURABLE FENCE.

be drawn taut about six inches above the ground, and the other some six or eight inches from the top of the posts. Between these two wires may be placed one or two rails, making a fence which the Crackers would term as "hog tight and bull strong." Hogs cannot pass under the first wire, cattle will fear the upper string, and even though the rails be broken away the wires will forbid any rashness in jumping through. Farmers, try it. Such a fence can be built at the cost of about fifty cents per rod.

Tile Drainage.

Some writers have attributed the lowering of the water level to tile drainage, but it has had but little if anything to do as a procuring cause. To the contrary, says The Drainage Journal, deep underdrainage serves to hold back the water, for without underdrainage the compact surface, with open drains along the roadways and unobstructed natural outlets for the water, causes it to flow away rapidly. With deep underdrains the open, porous soil will take up the water of all ordinary rains as it falls and pass it down to the drain, the soil, subsoil and under stratas taking up a large proportion of the water, permitting only the excess to pass out through the tile drains. The soil from the surface down to the drain will absorb water to the point of saturation.

The amount of water required to wet the soil depends upon the character of the soil, the finer soils absorbing the greater quantity. If the underdrain is deep—three or four feet—it is evident that a heavy rainfall will be required to wet the soil down to the drain. It is true also that after the rainfall the surface soil will first be relieved of any excess of water, so on slowly down to the drain; the water flowing in from the sides of the drain necessarily prevents a rapid lowering of the water level. So, in fact, the thorough underdrainage of the soil serves to hold back the water when compared to the surface flow. Where the underdrainage is sufficient to pass the water of an ordinary rainfall down through the soil to a depth of three or four feet, the drains will run water long after the open drains and small natural outlets for surface drainage have run dry.

Lambing.

Now is about the time of year when the annual wail regarding "unowned" lambs commences, and I wish to say to any of your readers who may have wrongminded sheep that disown their offspring that there is a sure cure for it and not patented.

The cure is to feed the ewe plenty of good hay and grain for at least two months before she lambs.

If a ewe has fat on her ribs and udders full of milk she will own her lambs ninety-nine times out of a hundred, and this remark will hold good even with young Merinos coming with lamb for the first time.

Where many lambs come in the same pen at the same time, young ewes frequently get confused and lose their lambs, but when a system of marking each lamb at birth and its mother with the same mark is used, and a few stalls are fitted up for hay, grain and water, where the ewe and lamb can be confined apart from the others, this difficulty will be overcome.

When a ewe disowns her lamb it is in almost every case because she has very little milk, and nature teaches her to look out for number one.

Many people do not realize when a sheep is thin in the winter or spring, simply because of the heavy covering of wool that covers up sharp angles to some degree, and think it doesn't need much care and feed, but can get the principal part of its living as a sort of all around scavenger; but the fact is that no animal will so quickly and surely repay the thoughtful owner in cash for his careful attention and liberal allowance of the best water, hay and grain, and no animal will be a poorer investment than a half starved sheep.

I, for one, never had any trouble in lambing because my ewes were too fat.

I once had the misfortune to fatten for mutton fifty old Merino ewes that had all taken the ram, although unknown to me. I raised forty-nine lambs, and the ewes were about as fat as corn and alfalfa hay could make them at the time they dropped, and I kept them so until green grass came, the lambs growing meantime full as fast as they would have done upon grass.

Nature very seldom makes a mistake, and a strong, healthy, fat ewe will guard her lamb as carefully as a mother will her child. If a man can't afford to feed two sheep well, let him keep but one.—J. H. Rosenkrans in American Sheep Breeder.

Some New York Stock.

At the Hornellsville fair Mr. Lyon showed an 8-year-old Jersey bull that furnishes motive power for drawing hay, helping the team up hill and taking either horse's place in case of accident. He has a horse collar fitted to him and with iron hames and chain tugs drew 4,300 pounds on a pair of trucks. He weighs 1,640 pounds. Some Cheshire pigs shown by A. W. Crandall were extra. The old sow was a model for a painter. She has given birth to sixty pigs in four litters and received five first premiums. The Cheshire is in my opinion the best hog for growth, disposition and easy keeping that can be found.—C. E. C. in Rural New Yorker

An Epidemic of Hiccoughs.

What is called an epidemic of hiccoughs is reported as prevailing on the Maryland and Delaware peninsula, and in some cases it has proved fatal. The case of Richard Cole, colored, who resided near Middletown, Del., baffled the physicians, as have others, and he fell a victim after coughing violently for four weeks. His death has attracted much attention from physicians. Edward Pardee, a farmer residing in Jones Neck, was stricken sixteen weeks ago with the disease and has hiccoughed incessantly since. At times his life is despaired of, but the attacks become less violent and he rallies. He is now slowly improving. Every mail has brought letters to the family of the sufferer for many weeks, the writers advising the use of different remedies, all of which have been tried to no avail.—Cor. Baltimore Sun.

A Man Cremated Alive in a Furnace.

A frightful accident occurred at the North Lonsdale Iron company's works at Ulverston. A man named John McAllister was working on the top of one of the blast furnaces, and when tipping in a barrow of limestone he stumbled and fell headlong into the burning furnace. The furnace was immediately damped down, but nothing more was seen of him. The burial service held on the top of the furnace was read by the Rev. Father Allan. It will be remembered that a similar fatality occurred recently in the neighborhood of Carnforth, and that there the burial service was also read by a clergyman on the top of the furnace.—London Tit-Bits.

It Does No Good to Tell Her.

If a lover should be false—some slight flirtation perhaps—do you think it does any good to tell the woman? Never. Perhaps many do not agree with me, will tell me there should be nothing hidden, nothing concealed between lovers. But surely if a woman's happiness lies in her faith in her lover or her husband, the knowledge of that broken faith means nothing but misery. For no woman can forgive the man who has once been untrue to her; can never forget it—it will always be lurking in her thoughts and coming between all her happiness. While if she knows nothing and has the firmest faith in the man to whom she has given her love, do you not think it is a case of "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise?" "A fool's paradise," the dissenting ones cry; but a paradise all the same, one which it is surely sinful to spoil by telling things which have no remedy, by breeding distrust and doubt where only faith should be.—Philadelphia Music and Drama.

The Women of Persia.

Persian women are said to be unusually bright and shrewd as well as very beautiful, with dark flashing eyes and gentle, graceful manners. They are naturally active minded, with a strongly poetic temperament and a liking for art, letters and politics when they can get at them. The Persian woman has greater power with her men folk than other oriental women, and in most affairs of importance her influence may be distinctly traced. She is permitted to enter trades on her own account, to possess independent property, to appear as a witness in courts, and is responsible for her own debts, and in divorce has a right to her children.

In theory, then, the fair Persian is well off, but practically her place is insecure, owing to the insecurity of life and property in all phases of Persian life. And in Persia the tender woman and tenderer child hold their religious convictions with their lives, and go to the stake or a worse death for their faith's sake.—New York Sun.

The Study of Hygiene.

"I often wonder why almost everything under the sun should have a place in a school's curriculum nowadays, and household hygiene is entirely overlooked," said a mother who believes in a utilitarian education. "Take plumbing and drainage, for instance, as a single example. What more important part of the domestic machinery could there be, involving, as it does, our health and comfort? And yet not one intelligent, well educated woman or man in a hundred understands the subject. I should think such a study would be as good discipline of the mind and far more useful than any of the 'ologies' with which children's heads are crammed."—New York Tribune.

Hysteria in Babies.

Do not say your baby is bad tempered when it has attacks of loud crying, especially if the cries are accompanied by stiffening of the limbs, tremblings, or the reverse, limpness and apparent loss of consciousness. A doctor should be consulted and the child treated for hysteria.—New York Journal.

A Fearless Maine Girl.

Miss Kate Furbish, Maine's botanist, has traveled thousands of miles over that state in connection with her "Flora of Maine." She generally travels alone, carries no weapons and says she has not, in her twenty years' experience, encountered "anything to be afraid of."—Chicago Tribune.

Dry Feet in Thin Soled Shoes.

When the shoe soles have become damp inside and there is no opportunity for the slow process of drying them and no change is at hand, a thin slip of cork sole will be found beneficial in preventing a cold feeling at the sole of the foot.—Shoe and Leather Facts.

The Emperor's Other Arm Hurt.

The fact that the Emperor William met with a rather serious accident during his recent shooting excursion has been kept very quiet indeed. The emperor, while engaged in a wild boar hunt, slipped and fell heavily on his right arm, which was so severely bruised and sprained that it had to be kept in a sling for two days, and his majesty was advised to rest it for a longer period. This accident might have had grave results, for the emperor's left arm is absolutely useless.—London World.

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.



Mr. Joseph Hemmerich

An old soldier, came out of the War greatly enfeebled by **Typhoid Fever**, and after being in various hospitals the doctors discharged him as incurable with **Consumption.** He has been in poor health since, until he began to take

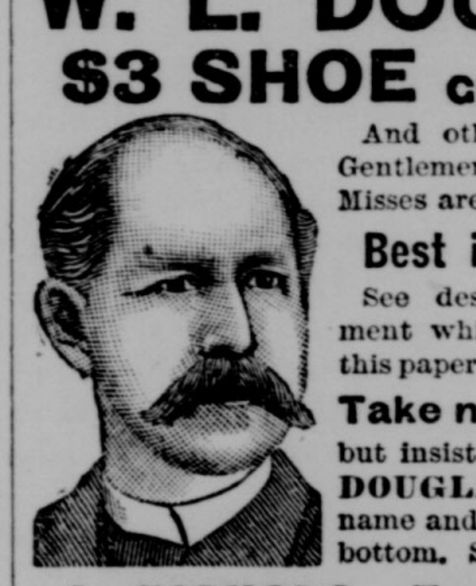
Hood's Sarsaparilla

Immediately his cough grew looser, night sweats ceased, and he regained good general health. He cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially to comrades in the **G. A. R.**

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the **Best in the World.** See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper. **Take no Substitute,** but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

J. NICHOLS, Easton, Md.

DEAFNESS, ITS CAUSES AND CURE.

Scientifically treated by an aurist of world-wide reputation. Deafness eradicated and entirely cured, of from 20 to 30 years' standing, after all other treatments have failed. How the difficulty is reached and the cause removed, fully explained in circulars, with affidavits and testimonials of cures from prominent people, mailed free. 2jul92-1y

Dr. A. FONTAINE, Tacoma, Wash.

Easton National Bank of Md.

JUNE 29, 1892.

This Bank will be closed on the 4th of July. Bills maturing on that day must be paid on the 2nd. R. THOMAS, Cashier.

The Maryland Steamboat Co.

STEAMERS JOPPA and IDA.

Delightful Excursion Trips from EASTON, OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, DOVER BRIDGE and all other landings on the route, to

DENTON AND RETURN,

Daily, except Saturday and Monday. Round Trip Tickets will be sold for 50 Cents. Children between 5 and 12 years, half price. Steamers leave Easton at 5:30 a. m., Oxford 6:30 a. m., Cambridge 8 a. m., Dover Bridge 10 a. m. JAMES E. BYRD, jul2tf Sec. and Treas.

NOTICE.

The Oxford Tabernacle Meeting, under the auspices of the M. E. Church, will begin JULY 17th, continuing Ten Days.

Everybody cordially invited, especially the Methodists of Talbot county. Come and spend a few days with us. You will be blessed and will be a blessing to us. First class accommodations at reasonable rates at hotels and private boarding houses. H. C. TURNER, 2jul3t Preacher in Charge.

For Sale Cheap.

Two Second-Hand Reapers and Binders, one McCormick and one Champion. Apply to MRS. M. H. P. COX, m7tf Kirkham Md.

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, beast or fowl.

For sale by J. C. HENRY & BRO., Easton, Md. Druggists.

H. B. SMITH & CO., ARTISTS.

OIL, PASTEL, INDIA INK AND CRAYON PORTRAITS.

601 AND 603 MASS. AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED AND SHIPPED ON APPROVAL.

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US.

WANTED.

A Clerk in Country Store. Give Reference and Experience. Address 25je2t P. O. BOX 329, Easton, Md.

GIBSON & CARRINGTON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Easton, Md.

ATTORNEYS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Charles W. Baker and wife, John W. Baker and wife and Franklin A. Baker and wife, to Lenora P. Jarboe and Catharine J. F. Goldsborough, dated the 10th day of November, 1890, and recorded in Liber T. H. 113, Folio 423, &c., the undersigned, attorneys named to sell in said mortgage, will sell at public sale on

Saturday, the 2nd day of July, 1892,

at the places below designated, the following Real and Personal Property, namely—On the farm occupied by Franklin A. Baker, adjoining the town of Trappe at 10 a.m. of that day,

Four horses, one mare, 1 mule and 2 milch cows, two carts, one dearborn, one buggy, one hay rake, one carriage, one wheat fan, one mower, one Dayton, one beef wagon, 1 drill, one corn sheller, one phaeton carriage, lot of plows, harrows, harness, farming implements.

Also in front of the Courthouse in the town of Easton, between the hours of one and five o'clock p.m. of the day above named, the following Real property, namely:

LOT NO. 1.—All that Lot of Land and premises situate on the Dover road near the town of Easton, in the first election district of Talbot county aforesaid, containing 7 Acres and 8 Perches of Land, more or less, adjoining the lands lately occupied by Charles W. Baker, and particularly mentioned and described in a mortgage from John W. Baker and wife to John W. Martin, Jr. dated 15th day of May, 1892, recorded in Liber T. H. 112, Folio 433 of the land records of Talbot county. This tract of land is rented to C. H. Rowles for the year 1892.

LOT NO. 2.—All that lot of land and premises situated at the southwest intersection of South and East streets, in the town of Easton, mentioned and described in a mortgage from Charles W. Baker and wife to Daniel N. Carrington, trustee, recorded in Liber 106, Folio 109, of the land records aforesaid. The improvements on this lot consist of One Double House and one row of tenements.

LOT NO. 3.—All that Valuable Farm or Plantation, whereon John W. Baker now resides, adjoining the town of Trappe, in the third election district of Talbot county, containing 70 Acres of Land, more or less, and particularly described in the mortgage first above referred to. The improvements on this lot consist of a Good House and all necessary farm buildings.

LOT NO. 4.—All that Valuable Farm or Plantation situate in the third election district of Talbot county aforesaid, on the opposite side of the county road from the last described lot, whereon said Franklin A. Baker now resides, containing 70 Acres of Land, more or less, and which is more particularly described in the mortgage first referred to. The improvements consist of a New Dwelling House and all necessary farm buildings.

The two above described farms are in a high state of cultivation and are very productive. All the property will be sold free of incumbrance.

TERMS OF SALE:

1. On the personal property. On all sums under $10, cash. On all sums over $10 a credit of six months, purchaser giving a note bearing interest with approved security.
2. On the Real property a deposit of $100 will be required on the day of sale, for each tract; of the balance, one third on the ratification of the sale, the remainder in two equal instalments, payable in six and 12 months, purchaser giving his bond with approved security. Deferred payments bearing interest from date of sale. Title papers at expense of purchaser.

CHARLES H. GIBSON,
CHAS. S. CARRINGTON,
Attorneys named to sell in mortgage.
MATTHIAS MERRICK,
JAMES A. ROE,
Auctioneers. je25ts

TOWER'S FISH BRAND Oil Clothing TRADE MARK.

is warranted the Best in the World! Is more WATERPROOF, Is STRONGER, and will WEAR LONGER than any other goods manufactured. Ask for the "FISH BRAND;" take no other. L. C. ZIRCKEL & BRO., Sole Agents, Baltimore, Md.

PIK-RON.

Just received, Pik Ron, for Glass and Wood, 10 colors for decorating Glass and for Wood, Willow and Wicker cane, most perfect imitation of Stained glass known. For rose jars, vases, plain pressed glass can be made to look like the finest colored glass. 10 cent bottle will paint strip 100 feet long. For sale by J. C. HENRY & BRO.

DR. W. H. HARDCASTLE HOLBROOK

Will visit patients in town and immediate vicinity and treat patients at office both in town and from the country. Having had 24 years experience in city and country practice, he hopes by strict attention to his profession to merit a share of public patronage. Diseases of women and children and all chronic diseases treated with special care.

Office East St., 2nd door north of Dover St., Easton. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M. 18jun3mo.

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 & JENKIFS.

1892 —THE— 1892

Maryland S. B. Co.

SCHEDULE

BALTIMORE, THIRD HAVEN AND GREAT CHOPTANK RIVER ROUTE

FOR BALTIMORE.

The magnificent side-wheel steamers IDA and JOPPA will leave alternately daily except Saturday, as follows:

Denton, 1.30 P. M.	Oyster Shell Pt., 4:30 p. m.
Lyford's, 1:50 p. m.	Cambridge, 6 00 p. m.
Williston's, 2.00 p.m.	Oxford, 7.00&10.00 p.m.
Two Johns, 2:10 "	Corner's, 10.30 p. m.
Willis, 2 30 p.m.	
Dover Bridge, 3:00 p.m.	Double Mills, 7:30 p.m
Medford's, 3:45 p. m.	Easton, 9:00 p. m.

Arriving in Baltimore at 4 o'clock following morning.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Returning, leave Baltimore from Pier 4, Light Street Wharf, daily, except Sunday at 9 P. M., for the landings named, arriving at

Corner's, 1.30 a.m.	Medford's 9.15 a m.
Double Mills, 4 15 a.m.	Dover Bridge, 10 a.m.
	Willis, 10 30 a. m.
Easton, 5. Lv. 5.30 a.m	Two Johns, 10.45 a.m
Oxford, 6.30 a m.	Willston's 10,55 a m.
Cambridge, 7 30 a m. lv. 8 a.m	Lyford's, 11.05
Oyster Shell Pt. 8.30 a m.	Denton, 11.30.

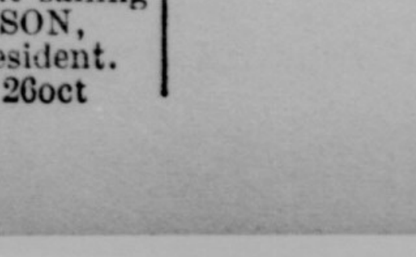
Freight Taken at Low Rates and Carefully Handled. Grain Bags furnished and Grain delivered at Elevators.

JAMES E. BYRD, Sect'y & Treas., Office 302 Light street, Baltimore

ROBERT B. DIXON & Co., Agents at Easton

Choptank S. B Co.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE.



Representing the best interests of the people of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Opposed to any one line having a monopoly of the Choptank River Route

SCHEDULE.

Steamers leave Baltimore daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 P. M., from Pier 11 Light St. for Easton, Ferry Wharf, Oxford, Trappe, Cambridge, East New Market and Preston.

RETURNING TO BALTIMORE.

Leave Choptank Whf. near Preston daily at 1 P. M., (Saturday excepted). East New Market, 3 P. M., Cambridge, at 5 P. M., Trappe, 5,15 P. M., Ferry, at 7 P. M., Easton, at 9 P. M., and Oxford at 10 P. M. Freight and Passengers taken for all Stations on Delaware and Chesapeake and Cambridge and Seaford Railroads.

Handling of grain a specialty. Bags furnished on application to agents, and grain delivered at Elevators in Baltimore at sailing vessels rates. E. S. JOHNSON, President.

B. P. Cox, Agent, Easton, 26oct

THE HARVEST FIELD.

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

BINDER TWINE.

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

STEAM ENGINES and THRESHERS

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

CANDY AND GUM DRIVE BELTS

For the Machine Season. Also

LEATHER AND GUM BELTING

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

MACHINE OILS

At low figures. Our trade on

FARM WAGONS

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

CARRIAGES & ROAD CARTS.

We have sold a large number because of the good quality and easy price. Don't fail to see us on the Road Cart or Carriage. For fine work in the Corn Field get the best, the

BUCKEYE & STEVENS SULKY CULTIVATOR.

These Implements will certainly save you some cash. Good Hay crop—then you want a

HAY RAKE.

We have it, and none better. This way for

CARRIAGE & WAGON HARNESS.

Stock large and new. See our

PICKET FENCE

For Poultry Yards, Lawns, etc. Cheap and Strong

LAWN MOWERS.

All sizes and very low.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, REFRIGERATORS, HAMMOCKS, LAP DUSTERS,

Just in at lowest prices. We respectfully solicit your patronage.

YOUR FRIENDS,

SHANNAHAN & WRIGHTSON HARDWARE COMPANY.

B. P. COX.

Dry Goods Department

Full to Overflowing.

Carpet and Matting Department

Rich and Imposing.

Clothing Department

Far too full of Styles and Qualities to enumerate.

Grocery Department

Ever Fresh and Complete.

CHINA, GLASS, BASKET WARE, &c.

Always on Hand.

Prices As Usual—The Lowest Possible Consistent With Fairness.

B. P. COX.

HARDWARE SPECIALTIES

—AND—

FARM MACHINERY.

DEERFIELD SPRING TOOTH HARROWS,
HAMILTON ADJUSTABLE SMOOTHING HARROWS,
AKRON SULKY CULTIVATORS,

All three of these implements are new in this section and are the most complete tools of their kind.

UTICA SPRING TOOTH HARROWS,

VERY STRONG AND CHEAP.

CORN PLANTERS. DISC HARROWS.

SEVERAL STYLES OF THE MOST POPULAR

CHILLED PLOWS.

GARDEN SEEDS A SPECIALTY, IRON FRAME CULTIVATORS,
WHITELEY BINDERS AND MOWERS, THOMAS LAWN MOWERS.

AUBURN STEEL AXLE WAGONS.

A FULL SUPPLY OF **BINDER CORD,** AT BOTTOM PRICES.

It will pay you to see me before ordering your Cord this season, for I have qualities and prices that cannot fail to please.

☞ Also a full supply of Repairs of Champion Binders and Mowers. ☜

E. T. NICOLS.

What are you Going to do about Clothes this Summer?

[But, first, the item about Railroad Fare at the bottom of this advertisement. Be sure to read it.]

You know this famous Old Corner for Good Clothing isn't in the cotton business; nor gushing over job lots of Clothing bought for a song; nor selling Clothing made by miserably paid work-people.

There's only one way to Good Clothing at Low Prices—the manufacturer selling to the wearer. That puts the dealer's profit out of joint. That it saves money to you we needn't tell you. It shows on its face. Besides it lets us make just the Clothing that is popular, the styles you ask for oftenest, the goods you like best.

There's more money for us in selling thousands of suits at a small profit than hundreds at a high one. What prices? Well, for $10, $12, $13.50, $15 and up. That's two or three dollars under usual city prices.

Very nice Dress Suits for $15. This is the greatest store in existence for Dress Suits.

Business increasing every season. Value for your dollars increasing.

Wanamaker & Brown,

Sixth and Market, Philadelphia.

For example, we pay Railroad Excursion Fare from Easton if you purchase $40 worth.