The Easton Gazette,

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☞ ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE.

SATURDAY, - - - - AUGUST 5, 1893.

FINE sense and exalted sense are not half as useful as common sense.—There are 40 men of wit to one man of sense. He that will carry nothing about him but gold will be every day at loss for readier change.—POPE.

WATTER Melon? Is the question asked by the Caroliner.

Many country folk are now being solicited when they come to town to subscribe to democratic senatorial stock.

A good emetic, though probably too violent for weak stomachs—the punning controversy going on in the *Star* and *Democrat*.

CHURCH excursions are more frequent this season than they have been ever before, owing to the numerous resorts we have and the facilities there are in getting to them.

THE Snow Hill *Press* says "For the benefit of our readers we concluded to publish the sermons of Rev. Dr. Talmage." We presume the rest of the paper is published for the benefit of those who can not read.

THE election of town Commissioner will take place on Monday to fill the unexpired term of Capt. Ed. Roberts. The names of B. F. Parlett, Wm. P. Chaffinch and Wm. H. Withgott have been mentioned.

STAND by the President.—*Dover Index.*

Good advice considering how Grover keeps the boys in a lively trot.

OLD rhyme dedicated to G. E. H., C. R. L., J. M. W., et al., with our compliments

When Grover's arms his purp imprison
O, don't I wish my neck was hissen.
And when to office he 'pints a nose,
O, don't I wish that I were those.
To Mrs. C. I oft would turn
To git a pat from a hand like hern.

THE GAZETTE asked the other week what Easton was doing for the fresh air fund. A lady has since handed in ten dollars to be sent to some city for the purpose of aiding some of the pauper class of children to a little fresh air in the country. We will send it to Baltimore, and all other money that is received for the purpose will be forwarded.

THE *Ledger* is trying to make capital out of the scrap of editorial nonsense that appeared in the GAZETTE of last week. We did not boom either of the T's for Senator. The *Star* having copied the article in full is welcome to all the glory it can get for its candidate, Mr. Turner. The *Ledger* man, who has lately thrown both legs over the fence and is now ready to jump down on the Gibson side when he sees a soft spot that will not hurt him, he being a tender-foot, would like to construe the said nonsense as being intensely Turnerfied, and likely to act as a boomerang on him, for republishing it. Evidently it hurts the prospects of our esteemed neighbor to have Mr. Turner derive any encouragement in his political aspirations,

MR. LINDALE is welcome to the use of the columns of the GAZETTE to enlighten the people. Any one else is also given the same privilege when it comes to questions that are agitating the public mind. The GAZETTE might not always coincide politically, and yet the items may be productive of awakening thought in the right direction,

A prominent citizen and a Republican worker said the other day in our presence, that the trouble with the Prohibitionists was "they had the argument all on their side." So had the boy when he ate the green apples he had them all on his (in)side. We do not want the fruit plucked before it is ripe. When public sentiment demans prohibition, the party in power will enact all the prohibitory laws necessary. The work of that party is now to create public sentiment and let the ballot alone. We would suggest that they advocate the woman suffrage question and keep prohibition in the background. Once having the women at the polls they could wipe out the curse of the dram shop in a day and purify the ballot far more than they could do now by voting for prohibition. Now do not accuse us of being a woman suffragist—we might or we might not be, but the above is no proof.

THE Republicans are saying very little about the local ticket for this fall. They are content to let matters shape themselves later on. In the mean time it is interesting to watch the manœuvring of the Democrats who will have their Convention the last of this month. There are three distinct factions at work, one with Senator Gibson as leader, one with ex-Comptroller Turner as leader and the third lying low to come in as a compromise. The restless ones who do not know where the lightening of favor is going to strike hop about like monkeys with a serious countenance but always on the alert. If two men are seen to talk, they want to know it all and become nervous if they do not know it. Their ears are developing wonderfully since the office fever broke out and if some crisis does not soon come we will have a number of citizens patrolling our streets with elongated ears, and after the nomination and election the dropped lip and jaw will develop and the man will physically resemble the other fellow who lets politics alone but who is know all the same by his ears and beak.

AN excellent portrait and phrenological description of the Earl of Aberdeen, the new Viceroy of Canada, leads in the August number of the Phrenological Journal and Science of Health, while the textual matter is noteworthy. Following this a graphic article on the importance of phrenological information to the managers of public institutions will arrest close attention because written by Mr. Stead, the editor of Review of Reviews. An elaborate delineation of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, from an examination, accompanies a fine portrait of that very well known writer of poetry and story books. A profusely illustrated discussion of the vital temperament forms the installment in the series on How to Study Strangers, and an Analysis of Approbativeness on a fresh line of thought will impress the reader. In the series of phrenological biographies two important names appear this time, Dr. Coxe and Dr. Gleason, the latter of water cure fame. These biographies show one feature sharply enough, that scientific men who were in advance of their fellows readily accepted the teachings of Spurzheim and Combe. Several finely written articles appear in the departments of Child Culture and Health, the usefulness of which elicits general notice, and the wish that all the world could read them. Only 15 cents a number, or $1.50 a year. Address Fowler & Wells, No. 25 East 21 street, New York.

Political Notes.

IT will be remembered that about eight years ago Mr. Benjamin Folsom, the cousin of the Democratic President, Grover Cleveland, was appointed United States Consul to Sheffield, England. As a matter of gentlemanly courtesy to his predecessor in office, President Harrison did not remove Mr. Benjamin Folsom, cousin of the Democratic President Cleveland, from office, but permitted him to retain the United States Consulship at Sheffield throughout the whole term of the Republican Administration.

Sheffield is one of the largest of England's manufacturing centres, and a very important consulship, yet it was not till this year that the anniversary of American Independence had ever been celebrated there. Mr. Benjamin Folsom, cousin of Democratic President Cleveland, gave a luncheon at the Cutlers' Hall, receiving acceptances from 110 persons, including the Mayor of the city and the Master Cutler, with both of whom he walked arm in arm to the luncheon room.

Mr. Benjamin Folsom, United States Consul at Sheffield, and cousin of Democratic President Cleveland, as chairman, asked his guests "to drink to the Queen and the President—(applause)—she the best beloved of queens; he the most honest and upright of presidents. (Applause.)" How touching was this token of cousinly affection! But then, a little gush must be allowable upon such an occasion, and after the luncheon, which "was admirably served."

The historical reference of Mr. Benjamin Folsom, cousin of Democratic President Cleveland, was neatly turned for the benefit of the "big-hearted, loyal, thorough Englishmen." But this was quickly passed over, because the speaker had "two or three practical things" that he wished to speak about, "of more importance than any *resume* of our history." Americans would hardly think there could be anything of "more importance" upon the occasion of the celebration of American Indepedence, than a "*resume* of our history." But Mr. Benjamin Folsom, cousin of Democratic President Cleveland, thought otherwise and said:

England's greatest customer has been the United States, and in spite of Tariffs that have been raised against foreign countries there is, and must continue to be, a great and gigantic trade flowing from England to America. (Hear, hear.) You have passed the worst period; you have crossed the highest barrier that can be raised between the United States and England in the way of trade obstruction. (Applause.) I will tell you why this is. For the first time since 1860 the Democratic party, which has been the party of Free-Trade, is for the first time in power, not only in the Executive, but in both its legislative branches.

Here we have an official assurance from an American Consul, and one high in authority, too, Mr. Benjamin Folsom, cousin of Democratic President Cleveland, that England, in her trade with the United States, has "passed the worse period." We have the further positive official assurance that "the democratic party" is "the party of free trade," and because, since 1860, it is "for the first time in power, not only in the executive, but in both its legislative branches;" therefore, for this reason, England has "passed the worst period" in her trade with the United States.—*American Economist.*

HE who dances must pay the piper. The democrats and the Populists did much dancing last November. They vote for a change, and they have it. Closing mills and mines answer a Free-Trade victory. Closing banks answer the votes of those who declared that money lenders were robbers. Wall Street democrats also know what their victory has cost. To such of them as hold stocks the year has brought the change for which they voted.—*N. Y. Tribune, July* 20.

WE are enjoying a democratic prosperity down here—full of it—banking and mercantile houses suspending; all going fishing; industrial institutions idle; men out of employment; same old story. All this rot about the Sherman bill—it is not the Sherman bill half as much as it is the result of their threats and promises to destroy the "robber Tariff;" and in doing so they have destroyed confidence—they promised to reverse the whole financial and industrial systems of the nation—they were, by the people, engaged to do the work, and they are rapidly carrying out their contract. Every Democratic Senator and Congressman was "yawping" that the nation was bankrupt, and they got other nations to believe it.—*H. Clay Evans*, Chattanooga, Tenn., July 15.

THE workingmen were told last summer and fall that the inevitable result of the success of the Democratic party would be a reduction of wages. They laughed at the prediction, and declared their unions would keep compensation up to the old standard. Aow is it now? The McKinley law, it is true, is still in force, but the apprehension of its repeal has alarmed manufacturers in nearly every branch of business, and the gloomy prospect is that the workingmen will have to accept the alternative of lower wages or absolute idleness.—*N. Y. Recorder, July* 20.

For the first time in many years in Queen Anne's the wing of the democracy led by State Senator John B. Brown and his brother, ex-State Treasurer Edwin H. Brown, has had no say in the naming of a county ticket. Since Senator Brown and ex-State Comptroller Thomas J. Keating had their historic falling out, the Browns have generally managed to carry primary elections in Queen Anne's. Keating has always come up smiling and ready for another trial of strength. In Saturday's contest Col. Wm. Henry Legg, the King of Kent Island, opposed the heretofore dominent faction. The Brown men are without a single representative on the ticket, the Keating men unmercifully administering the same dose they had to take without winking on many occasions. Ex-Senator Turpin, Olin Bryan, John F. Godwin, and other men who were thought to be sure winners of places on the ticket were not heard of in the convention. On Monday night offers of compromise were made to the delegates controlling the convention, but they were rejected. The nominees are all men of high character and experience and their democracy is above question. They are:

For Clerk of the Circuit Court, Wm. H. Cecil of the Sixth district.

For State Senator, Woodland P. Finley of the Second.

For the House of Delegates, Wm. Henry Legg of Centreville, Chas. W. Clements of Crumpton, and John O Phillips of Kent Island.

For Sherieff, Charles B. Bryan.

For County Commissioner, John E. George of Sudlersville.

For County Surveyor, A. W. Knott.

Delegates to the State Convention, B. P. Keating, Frank B. Legg, J. M. Parvis and J. L. Rodes.

This delegation will vote for Marion DeKalb Smith as State Comptroller. Colonel Legg has served several terms in the Legislature and was deputy surveyor of the port of Baltimore under the former Cleveland administration. He has stood for years as a leading representative of the interests of the oystermen in Maryland. Before going into politics Colonel Legg was a country editor. In Queen Anne's the normal Democratic majority is about 800.—*News.*

During the closing days of the recent session of the Kansas Legislature two bills were passed and approved by the Governor which are of particular interest to persons doing business with residents of that State. The first of them prohibits any lender of money to a person in that State to contract or exact a condition that his loan shall be paid in gold; the second of them provides that any person whose property may be sold under fore closure of mortgage shall have 18 months in which to redeem it; he during that time to remain in undisputed possession.

The Democratic party has pledged itself to tariff reform. To quote the N. Y. Sun, they "promised prosperity and relief to commercial interests by a prompt repeal of the obnoxis McKinley bill, which the Republicans had enacted." It is fear of such prompt repeal that has demoralized the country. The people know what they have got, they do not know what they will get. The people know that under the protection of the McKinley act, the manufacturing industries of the United States have increased far beyond any precedent. They know that additional employment has been found for tens of thousands of working people. They know that the wages of the people have been higher than ever before in this country. They know that there has been no increase in the cost of living during the operations of the McKinley act, but that on the contrary, there has been a decrease in many respects. They know, moreover, that any change in the Tariff, such as has been promised by the Democratic party, and to which it is publicly pledged, will be and must be in the direction of larger importations of foreign goods.—*Ex.*

The general condition of affairs in America, coupled with the uncertainty as to when any change will be made in the McKinley Tariff, has a very depressing effect on the Welsh tin-plate trade. So soon, however, as these changes do take place, we may anticipate some benefit accruing to English trade.—*The London Economist.*

Cheer up, neighbor. Congress will meet August 7, and then Messrs. Cleveland, Carlisle & Co. will begin a system of American shop keeping to suit the British manufacturers.—*Am. Economist.*

It is a significant fact that no Democratic newspaper nor leading Democratic statesman has attributed the critical condition of business to the operations of the McKinley Tariff.—*Albany* (*N. Y.*) *Evening Journal.*

Fires have been put out in iron, steel, woolen, shoe, glass and other furnaces and factories at prominent centers East and West in excess of the expected shutdown.—*Bradstreet's July* 8th, 1893.

No such statement as the above was ever made or published during the entire four years of the Republican administration, 1889-1893, under Pres. Harrison. Coming from such an authority as *Bradstreet's*, its accuracy cannot be questioned. It behooves American manufacturers and working people to note that these industrial fires have been quenched within eight months from the time of President Cleveland's election. What will the result be when the Democratic Tariff reform furnaces are all fired up and in control of Democratic Congressional stokers?

WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT,

Washington, July 31, 1893.

Secretary Carlisle's friends would like the public to believe that the Secretary and Mr. Cleveland are on the best of terms, but the known facts indicate directly the contrary. It is understood here that Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress has been completed, and he has at no time since he called the extra session consulted with Secretary Carlisle, although there is every reason to suppose that the message is entirely devoted to subjects belonging to the department over which Mr. Carlisle presides. One of Mr. Carlisle's assistants was summoned to Gray Gables to furnish Mr. Cleveland with desired financial information but Mr. Carlisle did not go, although it would have been just as easy for him to have gone as it was for the Assistant Secretary to go, but it was the Assistant Secretary, and not Mr. Carlisle who was invited.

Another thing pointing unmistakably to a lack of that confidence between the two men which should exist between a President and his Secretary of the Treasury was Secretary Carlisle's positive statement, made to a personal friend, not an hour before Private Secretary Thurber made public the appointments of James T. Kilbreth to be Collector and Walter H. Bunn to be Appraiser at the port of New York—two of the most important appointments yet made by Mr. Cleveland, from a strictly political point of view—that he did not think the appointments would be made until after Mr. Cleveland returned to Washington. Mr. Thurber did not even take the trouble to go from his office in the White House to Secretary Carlisle's office in the Treasury building, scarcely a stone's throw away, to inform Mr. Carlisle that these important appointments had been finally decided upon, and the first intimation that Sec. Carlisle received of them was from the newspapers. To appreciate the full significance of this snub, for it was clearly intended as such, it must be remembered tnat both of the officials named are subordinates of the Secretary of the Treasury. Whether there is any foundation for the rumor, which will not down, that Sec. Carlisle intends to leave the cabinet is more than your correspondent will undertake to say, but it certainly looks as though Mr. Cleveland was trying to freeze him out.

"If Senators Hill and Murphy do not fight the administration now," said a Tammany democrat, speaking of the appointments of collector and appraiser of the port of New York, "it may be considered certain that they will not fight at all. It will be impossible for Mr. Cleveland to more directly insult them than he has done in making these appointments. Not only are both of the appointees anti-Tammany, but they are also anti-Hill, in every thing the expression applies." No one at present in Washington seems disposed to venture an opinion as to whether Hill and Murphy will attempt to defeat these two nominations when they come before the Senate for confirmation, but, as the Tammanite says if they don't fight them they will probably not fight anything else that Mr. Cleveland may see fit to do.

In addition to his duty as Secretary of War and those arising in connection with his assisting Mr. Cleveland to boss the democratic party, Dan Lamont has a private job to look out for. The Whitney street railroad syndicate wants a charter for an electric railroad in Washington and Lamont has assumed the task of getting it from Congress. It is proposed to build this road on Massachusetts Ave. from one end of the city to the other. Massachusetts Ave. is one of the handsomest residence thoroughfares in Washington, and various attempts to secure charters for building a street railway thereon have been defeated in Congress, but it remains to be seen what weight will be given the wishes of its residents by a democratic Congress, particularly when those wishes are opposed by the administration.

A stranger in Washington would today be unable to see anything which indicates that in one week Congress will be in session. Membe's are arriving unusually slow and when I asked one of them the cause of it, he answered: "What's the use of any hurry, tne slate is all fixed up for the organization of the House, after that time individuals will have something to say, and they will be here to say it."

Senator Quay has arrived. He favors the immediate repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law and an early adjournment of the extra session, but he acknowledges that he is in a minority when it comes to the early adjournment question.

Half Rate Excursions to the World's Fair.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co will run a series of special excursions to the World's Fair for which excursion tickets to Chicago will be sold at rate of one fare for the round trip from Baltimore and all stations west of there as far as the Ohio River. The dates selected are Aug. 1st, 8th, and 17th. The special trains will consist of first-class day coaches, equipped with lavatories and other toilet conveniences, and an experienced tourist agent and a train porter will accompany each train, to look after the comfort of passengers. Stops for meals will be made at meal stations en route. The tickets will be valid for the outward journey on the special trains only, excepting that from way points they will be honored on local trains to the nearest station at which the special trains are scheduled to stop. They will be valid for return journey in day coaches on all trains leaving Chicago within ten days, including date of sale.

Train will leave Baltimore at 2.00 P. M. and Washington at 3.00 P. M Arrive Chicago next day 1.15 P. M.

Round trip rate $17.00.

Remember the dates: Aug. 1st, 8th and 17th. 3

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

For the Gazette.

REPLY TO THE GAZETTE.

MR EDITOR:—In last week's issue of the GAZETTE we note the following claims made by the editor. 1st, that Prohibitionists overestimate the expense of the liquor traffic to the people and waste involved. 2nd, that equalizing taxation will contribute part of the relief needed in the present financial stringency. 3rd, that prohibition is anti-scriptural. We answer:

First, the estimates of expense are based upon the annual reports of the United States Bureau of Statistics.—The amout for 1892 is put at eleven hundred million dollars from final consumers; should they spend this vast amount otherwise it would procure in great part food, clothing, furniture, houses, literature, etc. Any one can see that the amount of harm from the use of such beverages is great; more than enough to offset the advantage from medicinal and scientific uses, and consequently there is a dead loss to the people of over a billion dollars annually by drink. Prohibited, a large part of this would go to far better uses. The Prohibitionists do not propose to destroy any valuable use of alchohol. They seek the reins of government that they may control by law its production and sale for good purposes only, and destroy the laws now protecting and perpetrating the licensed beverage traffic. No druggists would have privilege to violate such law under a government properly controlling the article.

Second. Taxation is not equal.—The Prohibitionists with all genuine political reformers demand a change of system and what ever may be said against their organization as a party may be said against the People's party. They are common in many respects, but beyond the economic reasons for both, the Prohibitionists would remove the great incubus, the liquor traffic. It taxes unequally. It lays burdens on men because of their appetites Revenue to the general government, revenue to the State, wealth and plenty to the pernicious trade, it ekes from those so unfortunately its victims. If, for nothing else, for releif from this, it should be abolished. It should *not* be taxed among luxuries. It makes itself a practical necessity to many by its existence under the law.

Third. Prohibition is not anti-scriptural. The law of Israel, which Our Lord came to fulfill contained its principles over and over. That He did not name the liquor traffic in His denunciations of sin is no proof that His followers should not. His doctrines propogated overthrew corrupt trades; victims of drink are declared unfit for His kingdom. As His judgments always reach to causes, there is no excuse in His sight for the law and traffic by which men stumble into perdition. Suppose He did not organize His kingdom on this plan of enforcing righteous law? The Spirit was afterward to guide His people into all truth. So slavery has been abolished; inventions and arts developed; not by Him but by them.

He did not overthrow a monarchy but his followers have. He did not form a civil code but they are competent to do. Under His sanction law is a terror to evil doers, the judge, the magistrate, the officer, the prison have their function. It seems to us preposterous that His word or example should forbid men destroying what He so denounced Himself, corrupt practices of parties and sects that led men to darkness and destruction. Now, who is a Christian Temperance man? Let me illustrate.—The GAZETTE tells us the would-be suicide, a few days ago, got his jug filled in Salisbury. Easton people had voted against such sales; hence their local law. Now, if it was wrong for that amount to be sold in one place it was wrong in another. The local optionist therefore should oppose the sale everywhere; should be a thorough prohibitionist. Yet many so called temperance men are most strenuous opposers of the Prohibition party! A most painful straddle!—How fast are such men hastening that auspicious day, the GAZETTE says it will hail, when all parties will proclaim they have no use for drink. We know of but one party now proclaiming such a thing. We have waited for Republican and Democratic temperance rallies, but have so far missed an invitation, and confidently predict the prohibition party will have the field when that victory comes. "Though we cannot," said an English statesman, "make man moral by law, we can stop making them immoral by law."

The GAZETTE says "we have not got to the point when we beleive in force;" no force is required except what is used to support any good law rightly administered. The Supreme Court has said "There is no inherent *right*" in a citizen to sell to others. "The Legislature cannot barter away the public health or morals." Does not the GAZETTE want law to have force enough to prevent crime if it adjudges the liquor traffic criminal? As to "legislating righteousness through the ballot box" no such thing as personal righteousness is thought of here, but righteous law is secured this way and provision made by legislative enactment to enforce it; to punish its violation. Finally the prohibition party is not simply "a disseminator of the principles of temperance." It is that, and more than that; a lawfully constituted political organization seeking control of the government to administer it in the interests of the people.

J. M. LINDALE.

Special Notice.

All persons indebted to Jarrell & Nichols are hereby notified for the last time that unless their accounts are paid in full by August 10th, the same will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Also all notes for the future falling due must be settled, as we cannot renew any more paper.

22jul3t JARRELL & NICHOLS.

Travelers Take Notice.—When you come to Easton, or leave the town simply enquire for Cook's buss, always in attendance at the trains and boats. You will be guaranteed polite and careful attention. Avoid the clamorings and pullings of the bussmen. Cook will wait on you in a gentlemanly manner.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

REGULAR WEEKLY LETTER FROM W. D. B. AT FAIR GROUNDS.

One-half of the term of the World's Fair is past. The buildings were opened to the people of the world May 1. Wednesday, July 26 was the eighty-third open day of the fair and the end of the first half of the exposition.—The last day of the fair will be Oct. 30. It will end, as it began, on Monday. Auditor William K. Ackerman of the exposition made his first complete report July 6. This report showed the gate receipts for the pre-exposition period and the first two months of the exposition to amount to $2,121,660,06, and the concession receipts to $580,096.35. The total receipts from the date of the organization of the Exposition company to June 30 were given at $21,261,31 .58. According to this report the expenditures to June 30 were $20,620,160. The estimated receipts from the month of May were $719,402 and the expenses $609,883, leaving a balance of $109,519. For the month of June the estimated receipts were $1,660,820 and the estimated expenses only $642,021, leaving another balance of $1,017,899. At the present time the estimated daily expenditures amount to about $35,000, which is materially less than for the preceding months.

The attendance is increasing and the directors are hopeful that the receips will be doubled during the next three months. The attendance Thursday July 27, was 146,044, of which number 103,651 were paid admissions. When 150,000 visitors are present at the fair the restaurants, villages and plaisance shows are well patronized. When it is remembered that 25 per cent. of all money earned by these enterprises finds its way into the exposition's coffers, it does not require a skilled mathematician to figure out the large sums that must daily accrue from this source. The 50 cents admission fee is but a mere atom from the visitor's purse. There are souvenirs to to buy, meals to pay for, and one thousand and one catchpenny arrangements to dodge. The most economical visitor will spend $5 nearly every day passed at the fair. Many spend three times that amount the first two or three days they are here. Of course, the first glimpse of Midway plaisance sets every fresh visitor in a flutter. The newcomer does not stop to ask questions, but produces the necessary coin and passes right along in, taking things just as they come.

There is probably no other place at the fair where so much jolly fun can be had for 15 cents as the visitor will find in Cairo street, Midway plaisance, just west of the Ferris wheel. Cairo street and its several hundred hustling Mohammedans seems to catch the crowd at all times. Go there morning, noon, evening or night and the wonderful Egyptian thoroughfare is sure to be fairly overflowing with delighted patrons. Cairo street is made up of native stores, candy booths, theaters, museums, workshops, in fact, all that one would naturally expect to find in the real Cairo. The prevailing fad in Cairo street is donkey and camel riding, and it is this pastime that attracts the multitude and holds them convulsed in laughter until meriment positiuely becomes wearisome. Husbsnds who at home are no doubt as dignified and reserved as a Methodist parson, here lose control of themselves and shout and applaud as their courageous better halves pass along perched high upon the hump of a camel.—Two persons generally sit together when indulging in a camel ride, and the anxiety exhibited by the damsel behind, lest she slide down underneath the camel's softly plodding heels, is worth going miles to see. The monkey boys and their patient little beasts are great favorites with the children, and it is needless to say that the donkeys 'Columbus' and 'Mary Anderson' are prime favorits.

The only blot on Cairo street's escutcheon is the performance given by the five native dancing girls in the large theater. Having found all else interesting and amusing, the visitor is only too ready to complete his tour through Cairo with an hour spent in the attractive looking theatre. If the visitor is a man and one with strong nerve and calloused cheek, perhaps the 'dancing' of several voluptuous young women will not have any very lamentable effect, but let the same man by chance take his wife, daughter or son there, and he will soon feel like applying a match to the whole disreputable affair. Without going into details it can be truthfully said that the three sets of oriental dancing girls now giving hourly exhibitions in Midway plaisance should be bundled aboard a fast train and returned with all speed to their native haunts. Nothing so disgusting and vulgar has ever been seen in the vilest of America's gradually disappearing "free and-easys." There can be only one meaning to the suggestive postures and sensuous glances of the Turkish dancing girls and even that would soon land American imitators behind prison bars. The directors of the fair can not walk through Cairo street, the Turkish Odeon or the Moorish palace with clear consciences.

Champion Pugilist Corbett, however, who was giving a strictly first class and interesting exhibition, must leave the plaisance—driven out like some unclean thing. He will not suffer by it, for, although only a prize-fighter the champion's place is not among the plaisance freaks,

In the administration building can now be seen a model of the United States Treasury building at Washington, constructed almost entirely of Columbian souvenir half-dollars. The frame for the model is made of wood and zinc, but this is all concealed from view by the ingeuious manner in which the silver coins have been arranged. The model is about fifteen feet long, nine wide and three high. Seventy-five thousand coins were used in its construction, cement being employed to hold them in place, Several young men under the watchful eye of a superintendent were engaged in putting on the roof of the structure Friday, and for this purpose the coins were brought in by the sackfull, each sack bearing the government's stamp. In order to do a finished job, the young men were obliged to cut the pieces into two and form pieces of various shapes, a large pair of shears being used to trim them into the desired form. While doing this clippings and shavings of coin silver would fall upon the floor, as well as whole coins, but the coin-layers paid no attention to the truant discs, no more than a brick-layer would get down from his horse to get a dropping brick. Within the enclosure young ladies were still selling the souvenir coins for $1 apiece, and even $2 in cases where gold clasps or other attachments were a part of the sale.

The leather and shoe building is a place where one would little expect to find a Japanese exhibit. It is surprising that a people accustomed to go barefooted or to wear a straw sandal or a wooden clog should be able within their short period of advancement along the path of Aryan civilization to make an exhibit in the line of modern and occidental foot gear. The Japs have sent over a number of articles to show their progress in his direction. In a small space in the shoe and leather building they have on exhibition skins and hides, plain and colored in various hues, tanned and untanned. Natural skins of fox, marten, seal, sea leopard and other animals are there, as well as an exhibit of leather belting. The specimens of figured leather are very interesting.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHER WANTED.

A Principal for Cordova Graded School. Apply to

DR. C. H. ROSE,
WM. J. DUKES, } Trustees,
DR. C. M. STELLE,

29jul3t CORDOVA, MD.

FOR RENT FOR 1894.

The House on Washington Street, Easton, formerly occupied by Miss Mary Williamson, will be for rent next year. This is desirable property and nicely located. Apply to

jul22tf THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED. Reliable men to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock and Seed Potatoes, full and complete line. Many varieties can only be obtained through us. Commission or salary paid weekly, and promptly. Exclusive and choice of territory given. Don't delay, write at once for terms.

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