TALL BUILDINGS.

The Skyscraper Considered as a Device For Saving Labor.

In the tall building it is emphatically "a condition, not a theory," that confronts us. The many storied office building is a necessary product of certain economic factors which have operated in spite of the architects, and more intensely in the United States than elsewhere. This is what has made it so peculiarly an American product. Of these economic factors the cost of land, so commonly alleged as the controlling one, has really been the least important. Land in parts of Paris and London is as costly as in New York and Chicago, but the 15 story office building has never come into vogue there, while, on the other hand, buildings of 10 or 12 stories are not uncommon in American cities of the second and third rank, where land is relatively cheap. The causa causans of the skyscraping monstrosity is to be sought in the drive and hurry of American business life, and in the accompanying American propensity to save time and labor. The skyscraper is a huge labor saving and time saving device.

Each building is almost a complete city, often comprising within its walls banks and insurance offices, postoffice and telegraph office, business exchanges, restaurants, clubrooms and shops. The business man can provide himself with clothes, shoes, cigars, stationery and baths; receive and dispatch his mail and his telegrams; speculate on 'change, consult his lawyer and his architect in their offices and transact his own business—all without leaving the building in which his office is located. The express elevator which shoots him up to the sixteenth story or drops him with breathless speed to the basement is a product of this same American haste and economy, and without the elevator the tall office building would be an impossibility. It is the triumphant success of the skyscraper as a time saving invention which has made it so conspicuous and insistent an element in our American architecture. —Engineering Magazine.

WHISTLING WELLS.

Natural Barometers Which Foretell Storms In Wisconsin.

A freak of nature which is attracting considerable attention is a series of blowing or "whistling" wells located in the northern part of the town of Eureka, in Polk county, Wis. There are six of these hysterical wells, ranging in depth from 120 to 160 feet. The one owned by James Coltin exhibits most remarkable features. This well is 120 feet deep and was dug 15 years ago. The first 20 feet was hardpan and the rest coarse gravel.

Before a rainstorm the wind blows out of this well with great force, making a roaring sound that can be heard a long distance. The wind is so hot that water placed on the cover of the well will boil. The wind blows out only before a storm, and the severity and duration of the storm are always in exact proportion to the force of this current and its duration before the storm commences. It is therefore an accurate and trustworthy barometer, or vice versa, with equal accuracy, but remains quiet in settled weather.

In winter a current of air is drawn in before a change of weather just as forcibly as it blows out in hot weather. This current will freeze the water 120 feet from the surface of the earth as quickly as it would at the surface, and, though many attempts have been made to use a pump in the well, they have all failed, and a number of pumps of different makes have been destroyed by the water freezing and bursting the cylinders and pipes.

The other five wells, which resemble this one in many respects, are all located within the radius of about one mile and vary in depth from 130 to 160 feet.

All sorts of theories have been advanced concerning an underground passage, but no outlet has ever been discovered, and if there is one it must be a great distance away in order to foretell the approach of storms so long a time in advance.—Philadelphia Record.

Her Borrowed Plumage.

A Syracuse woman was in Boston some time ago, and she had occasion to get a check cashed, being without ready money. She had no friend who was easily available, but she went to a bank and presented her check. Of course she was told she would have to be identified. The cashier of the bank suggested that she might have one of her cards. She took out her cardcase, but the card she produced proved to be that of one of her friends. This caused her a great deal of confusion, but the accommodating cashier suggested that she might prove her identity by the initials on her cardcase. But these, alas, proved to be those of her mother. Her confusion continued to increase until she thought of the initials on her handkerchief. The marked article was produced to be put in evidence, but when it was examined it was found to bear the initials of another friend. She was thwarted in every direction, but the cashier was "easy." Boston cashiers are apparently not as strict as those in this part of the country, for this particular one said he "guessed" that it was all right, and he cashed the check. Conductors of flim-flam and three card monte games are directed to Boston for a good field of operation.—Syracuse Post.

Maryland Legislature Deadlocked.

Annapolis, Md., March 30.—The Maryland general assembly is in a snarl over the question of reorganizing the police force of Baltimore, which bids fair to block all legislation during the balance of the session, which has but six more days to run. The senate yesterday rejected a proposition from the house to go into joint convention on the subject, and then put upon its passage a bill providing for a bi-partisan board of four to be appointed by the governor.

A NEW ILLUMINANT.

An Improvement In Incandescent Gas Burners Invented In Germany.

The United States consul at Crefeld says: I have the honor to report an important discovery which, it has been claimed, will in time do away with the present system of illuminating public places, etc., with the electric arc light. The details, briefly, are as follows:

Mr. Ernest Salzenberg, director of the gas works of the city of Crefeld, has invented an improvement in incandescent gas burners which relates to the production of incandescent gas light based upon the discovery that when the pressure of the gas is considerably increased upon the incandescent body the said body emits a golden yellow light, very agreeable to the eye, displaying objects in their natural colors.

The gas is supplied to the burner at a pressure of about 3½ atmospheres, the burner to withstand this high pressure being of special construction. A single incandescent jet of the ordinary size can emit a light of much more than 1,000 candle power. The light is of such intensity that a person is enabled to read the finest print at a distance of 100 to 150 feet.

The inventor claims that the cost of his incandescent light of 1,500 candle power is only 4½ cents per hour, while that of the ordinary electric light of 400 candle power is (in Germany) 14 cents per hour.

In the apparatus constructed by Salzenberg a hydraulic pressure of 3.5 atmospheres and even more may be forced through the improved Auer burner.

The invention is, however, only applicable where waterworks exist. Mr. Salzenberg has already applied for letters patent in the United States.

TOO LONG HOURS.

Decreased Efficiency the Result of Long Continued Application.

In a published account of the trip abroad of Mr. J. H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register company, we find the following significant passage:

When Mr. Patterson landed in Great Britain, his first effort was to learn what was needed to improve the condition of our business there. He found that what was holding us back there is holding us back in the factory and has been holding back every other department and line of commerce. This was the fact that each man was doing work which could be delegated to the next man below him. He found that Mr. Hall and his men worked till 7 or 7:30 o'clock. "Well," said he to Mr. Hall, "that is too long. Probably you never read what Macaulay said when some one spoke of the Germans' ability to win. His answer was: 'No, they work too long. Never be afraid of a man that works 12 hours a day. The man that works but ten hours will get ahead of him.' Follow that out. Take these two hours and sit down to think what is the matter with you here. Put on more men. While it will increase the pay roll of the office, at the same time it will increase the output 25 to 50 per cent. It is a matter of $5 against $200." Mr. Patterson's advice was followed with most gratifying results.—American Machinist.

Evils of Chewing Gum.

Aside from being an unpleasant habit and one not approved as good form, gum chewing produces some deformities, which are likely to increase until they distort the countenance and entirely alter the natural expression. The continued use of one set of muscles enlarges and strengthens them and consequently makes them more prominent. There have been several instances where medical advice has been sought upon the idea that there was some swelling or enlargement of the muscles or glands, although no pain had been felt. Gum chewers ordinarily use but one side of the mouth, thus throwing an undue amount of work upon that side of the face. It is well to distribute this labor equally.—Popular Science News.

A Composite Monument.

At the Pennsylvania State college, Center county, Pa., a column has been erected which is composed of 281 samples of building stones procured from 139 localities in the state. The base block is of conglomerate 6 by 6 by 2.5 feet, the base of the column is 5 feet square, the height of column is 32.7 feet, and the weight 53.4 tons. This polylith, constructed by the School of Mines, forms a comprehensive display of the natural resources of the state in structural materials geologically arranged. It is a prospecting guide to the explorer for stone and furnishes a comparative test of its durability by an equal exposure of all the quarry products to atmospheric influences.—Scientific American.

Sweeping With Wind.

In some of the Chicago railway yards compressed air brooms are employed for sweeping and dusting the carpets and upholstery of the cars, and the results are said to be satisfactory. The compressed air is led from a power house through an underground pipe, to which a hose is attached in the car yard. Affixed to the end of the hose is an iron nozzle as long as an ordinary broom handle and having at its extremity a fixture of brass about a foot broad and furnished with a long slit a thirty-second of an inch in width, through which issues the compressed air at the rate of 75 cubic feet a minute. The dust does not stay long in front of that current.

American Iron In England.

English iron manufacturers find no comfort in the reports which have reached them in respect of the possibilities of Edison's process of extracting iron from low grade ores by electricity. Over 4,000 tons of American iron were landed at Liverpool during one week of November, and the British press is asking how much more will be imported.—Electrical Review.

THE SMILE OF A CHILD.

The smile of a child to a weary heart,
Like dew on the thirsty earth,
Is a springing well whence teardrops start
In flow of joy from living worth.

The smile of a child is a gift from heaven,
Brightening the way of toil;
Like golden clouds floating at even,
Bathing with beauty God's flower gemmed soil;

Like incense as its fragrance waves
And floats on the air the while
'Neath richly sculptured architraves
Or thickly peopled aisle.

Give me knowledge, give me health,
But in grief and sorrow wild
Give me the wealthiest known of wealth—
The artless smile of a child.
—Clark W. Bryan in Good Housekeeping.

BLOWN OUT TO SEA.

Helpless Birds That Are Driven to Death by Fierce Gales.

Birds driven before the wind are tossed about relentlessly, and they rarely recover their balance after once being caught by the gale. Shore birds are either dashed upon the waves and made to swim for their lives or they are hurled violently against trees or other objects and killed. Shore birds, when facing a gale, will take every advantage of trees, houses and hills as defenses against the wind. They will close their wings and sink so close to the ground as to get the protecting shelter of a hedge fence, and then swoop up again with renewed headway. They frequently advance before the gale by a series of side evolutions, flying at right angles to the wind until they have attained considerable velocity, and then wheeling about straight against the wind and making some headway before it overcomes them. This operation is repeated continually until the desired place is reached.

During our fall and early winter gales partridges and quail are quite frequently blown out to sea by a strong hurricane, where some of them have been picked up by fishermen. In nearly all such instances they are caught by the gale when high in the air, and before they can recover themselves they are hurried out beyond the shore and dropped into the water. With their plumage soaked with the spray they instantly become helpless and cannot reach the shore in the face of the wind. On our inland lakes and rivers this is a more common sight than along the ocean shore.

When once blown out to sea, the shore birds have little chance of escape. Unable to battle against the heavy wind, they yield themselves to their fate and drift about until the storm subsides. By that time they are likely to be so far from shore that they cannot reach it again, and they either fly or swim until they starve to death or die of exhaustion. Their dead bodies, along with those of the hapless gulls, terns and herons, are finally drifted upon some shore, where the waves leave them high and dry. After every heavy storm hundreds of such luckless victims can be found on the beaches of our Atlantic coast.—Our Animal Friends.

Machinery and Modern Farming.

The smallest implement upon a big wheat farm is a plow. And from the plow to the elevator—from the first operation in wheat farming to the last—one is forced to realize how the spirit of the age has made itself felt here and has reduced the amount of human labor to the minimum. The man who plows uses his muscle only incidentally in guiding the machine. The man who operates the harrow has half a dozen levers to lighten his labor. The "sower who goeth forth to sow," walks leisurely behind a drill and works brakes. The reaper needs a quick brain and a quick hand, but not necessarily a strong arm nor a powerful back. He works sitting down.

The thrashers are merely assistants to a machine, and the men who heave the wheat into the bins only press buttons. The most desirable farmhand is not the fellow who can pound the "mauling machine" most lustily at the county fair. He is the man with the cunning brain who can get the most work out of a machine without breaking it. The farm laborer in the west today, where machinery is employed, finds himself advanced to the ranks of skilled labor and enjoys a position not widely different from that of the millhand in the east. Each is a tender of a machine.—William Allen White in Scribner's.

Smoking Statistics.

Holland holds the first place in the world as a nation of smokers. Every Dutchman consumes on an average 100 ounces a year. The Belgian comes a good second with an annual consumption of 80 ounces, followed closely by Turkey with 70 ounces and the United States with 60 ounces. Germany, France, Spain and Italy tread closely on their heels, while the United Kingdom comes comparatively low on the list with 23 ounces.—London Tit-Bits.

How to Toughen Paper.

A plan for rendering paper as tough as wood or leather, it is said, has been recently introduced on the continent. It consists in mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp in the course of manufacture. It has been found that the greater the degree of concentration of the zinc solution the greater will be the toughness of the paper.

A Great Play.

"I can't afford," said the man of moderate means, "to go to many places of amusement, but I am admitted free to the play with the longest run on record, 'The Struggle of Life.'"—New York Sun.

About the year B. C. 220 edible serpents were sold at a penny each in the Egyptian markets. They were shipped to Rome. Italian vipers were cheaper, costing about a half penny each.

In Asia the average number of inhabitants per square mile is 48; in Africa, 15; in America, 8; in Australia, 1.

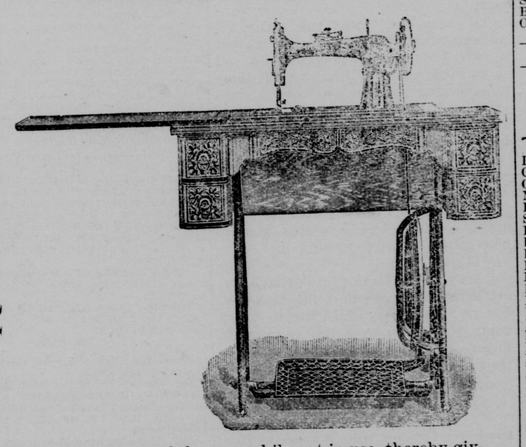
FIFTY
Sewing Machines For Sale,
And Many More, too, if Needed.

The Demorest Sewing Machine Company uses this method to announce to the many readers of the Easton Gazette that they sell to the customer direct and make the

Best Sewing Machine in the World,
And Fully Guarantee it for Ten Years.

The reason we can sell so low is that our manufacturing facilities are the largest and best in the world, and because we cut off the immense and useless expense of canvassing, selling on time, etc.

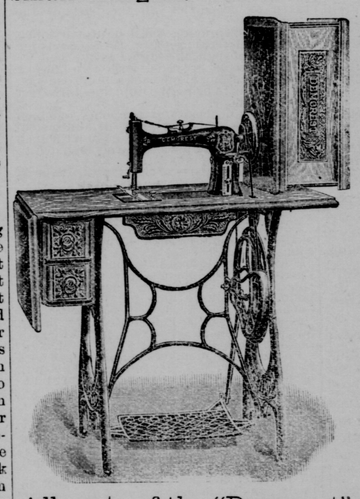
SOMETHING NEW.
OUR NO. 4 DROP HEAD.



The head drops down out of the way while not in use, thereby giving you an extra piece of furniture in the shape of a beautiful table. The wood work is elegantly finished in dark oak. Price, $23.50.

WE SELL FOR CASH ONLY.

therefore have no losses, and can afford to sell on small margins.



The old way of selling sewing machines, canvassing from one house to another, is almost as expensive as the manufacture of the machines.

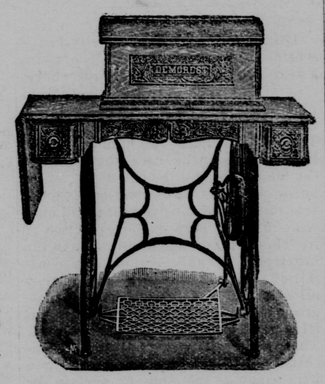
Our No. 3.

A perfect machine, with many thousands of admirers to advance its sale. In Talbot county alone there are very many of them in use, sold through the advertisement of the GAZETTE. You may have your choice of Light or Dark Oak or Walnut. Always ready to work, never out of order, makes no noise, and runs so easy.

Price, $19.50 cash.

All parts of the "Demorest" are made interchangeable so that if any piece or part wears out, it can be replaced by any one without mechanical skill.

It stands alone in the Sewing machine field, the cheapest the best, the most popular machine on the market.



No. 31-2.

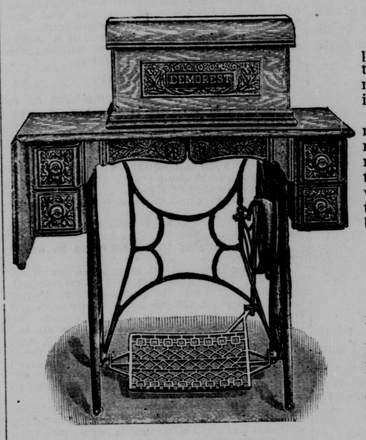
Exquisite, duable, quiet and reliable. Finished in light or dark oak or walnut. Price, $19.50.

Don't allow high priced agents to talk you into the notion that our machine is anything but the best.

False statements from them cost you too much, and you will find are very expensive.

No one has yet attempted to excel the "Demorest."

250,000 ARE NOW IN USE.



The "Demorest" has no competitors, for their is no incentive to competition when the most that can be accomplished is to equal it.

All ordinary repairs free. Do not trade off your old Demorest machine, no matter how old it may be, a small investment in the way of repairs will most invariably put it in good order so that it will last you for a number of years longer.

OUR NO. 4.

Light or Dark Oak or Walnut. Price, $22.50.

We do not make the poor kinds—neither do we ask big prices for our good ones.

Write us for particulars, but orders received only through THE GAZETTE.

To enable us to know just what this advertisement is doing all orders must pass through the GAZETTE and a list of persons who have bought the machines in Talbot will be cheerfully furnished.
Address, GAZETTE, Easton, Md.

BALTIMORE, CHESAPEAKE and ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

Passenger Train Service in Effect Monday, Feb. 28, '98.

READ DOWN.

STATIONS.	Daily exc Sat & Sun	Leave Saturday only	Express Daily exc. Sunday
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Baltimore.....Lv	4.30	3.00	
Clayborne.....Ar	7.45	6.15	
Clayborne.....Lv	7.55	6.25	9.30
McDaniel	f 8.00	f 6.30	f 9.35
Harper	f 8.04	f 6.34	f 9.39
St. Michaels	8.11	6.41	9.47
Riverside	f 8.14	f 6.44	f 9.50
Royal Oak	f 8.20	f 6.50	f 9.55
Kirkham	f 8.24	f 6.54	f 9.59
Bloomfield	f 8.29	f 6.59	f10.04
Easton	8.39	7.09	10.14
Bethlehem	f 8.54	f 7.24	f10.29
Preston	f 9.01	f 7.31	f10.35
Linchester			f10.37
Ellwood	f 9.06	f 7.36	f10.39
Hurlock	9.15	7.45	10 47
Ennalls			f10.51
Rhodesdale	f 9.23	f 7.53	10.55
Reid's Grove	f 9.29	f 7.59	f11.01
Vienna	f 9.37	f 8.07	11.09
Mardela Springs	f 9.46	f 8.16	11.19
Hebron	f 9.55	f 8.25	11.29
Rock-a-Walkin	f 9 58	f 8.28	f11.32
Salisbury	10.10	8.40	11.46
Walston's	f 10 18	f 8.48	f11.54
Parsonsburg	f 10 23	f 8.53	f11.58
Pittsville	f 10 30	f 9.00	f12.04
Willards	f 10 37	f 9.07	f12.09
New Hope	f 10 39	f 9.09	f12.11
Whaleyville	f 10 42	f 9.12	f12.13
St. Martins	f 10 48	f 9.18	f12.18
Berlin	10 55	9.25	12.27
Ocean City.....Ar	11 10	9.40	12.45
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

READ UP.

STATIONS.	Distance.	Daily except Sunday	Expres daily exc. Sunday
		P.M.	P. M.
Baltimore.....Ar	131.06	1.20	
Clayborne.....Lv		10.05	
Clayborne.....Ar	87.06	10.00	5.40
McDaniel	85.72	f 9.56	f 5.36
Harper	84.42	f 9.51	f 5.32
St. Michael's	82.34	9.47	5.28
Riverside	80.60	f 9.37	f 5.22
Royal Oak	78.48	f 9.33	f 5.18
Kirkham	76.63	f 9.28	f 5.14
Bloomfield	74.55	f 9.24	f 5.10
Easton	72.01	9.19	5.05
Bethlehem	64.85	f 9.03	f 4.49
Preston	61.75	f 8.57	f 4.43
Linchester	60.57	f 8.53	f4.39
Ellwood	59.69	f 8.51	f 4.37
Hurlock	55.84	8.44	4.30
Ennalls	53.29		f 4.24
Rhodesdale	51.62	f 8.35	f 4.21
Reed's Grove	48.51	f 8.28	f 4.14
Vienna	45.06	f 8.21	f 4.07
Mardela Springs	41.16	f 8.12	f 3.58
Hebron	36.40	f 8.03	f 3.49
Rock-a-Walkin	34.43	f 7.58	f 3.45
Salisbury	30.08	7.50	3.37
Walston's	25.11	f 7.36	f 3.23
Parsonsburg	23.04	f 7.32	3.19
Pittsville	19.97	7.26	3.12
Willard's	16.56	f 7.18	f 3.04
New Hope	15.46	f 7.16	f 3.02
Whaleyville	13.97	f 7.13	f 2.59
St. martin's	10.50	f 7.06	f 2.52
Berlin	7.24	7.00	2.45
Ocean City.....Lv		A. M.	2.22
			P. M.

f stops on signal. Connection made with steamer lines at Easton, Vienna and Salisbury.

A. J. BENJAMIN, Supt.
T. MURDOCH, Pass. Agt.

Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect May 17th, 1897.

Delaware & Chesapeake Railway.

SOUTHWARD Read Down		Distance	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD Read Up	
291 Pass	285 Mix.			290 Mix.	294 Mix.
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
3 00	6 25		....Baltimore....	11 15	6 55
3 46	7 25		..Philadelphia..	10 46	5 42
5 47	9 38	....	Lv..Clayton..Ar	8 45	3 55
5 58	9 48	4.70	.....Kenton.....	8 36	3 37
f 6 04	f 9 57	9.58	.....Hartley	f 8 26	f 3 27
f 6 06	f 10 00	10.22	.....Slaughters.....	f 8 28	f 3 24
6 12	10 08	13.79	.....Marydel	8 17	3 18
f 6 19	f 10 16	16.76	....Henderson....	f 8 10	f 3 11
f 6 26	f 10 24	19.54	..Goldsborough..	f 8 03	f 3 04
6 36	10 34	23.88	Greensborough	7 52	2 54
6 46	10 44	28.08	..... Ridgely	7 42	2 43
6 55	10 51	32.36	..Queen Anne..	7 31	2 33
f 7 02	f 11 04	36.16	.....Cordova	f 7 24	f 2 24
f 7 08	f 11 12	39.05	.....Chapel.....	f 7 18	f 2 17
7 20	11 24	44.16	.....Easton.....	7 08	2 07
f 7 37	f 11 42	50.49	.....Trappe.....	f 6 55	1 50
7 47	11 53	54.19	Ar..Oxford..Lv	6 45	1 40
P M.	A M.			A.M.	P.M

"f" Stops to leave or take passengers on notice to Conductor.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
AND LEASED LINES.
On and after Nov. 17th, 1895.
Trains leave Broad Street Station, Phila.

*Daily. §Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday.

"Pennsylvania Limited." Dining Car.....*12.20 p. m.
Fast Line, Pittsburg (Dining Car).*12.25 p. m.
Chicago and St. Louis Express, Dining Car.....*4.30 p. m.
Western Express.....*8.50 p. m.
South-Western Express.....*10.27 p. m.
Pacific Express West.....*11.20 p. m.
Harrisburg Express, *4.30 and *8.30 a. m., §4.35 p. m., and Mail.....*7.00 a. m.
Niagara, Rochester and Kane Ex...§8.50 a. m.
Elmira and Renovo Express.....§12.25 p. m.
Williamsport Express, §4.40 p. m.; Sundays.....4.30 p. m.
Rochester and Buffalo Express.....*8.50 p. m.
Erie, Rochester and Buffalo Ex.....*11.20 p. m.
Lock Haven Express.....*4.30 a. m.

Express for Boston, without change, 11.00 a. m. week-days and 7.43 p. m daily.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass. Agent.

Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic
Choptank River Route.

CHOPTANK RIVER LINE.

Baltimore-Choptank-Third Haven River Route

For Baltimore—The magnificent side-wheel iron steamers **Avalon** and **Joppa** leave alternately daily, weather permitting, except Saturday, for Baltimore, from landings as follows:

Denton	12 M	E New Market	3.30P.M
Lyford's		O Shell Point	
Williston		Cambridge	6 P.M
Two Johns		Kirby's	
Turkey Creek		Oxford	7 P.M
Kingston		Bellevne	
Dover Bridge	1.30 P.M	Double Mills	
Hog Island		Easton	9.30P.M
Windy Hill		Oxford	10.30P.M
Choptank		Corner's	
Wrights		Tilghmn'n's	11.30P.M

Arriving in Baltimore at 5.00 o'clock following morning. Returning the steamers leave Baltimore from Pier 4 Light st Wharf at 7 o'clock p. m. daily, except Sunday, for all points named and arriving at Easton about 3.00 a. m. Oxford 3.45, Cambridge 6.00, East New Market 7.00 and Denton 11 a.m. Connections at Easton, Oxford and Cambridge with railroads for all points.

Freight taken at low rates and carefully handled. Grain bags furnished and grain delivered at Elevators. Further information supplied by T. MURDOCH, Pass. Agent.

J. SAWYER WILSON, JR., Frt. Agt., 205 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY, ACTIVE gentleman or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Maryland. Montly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. R Chicago. 12-25-f6-25