If you want to Reduce your Interest and Change your 6 per cent. Mortgage to a 5 per cent. one call on A L. Tharp, Attorney, Moreland Block, Easton, Md

OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT



Never was so attractive as it is now, with the newest styles and colors, and another very attractive part is the prices; they are positively the lowest for same quality of goods to be found anywhere. We are making a specialty of black goods.

Complete Notion Department

Is full of things to make you comfortable in cold or moderate weather We have some special numbers in 25 and 50c Ladies' Vests that beat the world. All grades of underwear for men and children.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE



STANDARD PATTERNS

MOST STYLISH—LOWEST PRICES—BEST FITTING

Corset Facts.

Why not be comfortable? There is nothing more uncomfortable than a bad fitting corset. We carry 3 of the best makes in the world, 12 different shapes to select from. Short, stout figures can be fitted as well as the long slender forms. No better make than the Royal Worcester.

We Claim the Most Perfect Satisfaction for our Kid Gloves. See our New Fall Grades.

If you want Perfect Satisfaction



Wear

Royal Worcester Corsets

We Sell them.

We Have Surpassed all our Previous Efforts this Year in our Millinery Art and Invite an Inspection.



At our Opening it was a general expression that it was the most artistic display of Millinery ever shown in Easton. Why not buy your hat where you can get the best for the least money. Our stock is the largest and most complete on the shore. Large stock is the largest and most complete on the shore, large stock of stamped linens and embroidery silks. Agents for standard patterns. Come see us we will do our best to please you. Large stock of Coats for Ladies and Children. Oil Cloths and Window Shades, Curtains, Nets and Swiss. A call will be appreciated

T. H. HOLLINGSWORTH & COMPANY.

A SOURCE OF GREAT DANGER

IMPURE WATER AND VESSELS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Subject Exhaustively Reviewed at the Health Association Meeting by a Talbot Educator.

THE following paper on "The Water Supplies of Schools" was read before the meeting of the Maryland Public Health Association in Easton High School by Prof. Addison E. Mullikin, of the Trappe Grammar School:

No field more justly invites the diligence of hygienic observance than the public school, and none are equal to it in advantages for definite and enduring results. For therein the promoter of health discipline has a large capital stock of youthful energy, quick and ready to assimilate every available element for favorable growth, pliable in conforming to every proper tendency, and yet confronted by the necessity of care consequent from the many delicate and pregnable points incident to immaturity. Youthful robustness and vivacity are fired by an aggressive consumption of energizing fuel, but the drooping brood of physical disorders is produced by a proportionally prompt cause or prevented by a correspondingly small measure of foresight. The expansive, nascent state of children, rendering the bodily tissues acutely susceptible, should induce a care for their preservation that is only possible through constant surveillance and a more than superficial knowledge of conditions and requirements. To a great extent, teachers must look to scientific instruction for this knowledge and be guided largely by the determinations of closely investigating minds and associations. And yet many of the fundamental principles are easily discernible, a loyalty to which promises to be regarded in the future as a duty of no small import.

The Water Supply of Schools, whether it be a subject of very broad detail or not, has its ever-present and very considerable points. Its problematic character increases with the numbers in the school, and varies according to the facilities in use. The chief objects of solicitude are, the avoidance of contamination in the liquid as affecting the purity of its source, and the prevention of disorders that find media for their dissemination during the quenching of children's thirst. How swiftly and how often contagions have become rampant through this means cannot be estimated, but no one will question the facility of the method for this sort of mischief or doubt that a most dangerous exposure to acute attacks exists therein. It may some time be practicable for authorities to know through the assurance of analysis that wells or other sources of water supply are as pure chemically as the laws of health would dictate, and that precaution against this method will be taken satisfactorily. But most of the vigilance enjoined upon us pertains to the care and condition of water after it has been drawn for consumption. For, before passing the lips, it is peculiarly liable to catch and transfer any disaffection near it. Our office, then, is to do what we can to prevent the diffusion of any poisonous matter to which children may be exposed in drinking water.

There are perhaps a great many more dangers in this connection than we are accustomed to recognize. Children are much too social and familiar with each other for their own physical welfare, and disease germs may quickly become their common property. This contact becomes unhealthfully close. They are too willing for an indiscriminate use of the same utensils of all kinds—the same drinking vessel included. While some may be careful in an endeavor to be cleanly, it is extremely seldom that the care demanded by prudence is exercised by any. How easy it is for a throat or any contiguous cavity affected by disease and secreting or developing poisonous properties to leave its traces upon a vessel just used for a draught, and how likely is the next thirsty person to become recipient of his partner's malady, and himself begin unawares to spread the same germs. We can never be sure as to when such organisms are going to make their appearance, sprung into being by the reckless habits of the young. The impurities of the atmosphere, the temporary inflammations and abuses of the tissues, the decomposing temperature of the mouth, to whose cleansing many young people pay little or no heed, and other aggravating conditions always attendant, are constantly tending to form poison and prosper various kinds of microbes. Once developed, these are to be overcome by the constitutional strength of the numerous individuals before whom they are strewn, or, this failing, to run their course of havoc. Proper attention to drinking vessels would, in many cases, remove much of this hazard.

Evidently there is less apprehension of such danger from the pump or hydrant than from water supplies of lesser abundance. The natural aversion of a child to economic tendencies, the miniature delight they experience from witnessing a sparkling abundance, the overflowing of the cup and its dashing rinsing, the few extra strokes of the pump handle as actuated by a child's natural exuberance, are incidents of frequent salutary effect. Yet it is unsafe to rely upon exceptionable accidents to the exclusion of scrupulous precautions. The material of the drinking cup should be observed to be as little porous as possible, and it would perhaps be justifiable to have each pupil the possessor of his own cup and forbid lending, requiring that they be properly kept in the unemployed hours and well rinsed before use. The necessity of this caution, however, properly explained to children so clearly that they may perceive its full force, will in many cases encourage circumspect habits.

The water bucket, found in those schools where the water supply is at some distance from the room and probably maintained in order to save steps, should be promptly banished unless there be much more than an ordinary cause for its retention. Firstly, it continually encourages children to it, sometimes as an excuse for leaving the seat and drink when the body has no real need of taking water. The extravagant imbibing o water is similar to the excessive consumption of food, both being at times the gratification of the appetites whose existence and regulation depend upon the prudence with which the inclinations are treated. Everyone knows that the quantity of water used depends largely upon the will of the person, as, in heated terms for instance, many of the prevalent maladies are escaped by those who do not yield to a delusion respecting the alleviating effects of water. Better always that a child learn to exercise control over this appetite, as over all others, than be privileged to indulge in its whimsical satiation, even though no fears be incident to the draught. With the bucket, however, this latter desirable circumstance is not likely to exist, and the counter considerations are several. Presuming that the liquid is carefully drawn and that the vessel is free from any impurity absorbed in its pores or clinging to it, the water becomes worse every minute of its standing. If exposed to the atmosphere without doors, it constantly appropriates to itself the dust particles and other infecting matter of the air. But it is subjected to a far worse condition than this either in the small room communicating with the school, where dust is easily raised and the air is similar to that of the seating apartment, or it may find its place in the latter workshop of busy lunks and other organs, where the air, laden with fete animal matter, carbonic acid gas and contaminated vapor, deposits the injurious properties of its saturation. A cover for the vessel would afford some protection at times, but a dangerous exposure is inevitable unless something similar to a well-sealed cooler be used, and this would keep part of its contents to the point of stagnation or occasion more attention than such utensils usually receive. The small drinking vessel loses here the cleansing effect of a plenteous flow.

The basin, towel and soap, meant for common and indiscriminate use, is another source of apprehension, in view of the number, variety and very contagious character of skin diseases, and the fact also that many general troubles are so thoroughly diffused throughout the system that the refuse matter from the perspiratory glands may be injudiciously pervaded, and that contact with this deposit may permit absorption through the pores into the body of another. Desirable cleanliness is inconsistent with such a system, as the consequent commixture of the waste cuticle and other deposit furnishes a field for the development of chemical and animal activity which should never be tolerated. Requirement should be made that among those pupils who spend a number of hours at school, who later lunched and the like, each have, at least, his own towel. This suggestion may seem, as some others, somewhat superfluous, but the enforcement will improve the personal habits of the child, cultivate a solicitude concerning the skin, and insure safety in event of emergency.

But the hygienic safe-guard for any school is an interested co-operation with the children themselves, resulting from convincing them, gaining their sympathy and arousing their determination. Fully explain to them the advantages to be derived and the dangers to be avoided, and then persuade them into preferring the protection and respect of self to the momentary gratification of reckless instinct; and they will apply with diligence and intelligence the regulations imposed. Endeavor to make their habits health-respecting, especially urging that the mouth, throat and stomach are too sacred to be defiled by any unnecessary foreign presence, or to receive water unless it be crystal in its apparent purity and from a vessel impossibly soiled. Teach them the difference between imaginary and real thirst, that many such inclinations are better postponed than satisfied; the safe [illegible] to drink water is [illegible] homes, and that, if not long distant, it is better to await drinking until arrival there. Thirst, though more aggressive than some physical appetites, is subject, as they are, to a degree of wise regulation and should be modified by intelligent supervision.

Teachers, however, in order to be successful and progressive in hygienic observance, need the moral support of higher authority and the assuring influence of uniformity throughout the territory in whose incorporation they are situated. Strict provisions of this sort must be introduced into a community, carefully and definitely formulated and positively stated. The facility of introduction and the confidence of all concerned depends largely upon the force with which they are authorized. Superfluous and impracticable demands must be omitted as weakening to the more essential, in which latter a judicious economy of time, form and detail is consulted, whose expression is clear and reasons discernible, emanating from a full and competent consideration of the subject. Thus prepared and presented, the evident merit of such natural provisions will render a conformity to their injunctions and their results substantial.

TOWN CLOCK CONTRIBUTIONS.

About $700 Already Pledged and More to Follow.

County Commissioners	$100 00
Town Commissioners	100 00
W. R. Martin	10 00
Walter H. Thompson	10 00
M. B. Nichols	10 00
L. R. Hooper	10 00
George H. Trax	5 00
Frank M. Willis	5 00
Charles F Stewart	5 00
Wm. H. Adkins	5 00
Geo. W. Wilson	5 00
J. Harry Covington	5 00
Geo. F. Nickerson	5 00
John S Griffith	5 00
Dallas B. Hayward	5 00
O. F. Sturmer	5 00
Dr. Thos. A. Councell	5 00
N. Tuthill & Son	5 00
F. G. Wrightson	5 00
Isaac R. Pippin	5 00
Joseph H White	5 00
H. S. Gordon	5 00
Wilfred Bateman	5 00
M. P. Flowers	5 00
Dawson & Jenkins	5 00
Robson Bros	5 00
John E. Hubbard	5 00
Dr. Joseph S. Garrison	5 00
W. C. Hughes	5 00
M. M. Higgins, $10 if with fire alarm attachment, or without	5 00
Wm. J. Dukes	5 00
Wm. J. Hartnett	5 00
J. W. Wheatley	5 00
W. H. Kemp	5 00
Shannahan & Wrightson Hardware Co	5 00
Nevius & Frampton	5 00
James Dixon	5 00
J. J. Wright	5 00
W. P. Chaffinch	5 00
U. G. Ross	5 00
A. H. Matthews	5 00
Oswald Tilghman	5 00
N. E. Clark	5 00
T. H. Hollingsworth	5 00
Clayland Mullikin	5 00
Harry Roberts	5 00
Alexander Fountain	5 00
Dr. Joseph E. M. Chamberlaine	5 00
Dr. J. M. H. Bateman	5 00
Nichols & Brother	5 00
Hubbard & Co., Baltimore	5 00
Wm. Reddie	5 00
Michael McGinn	10 00
O. H. Henry	5 00
Thomas M. Bartlett	5 00
F. C. Goldsborough	5 00
George M. Wingard	5 00
G. E. Warrington	5 00
W. H. Griffin	5 00
Willis Flowers	5 00
Capt. J. F. Chelton	5 00
Charles H. Gibson	5 00
John T. Rathell	5 00
J. B. Bennett	5 00
Samuel Norris	5 00
John Mason	5 00
J. F. Bateman	5 00
J. Frank Turner	5 00
J. C. Norris	5 00
G. Harry Patchett	5 00
J. E. M. Chamberlaine, Jr	5 00
J. C. Bartlett	5 00
William Mason Shehan	5 00
Alexis G. Pascault	5 00
H. Lay Beaven	5 00
Garrison R. Collins	5 00
W. T. Carpenter	5 00
Mrs. R. B. Dixon	5 00
B. F. Parlett	20 00
R. B. Dixon	10 00
Gen. Richard Thomas, $10 if with fire alarm, if without	5 00
C. C. Nickerson	5 00
E. H. Furness	2 50
Wm. S. Wilson	1 00
Henry Hollyday, Jr	1 00
A. Cohen	2 00
S. Schneider	1 50
C. P. Warrington	2 00
Chas. H. Leonard	1 00
W. K. Norris	1 00
H. N. Hackett	1 00
Alfred B. Mason	1 00
Wm. H. Davidson	5 00
Geo. E. Haddaway	5 00
"Cash"	5 00
Garey & Bro.	1 00
J. L. Walker	1 00
Ferdinand Anderson	1 00
J. R. Trezanowan	1 00
R T. Kirby	1 00
Wm. H. Whitby	1 00
Edwin C Warner	1 00
Charles E. Nicols	1 00
Leroy Lane	1 00
Henry Shreve	1 00
H. A. Towers	1 00
Easton Town Hall Co	8 00
Mackenzie Goldsborough	2 00
"Cash"	1 00
A. L. Nichols	1 00
T. W. Jones	1 00
John C Henry	5 00
Easton Primary School	5 00
Total	$712 00

Norris [illegible] manufacturing the Golden Seal Mince Meat, the only pure mince meat on the market.

SODA WATER

ALWAYS COOL AND DELICIOUS AT

Hughes' Drug Store

Nothing but purest Fruit Flavors Used, No stale extracts and decayed fruits used in preparing flavors.

THERE'S NOTHING MORE REFRESHING THAN

A Glass of Hughes' Soda Water

Established 1844.

FRANK C. BOLTON, LEE B. BOLTON

BOLTON BROS.

Paints, Oils, and Glass.

Prize Medal Ready Mixed Paints: Elaine, The Family Safeguard Oil

MACHINERY OILS, TAR OAKUM AND PITCH, ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

418, 420, 422, 424, E. Pratt St.

yrto-feb8-98 BALTIMORE, MD.

California Excursions.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED.

LEAVE CHICAGO EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Burlington Route to Denver, thence via Denver & Rio Grande Ry. (the scenic line of the world). Parties travel in Pullman tourist sleeping cars fitted with every convenience, which go through to California and are in charge of special agents of long experience. For particulars address T. A. GRADY, Excursion Mgr., C. B. & Q. R. R., 211 Clark St., Chicago, Ill. s11-12

OCTOBER OPALS.

The one stone that combines the glories of all precious gems. In an opal, you have the flash of the diamond, the green of the emerald, the red of the ruby and the blue of the sapphire. From almost every standpoint, and opal emits a different shade, and is as a consequence the most popular of all the colored semi-precious.

Your critical inspection of our opal jewelry is desired

Sturmer, the Jeweler

All Policies Protected from Forfeiture by Massachusetts Laws. INCORPORATED 1835.

FREDERICK A. SAVAGE, General Agent. SETH H. WHITELEY, Supt. of State Agencies.

Rooms 306 and 307 Herald Building, Baltimore, Md.

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ASSETS $25,910,904,83.

ANNUAL CASH VALUES.

ANNUAL PAID-UP PARTICIPATING VALUE.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

READ the contract between yourself and the Company.

REMEMBER you can demand only what the contract absolutely guarantees in **DOLLARS** and Cents, signed by the Company.

ESTIMATES are not guaranteed; estimates are delusive and unreliable.

THE LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS PROVIDE THAT

1st.—No Policy shall become forfeited or void for non-payment of Premium, after the payment of TWO Annual Premiums.

2d.—In default of Payment of subsequent Premiums, it is binding on the Company to Issue a Paid-up Policy, as provided for according to the published Tables.

DISTRIBUTIONS OF SURPLUS are made Annually on the Contribution System.

LIBERALITY AND EQUITY, in its relations with Policy-holders, have always been the governing principles of this Company, and the conditions of its Policies in regard to limits of

RESIDENCE AND TRAVEL are of the most liberal description.

☞Before insuring in any Company, carefully read the Application and Form of Policy used by the NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE.

SPECIMEN POLICIE FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF NAME, AGE, AND ADDRESS.

This costs nothing, and may be of value now or in the future.

F. A. SHANNAHAN,

The MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company, of Springfield, Mass.

The following lelter from Mr. N. M. Tabor, the well known Colorado millionaire is well worth your consideration:

Denver, Col., January 28, 1890.

GENTLEMEN:

In reply to your favor of the 25th asking for my estimate of the value of life insurance, I beg to say that I carry a large line for two reasons:

First, No man is infallible. Some misfortune that he cannot ward off may take from him his accumulated fortune, whether it be large or small; and a policy, such as I have, would afford a competence for old age.

Second, I consider that one dollar of cash to an estate in event of death will usually save two dollars to the estate.

Yours truly,

N. M. TABER.

Life insurance lifts mortgages.
Life insurance educates orphans.
Life insurance preserves the family.
Life insurance cultivates saving habits.
Life insurance lightens the load of care.
Life insurance keeps the wolf from the door.
Life insurance gives repose to the rich man.
Life insurance gives courage to the poor man.
Life insurance builds a barrier to the almshouse.
Life insurance enables a man to live up to his income.
Life insurance supports the credit of the business man.
Life insurance lays the foundations of home and independence.
Life insurance encourages the marriage of prudent men and women.
Life insurance keeps embarrassed estates out of the receivers' hands.
Life insurance certifies to a man's effectionate regard for his family.
Life insurance places the widow above the need of marrying for a home.
Life insurance adds to a man's years by freeing him from apprehension.
Life insurance heightens the esteem in which wife and children hold a man.

FRANK A. WHITE.

Box 285. Easton, Maryland.