Easton Star.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1877.

T. K. ROBSON, Editor

What is to result from the organization of the Workingmen's party in the State, it is at present impossible to say. The organization will probably extend to some of the counties, especially to the mining and manufacturing regions, but is not likely to gather much strength in sections where these particular industries do not prevail. In a county like Talbot, for instance, where agriculture is the principal industry, and where there are only a few mechanics to do the jobs incident to an agricultural community, there is not pabulum sufficient for such an organization to subsist upon. It might make a spurt in the towns, but the intelligent mechanics would soon discover the impolicy of raising a conflict between capital and labor, and would abandon it as soon as they found it tended to injure their business. The difficulty in the country is to get capital to invest for speculative purposes; let it once but harbor a suspicion, that those who own little or nothing are about to grab the control of the property of capitalists, with a view to tax it out of its value, as the nonproperty holding carpet baggers did the property of the Southern planters, and that moment all enterprise will cease, people will not build houses, and there will be work for neither carpenters, plasterers, brick makers, brick layers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, nor painters, which embrace most of our mechanical industries. Capital is very suspicious and watchful, and in times of commotion, capitalists had much rather have their property in land or money than in houses. The uncertainty as to what may come out of the present labor movement, will doubtless paralyze all mechanical industries until the present excitement subsides. This is very much to be regretted, as the mechanics and laboring men particularly need more rather than less employment. The capitalists can afford to wait, to see the result of things, before they invest, but the workingman cannot afford to wait, for he must have employment, because it is his life. If he cannot get it in one place, he must "tramp," and look for it in some other quarter.

We do not blame the workingmen for desiring to better their condition, the feeling is natural; but they should be very careful in deciding upon the means to be used to do so, and not undertake to do that which will result in their own injury.

There is only one way, really, for the workingmen to better his condition; it is by being diligent in business, seeking to keep constantly employed, and by carefully saving and investing a part of his daily wages. This is the old beaten track, and there is none other. All attempts to better the condition of the working people without work and saving will end in failure.

In times like the present, when business is depressed, and work scarce, the price of labor will necessarily be lower than in times of active speculation, when all kinds of labor is in demand. The profits on every kind of business are now reduced to a minimum, and wages is also influenced by the present prostration. This is one of the unalterable laws of trade, and cannot be prevented.

It is natural that workingmen, who have been but recently receiving high wages, should become dissatisfied at having to work at reduced wages. The remedy for their ills, however, is in a revival of business—a revival of speculation—and not in any political combination they may form among themselves, against capital. Sharpers may seize upon the dissatisfaction existing among mechanics and artisans, growing out of the hard times, and attempt to turn it to their own political benefit, but let such schemers once get into office through the votes of the workingmen, and what will they do towards improving the condition of those who have elected them? "Nothing. Having buttered their bread, they will be satisfied to rest quietly, until the next favorable turn in the wheel of fortune, and leave the workingmen to paddle their own canoe.

When the workingmen are dissatisfied with a bad state of affairs, growing out of a scarcity of work and low wages, there are always demagogues enough to advise them to break up their party relations. They are told to organize a new party—a workingman's party, and high promises are held out, if they can only be elected to the offices they aspire to. The workingmen take them at their word, and organize a workingmen's party, and elect them to the legislature, or to Congress, and then they wait. Instead of getting relief, the agony is prolonged. Capital has retired, is afraid to invest, through the conflict between labor and capital brought about through the workingmen's party movement, and the workingmen find less and less to do, and wages getting lower and lower, with no prospect of a change for the better, until the workingmen abandon the leaders who have mislead them, and return again to their original party associations. There is no worse enemy of the workingmen, however honest he may be, than the man who attempts to place labor in antagonism and hostile to the capital that gives it employment. There are always some mechanics and laborers who have sense enough not to be duped by the plausible fallacies of those demagogues who live by playing on the passions of workingmen. They keep out of such movements, maintain their old party relations, and if there are any jobs afloat, they are sure to pick them up, while their old competitors in business are sinking lower and lower in credit, while looking after the fortunes of the workingmen's party and drinking in wisdom from the counsels of the cunning fellows who are engineering the movement, and pulling the wires for their own aggrandisement. When the present workingmen's party disbands, which it will surely do at an early day, because labor cannot control capital, and force it to invest on other than its own terms, its history will record many of just such cases. Many well-to-do mechanics will ruin themselves by politics, and many other mechanics, who refused to mix in the adventure, but who stuck to their party, and their party's principles, will make friends among capitalists, and come out of the mass prosperous citizens. It always has been so and will be so again. There is no reason why any Democrat should sever his present party relations and join the workingmen's party. The Democratic party is based on principles of immutable truth; its policy has been shaped by the best thinkers this country has produced. It has always been the friend of the workingmen, and the present depression in business is because that, in the administration of the Government, the old Democratic landmarks have been disregarded. The best thinkers and ablest of our living statesmen are Democrats. There is no question they are not capable of grappling with. If labor and capital come into conflict, and their respective rights must be adjudicated, the Democratic statesmen are the men who must settle them; and they will adjudicate them satisfactory to both, and honorable to the country. It cannot be done by the demagogues who are now urging on the workingmen's party to gratify their own selfish ends. Workingmen should ponder well on this subject, and see that they are not taken napping by those sharpers who are ready at all times to dupe and use them. Here in the country we have no conflicting interest to justify participation in the new movement; our interests fortunately are all in common. We are all dependent in business one upon another, and no friend of the workingmen will attempt to stir up strife amongst us. We trust that the party relations of all Democrats are satisfactory. It is manifest that no good to the country can result from disrupting the Democratic party. Through its success alone can the country hope for a return of prosperity.

THE COMMUNE.

Communism means the destruction of public property by fire and flood; the destruction of the rights and property of capitalists; the leveling of all honorable of the past, however ornamental or valuable historically; the overthrow of all law and order; the division of property by force, and the regulation of labor by law; paralysis of industry by destroying all confidence and fellowship between capital and labor; the ruin of business by running all those in business, and finally anarchy. It is the devil let loose on society, to burn and destroy, and devastate, as the Communists did in Paris, immediately after the Franco-German War. During the late strike, it was the Commune that got up the riots, with a view to plunder. Their plans were defeated by the prompt action of the military. In Pittsburg where they got control for a short time, they showed their cloven foot, by destroying and burning to the extent of millions. The snake has been scotched, but not killed. The Commune hide their time. They hope now to accomplish through the workingman's party what they failed to seize by force. They are engineering that movement. A great many very good men, mechanics and laboring men, will be seduced into supporting their schemes, and ultimately ruined by them. They are enemies not only of the workingmen, but of society. No true American can affiliate with them. Open association with the Commune will outlaw workingmen, and cause them to lose employment, for none will employ those they believe to be banded together to rob and plunder them.—Honest working men will commit a great mistake by going into political partnership with these blatant enemies of their country and their race. The United States, where every man is a freeman, and the road to wealth and preferment is open to all, is no place for the Commune. The South especially is no place for them. We have two classes here, the Whites and Blacks, and we want no others. The intelligent mechanics of Maryland will never compromise their respectability by associating with those Ishmaelites with a view to plunder. The honied words of the demagogue will never win them into supporting such dangerous adventures as the reckless Commune delight in. Respectable mechanics, during a time of excitement like that we have just passed through, without really thinking, may enter the Commune through a Workingmen's party, but as soon as they find out the true character of their leaders and associates, they will drop it like a hot potato. The organization will not survive a single election, and the only result of it will be the damage it will entail on those honest workingmen, who, through mistake, identified themselves with the unfortunate movement.

Mr. Hayes has issued his ukase, requiring all office holders to resign their places as Republican Committeemen. If he will issue another, and say no Republican committeemen shall be appointed to office, he will drive the nail into the Republican coffin and clinch it. If he excludes the old hunkers from serving on the committees, and gives ear to the committeemen who may take their places, and desire Federal office, and use their official relations in the Republican organization to secure the places of the committeemen who retire, the game would be against the ins, and altogether in favor of the outs. He is pledged to retain the Grant office holders except for cause; they are mostly for Blaine, Conkling, Morton or Grant in 1880, and will be against both Hayes and Evarts. Evarts wants to succeed Hayes. To neutralize the influence of the old Grant officials, they are to be excluded from official positions in the party; and if they do not hark in for Hayes or Evarts, they will lose their offices. Hayes is bound to capture the Republican party for himself in 1880, if he can, or for Evarts, if he must. He has laid the train handsomely, and he will apply the electeie spark when the proper time comes. His immense patronage will enable him to destroy the ground under the old leaders, and bring the Republican party to the support of the administration candidate.

The Republican party has had absolute control of the legislation of the country for the past sixteen years, and has legislated the industry of the United States into general pauperism. Against its pernicious policy the Democratic party has continually protested, and has again and again appealed to the workingmen of the country to aid it in ousting the Republican party from power, and changing the policy which has brought ruin on all our industries. Last fall it succeeded in overthrowing the corrupt Republican party, and but for the atrocious fraud, which defeated the just claim of Samuel J. Tilden, and seated R. B. Hayes in the Presidency, the work of reform would now be going forward. Notwithstanding the failure of the Democratic party last winter to secure what it fairly won, it is still steadily marching on to certain victory, and at no distant day will secure possession of the government, and right the wrongs of the workingmen, who have been about ruined by the Republican party. Under such circumstances, is it wise for the workingmen to organize against the Democratic party, and by diverting their strength from it, to continue the Republican party in power, which has so outrageously oppressed them? We think not. If the workingmen want relief, the sure way to secure it, is to throw their whole strength with the Democratic party.

The late Presidential contest engendered much "bad blood," which coolness and judgment will correct. The "bad blood" induced by a persistent violation of Nature's great but simple laws require not only coolness and judgment, but obedience to hygienic measures and the proper use of Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture to insure its purification.

Prudence.

There is no doubt that prudence pays, especially in matters of health; as in business it saves money so in disease it saves money and time by the prompt application of preventive measures, which, in removing the cause, necessarily carry away the effect with it. There is a numerous class of diseases that can only be appropriately and effectually treated by external applications, and for such diseases Keller's Roman Liniment is pre-eminently the best remedy, and its wonderfully penetrating, anodyne, cleansing and and healing properties recommend it to professional and popular confidence.

From our New York Correspondent.

[Expressly prepared for the EASTON STAR.]

In brooding over our own troubles and tribulations we are very apt, through natural sympathy, to magnify and exaggerate them, so to such an extent that we consider them inconsurable. The cause of this spontaneous philosophy is the perusal of cable despatches during the past week, which place us in the position of the man, who while complaining that he had no shoes to wear, met a fellow who had no feet. The comparison is as true as it is homely, for notwithstanding all the misfortunes that surrounded our country in its infancy and even the unfavorable prospect of to day, they are mere shadows of greater calamities of the Old World—two vast nations at war, while others watch each movement with approval or dissatisfaction, just as their own interest warrants, fearing each other and deeming it unwise to interfere on account of domestic unsafety and insecurity. France and Germany making faces, and challenging each other to knock off the chip. England, our mother-(-in-law), with one hand in her tea-pot, feeding India where half a million died from starvation this year, and the lives of 18 millions more depend on her meager bounty, and her other hand on her sword menacing protection, while Hayti submits to periodical revolution. Then in the face of these greater misfortunes, why should we complain of lesser ones? True we have many evils both domestic and international, but we also have the remedies in our own hands. Our factories and mills are closed, but only temporarily, for when Congress convenes new legislation must unravel the impending questions of trade, currency, transportation and commerce; these duties are imperative, and the people in their sovereignty will not allow party or political dogmas to supersede them. The old issues are dead, and with them must die the parties that organized them. Our country is at peace at home and abroad, and all anxiously await delivery, from the shackles that prevent home industry, manufacture, exports of surplus, means of transportation or safe investment for capital.

With the arrival of these new issues we have the arrival of Senator Conkling, the leader of a branch of the Republican party (if there be any leader or any Republican party), he has just returned from Europe and is pandering to the sentiment of his admirers by telling them what a good American he is, (for further particulars as to his loyalty examine the 4 to 5 vote of Electoral Commission). He is at present carrying everything by storm, like the great tornado at Manhattan Beach, which swept away the new $3,000 depot. He tries to leave no rankling of the past. But I must not speak of politics at present, for although we hear murmurings in the Morton, Blaine, Conkling, Fenton, Curtis, as well as Tammany, anti-Tammany, Tilden, anti-Tilden and Independent camps, still they are all too far away for any one to understand their manœuvres, and thank heaven! have not yet begun "reasoning" except Senator Blaine, who seems to be troubled with having too many irons in the fire at one time. Be careful Jim, don't burn yourself!

Centennial anniversary celebrations are now on the tapis. We have had ours and are happy. The last was at Bennington, Vermont, where the *pseudo* President with his civil service Reform and Southern Policy, accompanied by his family and Cabinet, attended. Procession three miles long, about 40,000 strong. Oh! I wish I were a Benningtoner.

The dog days, the maddest of the year, are passing away and our Courts with their hard worked judges, ($16,000 per annum), will soon afford all the seasonable luxuries of expensive law suits and cheap scandals.

And further this deponent saith not.

ALEXIS.

[Correspondence of the Star.]

The International Exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16, 1877.

The interest manifested by the public in the late Centennial International Exhibition, and the hope expressed by many that some memento would be preserved, encouraged a number of enterprising Philadelphians to organize a corporation, entitled the "Permanent International Exhibition Company," having for its object the constructing of a permanent exhibition of American and foreign products, manufactures and works of art. After much deliberation as to the proper place to hold such an exhibition, it was decided to purchase the Main Exhibition Building. Accordingly, the building was purchased from the Centennial Board of Finance and the Centennial Commission, and permission was readily granted by Fairmount Park authorities, for the retention of the building upon its present site. The Centennial Exhibition of 1876 served to bring to the notice of the general public many new and valued products, and to create a demand for many works of industrial and fine arts, which had not heretofore found a market in the country. The value of an exhibition as a means of advertising was thus demonstrated beyond cavil, therefore the International Exhibition Company met with the hearty endorsement of not only our countrymen, but of our friends of the old world. The object and intention of the Directors of the Exhibition Company being to continue the good effects derived from the Centennial, by affording unusually favorable facilities to manufacturers and producers to bring their wares to the further notice of the public.

So favorably were the people disposed to this organization, that individuals and corporations holding Centennial stock, willingly transferred it to the Exhibition Company. Had it not been for the unfortunate decision of the Supreme Court, compelling the Board of Finance to pay into the United States Treasury the million and a half granted by Congress, the Company would have realized about three hundred thousand dollars; as it is, however, this morally questionable proceeding on the part of the country's legal advisers, has not, I am happy to say, materially affected the Exhibition.

Little or no difficulty was experienced in obtaining the co-operation of visitors, and before the close of the Centennial, sufficient material had been obtained to make a grand and expressive beginning.

On the 10th of May, 1877, the Permanent International Exhibition was formally opened with appropriate ceremonies by the President of the United States, in the presence of one hundred thousand spectators. The interest and enthusiasm exhibited on that occasion exceeded the expectation of the most sanguine, and gave indubitable evidence of the future success of this undertaking.

Perhaps it would be well for the benefit of those who were denied the opportunity of visiting the Centennial to describe the Exhibition Building and give a general description of the arrangement of the exhibits, and at the same time glance over the site of the great Exhibition of 1876 reserving for future letters the minute description of the specific exhibits.

The building stands upon the Lansdowne plateau, on the west bank of the Schuylkill river. The building is 1880 feet in length and 464 feet in width. It possesses four main entrances. The east entrance fronts upon an open concourse, which forms the principal approach for carriages. The south entrance forms the principal approach by street cars from the city. The north entrance forms direct communication with the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, held in Memorial Hall, of which I shall speak at some more convenient time. The west entrance affords communications with Machinery Hall and that portion of the park west of Belmont Avenue. The form of the building is that of a parallelogram. The larger portion of the structure is one story in height. The sides of the building for the height of seven feet from the ground are finished with paneled brick work; the portion above the seven feet, of glazed sash. At the outer of the longer sides and at the centre of the shorter sides or ends are projections. In these projections, in the centre of the four sides, are located the main entrances, which are provided with arcades from the ground floor and central facades. At the corners of the roof there are four towers.

The general arrangement of the ground plan shows a central or grand avenue with side avenues running parallel with it, leading to the immense space in the centre of the building. The avenues are crossed at different points by aisles.

The arrangement of the exhibits is such as to bring similar articles of the same group in close proximity, thus facilitating comparison and study. At the centre of the building, in the north gallery, is placed the Roosevelt organ, and immediately in front of it is the immense auditorium for musical performance, having a seating capacity for an audience of eight thousand people. Tiers of seats, affording ample provision for orchestra and chorus extend from the organ gallery down to the floor.

In the centre of the building, extending from the nave south, is situated the department devoted to painting and sculpture, the admirable lights of the building affording special facilities for the display of works of art.

One of the most interesting features of the Exhibition is the numerous Foreign Courts, fronting on the main avenue, each of which informed by enclosures erected in the style of architecture peculiar to the countries they represent, and will contain characteristic exhibits. A large space is devoted to the Educational Department, in which is represented model school rooms, complete with all their appliances and accessories. Adjacent to the Educational Department is the space devoted to publications and matter of interest to the book-trade generally.

The Ceramic Art, specimens of which commanded such universal admiration at the late Centennial, is largely represented. An extended space is devoted to the agricultural interests. The display of machinery is large. In this department is exhibited many processes of manufacture, the motive power being obtained from a large and powerful engine.

For the special convenience of visitors, a Department of Public Comfort has been established in the south side of the building. This department embraces a first-class restaurant and buffet, reception and retiring rooms, telegraph office, barber shop, bath rooms, facilities for checking and storing baggage and obtaining rolling-chairs for use throughout the building. Obtrusience is also offered for the purchase of railroad tickets to all points of the country.

A visit to the Centennial grounds subjects one to a feeling akin to sadness, and one cannot help regretting that the Centennial, the birthing of a nation, has not been more liberally dealt with, and kept intact as a National Exhibition. How many objects out of sight meet the eye over the grounds. The great surging crowd is gone. The noisy little engines, whose rings of bells and shrieks of whistles, made such music in the bustle and confusion of the miniature city are hushed. The many picturesque buildings have vanished, the Machinery Hall, Agricultural Hall still stands but was temporarily occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. Horticultural Hall still stands, but is temporarily occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. Memorial Hall still stands and is occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. Agricultural Hall still stands, but is occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. The English Building, with their red tiles and quaint gables, is still standing, and is occupied by the English Government as the Paramount Place Commission, and will retain their present position, as well as the Japanese Buildings and Machinery Annex of the Chinese Government.

As I left the deserted grounds, memory, the light and shadow, in the wane, shining on fairy palaces, in a flood of liquid gold. As I slowly wended my way my ears were saluted by the grand tones of the organ. It was breathing forth the divine harmony of Handel's Messiah. Unmoved, I passed on, but I must appreciate it on entering, for the last time, the majestic tones of the Hallelujah Chorus. As I stood upon the threshold, a sadness came over me, a deep drawn sigh escaped me, and I bade farewell to the Centennial, which music in part, of the magnificent structure, I shall ever remember as the last grand bird. Sun, light and music, all combining to lend shadows as I turned my steps to the more prosaic sphere and turmoil of life in the city.

PROCRUSTES.

The Communistic platform adopted by the Hayes Republicans of Ohio, is not likely to be the national platform of any party. The capitalists, who have hitherto contributed the funds to float the Republican party, will not give a dollar to uphold such a dangerous concern. They regard the Ohio Republicans as utterly demoralized, and bidding for the support of the most dangerous element in society to save a sinking cause. Should they win through the help of the Commune, will the Republicans afterwards control the communes? or will the commune control the Republican party? are interesting and important questions. The old Whig party dallied with the Abolitionist, until the Abolitionists swallowed it whole and deluged the country in blood. What has been may be again. Parties, if true to the country, will scrupulously avoid all affiliation with the corrupt and dangerous elements of society. The Democratic party can have "no mix" with the Commune. It guess right it won't did the old Abolition party, the Radical Consolidists, the Carpet-Bag rogues, and Military Usurpation.

Democrats; if Republicans want to join the Commune, or Workingmen's party, let them do it; it is no business of yours, but, if you are wise, you will keep your own skirts clear of it. The inviolability of constitutional rights and property has ever been the shibboleth of the Democratic party, and Democrats can have no sympathy or affiliation with the Commune, who repudiate and violate all rights of both persons and property. Democrats, be not deceived by those who would persuade you to join in their agrarian crusade. If any Democrat should unfortunately get mixed up with the Commune, the ignominy will forever stick to him like the shirt of Nessus. Think well before you act. You remember how it was with Know Nothingism. Let us ask you seriously, is it right to engage in a labor movement against the State, because the State would not permit the meb to burn and destroy private property, or threaten or destroy human life? This is all there is in the present communistic movement.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

Philadelphia Times:—

"Lo, the poor Howard, whose untutored mind,
Permits the Nez-Perces to leave him far behind.

Washington Star:—

Fernando Wood has declared for Sayler for the next Speaker of the House.

Philadelphia Times:—

"It appears to be generally understood that Mr. Blaine is not in partnership with the administration.

The Maine Democratic Platform:—

"The counting in of Hayes, after Tilden had been elected, is "the most monstrous fraud in history."

The New York Sun:—

General Howard left his troops behind him when he rushed to relieve the remnant of Gibbons force; and the Howitzers and transportation wagons were six miles in the rear of the troops at the fight of Big Hole Pass.

The Columbus *Statesman*, which is printed in the very midst of a great many workingmen's movements, suggests that "the workingmen can advance their interests more rapidly by asserting their power in the old parties than by efforts to establish a new party. In the Democratic party they have such a preponderating majority that without special effort they could shape its policy, if they have not already done so."

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

The Queen's speech—A Firm Front on the Eastern Question—The Famine in India—The Transvaal Republic, Etc.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon until October 30. The following is the Queen's speech, which was read by commission:

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I am happy to be able to release you from your attendance upon Parliament. My relations with all foreign powers continue friendly. The exertions which, since the commencement of the disturbances in Eastern Europe I have not ceased to make for the maintenance of general peace, unfortunately have not been successful. On the outbreak of the war between Russia and the Ottoman Empire I declared my intention of preserving an attitude of neutrality as long as the interests of the country remained unaffected. The extent and nature of those interests were further defined in a communication which I caused to be addressed to the governments of Russia, and which elicited a reply indicating friendly dispositions on the part of that State. I shall not fail to use my best efforts when a suitable opportunity occurs for the restoration of peace on terms compatible with the honor of the belligerents and with the general safety and welfare of other nations. If, in the course of the contest, the rights of my empire should be assailed or endangered, I should confidently rely on your help to vindicate and maintain them.

"The apprenensions of serious famine in Southern India, which I communicated to you at the opening of the session, have, I grieve to say, been fully verified. The visitation which has fallen upon my subjects in Madras and Bombay and upon the people of Mysore has been of extreme severity, and its duration is likely to be prolonged. No exertion will be wanting on the part of my Indian government to mitigate this terrible calamity.

"The proclamation of my sovereignty in Transvaal has been received throughout the province with enthusiasm. It has also been accepted with marked satisfaction by the native chiefs and tribes, and the war which threatened in its progress to compromise the safety of my subjects in South Africa is happily brought to a close. I trust that the measure which has been passed to enable the European communities of South Africa to unite upon such terms as may be agreed on will be the means of preventing the recurrence of similar dangers, and will increase and consolidate the prosperity of this important part of my dominions.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for the liberal supplies you have voted for the public service.

"My lords and gentlemen: (Here follow references to the enactments of the Senate of purely internal interest.) In bidding you farewell I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest on your recent labors and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties."

Leather, chemically considered, may be termed the ox-hide of beef.

New Advertisements

Send, free of cost, Peter Henderson's Parent Fruit Pickers, Agents Wanted, Pomeroy, Pa.

Orange, &c., &c., best and only complete Plate Pickers in the world. Sample, 25 cts. Agents wanted. Outfit free. Address, Orient Manufacturing Co., 102 Fulton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY.

Choley's Clock Closet.

COOLEY'S COOK COMMODE, on the ground floor, ready-made for sale at half its cost, by carpenters. Circulars free. J. W. COOLEY, Chicago.

TRAPPE, Talbot Co., Aug. 8, 1877.

In presenting to the Farmers the present season

PATAPSCO GUANO

And Patapsco Grange Mixture,

I have the advantage of practical personal experience, and the testimony of all my friends who have used them; and I recommend them without hesitation; having used nearly all the high grade and high priced manures, I find those mentioned above have held out best, and they are much lower in price, lower than any similar grades and of uniform quality and fine filling condition.

The record made by these Guanos will double my sales of last year, and I urge my friends to give me timely notice of their wants. The certificates appended will show the opinions of Patapsco and Grange Mixture in this locality, and knowing the Company as well as I do, I can guarantee that the same standard will be maintained.

JOHN K. CAULK,
Agent for Talbot county.

The Proof!

Trappe, July, 1877.

John K. Caulk:—I used Patapsco Grange Mixture and Guanos side by side, my yield is the best for years, and although the Peruvian cost so much more, the Grange Mixture did one quite as much good. The yield was about 20 bushels per acre. *W. J. MARVEL.*

Trappe, July, 1877.

John K. Caulk:—I used Turner's Excelsior and Patapsco Grange Mixture upon threshing if there was any difference to yield, I could not detect it, one doing quite as well as the other. Both seed in equal quantities.

THOS. A. LEONARD.

Trappe, July, 1877.

John K. Caulk:—The Grange Mixture purchased of you paid me handsomely. It is first-class manure. *W. H. PARROTT.*

Trappe, July, 1877.

John K. Caulk:—I used Patapsco Grange Mixture broadcast, and my yield was 18 bushels for one seeded. *JAS. E. LEONARD.*

Trappe, July, 1877.

John K. Caulk:—Patapsco Grange Mixture is decidedly the best manure I have ever used. With an application of 200 pounds per acre, I have made the best crop of wheat ever made on the land, and the grass is magnificent.

J. W. NORRIS.

Trappe, July, 1877.

John K. Caulk:—I used Patapsco Grange Mixture, and am satisfied that it is as good, to say the least, as any I have ever used; upon thin orchard land I obtained 15 bushels for one seeded. My grass, where I used Grange Mixture, is far ahead of any I have ever seen, and the yield of wheat was large for the acreage of land. *SOLOMON MULLIKIN.*

Trappe, July, 1877.

John K. Caulk:—I used Patapsco Grange Mixture upon corn land, and have never made so much wheat upon the same land. It threshed out about 20 bushels to the acre.

E. E. ROSS

McDanieltown, July, 1877.

Dear Sir:—I used the Patapsco Grange Mixture on my crop of wheat last fall. My crop was about 22 bushels per acre, on corn land, the land being thin having just raised from it a very large crop of corn. I attribute my success partly to the use of the Keller drill, though in seeding my fertilizer, at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. I think it paid at least 300 per cent. on money invested in it.

WM. E. LOWE.

Wittman's July, 1877.

I used Patapsco Guano, 200 lbs per acre, and my yield is 350 bushels, from 48 seeded. I do not hesitate to say that this is the best fertilizer I have ever used, as the largest yield obtained from the same land for many years was 425 bushels. *JAS. T. WRIGHTSON*

Wittman's, July, 1877.

Dear Sir:—I used both Patapsco Guano and Patapsco Grange Mixture, I could see no difference whatever between them. My crop was a little over 20 bushels per acre.

HUGH DAWSON

I put my wheat in with the drill about the middle of October, ground very wet, so much so, it was impossible to properly prepare it; I used both Patapsco and Patapsco Grange Mixture, and was most pleased to say which did the most good, both doing so well; from 34 acres of fallow, using 160 lbs Patapsco per acre, I obtained 800 bushels of wheat, and think the same from 34 of wheat, and think the same from 34 acres of corn land, using Patapsco and Grange Mixture side by side. I obtained 800 bushels, or about 26½ bushels per acre from fallow, and 22½ bushels from corn land, the best yield I have had on this land, and I do not hesitate to repeat my former endorsement of these manures, as they are first class in every particular. *WM. L. WRIGHTSON.*

July, 1877.

Dear Sir:—I used last fall upon my wheat, Patapsco and Patapsco Grange Mixture, I think the Patapsco the best I ever used, and believe the Grange to be equally as good in proportion to price. I have used Moro Phillips, Rhode's, Turner's Excelsior, and many others.

JAMES SETH *M. D*

St Michaels, July, 1877.

Dear Sir:—I used Patapsco and Patapsco Grange Mixture, applying 175 lbs on my best land, and 200 on thin land, per acre, in the drill. My yield was 25 bushels per acre, of excellent quality. *J. E. M'DANIEL.*

Bay View, July, 1877.

Dear Sir:—I used Patapsco Guano on my wheat last fall, and am satisfied the fertilizer paid me handsomely. I have threshed, and the fertilized wheat yielded 50 per cent. more than where none was used. Actual measurement. *JAMES S. DUNCAN.*

aug21-2m

Get the Best

Standard Fertilizers!
Standard Fertilizers!!
Standard Fertilizers!!!

I would respectfully call the attention of the Farming public to the fact that I am handling for this fall's seeding what I consider the best and most reliable Fertilizers in the market. I have in the sole agency in this locality for

TURNER'S EXCELSIOR PHOSPHATE,

acknowledged by many as the superior of all other fertilizers. I would also name in part:

Whitelock's Vegetator,
Lister's standard preparations of Phosphate and Bone,
Farmer's New Method Phosphate,
Poppleton's Silicated Phosphate of Lime,
Wilson's Raw Bone Phosphate,
Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate,
Slingluff's Unrivalled Bone Ash,

and many other articles too numerous to detail. I have reduced the price of all the goods I handle, and can offer more liberal terms than ever to purchasers, and think that an inquiry will be all that is necessary to convince them of the fact.

Goods delivered at nearest landing free of cartage.

WM. H. POWELL, agent, Trappe.
JAS. DIXON, agent, St. Michaels.

ROBERT B. DIXON.

Aug. 21, 1877.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

Annapolis, Md.

James M. Garnett, LL.D., Principal. Opening of session and examination of candidates for admission Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 17th and 18th. A number of State Scholarships for Talbot county. For catalogues containing full particulars address,

Prof. W. H. HOPKINS,
Annapolis, Md.

aug21-4t

Valuable Farm for Sale

WOODLAWN, situated on Broad Creek, 4 miles from Royal Oak and 12 miles from Easton, Talbot County, Md., containing one hundred and ninety acres, with a substantial Brick Residence (7 Rooms) and the necessary Out Buildings. For further information apply to J. W. SPAINHOUR, Adv. Office, Easton, Md.

aug21-3t

To Farmers and Merchants

On Choptank River.

Steamer Ruggles.

Choptank River and Baltimore.

WE beg to announce that we have placed the good Steamer *RUGGLES*, Capt. Townsend, upon the Choptank River as a Freight Boat to and from Baltimore, and solicit the patronage of farmers and others to sustain the enterprise. This is exclusively a Freight Line for transportation of Grain, Fruit, Truck, Merchandise, &c., at reasonable rates. A good wharf has been secured in Baltimore, foot of Commerce street, for delivery and receipt of cargo. The *RUGGLES* will leave Choptank River on *MONDAYS* and *FRIDAYS*, leaving Cowell's Point at 10 A. M., and stopping at Rose's Landing, Gibbs's Point, Kingston, Dover Bridge, Hog Island, Lloyd's Landing, Medford's Wharf, Cliff, Cabin Creek, Jenkins Point.

Will leave Baltimore on *TUESDAY* and *SATURDAY* evenings.

Every effort will be made to satisfy the patrons of the Steamer and merit success.

I. M. PARR & SON.

WM. H. TUNNER, Agt. on the Choptank.

Baltimore, August 8th, 1877.

To Wheat Growers.

EXCELSIOR.

ANALYSIS

Ammonia	6.20
Soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime	25.50
Undecomposed Bone Phosphate of Lime	6.20
Sulphate of Potash	2.88

The most concentrated, universal and durable fertilizer ever offered to the farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Bones. In fine dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling.

After nineteen years experience by the Farmers of Md. and Va. in the use of 'Excelsior,' it is their unanimous opinion that an application of 100 pounds of 'Excelsior' is equal to from 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer or guano, and therefore fully 100 per cent. cheaper.

UNIFORM QUALITY GUARANTEED BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

☞ Farmers should see that every Bag is branded as above, with the ANALYSIS and our NAME in RED LETTERS. All others are counterfeits.

PRICE $50 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO.,
42 Pratt St., Baltimore.

aug14-2m

TO FARMERS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF

J. J. TURNER & CO.'S

Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate

ANALYSIS.

Ammonia	3.48
Soluble Phosphate of Lime	26.36
Bone Phosphate of Lime	3.34
Potash	2.00

Composed of Animal Bones dissolved in Sulphuric Acid, Guano and Potash, forming one of the most concentrated fertilizers offered to the farmer. In fine, dry powder, prepared especially for drilling in with grain.

We challenge competition in price, and guarantee its uniform quality.

The Cheapest Fertilizer in the market.

PRICE $40 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO.,
42 Pratt Street, Baltimore.

aug14-2m

Order Nisi.

William Willis
vs.
Jonathan S. Willis and others.

In the Circuit Court for Talbot County, In Equity.

ORDERED this tenth day of August, A. D. 1877, that the sale made and reported by William Willis, Trustee for the sale of the real estate in the proceedings in the above cause mentioned, be finally ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the fourth day of October next.

Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Talbot County for the space of three successive weeks before the fourth day of September next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $2300.00.

Bond received, $56 00.

J. FRANK TURNER, Clerk.

True Copy. Test:

J. FRANK TURNER, Clerk
Circuit Court for Talbot County.

aug6-3t

Order Nisi.

Charles H. Gibson, Attorney,
vs.
James M. Arringdale and wife.

In the Circuit Court for Talbot County, In Equity.

ORDERED this thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1877, that the sale made and reported by Charles H. Gibson, Attorney for the sale of the real estate in the proceedings in the above cause mentioned, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the fourth day of October next.

Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Talbot County for the space of three successive weeks before the fourth day of September next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $4000.00.

J. FRANK TURNER, Clerk.

True Copy. Test:

J. FRANK TURNER, Clerk
Circuit Court for Talbot County.

aug11-3t

VACANT SCHOLARSHIP

IN

Baltimore Female College.

THE Orphans Court for Talbot county, on the 4th day of September next, will appoint some suitable young lady to fill the vacancy of Talbot county in Baltimore Female College.

The scholarship entitles the appointee to all the branches with use of books and stationery. Application must be first made to the Board of School Commissioners as the Court under the Act of Assembly shall always give preference to such applicant as shall be presented by said Board.

TILGHMAN N. CHANCE,
Register of Wills for Talbot county.

aug14-3t

Turnip and Rutabaga Seed.

A fresh supply of the above seeds just received and for sale by

Benny & Co.

"ALTA"

SUPER PHOSPHATE

and

CHEMICAL COMPOUND

made only by

Lorrentz & Rittler.

This valuable fertilizer is again offered to the farmers of Talbot county and they can confidently rely on its superiority and that its quality will be maintained. The very low prices places it within reach of all.

It is the *equal* of any and so proved the past season.

STANDARD GUARANTEED.

The same price as last season.

Orders solicited for the

"ALTA,"

"L&R Ammoniated"

Pure Dissolved Raw Bone

BONE ASH,

and other reliable fertilizers,

THOS. C. NICOLS

Easton, Md.

Sole agent for "Alta" for Talbot county.

STILL AHEAD!

Fall Campaign Open!

"Farmer's Favorite"

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN

DRILL.

FERTILIZERS!

HORNER'S,

WHITELOCK'S,

MARYLAND FERTILIZING CO.

ALTA,

and any article in the market as a fertilizer or to make your own formula.

BELTING,

Machine Repairs

IN GENERAL HARDWARE.

The Largest Stock,

LOWEST PRICES.

TUTHILL & AVERY.

Closing Out Sale

OF

SUMMER GOODS

—:o:—