THE EASTON STAR.

[illegible] WEDNESDAY MORNINGS, AT EASTON, MD.

C. K. GOLDSBOROUGH, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS:

[illegible] Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in advance. [illegible] of Twenty, Thirty Dollars in advance. [illegible] of the paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the proprietor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months. [illegible] will be promptly affixed [illegible] Terms for Advertising.

One square—12 lines—one insertion, $1; and [illegible] cents for each subsequent insertion. A [illegible] will be charged to advertise the sale of Real Estate.

Advertisements sent to the office not marked for a specified number of times to be inserted, will be published till forbid, and continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special Notices in Local column, 20 cents a line for each insertion.

The Easton Star.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Science and Domestic News.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1877. VOL. XIII.—NO. 5.

To Travelers.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

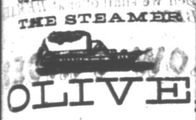
On and after Saturday, April 7th, 1877, the Steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain E. T. Leonard, will leave her S. Light street, foot of Camden, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., for EASTON, Bowlès' Mills, Oxford, Bell Vue, Fred. F. Wallace's, Cambridge, Chancellor's Point, Hudson's Point and Medford's, making close connection at Easton and Delaware Railroad at Easton, and at Cambridge with Delaware Railroad at Cambridge. This trip will be extended to Denton, making tri-weekly trips on the River. On the return trip will leave Easton every Wednesday at 12 o'clock M., and every Monday, Wednesday and Friday will leave Oxford at 3, Cambridge at 5, and Easton at 9 o'clock A. M., arriving in Baltimore early next morning. On and after Tuesday, June 12th, the Steamer SAMUEL JEFFERS, Captain John E. Kirwin, will leave Pier 1, Light st., foot of Camden, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M., for St. Michaels and Miles River, at 6:30 A. M., for St. Michaels and Miles River (Easton). On the return trip, will leave Miles River at 11 o'clock A. M., and reach Baltimore next day.

Freight taken at low rates and carefully handled. [illegible] Baltimore, March 27, 1877.

Fruit Season Arrangement.

On and after Monday, August 6,

THE STEAMER



OLIVE,

Will Run as follows:

FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Wye Landing and Trimble's Wharf every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 9 M.

Leave Tunis' Wharf every Monday and Tuesday at 2 P. M.

Leave St. Michaels every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 3 P. M.

Leave Claiborne every Monday and Thursday at 3:45 P. M., and every Tuesday and Friday at 10 A. M.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday at 12 M. for Claiborne, Wye Landing, Trimble's Wharf and St. Michaels.

Leave Baltimore every Wednesday at 10 A. M. for Claiborne, St. Michaels, Tunis' Wharf, Trimble's Wharf and Wye Mills.

Freight taken every Saturday at 10 A. M. for Claiborne, St. Michaels and Tunis' Wharf.

R. S. DODSON, Proprietor.

St. Michaels, August 1, 1877.

Maryland & Delaware

RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Aug. 6th, 1877, Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
		Leave	
4 30	A. M.	New York	8 25 P. M.
4 45	"	Baltimore	6 50 A. M.
4 55	"	Philadelphia	8 00 "
5 19	"	Wilmington	9 35 "
5 35	"	Clayton	11 15 "
5 45	"	Kenton	11 30 "
6 00	"	Slaughters	11 45 "
6 10	"	Marydell	12 00 P. M.
6 25	"	Henderson	12 15 "
6 40	"	Goldsborough	12 30 "
6 55	"	Greensborough	12 50 "
		Ridgely	1 05 "
7 10	"	Hillsborough	1 20 "
8 50	"	Cordova	1 35 "
10 06	"	Woodland	1 45 "
11 35	"	ARRIVE AT	
1 00	P. M.	Easton	2 00 "

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
		LEAVE	
10 30	A. M.	New York	13 55 P. M.
10 45	"	Baltimore	8 00 "
11 00	"	Philadelphia	5 15 "
11 20	"	Wilmington	4 36 "
11 40	"	Clayton	3 10 P. M.
12 05	"	Kenton	3 35 "
12 30	"	Slaughters	3 49 "
12 10	"	Marydell	3 55 "
1 05	"	Henderson	4 05 "
1 30	"	Goldsborough	4 20 "
1 55	"	Greensborough	4 40 "
		Ridgely	5 55 "
2 20	"	Hillsborough	10 10 "
4 30	"	Cordova	10 25 "
5 45	"	Woodland	10 35 "
7 45	"	ARRIVE AT	
10 05	"	Easton	10 50 "

Freight must be delivered at the various stations at the following minutes before starting of Trains, or it will lay over twenty-four hours. Freight trains have passenger car attached and will be subject to incident to freight business.

J. L. CALDWELL, Superintendent.

Easton Livery Stables.

BENJAMIN G. WRIGHT, PROPRIETOR.

Office for The Easton Star Office.

[illegible] will deposit their whips, robes, [illegible] at the office. Stable accommodations for 100 horses. Horses received on livery by the day, week, month or year. Carriages and [illegible] at all times and at reasonable prices to any part of the county or adjoining counties. Hacks run regularly to the steamboat [illegible], to convey passengers and baggage. [illegible] highest market price paid for [illegible] of all shades and straw.

DAILY STAGE LINE TO THE BALTIMORE [illegible]

Passengers leaving Easton in the morning [illegible] Baltimore and Philadelphia in time for [illegible] Spring horses, 12 hours is considered a [illegible] and a half day. For extra hours an extra [illegible] will be made.

Easton, Md., sep-22

[illegible] Carriage Depot,

AT

Machinery Hall,

Opposite Justice P. W. Stewart's Office.

[illegible] informed that I have opened a large stock of Carriages suitable for [illegible], of the strongest and most approved patterns and patents, and am offering them on [illegible] that defies competition. Any style of [illegible] not kept in stock can be furnished in a [illegible]. Those in want of carriages are [illegible] to call and examine my stock. I [illegible] to sell as cheap as any house in the [illegible].

A. H. LARRIMORE.

L G C

PAINT.

BRADLEY'S

Patent Enamel Paint,

Mixed Ready for Use.

The Genuine Liquid Frame Paint, Sold everywhere giving Universal Satisfaction.

Acknowledged to be the Best in the Market.

Price Reduced to Two Dollars per Gallon.

[illegible] contains the essential requisites [illegible] article (good body and glossy [illegible]) as can be seen on the front of my store [illegible] as the new American Bulletin [illegible].

G. W. MINSHIP, Local Agent, opposite the bank.

LUMBER!! LUMBER!!

Building Materials of all Kinds.

Weatherboarding, Shingles, Laths, Lime & Hair, Sash, Mouldings &c.

Framing, Flooring, Bricks, Doors, Shutters,

White, Virginia and Carolina Pine.

Fencing, Fence Posts, and Cant Rails.

Lumber Dressed and Undressed.

Farmers and Builders, Look to your Interests:

Everything at Bottom Prices.

LUMBER-YARD AND OFFICE ON WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR THEATRE PEACH HOUSE.

The subscriber informs the public that he has a full line of all kinds of building material and fencing particularized above which he is offering at city prices. He particularly invites a call from all wanting lumber, satisfied that he can please all as to PRICE and QUALITY.

John A. Arringdale.

[illegible] 20th 1877.

THE GREAT DEMAND

For our

POPULAR CLOTHING

has induced us to place upon our counters the largest and finest line of goods to be found in the city.

OUR MEN'S DEPARTMENT

is filled with new and choice styles from lower to finer grades. Gentlemen desiring suits for either business or dress wear will find it to their advantage to make their selections where

Our Boys' Department

is a special feature of our business and contains everything new and desirable in the way of cut and fabrics including many styles not to be found elsewhere. Parents and Guardians should not fail to inspect our goods and prices before making their purchases.

NEW YORK ONE PRICE CASH CLOTHING HOUSE.

184 West Baltimore st., opposite Light st., Baltimore.

1115 WM. T. HOPKINS, 133

1115 Chestnut Street and 133 North Eighth Street, PHILADELPHIA.

CORSETS!! CORSETS!! CORSETS!!

40,000 PAIRS OF CORSETS.

EVERY DESIRABLE QUALITY AND PRICE, FROM 50c TO $10 PER PAIR.

ALL GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICES.

R. WORLY'S Double Bone Corsets at $2.19, $2.25 and $2.50. Reduced from $3 and $2.25.

FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, from 68c to $5 40.

HAND MADE CORSETS, from 50c to $10.

THOMPSON'S GLOVE FITTING CORSETS, at 88c, $1.08, $1.25, $2.25, $3 and $4.

GLOVE FITTING VENTILATING CORSETS for summer, at greatly reduced prices.

THE "COOPER" CORK CORSET, at $1 and upwards.

MRS. MOODY'S Patent Self Adjusting Abdominal Corsets, all qualities, at prices just reduced, at $2.38, $3.35 and $4.25. Beware of lower priced imitations of a greatly inferior good, being sold as the best Moody Corset. Nursing Corsets at $1.85 and $2.38.

MAD. FOY'S Corset Skirt-Supporters much below former prices. $1 and upwards.

DR. WARNER'S Health Corsets quality, great y improved and prices reduced to $1.35 and $1.60.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CORSETS and Waists, at very low prices, from 50c to $1.25.

FRENCH HAND-MADE Coutille Corsets, from $2.50 to $5; all greatly reduced in prices.

CORSET CLASPS at 5c, 8c, 10c, 13c, 17c, 25c, 30c and 45c per pair. LADIES FORMS at 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, &c.

WE HAVE EIGHT styles of $1 Corsets, including Woven and Hand-made, the best Corsets at the prices EVER SHOWN in the AMERICAN MARKET.

UNDERGARMENTS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S MUSLIN SKIRTS, Night Dresses, Chemises, Toilet Sacques, Corset Covers, Aprons, &c., slightly reduced if anything. Our Under-garments are unequalled in quality, variety or cheapness by any other establishment in Philadelphia, and special discounts of 5 and 10 per cent. for cash. Call and see them.

HOOP SKIRTS AND NEW TRAIN BUSTLES.—We call special attention to our new styles of "Champion" Celebrating Princess, and all other desirable styles of Hoop Skirts, from 45c to $2. Our own make of Eastern makes. Also to our complete lines of Panier Bustles, in every desirable style, from 25c to $4 25; qualities improved and prices reduced.

We are at all times prepared to show complete assortments of the above specialties, from the finest to the lowest grades, at PRICES that will ALWAYS be found AS LOW or LOWER than any others. Purchasers can save time and money by examining our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Terms Cash and One Price only at each Store. Wholesale and Retail.

1115 Chestnut and 133 North Eighth Street PHILADELPHIA.

1115 WM. T. HOPKINS, 133

June 26, 1877—4m

Farmers and Merchants

Packet Line

The Schooners

Clara M. Leonard

and

[illegible] Leonard.

THE above vessels are making weekly trips between Easton and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting business on any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Our boats are well built out of the very best materials. Orders left with Messrs. G. E. Bowdoin & Co., Commission Merchants, corner of Bowley's Wharf and Pratt st., Baltimore, will be promptly attended to. Grain bought or taken at the lowest freight rates. All Grain stored in our Warehouses, in case of fire will be at the owners risk. Agricultural Lime delivered at the lowest cash price. Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business, a continuance of the same.

C. R. LEONARD & BRO.

Office in same room with R. B. Dixon on Dover street, Easton.

may8,77

Wall Brushes.

A FULL line of of Wall Brushes, and at very low prices to be had at

L G Henry & Goldsborough.

Ridgway House,

COR. MARKET & 8TH STS.

PHILADELPHIA, Apr. 11, 1877.

Prices Reduced to Special Basis, &c.

THE undersigned begs leave to state to his many friends and patrons that he has reduced the rates of Board at the Ridgway House. Its convenient location to the wharf and street cars, make it a desirable stopping place, for all connected with the Produce, or other business. It is well known for its good rooms, excellent table, obliging and attentive servants, and no pains will be spared to make it as usual, a home for all.

Terms, $2 per day. Dinners 50 cents each.

W. L. BUTTERWORTH & CO., Proprietors.

apr17,77-tf

Crude Carbolic Acid!

[illegible] Carbolic Acid, [illegible] Varnish &c. For Sale by

HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH.

PATAPSCO GUANO

And Patapsco Grange Mixture.

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

In presenting to the Farmers this season our Patapsco Guano and Patapsco Grange Mixture, I have no hesitation in recommending them as the best manures I have ever used, and I have used almost all that have been offered in this section for the last twenty years. I have used Guano with and without the Grange Mixture, and find the latter to be a great improvement. Having used all the high grade fertilizers in use, I find those of your manufacture equally as good, and they can much lower in price, being of equally similar grades, and of uniform quality and fine mixing condition.

The recent made by these Guanos will prove the best evidence of their merits. The certificates appended will show the appreciation of *Patapsco and Grange Mixture* in this section, and knowing the Guano as well as I do, I can guarantee that the same results will be sustained.

JOHN K. CAULK.

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 Fertilizer cost so much more, the Grange Mixture did me quite as much good. The yield was about 30 bushels per acre. *W. H. PARROTT.*

Trappe, July, 1877.

John K. Caulk:—I used Guanos Excelsior and Patapsco Grange Mixture, upon threshing it there was any difference in yield, I could not discern it, one doing quite as well as the other. Both used in good quantities.

THOMAS LEONARD.

John K. Caulk:—The Grange Mixture purchased of you paid me handsomely. It is a 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. K. 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 grain is magnificent.

E. 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 character 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.

R. ROE.

McDaniel's town, July, 1877.

Dear Sir:—I used the Patapsco Grange Mixture on my crop of wheat last fall. My crop was about 23 bushels per acre, on corn land, the land being fine 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. F. LOWE.

Wittman's July, 1877.

I used Patapsco Guano, 200 lbs per acre, and my yield is 850 bushels, from 43 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 TRAVERS.

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 am not prepared to say which did the most good, both doing so well; from 34 acres of fallow, (using 160 lbs Patapsco per acre) I got 900 bushels of wheat, and think the army worm cut it short about 100 bushels. From 35 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 equally as good in proportion to price. I have used Moro Phillips, Rhodes, Turner's Excelsior, and many others.

JAMES SMITH, 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 corn land, per a ro, to the drill. My yield was 25 bushels per acre, of excellent quality. *J. R. McDANIEL.*

Bay Hundred, 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.*

JOHN K. CAULK,

Agent for Trappe District.

FRANK G. WRIGHTSON,

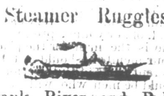
Agent, Bay Side.

aug21-2m

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 Coward's Point at 10 A. M., and stopping at Reese's Landing, Gilpin's Point, Kingston, Dover Bridge, Reg Island, Lloyd's Landing, Medford's Wharf, Cliff, Cabin Creek, Jamaica Point.

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

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

WM. P. PARKER & SON.

Wm. R. Travers, Agt. on the Choptank.

Baltimore, August 8th, 1877.

[illegible]

SLIPS for PICTURE FRAMES [illegible] colors. G. W. MINSHIP opposite the Bank.

KELLER'S

VEGETABLE

LIFE

PHILADELPHIA

DROPS

Why we become Sick

Aside from hereditary predisposition to many diseases, there are four prominent causes of much of human disease, and these are: Impure air, which causes poisoning of the Blood; Malaria, which is a great cause; unhealthy water, which is a great source of Typhoid and kindred fevers; improper food, which is the cause of Stomachic and Intestinal derangement; and sudden changes of climate and temperature, which induce congestive disorders. Thus, the absolute essentials of life are often charged with the principles and poisoned with the germs of disease and death. Whenever the proportional principles of the Blood become disturbed from any of the causes named, impoverishment or poisoning of this fluid follows; if the digestive organs act abnormally, Dyspepsia and its distressing effects manifest themselves; any cause that tends to excite the unusual action of the Liver is certain to produce Bilious diseases; and whenever there is a torpidity or sluggishness of the bowels—Constipation, with its host of attendant evils, establishes itself.

From these universally accepted truths it becomes comparatively easy to explain Why We Become Sick. By neglecting the laws of nature, and eating unsuitable food, or eating wholesome food in an improper manner; by abundant drinking at meals, by many other improprieties of eating and drinking, and particularly by that one health-destroying habit peculiar to the American people—rapid eating—Indigestion or Dyspepsia is established with all of its distressing consequences; immediately the Blood lowers its standard and begins to deposit its impurities in the weaker parts of the system, causing all manner of discomfort and diseases according to the degree of impurity and the point of deposit. The great organs become involved; the Brain feels the bad influence; the Liver, the Spleen, the Heart, the Lungs, the Kidneys, the Skin—all are affected, and unless the impurity be removed, the whole volume of the Blood will become so poisoned that existence will be impossible.

How to Cure Sickness

Nature's method of purification and consequent cure is founded on the rational principle of judicious purgation; and when it is considered that the best physicians pursue the practice of attention to the stomach and bowels as preliminary (and often the only) treatment of disease, it is not difficult to perceive that a remedy possessing all the requisites of a purgative and alterative, in addition to other and valuable remedial influence, must obtain for itself more than ordinary consideration and favor. Our remedy combines every quality required for the treatment of disease on the above-named rational principle. It is a pleasant Cathartic, active or gentle, according to the dose; it is a Blood purifier, toning and enriching this fluid by its alterative property; its action on the Liver is soothing and certain, promoting the Biliary secretions; it is a safe and reliable Emmenagogue, acting specifically upon the uterine system; it affords immediate and attainable relief in Dyspepsia, and cures whenever used as directed; and in conjunction with hygienic means is the best preventive of Constipation that can be suggested.

From the above it would then appear that the simplest method to cure sickness is that one which combines judicious purgation with physical sustenance, and the observance of hygienic measures; the head should be kept cool, the feet warm, and the bowels open; and when treating diseases on the principles exhibited in the manual referred to below (which every one should read) the strength should be sustained by nourishing (not stimulating) food of the kind adapted to the complaint while the remedy is removing the disease.

To Prevent Sickness.

The pronounced opinions of the ablest Therapeutists indicate that most diseases are the direct result of vitiated Blood; and as their successful treatment of disease is founded on the principle and practice of eliminating this blood poison by judicious purgation, so this same principle, by reasonable adaptation to any case, is the surest means to prevent disease.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops are an absolute preventive of diseases caused by impurity of the Blood, of Liver diseases, of diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, etc. Its corrective influence will prevent or shorten attacks of Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Uterine disorders, Fever and Ague and all that numerous class of diseases induced by malarial poison. To prevent disease, then, purify the blood if needed by using a reliable alterative and purgative; this, conjoined with the observance of hygienic directions, will establish a condition of body in which health will be the rule and disease the exception. A careful perusal of the "Manual of Purgative and Depurative Medicine," will fully illustrate the subject of which the above is a mere outline, and will clearly indicate the method of using Keller's Vegetable Life Drops. To be had at Drug Stores or sent to any address on receipt of 4 cent stamp, by W. L. KELLER, Chemist, Baltimore.

Novelties!

New and Attractive!

TO THE LADIES

Popular Millinery

AND

TRIMMING STORE OF

Mrs. M. A. Stewart.

THE largest and most desirable stock of Goods in my line ever displayed in Easton.

Our Grand Opening every day in the week of New Style Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Satins, Jets, Ornaments, &c., &c., &c., which for variety and cheapness cannot be surpassed and unexcelled by any house in the country. Goods marked in plain figures, and we are willing to work cheaper than any house in the country. Good work and low prices is our motto. Yours respectfully,

MRS. M. A. STEWART.

Easton, Md., April 17, 1877.

DEMOREST'S PATTERNS in Just hand, a full assortment of Patterns for Ladies and Children's Dresses, Cloaks, Sacques, Underclothing, &c., &c. Also, Demorest's Illustrated Monthly and Young America, the best publications of the kind. Subscriptions received for any of Demorest's publications. Patterns cut and fitted to measure. Ladies' Cloaks and Dresses made to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, at short notice. A well selected stock of Millinery Goods always on hand. Stamping for Embroidery, Hemstitching and Ruffling done to order. Agent for the celebrated Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters. Agent for the celebrated Lyon's Patent Metallic Corsets. Ladies' Underclothing made to order. Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Bustles, Ribbons, Laces, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., &c., &c., at the lowest cash prices.

Mrs. M. A. STEWART.

Easton, Md., April 17, 1877.

Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, &c.

Repairing Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., at short notice. All work warranted for one year.

Spectacles to suit all sights, with the best Pebbles, Gold, Silver, Steel and Rubber Frames. Country stores supplied by Steamboat, Rail, or their wagon, which runs regularly.

DICK'S DIVINITY.

BY VAVEMAN.

One beautiful day last October when the Centennial Exhibition was in full blast, I was walking through the British Gardens in front of Agricultural Hall. The weather was warm, a fine, mellow, moon-lighted night, present of the year, and it had just been between 5 and 6 in the afternoon. Fashionable dressed ladies passed me in velvet and lace, queenly-looking maidens glowing in the sunshine, slender young girls ornamented with cardinal bows and with the flutter and gush of youth in their harmless chatter, in the skirt of their trains and in the toss of their dainty heads. After wandering down the broad avenue that led by the Japanese Bazaar, I passed the bridge and leaned over the railing. The music came in waves from Landon's dome, the chimes lazily boomed out "Maryland, my Maryland." Looking down the ravine, the changing crowd was still sauntering on and no one near me but a woman.

She was a graceful, willowy-looking woman, dressed in a dark grey suit with the skirt hanging in artistic folds from her waist, to the ground. Instead of being stretched out over one of those ugly things called a bustle, but which looks from the more Rhea window-morning Glass an article of dress; a neat little black hat crowned her luxuriant hair, simply coiled around her head as a woman's hair should be. "She is a lady," I said to myself as I eagerly watched her, my suddenly awakened interest growing with every movement. With this figure in the foreground the scene was complete and the pleasant afternoon was invested with a new attraction. The last note of the chimes was dying out when the woman in grey picked up her parasol and turned to go; her face was towards me and she gave a glance, but in that moment I saw the loveliest eyes I had ever met in my life—dark, lustrous eyes that gave me an appetite to see them again. She launched out into the surging throng and passed from view, but not from mind, for I thought of her again and again, dreamed of her at night, and the expectation of meeting her was with me no matter where I went.

The Centennial year breathed its last breath, and then 1877, took the stand, and gave us the prospect of another great fair. My place of business was in New York, and the firm in which I had figured for several years concluded to make a display in the Permanent Exhibition. So I was sent to Philadelphia to look after its interests. This was the very thing for me, and I could not help entertaining the expectation of meeting my dark-eyed divinity again.

The 10th of May was a wearisome day to me as I searched among the thousands of faces to find hers, but all in vain; and then I laughed at myself for supposing I should know her again after seeing her face but once, and that only for a short moment. Of course she would not be dressed the same as she was then, a grey dress could not last forever, and the fashion in hats changes; I had not noticed a feature of her face, so I could not tell her by that; and as for her eyes, two out of every five women we meet have dark eyes, so I tried to persuade myself that it was all a forlorn hope.

On the next day after the opening, while wandering around through the quiet aisles—but here I may as well commence to quote from my diary, which I commenced to keep that very day, by reason of an important event which occurred.

May 11th. Eureka! I've found her at last! I went to look at the siege of Yorktown to-day, and there I met her. While she gazed at the beautiful view, I feasted my eyes on her. She was dressed in black with no jewelry, except a plain gold pin at her throat.

I don't think she is rich, but her hands are too graceful to have done any hard work. I followed her until she went out and got into a car, but she never noticed me. I will live on hope and look for her again.

May 15th. The mills of the gods may grind slowly, but they are certainly throwing me, and not keeping me waiting for it either. To-day as I stepped into the elevator to go up and get a breath of fresh air, there in the shadow of the winding stairs sat the woman who is haunting my mind day and night. Together we ascended and together we came down. So much gained, but I don't think she even saw me.

May 18th. Another step gained. I am jubilant. She and two other ladies got into a market street car to-day. I gave her my seat, and in a little while got one opposite to her, which afforded me a fine chance for studying her. Her features are not good, but she has a pleasant smile; and then her eyes make up for all else. One cannot be beautiful in everything, and I am sure she is intellectual and has attractive conversational powers. Oh, what lovely eyes! Their color is a bluish black; the eyebrows were slightly arched, with long, curling lashes to shade their lustre and keep a fellow from being overwhelmed by their first glance. And their expression! As she talked and laughed with her friends how it varied with her thoughts!

May 22d. Again my dark-eyed divinity shone across my path. What a lovely, womanly woman she is, and how the sight of her makes my heart palpitate. Surely Richard is not himself.

June 10th. I have not seen her for nearly a month. Will she never come! I look for her every day only to be disappointed. What a fool I was to let such opportunities slip without getting acquainted with her. If I ever see her again I'll break my seven ribs sooner than let her vanish without a word. If I ever see her again, I say; but what shall I do if I don't?

June 22d. She came this evening—she was listening to the music; it must have been delightful by the way she looked, but I was conscious of nothing except her. Fernley came up and rallied me on my dullness, asked if I were well, and then said something about the moon being full. His remarks irritated me, and I did not care whether he ever spoke to me again or not; he was just about leaving me when the music ceased, and she looked toward us, bowed and smiled; he raised his hat and started to go her; I caught him by the coat-tail, the perspiration broke out all over my face, my hands trembled—"Great Scott, Dick, what is the matter with you?" he asked in astonishment. I opened my mouth and stammered, but was so overcome that I had not a word to say.

"What is it? Where is it? I'll get you some peppermint drops. Can you walk? and he was just about to hurry me off to the medical department when I wrenched myself from his grasp and said: "Who is that lady? Introduce me, quick, before she goes." He stared at me in blank amazement, and then laughed a laugh so loud that I fancied it echoed all through the building.

In the next moment we were introduced, and then after a short interval Fernley excused himself and walked away. My self-possession came to the rescue, I talked with her; course I meant to be entertaining, and Mr. Jack, I think, never showed to a better advantage! But she—I did not catch her name—is all my fancy painted her," good, pure, refined, honest, frank—to sum up all in one word—charming Richard is himself again.

June 23d. Met her again to-day. Had a delightful talk. Don't know her name yet. Forgot to ask. It doesn't make any difference. Go here on this paper I can call her my dark eyed divinity.

She had a little girl with her whom she called "Nellie." She wore a sweater and sweeter, and I think by the kindly expression in her beautiful eyes that I too am growing in favor. She looked glad when we met, but left me so suddenly that I forgot again to ask her name.

July 9th. Misery, misery everywhere! Is it worth while to write another word? Yes, I will go through with it now. I commenced this diary with the sweet delusion I will finish it with gall, and then I will never keep another fool's secret as long as I live. What misery it is to put down one's thoughts, hopes and feelings, and then see them vanish into ashes like a cigarette. I was talking to Fernley when I happened to see her standing by the Indian encampment. "What's her name?" I inquired, thinking of his one woman in the World.

"What?" he asked.

"The lady over there dressed in black."

"Which one? There are two in black."

"Why, the one you know whom I mean. I mean that little brunette, and I know her father—old Billy Bloom—we meet her nearly every time we come here."

"Oh, you mean Miss Bloom, on the arm. Her lovely eyes were turned toward him, and she was smiling at something he was saying. The beautiful simpleton ought to have been at home selling onions and cucumbers. I wonder if all dark-eyed women are such charming hypocrites."

July 26th. This afternoon Mrs. Bloom and her little girl were looking at Gillender's glass works, and, like the moth that loves the destructive candle, I could not resist wandering around, and once as I walked near her in the crowd I heard the little girl say, "Aunt Nellie, do they blow the glass to make it cold?" I wonder what it means? The little girl would not call her mother aunt! Could Fernley have made a mistake? I would give all I own if he had. I loved that woman as I loved no other woman, married or single, and could not help it. If I were to be hung for it—Fernley is anxious about my health, and says I ought to go to the seashore.

August 1st. Fernley came in to-day with Mrs. Bloom, and before I could dodge them or slip around a corner he was introducing her to me as Miss Nellie Hamilton, and saying: "Dick, I could not endure the thought of your forlorness any longer. We had my little love, but it lay on my conscience so that like a fool I did not catch her name in return, and then afterwards I saw my mistake and thought it a good joke. Explain all else when you see me. Good evening, Mrs. Bloom. Good evening, Dick." And then he was gone before I asked—

"But what I want to know," she replied.

"Who is Mrs. Bloom?"

"I never heard of her before."

"Who was that little girl with you the other day?"

"My niece, Nellie Rand."

"And your name is?"

"Nellie Hamilton."

"Miss Hamilton?"

"Yes, sir."

Just then Hessler's Band struck up the "Mulligan Guards," so we went out into the park, and there on a shady seat I told her all, from the first time I saw her standing on the bridge.

And so I told the old, old story, not very eloquently or grandly, but my sincerity must have been better than either, for when I begged for a reply she raised self-possession came to the rescue, I talked with her; course I meant to be entertaining, and Mr. Jack, I think, never showed to a better advantage! But she—I did not catch her name—is all my fancy painted her," good, pure, refined, honest, frank—to sum up all in one word—charming Richard is himself again.

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"There is no question but that you have done it honestly, nobly and in all courtesy, but you have done it thoroughly, you have taught us a lesson. So said Sir Henry Halford, president of the British team at the presentation of the trophy of the Centennial Trophy to the victorious American representatives, and, no doubt it is true, for when it comes to a contest of pluck, skill, science or endurance, they are the victors. Victory is dear, very dear, but victory is cheap when it costs the vanquished time, money and years of their best energies, and ours have never been compelled to put them to greater exertions in perfecting themselves for the next contest than the success of the Americans as a nation and of each individual in particular. Our success has caused the Centennial City, and its amiable Mr. Wells, to E. Birdsong, Jones, Mr. Grant, total with 42 out of a possible 45. Once more "The Palm" must be held in the same and stripes, and not in the stars and stripes, and we do not, however, as no foreigner can shoot her down. "Great Britain has shown herself the equal of the Americans in every field, save one, the field of politics. Her statesmen have been defeated in their efforts to elect a President, but they have not been defeated in the contest for the Centennial Trophy. Let us hope that the difficulties of a Presidential election will be settled by the people, and that the Republic will still be able to say that the difficulties arising in 1876 were settled by the people, and that we, as a people, are fully capable of self-government. It has been stated by a majority of a quarter of a million votes, enough to fill the Centennial Hall. Now that is about the number of votes that will be cast in the Presidential contest, and it will be a great misfortune if we have to fill the offices between us, and we will be ready to fill the vacancies, if the Ballot Box will be sacrificed." The good work in unearthing the great frauds of the Tweed Ring through the testimony of its founder is progressing very satisfactorily, and everybody appreciates the candor of the witness who has more sinned against than sinning, and perhaps Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien and the others would be incapable of such noble conduct. Nothing but the utmost discovery of virtues is now expected as a basis Prize on convict. What an [illegible] exclaim that ring was! Conceived in the brain of a Democrat, born of parents [illegible] Republican parents, [illegible] and buried by the staunch stand of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden and Charles O'Conor. It seems as if the villainy of the Tweed Ring will be [illegible] in these days, and to the collection of the dirty [illegible].

Our citizens do not congratulate themselves upon the good prospects of early rapid transit, as the Court of Appeals has rendered final judgment affirming the charters of the new companies and sweeping away all the obstructions which had heretofore delayed the executions of that much needed improvement. At last the dream is to be realized and the idiot to become healthy, and the money spent by those companies in influencing legislation can be safely booked as profit and loss on the adverse side of the account, while Secretary Evarts can devote himself to his official duties as Cabinet officer instead of appearing as paid counsel for these corporations, thereby creating a very unhealthy precedent. The great benefits to accrue to residents of all parts of the city and especially to those of the newly annexed districts, by a line of rapid transit on each side cannot be overestimated, and when this great boon shall have been granted we will all wonder why the great inconvenience was so long tolerated, and corporations chartered by the people for their advantage were permitted to defeat all