The Easton Star.

T. K. ROBSON, Editor. | Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic News. | $1.50 per Annum, if Paid in Advance.

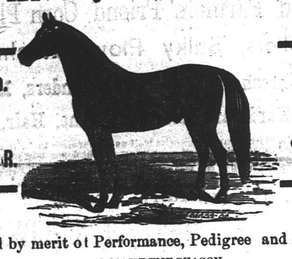
NEW SERIES. | EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1887. | VOL. XXII.—NO. 34.

1887. SEASON. 1887.

The Majestic Trotting Stallion,

WALKER MORRILL!

AN EQUINE KING!



Standard No. 2557, Wallace's T. R.

RECORD: 2.37, On Slow Half-Mile Track.

Crowned by merit of Performance, Pedigree and Progeny!

WILL MAKE THE SEASON

At the Stables of Mr. SOL. PIPPIN, Easton, Md.

PEDIGREE:

Sire: "Winthrop Morrill, 373.

—SIRE OF—

Honest Harry, 2.22¼ Dam unknown.
Baby Boy, - 2.30 Dam unknown.
Glengarry, - 2.27 Dam unknown.
Ed Getchell, - 2.27 Dam unknown.

Dam: By "Eaton Horse," 122.

—SIRE OF—

Grey Stranger 2.30
And Grandsire of { Shepherd Knapp, Jr. ..... 2.27¾; Two and a half mile record at Paris, France, 6 14. Grateful 2.28¼
Also got the Dams of { Lothair ..... 2.29½; Sam Curtis ..... 2.28; J. G. Morrill 2.29

Sam Curtis, - 2.28 Own brother to Walker Morrill
J. G. Morrill, - 2.29 Dam by Eaton Horse.
Ben Morrill, - 2.27
Fleetwood, - 2.29
John Morrill, 2.28¾

WINTHROP MORRILL, bay stallion, 15½ hands, foaled 1875, was driven a carefully measured mile on Winthrop Pond, drawing two men in a sleigh, without a break, in 2.32, the last quarter in 33 seconds, or a 2 12 gait. His get have great courage, pure gait, and rarely break their trot. His success in the Stud, always with common hard-worked farm mares, is a matter of public record. He was got by Young Morrill, sire of Fearnaught, 2.23¾, &c., son of Old Morrill, a direct descendant of Morgan and Messenger. Dam by The Huckins Horse, son of Royal Morgan.

EATON HORSE, Standard No. 122, light chestnut stallion, of immense size and substance, 16½ hands, weight, in good flesh, 1150 lbs.; was foaled in 1842; got by THE AVERY HORSE, and his Dam, THE PELTON MARE, was by WINTHROP MESSENGER, SON OF IMPORTED MESSENGER.

WALKER MORRILL is therefore full of the blood of Morgan and Messenger. These Stallions of the olden time have won world-wide fame, as every great trotter of the past or present originally came from their loins.

PERFORMANCES.

The turf career of WALKER MORRILL was meteor-like and unusually brilliant. After a full season in the Stud he trotted four races in his five year-old form, winning three and taking second money in the fourth race, lapping out a 2.30 horse, at Coldwater, Mich., on one of the slowest half-mile tracks imaginable. In 1876, ten days after completing a full Spring Season, he beat a field of six seasoned trotters. He continued his victorious march through the Michigan and Indiana circuits, most of the races being from five to eight heats, and won by MORRILL'S steadiness and gameness. In the Fall of the year he won the 2 38 race at Plymouth, Ind., and was a hot second in the Free-for-all won by Red Cloud, 2.18. He also won the 2.35 race at Niles, Mich., trotting the fourth and fifth heats in 2.37, each, through the sand, and beating the then Michigan Wonder, "Edward," 2.19, a most creditable showing for a six-year-old, kept for stud purposes.

PROGENY.

His first years of sirehood were passed under the shadow of Masterlode, sire of Belle F., 2.15¼; Fisk's Mambrino Chief, 2 20, sire of Mambrino Sparkle, 2 17, and Royal Fearnaught, sire of Silver Tared, 2.18¼. So WALKER MORRILL had to serve an inferior class of mares, with the exception of Belle Hastings, dam of his fast and game daughter, Kitty Fan, record 2.24, and the dam of Col. F. M. Holloway's noble bay stallion, Brick, who can beat 2 30. MORRILL'S chances were not improved on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland, where he was still coupled with common mares; but his intrinsic merit prevailed, as shown by the uncommon speed of his colts. They take to trotting as early and naturally as a duck to swimming, and there is no trouble to make them winners. Their handling began only a season or two ago, yet their records speak volumes, viz: Clay Morrill, 3-year-old, 2.34¼; Mollie Morrill, 4-year-old, 2 24¼; they contended in a race and were lapped for a half mile in 1.12¼. Grey Morrill, 2 38½, a seventh heat; Carpet Bagger, bred and raised in this county, when in his 4-year-old form demonstrated his ability to trot in 2.30. Margo and I X L, 3-year-olds, trials in 2 50 and 2 48, quarters faster; and many others of his get are coming trotters and enduring roadsters. Breeders will find the claims of this prepotent sire for patronage is based upon the crucible test of Individual Merit, for by his Roll of Honor it has been established that he is not a pensioner on his ancestors.

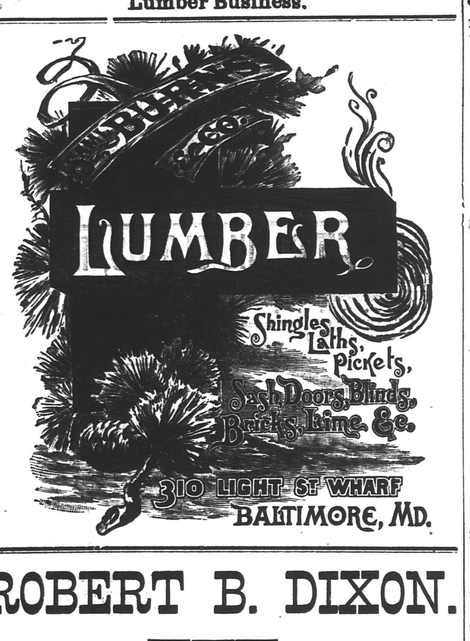
TERMS.

$35 the Season, $50 to insure.

Communications by Mail should be addressed to WILLIAM HOPPS, Baltimore, Md.

SOL PIPPIN, Easton, Md.

Lumber Business.



ROBERT B. DIXON.

LUMBER AND Building Materials.

Have just received per steamer direct from North Carolina a fine lot of the

Celebrated Urquhart Shingles.

Have also other good brands of shingles.

Laths, Pickets, Locust Posts, Lime and Hair.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS.

DEALER IN

Anthracite and Cumberland Coals,

AND

FERTILIZERS.

Will sell all of the above at Low Prices.

HANNIBAL, No. 2191,

By the great Woodford Mambrino, No. 345; Dam, Lady McKenny, standard under rule 5.

Will make the season of 1887 at $25 the season, or $35 to insure; owners parting with mares forfeit insurance money. Will be limited to 40 approved mares, parties wishing his services will please notify me.

Groom fees, 50 cents

J. K. CAULK.
Trappe, Talbot county, Md.

mar8 3m

The Celebrated Standard-Bred Stallion

JACK SPLAN,

Record 2.26¾.

By the great *ALMONT*, (sire of 34 horses with records better than 2 30). Out of the dam of *MAUD MACEY*, 2.27¾, by Star Denmark.

2nd dam by Shark son of American Eclipse.

For service in Talbot county from April 1st to July 1st, 1887.

TERMS.

$25.00 the season. Groom fee, 50 cts. Can be seen at F. G. Wright's.

For particulars apply to

ROBERT HOUGH,
Easton, Md.

adr5-3m

Young Sovereign

Will travel this season in Talbot county.

Sovereign is a beautiful black, nine years old, and weighs sixteen hundred pounds.

Pedigree.

Sovereign is by Bank of England; Bank of England by Young Oxford; his dam by Tom Lincoln; grand dam by John Bull. Sovereign's dam was by Sir William Wallace, grand dam by Black Hawk, great grand dam by Glenall.

Terms.

Single service, $4.00; season, $8.00; to insure, $15.00. Parting with insured mares forfeits insurance. 50 cents in each case to the groom.

N. C. FITZJARRELL.

mar22-2m

The Black Trotting Stallion

YOUNG ROB ROY

Will travel in Talbot county during the season of 1887, commencing March 23d and ending June 25th.

PEDIGREE—Young Rob Roy was sired by old Rob Roy, who had a record of 2 30; his dam was a Hambletonian mare.

DESCRIPTION—Young Rob Roy is 8 years old, a coal black, 15½ hands high, weighs about 1200 pounds, and is of a kind disposition and can be driven by a lady.

TERMS—$8 00 for the season; 2 mares, $14; 3 mares, $20; to be paid at the end of the season. 50 cents to the groom in each case.

R. N. PERRY

Kirkham, Talbot co., Md., March 22, 1887 2m

GARDEN SEED.

LANDRETHS'

CELEBRATED

Garden Seed

IN FULL SUPPLY

Just opened and for sale at

Trippe's Drug Store.

BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES

AND

DRY GOODS.

For the best, the cheapest, and the freshest, call at

JAMES T. ROBINSON'S,

at the old stand, Washington street, Easton, opposite the Bayside road.

In fine, coarse, good substantial, and cheap Shoes, for men, women, boys or children, he defies competition.

His stock of groceries is full and cheap.

In domestic dry goods and notions everything will be found as cheap as the cheapest.

Call and see him. He charges nothing to show goods.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital,

Cor. FRANKLIN AND SCHROEDER STS.,

Is now open for the reception of patients, either medical or surgical. A number of first-class private rooms have been arranged for the accommodation of patients coming from a distance, who may be accompanied by an attendant. Contagious and incurable cases will not be received. Rooms and board from $5 to $15 per week. Apply to the Institution.

jan25-1mo

Plain Dealing Oysters.

J. W. TODD,

Corner of Market Space and West street, serves oysters of all kinds and at any hour, fried, roasted and stewed.

Families supplied with oysters to order. Shucked oysters always on hand.

The public patronage solicited.

sep21,86-tf

Money to Loan on Good Farms

In this county, viz., $500, $800, $1,000, $2,500, $4,000, $5,000. Also $100,000 to loan in large or small sums for 5 years or a shorter period. THOMAS HILL, Fayette and St. Paul streets, Baltimore, Md.

mar15 3m

Trippe's Syrup Blackberry Root.

For Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Summer Complaint. One of the very best and most efficient remedies in use. Prepared and for sale by

R. J. TRIPPE.

PAPER SACKS FOR HAMS

For sale at R. J. TRIPPE'S.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

feb22-12m

Great Model Clothing House,

Acme Hall which was established a very few years ago, is now by far the largest Clothing house in Baltimore. Its rapidly increasing business has recently compelled the proprietors to remove to the immense premises recently occupied by the Wholesale dry goods house of Hurst, Purnell & Co.

To-Order Department.

All the leading makes and novelties in Woolens from this side as well as the other side of the ocean shown here. These we sell by the yard, or make to your measure by skilled artists who will please your taste and fit your body, character of the work produced here.

The Men's Department

shows the grandest assortment of Suits, Overcoats, and single garments ever produced under one roof. Nothing you can possibly want is omitted and everything is warranted lower than any other house south of N. Y.

The Boys' Department

has always been a most interesting one but now is made complete by adding Hats, Caps, and Furnishings; all the newest, latest, most choice here already, and novelties added daily

Prices, here as elsewhere, as usual the very bottom.

The Gent.'s Furnishing Department

is a new one with us, but will be marked with the same vim and care which has made the other Departments so successful. All the best makes and many manufactured expressly for us will be sold at the lowest possible profit.

Acme Hall,

Oehm & Co. Props.

5 & 7 W. Baltimore Street.

1 door west of Charles st.

N. B.—Waiting room for ladies. Baggage checked without cost to all visitors, buying or not.

Mail Orders receive punctual attention.

FRANK S. ANDERSON, Cabinet street. | J. W. GROVE, Railroad avenue near Depot.

ANDERSON & GROVE

are now prepared to do

PAINTING

in all its branches. House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Graining in Oak, Cherry, Walnut, Mahogany and all other woods. Glazing, Frescoing, and Wall decorations in the best possible manner. Satisfaction guaranteed, and orders solicited. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Shop on Cabinet street, Easton, Md. Respectfully,

F. S. ANDERSON,
J. W. GROVE.

dec7-6m

Ocean Cloaks.

For sale by J. C. HENRY & BROTHER.

For The Star.

CATTLE SHOWS IN TALBOT:

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE INDUSTRIAL ANNALS OF THAT COUNTY.

"Ipse super arvorum culta pecorumque canebam,
Et super arboribus."—*Virgil, Georg.* IV: 559.

XV. CATTLE SHOW OF 1886.

The rapidity with which all this and more that need not be mentioned was accomplished, was a matter of surprise to all, particularly those who, accustomed to the dilatory movements that characterize countrymen whose work and duty in life do not teach, nor indeed allow, celerity of action but rather slowness and the necessity of waiting, were unprepared for such evidences of promptness and energy. It was frequently said on the day of the opening of the fair, with no more exaggeration of the truth than a sincere admiration of the diligence and vigor displayed by the gentlemen managing the business and a desire to compliment them upon their success would justify, that less than three months before, wheat was waving over the ground then bare from the tread of the great throng of spectators, and hardly more than two months before the timber of which the large and handsome buildings that now met the eye were constructed was growing in the pine forests of North Carolina. Great and merited praise was bestowed upon the Executive Committee, and especially upon the President of the Association, and this praise was reduplicated when the preparations for the show, excellent and extensive as they were, were fully justified by the large and varied objects of exhibition, and the great concourse of visitors. This result was brought about by a resort to the usual agencies, and others of a novel character, for arousing interest in the Fair. The public press of the county and of our principal city, was used to give notoriety; pamphlets, circulars and handbills were freely circulated or posted throughout the peninsula and the State; correspondence with associations of like purposes was held, and their cooperation invited; invitations to be present were extended to the Officers of the State and nation, and other gentlemen of official prominence or personal eminence; complimentary tickets were sent to less conspicuous but influential men; military companies were requested to parade upon the ground during the show; to the public schools a free entrance was given upon a certain day; the railroad and steamboats were induced to issue commutation tickets to visitors from abroad or the county, a railroad station being established at one of the gates; music from a band was promised and an oration from a gentleman of reputation. In addition to these instrumentalities a long list of honorary Vice Presidents were elected, who living in the different sections of the county were expected to use their personal influence and solicitation with their neighbors to persuade them to send objects for exhibition. These gentlemen were aided by Committees of Ladies in each of the districts, inducements which they knew to be most effectual to enlist the interest of their own sex in the show. Special prominence was given to the races, and the management was enabled, through the pledges of gentlemen of the turf to enter their horses and the handsome purses that were offered for competition, to promise attractions of this kind of more than usual excellence. The premiums offered for superiority in the several departments, there being two for each class, for the best and the second best, were established according to a most liberal scale and such as invited competition not merely for the honor of carrying them off as prizes for precedence, but for their intrinsic value. They were payable in money. Diplomas, however, for merit were also to be granted. The following table will give a general idea of the prizes or premiums.

PRIZES.

Class of Objects.	*For the best.*	*For the second.*
Horses and Mules	from $20 to $10	from $5 to $3
Horned Cattle	from $15 to $8	from $5 to $2
Sheep	from $12 to $6	from $5 to $2
Swine	from $5 to $4	from $3 to $2
Poultry	from $2 to $1	from $1 to .50
Farm and Garden Products	from $2 to $0.50	from $1 to .50
Flowers	from $5 to $1	from $3 to .50
Machinery and Implements	for best display $15.00	
	For particular articles, Diplomas.	
Household Arts	from $2 to $1	from $1 to .50
	Also Diplomas.	
Special Premiums	..... $5.00	
Purses for Racing fr.	$500 to $100	from $75 to $25

The whole amount of the premiums offered was stated to be 5,400 dollars, and competition was open for all, without respect to place of residence. The whole amount of Speed Premiums was 3,550 dollars.

A "committee on grounds" was appointed "to determine all applications, assist in the business office, and at the gates, to have a general supervision over the same and to enforce the rules of the society." This committee was constituted of the same gentlemen that composed the Executive Committee presently to be mentioned. A Marshal, or General Superintendent, was appointed whose duties were "to locate in their proper places all Animals and Articles exhibited, except in the Household Department, under the direction of the Superintendents of the several Classes." Mr. Howard Lloyd was selected for this post. The whole number of Exhibits were arranged under eight Divisions, with the exception of such as could not be classed, for which Discretionary Premiums might be allowed. Each of the eight Divisions were under the control of a Superintendent, as follows: Division I, Lloyd Lowndes; Division II, Robert Bartlett; Division III, John M. Elliott; Division IV, Wm. P. Powell; Division V, W. A. Pratt; Division VI, Thomas K. Robson; Division VII, Matt. T. Goldsborough; Division VIII, Preston B. Spring. A classification of the objects that exhibitors were invited to present for competition was made and published in the pamphlet giving all necessary information for the show. The following is an abbreviated compendium or summary of this classification. The conditions of competition were defined, but need not here be indicated.

CLASSIFICATION.

DIVISION I—HORSES AND MULES.

Class A—Road and Light Harness Horses.
" B—Coach Horses and Horses for General Purposes.
" C—Heavy Draft Horses.
" D—Thorough Bred Horses.
" E—Miscellaneous Horses and Mares.
" F—Mules and Jacks.

DIVISION II—CATTLE.

Class A—Short Horns. Class B—Herefords.
" C—Aberdeens, Galloway, Angus, and other Polled Breeds.
" D—Devons. Class E—Holsteins.
" F—Jersey, Alderney and Guernsey.
" G—Ayrshire.
" H—Dairy Cows and Fat Animals. (open to all breeds, grades and crosses).
" I—(a) Breeders Sweepstakes and (b) Champion Prize for best Bull.

DIVISION III—SHEEP DOWNS.

Class A—South Downs. Class B—Oxford Downs.
" C—Shropshire Downs.
" D—Hampshire Downs.
" E—Long Wools (Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln).
" F—Merinoes. Class G—Grades.
" H—Fat Sheep. Class I—Sweepstakes.

DIVISION IV—SWINE AND POULTRY.

Class A—Berkshire Hogs.
" B—Poland China Hogs.
" C—Chester White Hogs.
" D—Jersey Red Hogs.
" E—Essex and Small Yorkshire Hogs.
" F—Grade Hogs.
" G—Sweepstakes Hogs.
" H—Domestic fowls (many varieties).
" I—Ducks (many varieties).
" J—Turkeys (many varieties).
" K—Guineas (many varieties).
" L—Geese (many varieties).

DIVISION V—FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Class A—Grain and Seeds.
" B—Vegetables. Class C—Fruit.

DIVISION VI—FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Class A—Flowers, Plants, &c., in pots.
" B—Flowers, cut and arranged in baskets or designs.

DIVISION VII—MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

Class A—Domestic Machinery, &c.
" B—Carriages, Wagons, &c.
" C—Saddles and Harness.
" D—Dairy Fixtures. Class E—Phosphates.

DIVISION VIII.

Class A—Butter. Class B—Cheese.
" C—Bread (made by housekeepers).
" D—Bread (made by girls under 15 years).
" E—Cakes. Class F—Pies.
" G—Dried and Evaporated Fruits, Vegetables and Conserves.
" H—Fruit Butters, Jams and Marmalades.
" I—Preserves. Class J—Jellies.
" K—Fruit in sealed cans. Class L—Pickles.
" M—Catsups. Class N—Soaps and Candles.
" O—Spiced Fruits. Class P—Wines.
" Q—Ladies Fancy Department: (a) Zephyr Work; (b) Silk Embroidery; (c) Cotton Embroidery; (d) Crochet and Braided work; (e) Plain made work; (f) Crewel work; (g) Lace.
" R—Miscellaneous Fancy Work: (a) Leather work; (b) Taxidermy; (c) Painting on china, silk, silest; (d) Painting in water colors; (e) Drawing; (f) Calligraphy; (g) Millinery; (h) Tailoring and Shoemaking.
" S—Work for Children Under 14 Years: (a) Patch work; (b) Scroll sawing; (c) Hand carving; (d) Card painting; (e) Cardboard work, &c.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

Given for articles of ingenuity, usefulness or merit, not provided for in the foregoing list of premiums.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Given to the exhibitor who shall take the greatest number of premiums in the ladies' department, and also to the exhibitor who shall do the same in the gentlemen's department.*

Before the date of the opening of the show the Executive Committee, consisting of Col. F. Carroll Goldsborough, President, Col. Robert Hough, Secretary, Mr. Charles R. Wooters, Mr. John C. Bartlett and Mr. Nicholas Goldsborough, as before mentioned, had the most annoying if not the most arduous duty to perform of appointing the Committees of Awards or Judges. Many gentlemen selected declined serving and others were asked to take their places. In the Household Department ladies were selected as Judges, as ladies had also been invited to assist the Superintendent in the arrangement and display of the articles confided to his care. The following list comprises the names of those judges who actually served, and here it may be said that though their duties were of a rather ungracious character they seemed to have been performed in a manner that gave little offense to the disappointed, and much gratification, of course, to the successful competitors.

JUDGES.

i. On Horses and Mules—W. Y. Warner, Wilmington, Del.; Geo. O. Wilson, Baltimore city; G. H. Elder, Pikesville, Md.

ii. On Cattle—Edw. Austin, Glencoe, Md.; W. S. Carroll, Baltimore county; J. H. K. Shannahan, Easton.

iii. On Sheep—Dr. W. H. DeCourcy, Queen Anne's co.; R. Gittings Merryman, Baltimore co.; W. J. Warfield, Howard co.

iv. On Swine—Dr. S. S. Reynolds, Queen Anne's co.; Levi Voshell, Talbot co.; W. P. Thompson, Queen Anne's co.

v. On Poultry—Henry Rieman, Talbot county; D. M. Henry, Jr., Dorchester co.

vi. On Farm and Garden Products—Henry P. Hopkins, Talbot co.; M. M. Dawson, Easton; Robt. M. Messick, Bethlehem, Pa.

vii. On Flowers—J. W. Kerr, Caroline county; Jno. T. Bartlett, Talbot county; F. T. Barton, Talbot county.

viii. On Machinery—Dr. Oake, R. Tilghman, Talbot co.; Edmund Bailey, Viola, Md.; James L. Banning, Talbot county.

ix. On Discretionary Premiums—George R. Goldsborough, Talbot co.; Ormond Hammond, Talbot co.; Dr. Saml. A. Harrison, Talbot co.

x. On Household Art—Clinton McCullough, Cecil co.; F. G. Lofland, Baltimore city; Alonzo M. Robson, Easton; William G. Henry, Easton; Mrs. Josephine Gwinga, Baltimore city; Mrs. R. C. Tilghman, Talbot co.; Mrs. P. W. Downes, Caroline co.; Mrs. A. H. Stewart, Talbot co.

xi. On Trials of Speed—T. Wood Martin, Philadelphia; H. Skipworth Gordon, Baltimore; Gen. Jno. B. Wharton, Dover, Del.

The rules and regulations of the Show were given in the pamphlet above referred to, but there is need to say little or nothing of them as they were such as readily suggest themselves and are common to all shows of the kind.† The rules of the races were those of the American Trotting Association, with which the Fair Association connected itself formally, that the prescribed regimen of the race track might be observed or enforced by all who entered or drove horses. The days appointed for the exhibition were Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th of September, but objects for exhibition could be deposited on the 17th of the month.

A full account of this Cattle Show and Fair may be found in the papers of the day, but would be out of place in this recital. Some of the salient features, however, may with propriety be described as indicating social and industrial change and progress, and also as preserving the memory of the most rural fete ever held in this county.

Preparations so hastily made, were not complete when the day appointed for the reception of exhibits arrived, nor were they fully so when the show was opened; but such was the admirable system organized and followed by the Executive Committee and Superintendents of the different Divisions that no delay nor confusion resulted during the reception and disposition of the number of objects that were offered. It soon became apparent that very inadequate provision had been made for the live stock, so that, extensive as were the stables, stalls and pens, others had to be hurriedly constructed at the last moment. The building for the objects of Domestic manufacture, Farm and Garden products was unduly crowded, but no enlargement was possible. Visitors began to assemble at an early hour on Tuesday and by noon the grounds contained a concourse of people and carriages whose numbers were larger than any that had ever gathered in this county upon any occasion whatever. During the progress of the show there was no diminution of the throng, on any day. As no record was kept of persons or vehicles it is impossible even to approximate the exact number that entered the enclosure; but it was thought to exceed four thousand of the former and as many hundred of the latter. There was no ceremonial opening of the show—neither the pretence of religious blessing nor the affectation of formal salutation; but each visitor had for his neighbor a benediction in his heart, and read his own welcome in that neighbor's eye. The second day was marked by the arrival upon the Show grounds of his Excellency, Governor Lloyd, himself a native of Talbot, of members of the Municipal government of the city of Baltimore, and many gentlemen connected with commercial bodies and others of that city. Many persons of greater or less prominence from neighboring States and from almost every county upon the peninsula were present at some time during the progress of the Show, while representatives of the omnipresent press, mingled in the throng noting every incident worthy of their recording pens, and receiving courtesies which they repaid in flattering accounts of all they had seen. On Wednesday, a large assembly was addressed briefly by Governor Lloyd, and happily by the selected orator, Hon. John L. Thomas of Baltimore. The mornings of each day were spent mostly, by the visitors in examining the exhibits in the several Divisions of the Show, and in the interchange of those civilities and courtesies which it gave opportunity, seldom offered in the country where men live far apart, and mostly secluded lives, for indulging—not the least valuable of the benefits of the exhibition. The afternoons were given up to the races, hereafter to be spoken of, as enlisting the greatest interest.

The exhibits, in almost every department were numerous, varied, attractive and often of great excellence, even where excellence was least to be expected. The parade on the second day of those noble animals which by their beauty, their usefulness and their docility have won men's enthusiastic admiration and attachment in all ages, while displaying the care and training of the horsemen of the county of the present day indicated the superiority of the native stock which had its origin in those high-bred horses introduced into Talbot at an early day when racing, not too severely condemned by purism in morals, was the favorite amusement of the country gentlemen. None were more surprised by the numerous varieties and excellence of horned cattle than citizens of Talbot themselves, most of whom were ignorant of the herds that existed here having a national reputation. The habit of depreciating comparison with other sections of the country of conceded, because claimed, superiority, in the breeding of meat cattle had led to the belief that this county was far in arrears in this branch of husbandry and indeed incapable of producing the finest specimens of the graziers art. But persons from a distance whose frequent attendance at similar shows in other parts of the country qualified them to judge of the comparative merits of the exhibits, pronounced the display of cattle to be, both in the number of varieties and the marks of excellence in each, to be equal to any that had ever been made upon this peninsula. The same might be said of sheep, some of the finest breeds of which had been imported from England by the President of the Fair Association; though Talbot had long been celebrated for the production of mutton that was the delight of epicures, and her soil and climate long known as peculiarly adapted to the rearing of sheep either for their wool or for the shambles. The display of swine was disappointing, there having been but few animals placed in the pens, owing to the prevalence of an epidemic disease among them in this county. The number of specimens of the poulterer's art was very large, but gave no indication of the condition of poultry raising in this county, for the greater part by far belonged to professed breeders from beyond the county limits. The numerous varieties of large or beautiful fowls made this department one of the most interesting of the show, and perhaps the most stimulating to those persons interested in that form of farm industry of which it presented such admirable results. The display of agricultural implements and machinery was very full, business rivalry among the agents giving vigor to the competitor for prizes, or popular approval. This display, while it served to mark the extent to which labor saving instruments are employed at this day in the farm-work, gave slight evidence of the possession by the mechanics of the county of the ingenuity that invents such instruments, or of enterprise and industry that produces them after invention; for with a very few exceptions they were all devised and constructed by people beyond the borders of Talbot. In fact the show plainly indicated how completely the home manufacture of farm tools of every kind had been extinguished by the cheaper and better work of large factories, of which this county possesses no example. The Flower display was insignificant, for which the extreme dryness of the season may be an apology; but it is apprehended that this subject is not a profitable one to dwell upon, if it has not received that attention which the refinement of the female portion of the people of the county would lead one to expect. The farm, orchard and garden products were all that could be desired—were most creditable, and where size was the chief merit, often astonishing. In the Department of Domestic manufactures, the exhibits were exceedingly numerous, and called forth much admiration for the ingenuity and taste displayed. While there were to be found as usual the survivals of a past age and perhaps of a lower civilization, in the forms of patch work bedquilts, of knitted hose and gloves, and the like, there were many other products of female industry that evinced a growth of the æsthetic faculty—that gave proof that household decorative art was passing or had passed out of the archaic stage. The absence from the exhibition of all textile fabrics that pretended to have a domestic origin, indicated that the clap of the hand-loom, the hum of the spinning-wheel and the grating of the wool-cards had ceased in the homes of Talbot forever, and that those implements of an extinct industry were consigned to the dark garrets or dusty storerooms of the farm houses, unless fashion had appropriated some as rustic ornaments of its gilded drawing rooms. In that section of this department devoted to the products of cooking the display was particularly rich and inviting, and showed to those who remembered the like display in the cattle shows of a generation or more before, that there too there had been progress, here too there had been an education of the gustatory sense—a growth in the æsthetics of sapidities, for all the flavors were so much more agreeable to delicate and refined tastes than those that pleased the common palates of the grandsires of the fair confisenses and patissieres. Here too were appeals to a higher sense in specimens of painting that evinced the existence of more that germinal art.

Though not related to the prime objects of the fair, side-shows were permitted within the enclosure, which brought revenue to the association and amusement to the children and certain persons of childish minds. But the feature of the show that enlisted the greatest interest, the fascination of which none could resist, was the races. The grand stand and the numerous carriages occupying a large part of the outer circle of the course were filled each afternoon with spectators, and the Quarter Stretch, so called, was frequented by those who were desirous of adding to the pleasures of viewing the trials of speed by enjoying the excitement of risking their money upon the results of the equestrian contests. These were conducted strictly in accordance with the rules of the turf as established by the National Racers Association, and were made by horses of good record as to speed. The following table will serve to indicate the character of the races upon each day, the classes of horses and the amounts of the several purses that were offered.

RACES.

No.	Kind of Race	Class of Horses.	Am't Purse
		TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.	
1	Trotting,	3-minute Horses owned in Talbot, Queen Anne's, Dorchester and Caroline counties	$100
2	do	2.34 minute	400
3	Running		100
		WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.	
4	Trotting,	4-year-olds	100
5	do	2.40 minute	200
6	Running	Gentlemen's Hunters	100
		THURSDAY, SEPT. 23.	
7	Trotting,	3-year-olds	100
8	do	3-minutes	200
9	do	Free for all	500
		FRIDAY, SEPT. 24.	
10	Trotting,	2.50 minute	200
11	do	2.30 minute	300
12	Wagon	Horses owned in Talbot, Q. Anne's, Caroline and Dorchester counties—owners to drive	150

With the finishing of the last race on Friday the Cattle Show of 1886 was considered ended. The throngs of people dissolved and each person went quietly to his home, thoroughly pleased with all he had seen. The objects of the exhibition were dispersed among their owners, without loss or injury. The premiums were promptly paid fairly and honorably, to the successful competitors, while the disappointed of a prize felt they were not without compensation in the many pleasures they had enjoyed during this rural festival. The weather had been propitious, as the sun shone brightly but not intensely; while the moral atmosphere was as clear and serene as the natural, for there was no accident to behold it, no violence to disturb it, no dissipation to pollute it. The show was pronounced decidedly and unequivocally successful, and the managers received the hearty commendation of a grateful community.

* For the sake of brevity many details respecting the premiums must be omitted from this summary.

† It may be mentioned, however, that one of the most commendable of these was that no intoxicating liquor should be sold upon the premises. It would have been well if no intoxicating liquor had been drunk. A restaurant furnished meals at established prices.

MARVELOUS CHANGES.

What the Future Will be to those who Refuse to Believe.

In this country unconsciously undergoing a wonderful change, is the change to take place before we are aware of the fact, and when it has taken place will we wonder why we did not see it before it was too late?

Those that see the changes early avail themselves early, and thereby receive benefit.

The shrewd iron man sees the iron interest transferred from Pittsburg and Pennsylvania to Birmingham, Alabama, and in his far-sightedness sees the furnaces in Pennsylvania torn down and deserted for this new and prolific field. It is claimed by the iron men of Alabama that the low price at which iron can be produced there will revolutionize the iron interests of the world.

We have seen the grain-growing centers of this country shifted to the West. We have seen the pork-packing industry flit from Cincinnati to Chicago, and from thence to Kansas City and Omaha. Southern cotton mills undersell New England and American markets, and challenge the world.

We have seen all are seeing all this take place before our eyes, and know that other changes are taking place equally as prominent, and we wonder as we behold them. Ten years ago the insurance companies only required an analysis of the fluids when they were taking insurance for very large amounts. Today no first-class company will insure any amount unless they have a rigid anlysis of the fluids passed, and if any traces of certain disorders are apparent, the application is rejected. In their reports they show that the death of sixty of every 100: people in this country, is due either directly or indirectly to such disorders. The Brompton Hospital for Consumptives, London, England, reports that sixty of every 100 victims of consumption also have serious disorders of the kidneys.

Among scientists for the treatment of this dread malady the question is being discussed

"Is not this disorder the real cause of consumption?"

Ten years ago the microscope was something seldom found in a physician's office; now every physician of standing has one, and seldom visits his patients without calling for a sample of fluids for examination.

Why is all this? Is it possible that we of the present generation are to die of diseases caused by kidney disorders, of shall we master the cause by Warner's safe cure, the only recognized specific, and thus remove the effects? All dealers keep it. It is within the reach of all. It is established beyond a doubt that a very large percentage of deaths in this country are traceable to diseased kidneys. For years the proprietors of Warner's safe cure have been insisting that there is no sound health when the kidneys are diseased, and they enthusiastically press their specific for this terrible disorder upon public attention. We are continually hearing its praises sounded.

This means wonders!

Cannot the proprietors of this great remedy, who have been warning us of the danger, tell us how to avoid a disease that at first is so unimportant, and is so fatal in its termination? Are we to hope against hope, and wait without our reward?

The most significant of all changes, however, that we of today can note in this radical change of view to which the public has been educated: It was formerly thought that the kidneys were of very small importance; today, we believe, it is generally admitted that there can be no such thing as sound health in any organ if they are in the least degree deranged.

Fashion Notes from Godey's Lady Book for May.

Hats are not quite as high, but bonnets have not descended an inch.

Evening gowns for young ladies are lavishly trimmed with ribbons and bows.

Cuffs and collars of linen should only be worn with tailor made costumes.

Monograms for underwear are embroidered in long narrow letters on the left side.

A piece of perfumed card-board or leather placed in a writing box, or desk, will perfume the paper very gratefully.

Wide sashes or scarfs are still tied around the waist, but they require a very slim figure, for being so wide they make the waist look much larger than it really is.

Elaborate night dresses are made of spotted cambric, with tucks in front, and a full coquille of lace down the centre; the neck and sleeves are also trimmed with lace and ornamented with bows of colored ribbon.

Straw bonnets and hats are trimmed with bows of ribbon or lace plaitings, forming a background to a bouquet of small fairy-like velvet tulips in a variety of natural colors, mixed with light foliage or grasses.

Velveteen requires little or no trimming. It is therefore a peculiarly economical fabric for dresses and costumes for both ladies and children. It can be purchased in all the different shades fashionable this season.

Some of the new hats have the crown of fine straw, and the turned up brim lined with coarse or fancy straw in the same shade. The velvet flowers used upon bonnets are also used in trimming hats, but to a much smaller extent, and many stylish models are of velvet trimmed with guipure lace.

Mantelets, with long square or pointed ends, are made of silken fabrics, and in plain and brouche woolens; the beaded ornaments are the chief feature of the new models, and these are extremely handsome. Many take the form of a plain yoke, others have the yoke divided in tabs, ending in tassels or pendants, and raised rolls covered with bead work take the place of a flat epaulet on the shoulder.

"Oh, Mr. Grubbles," exclaimed a young mother, "shouldn't you like to have a family of rosy boys about your knee?" "No, ma'am," said the disagreeable old bachelor; "I'd rather have a lot of yellow boys in my pocket."

Sympathetic clergyman to widowed parishioner—Was poor Brother Saltonstall prepared to go? Consoled widow—Yes, indeed. He was insured in half a dozen companies.

A local tragedian in Minneapolis by the name of Barol is so given to gnashing his teeth when he rants that they call him a gnash barrel.

A fashion note says: "Bangles are not out of style, and there is much that is new and interesting in them"—the girls for instance.

One thing can be said in favor of the ice man: If he has any left over, he doesn't warm it up for breakfast.