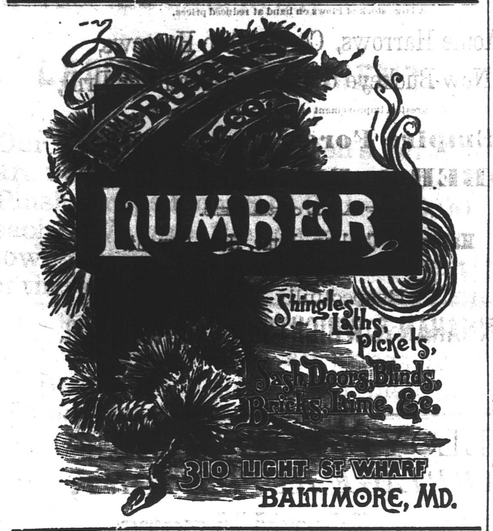
The Easton Star.

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, NOVEMBER 1, 1887. | VOL. XXIII.—NO. 8.

Lumber Business.



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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.
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Clothing

The Fall and Winter stock for 1887–88, now being exhibited at Oehm's Acme Hall is pronounced by everybody to be the grandest, by far, and most choice ever seen in Baltimore, while shrewd judges declare the prices to be way below those of any other house in the business .·. The great stock of FURNISHING GOODS is likewise sold very close .·. Call and see us. Visitors, whether buying or not, are always welcome, and we have every convenience for their accommodation .·. If unable to come, send for Catalogues, Samples and Self-Measurements, which shall be forwarded, free of cost, by return mail.

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By far the Largest Clothing House.

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A full assortment of Underwear, Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Studs, Scarf-pins, etc.

We call particular attention to our large line of Shirts--ready made in White, Percale and Flannel--all sizes, embracing every variety, style and price.

Shirts Made to Order
Our Specialty.

STOVE REPAIRS.

Constantly on hand a full line of *STOVE REPAIRS*, such as Grates, Brick, fire-backs, oven plates, cross pieces, &c., for the leading stoves in this market.

Repairing fire place heaters a specialty.

EDGAR J. BULLS.

Select Poetry.

SLUMBER SONG.

Mine! O, my sweet, with the gleam of the sunshine
Caught fast in the twist of your silken-brown curls.
Mine! Only mine!—though the ocean has given
You teeth of the whitest of under-sea pearls.

Mine! O, my life!—though the skies that are fairest
Are prisoned for aye in the depths of your eyes;
Held, though the heavens be darkest or clearest,
In sunlight or glow, or when storm-clouds arise.

Slumber! The little waves lap on the margin—
The lake lieth still as a secret untold;
Night dews fall fast on the tall, bowing rushes—
On lake grass and reeds, where the lillies unfold.

Sleep soft! The white moon is sailing above you.
Dream sweet! For the west wind is calling you low.
Down by the doorway the blue-bells are ringing,
As, touched by the breezes, they swing to and fro.

Slumbering song-birds are resting in silence
While mother-birds, wakeful, the nests safely keep.
So do I, darling, bend softly above you,
Still watching and guarding you now as you sleep.

—Georgia Roberts, in Good Housekeeping.

Political.

Speech of Senator Gorman.

DELIVERED AT MT. CARMEL, BALTIMORE COUNTY, ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1887.

Mr. President, Ladies and Fellow-Citizens of Baltimore County: I was told when I came here today that this was the old banner district of Baltimore county; that you had won the banner by faithful adherence to your party. I, therefore, could not refuse to come. I came with the distinct understanding that I was to meet you socially and talk to you ten or fifteen minutes about our affairs; to look you in the face and ask you as sensible, earnest, intelligent men, residents of this glorious county, whether there has been any wrong committed by the Democratic party in this State in twenty years, which would induce you to think, even for a moment, of turning it over to that party which ruled from 1861 to 1866 with a rod of iron. But some Republican will say: Why, if you have managed the affairs well and honestly, if you have discharged your public duty as you should, regarding it as a public trust—why is it that certain distinguished gentlemen, all living within a stone's throw of St. Paul street, Baltimore, and claiming always to have been Democrats, denounce your leading men and denounce the acts of your party? Your answer is that after twenty years of Democratic responsibility all the carpiers, all the disappointed men, all the ingenuity of the most astute Republicans, aided by the tactics of the keyhole knights, have not been able to make a single charge against any public officer, and cannot point to a single act of extravagance even in the administration of affairs. There is not a State in the Union, governed in the last forty years by Whig, Republican or Democrat, that begins to compare, in point of honest administration in every department, with the grand old State of Maryland. [Applause.] Failing to find anything in the management of the affairs of the State upon which they can legitimately attack us, they take up as their last weapon scandalous and slanderous personal villification and abuse of men, the latchets of whose shoes they are unworthy to fasten. Claiming great respectability, and standing high at the bar as some of them do, to accomplish their ends they have adopted means which would be scorned by any honest man who had anything to say or to fight for. The difficulty with these people is that the Democratic party has failed to recognize in them the men who should lead its affairs, and therefore has left them to their private avocations for the last twenty years.

There is another class who have fought the Democratic party because that party since 1870 has endeavored through the Legislature to make them discharge their full duties to the State as taxpayers, who have employed the most astute attorneys to denounce and break down the acts and proposed acts of the Democratic Legislature intended to compel them to pay their full proportion of taxation. Let me trace for you briefly the history of the past twenty years. When you recovered your State in 1867 from the clutches of those who had crushed you to the earth, you elected Mr. Bowie Governor of your State almost without opposition. The Republican party was a mere myth, the colored people of the State not then voting. At the the expiration of his term you selected a gentleman, now upon your State ticket, the Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, as your candidate for Governor. Then some of these distinguished gentlemen, who now denounce us as ballot-box stuffers, hoped for promotion, but they were passed over, and Mr. Whyte became Governor and Woolford comptroller, and the ring, of which you have heard so much in recent years, and of which I am proud to say I am a member, was in Annapolis, taking up the constitution that the freemen of Maryland made in 1867, adjusting your taxes and endeavoring to make the corporations of the State pay their full proportion of State taxation. We found there was one great corporation in the State which under its charter was exempt from all taxation; that the Court of Appeals had decided in 1848 that the exemption of thirteen million dollars of its stock exempted all of its stock, property and franchises from taxation; that the charter was a contract between the State and the company, and so we could not reach it to make it pay its share of taxation. This so-called corrupt ring then said "We will try the experiment," and we passed acts in 1872 and 1874 levying a tax on the gross receipts of all the railroads in Maryland. And, right here, don't think I am making war on railroads. You ought to have one through this beautiful country, and we would all be glad to come here much more frequently. It was not a fight against corporations then, nor is it today, but we said that while your farm and mine, your house and mine and all our personal property were taxed, every corporation in the State should pay the same tax, and when the State in 1826 exempted this corporation from taxation, it meant that it exempted the thirteen million dollars then required to build the road, but did not mean to exempt the one hundred million dollars it might afterwards acquire.

In 1875 before the courts had decided the validity of these acts, there was a great row in this State. There were a few kid gloved gentlemen, who never get down among the people, but who perfume and applaud each other, and they started a great reform in Baltimore, and J. Morrison Harris, a Republican, was nominated for Governor, and Mr. Wallis was placed on the ticket as Attorney-General, and all the little lawyers that float around the headquarters of a certain corporation in Baltimore were chirping then, as now, Reform! Reform! Reform! The movement failed and the Democrats elected the Legislature that went to Annapolis. We again pressed the courts. We had then at Attorney General Mr. C. J. M. Gwinn, who had been the general counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and knew it, in and out. We asked the courts for a new decision, and a decision was rendered: "The old exemption stands good, but they have acquired certain property, such as hotels for pleasure purposes, have built new roads, have invested in lateral lines, which have not paid any taxes for twenty years, and these must be included in the basis for taxation." And from that day to this they have been compelled to pay, and under that decision we have collected $600,000.

The courts having decided that point, there was no immediate necessity for reform, and you heard nothing in 1877 of a reform movement. Mr. Kane, the friend of Mr. S. Teackle Wallis, was nominated by the Democrats as Mayor of Baltimore. He was the friend of these very people, and as soon as we selected a man with these views the working men joined with the Republicans and came near beating us. Mr. Wallis led that fight. He believed it right, and the same election machinery was used then as now; the same murderers they denounce today were the representatives of the Democracy in the various wards then, and Mr. Wallis and his friends were very glad to have their aid and my own then, because it served their purposes. Then no reform was necessary.

1877 passed and 1879 came. For the purpose of allaying differences the Democratic party with one voice selected as its standard-bearer an old soldier in the ranks, who had come up from the people. I mean the Hon. William T. Hamilton. We continued the legislation, increasing the basis of taxation and pressing the matter in the courts. Now these people wanted additional legislation (as we had permitted a rival line to be built between Washington and Baltimore) to put them on an equality with this rival line and take off the capitation tax, and it was this same corrupt ring which said to them: "You can get legislation only upon these terms: Submit your road and its gross receipts to taxation, as agreed to by the Northern Central and all other railroads in the State, and when you do that we will give you the relief you seek." They did it, and immediately afterwards another reform movement began.

With 1884 came the question of the election of a President. We were now in the hardest fight since 1876, with the prospect of winning if we all stood together, and we appealed to every Democrat in the land, rich or poor, young or old, to come and aid us. We asked speakers to come to the aid of the Democrats of Illinois, Indiana, New York and other Northern and Western States where the battle was to be fought. In the ranks of these reformers stood Wallis and Marshall and all the balance of the crowd. Those that were not rich were gifted in no small degree as orators. The appeal went out, and not a man of them ever responded, not one of them offered to contribute a dollar. Old men and widows and children sent their mites—from ten cents to five dollars—and with their money chiefly we fought and won the battle. As soon as it was won many of the gifted gentlemen had pleasant things to say to me. I have been accustomed all my life to have harsh things said of me, and I am rather afraid of the men who flatter. We had representing this State in Washington four true, honest Democrats, in the House and two in the Senate ready to listen to every man in the Democratic party in Maryland, and to do all we could to advance the interest of your State and country. Passing over our heads, these gentlemen, who rendered no special service in his election, went down to control the President and make his appointments for Maryland. He came up from the bottom himself, and as a level-headed man he said: "No, gentlemen; your representatives must speak the voice of Maryland." Failing to control the President, denunciation followed, a corps of writers were employed, and from that time to this they have been sending their statements not only to Maryland papers, but to all other papers in the land that would print their vile slanders. Then began the campaign of two years ago, which, as you know, was as violent and bitter as ever we had, and during that contest the Republicans again consented to allow these gentlemen to make their nominations, and the great Republican party of Maryland with its forty-odd thousand colored voters, became the tail to this insignificant kite. The result was 30,000 majority, nearly twice our ordinary majority.

Now the Legislature of 1884 was about to assemble, and a great many Democrats who were looking to the welfare of the State, and wanting to settle the matter at a time when State politics would not enter into it, thought it wise to submit the question of calling a constitutional convention two years before the time designated by the constitution itself, so that it might be taken up outside of mere party matters. The same old opposition was raised, and they had the power to defeat that bill. Now you come to the time when the constitutional question must be acted upon by the people of Maryland, and these conspirators, more interested in preventing a constitutional convention than in electing their ticket, again call on the Republicans. But the Republicans say, "Oh no; if you want to get the aid of the Republican party to carry out your ideas and schemes, you must let us make the ticket, and we will give you in the platform such pledges as you require." So they are adopting the same old methods of every voter who has ever left his party. First refusing to vote the party ticket, then tampering with the nominees and defeating the ticket, and finally plunging over on the other side. Mabone did the same thing, but he had more courage than these Maryland Mahones. He took but one leap after the first. It would have been much better for Maryland and much more honorable for these gentlemen if they had come out three years ago and become Republicans. I respect the man who has his party views. Now in Baltimore county you have about a half-dozen in this first stage. If they persist in it, tell them to come out and fight you manfully by getting on the other side altogether. Black goats and white, they give the other side a half vote; let them give it all.

As to the constitutional convention, the Democratic party is in power in nearly every county in the State, and we knew that it would not be wise, even upon a higher plane than that in the interest of the State, to discuss these tax questions as a mere partisan matter. Therefore we said no Democrat shall be bound by any resolution of a State convention to vote for or against a constitutional convention. The Republicans met and adopted a platform. You may read that platform, and if you do not come to the conclusion which I am about to state, then I will surrender the whole case, and that is that Cowen and his confreres—and when I speak of Cowen and his legal department I want to separate him and them from Mr. Robert Garrett and every other general officer of the railroad, who, I believe, have no knowledge of this matter—that Cowen for the purpose of ingratiating himself in the minds of those into whose hands the B. & O. is about to pass—that knowing its financial condition better than any other man, and being more responsible than any other man for its critical condition—knowing it is soon to pass into the hands of Jay Gould and his associates—I have no question that he has started this movement knowing that it would be of service to the new masters he soon will have. These are my own individual conclusions. I do not know what passes at their interviews, for I have no keyhole knights to secure information. [Applause.]

Cowen made the bargain, and there it is on the face of the ticket. He says: "we dont want any taxation; therefore, if you will go against the new constitution we will help you." And there are Wallis, Marshall and a few visionary people who are extremely anxious for a civil service law, and to get their services the Republicans agree to a civil service plank, and for these two things they are all converts to the Republican party. Now what does the Republican party get? Read Mr. McComas' speech—"We will elect a Republican President in 1888; we will resolve that Congress should pass the Blair bill; we will resolve that the colored people in Maryland have been badly treated in the common schools, and that it is a disgrace to the State that they are not put upon an equality with the whites." They had to put this in because the Republican party consists of forty-seven thousand colored men and twenty-nine thousand white men. So that Mr. Wallis and his friends are committed to these things. Now, what is the Blair bill? It is that we will extend the powers of the general government for the first time in its history, against all the protests of the Democracy; we will take one hundred million dollars of the taxes and we will distribute it among the States according to illiteracy, so as to help out those Southern States that we have plundered, but upon one condition—that Maryland or any other State accepting this money will agree to put the colored schools upon an exact equality with the white schools! Mr. Marshall and his associates are converted to that, and they knew when they started in that when their movement is successful that, notwithstanding the respectability of Mr. Brooks, they will support the very man who disfranchised us during the war, and if they have the opportunity, with Mr. Brooks as Governor, they will use the Legislature as they are now attempting to use the courts, for the purpose of depriving the freemen of this State from securing such men and measures as they desire. Now, there are some excuses made about it. Whenever a man is going to do a very mean thing he always tries to find some excuse. He is anxious to find if there is not some one in the regular church who has sinned; who is as bad as he is about to be. They look around the democratic party and try to find a man who has been a know-nothing; they try to find one who has been a republican, and when they find a man of that sort they set up a loud howl and entirely disregard the fact that the man may have atoned for the very far past by years of hard service in the democratic ranks. Mr Marshall says some of us voted for McClellan in 1864; that we are as bad as he is. But he says more than that: "There is Mr Gorman. He, in 1860, '61, '62 and '64 was a republican officeholder. Have I not as much right to vote for Mr. Brooks as he had to be a republican during these years?"

It was too much to expect of Mr. Marshall or Mr. Wallis during this campaign that they could tell the truth about me. It would not serve their purposes. If I had been a Republican, twenty years of hard service in the Democratic party would entitle me to plead the statute of limitation. [Applause and laughter.] But the fact was and is—and Mr. Marshall, as a resident of the county in which I was born and still reside, could easily ascertain it, if he doesn't already know it—that I came of good Democratic stock. The president of this meeting well knows and you know that in the Senate of the United States, from the foundation of the government to the present hour, the minority of the Senate has always had a certain proportion of its offices. During Democratic ascendency we gave the Republicans their representation, and they in turn gave us our proportion, and I am glad to say that I was the choice of that distinguished patriot, (Stephen A. Douglas,) who over his own signature stamped this statement of these people as a lie, and said that I was there as his selected agent and as a Democrat, and remained among the Democrats during the war. And when the war was over and Stockett Mathews and Stirling and King and the balance of these men with whom Wallis and Marshall are now lying down, were disfranchising Democrats here in Maryland, I was the chosen agent of the Democracy to reorganize the fifth congressional district and through it to enfranchise these men who are now attempting to stab me in the back. [Applause.] Let them go out of the Democratic ranks; it is better and stronger without them. You have a President now who, though you may disagree with him as I do in some details, is recognized as a man of iron will and unquestioned integrity. You should stand by him now shoulder to shoulder, and push these fellows to the other side, and call only for the honest men and believers in Jeffersonian Democracy.

I want now to say a word for which nobody is responsible but myself. This constitutional convention is a matter for every democrat to decide for himself. I know that under this bargain which these conspirators have made with the republicans you will get their entire vote against a new constitution. There may be democrats who do not believe it wise to call that convention now because it may cost too much. That was the cry in Pennsylvania in 1871. They said it would cost too much. Finally they got it, and by bringing corporations under proper taxation they have saved many times the cost of the convention. New York was in the same condition, but after a long struggle they got it before the people, and the people by a hundred thousand majority called for the convention, but a republican Legislature thwarted the will of the people. I see my friend Talbott in the crowd smiling at me in his peculiar manner. I know what he wants me to say. He told me when he invited me to come here that if I did not come it would be charged against me that I had stolen the canal and gone to Canada. [Laughter.[He wants me to say that I am still in the State and intend to remain, and that I will be here in 1888 when these fellows come again. [Applause.] Now they have a habit of charging everything up to me, and if this constitutional convention fails, they will say we did not make an effort to secure a new constitution because we wanted to sacrifice the interests of the State in these great public works, because sacrificed they will be unless the people come to their rescue. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal has not been successful, and cannot be successful in its present condition. Like the Erie canal in New York, it was constructed at a time when it cost on the railroad two cents per ton per mile to move coal, and they move it now at less than one-half cent per ton per mile, while the canal is in the same condition as in 1850, and unable to compete with the railroads. Under the present constitution, adopted at the close of the war, when you were economizing to the utmost, you determined that you would not dispose of your interest in that canal unless it was disposed of by one Legislature and the sale ratified by the next, which practically means it cannot be disposed of at all, no matter how tempting the price offered for it. It is the same thing with the Susquehanna canal. Under your constitution you cannot dispose of that work, and if it is sold out under the mortgage, you will lose what you might sell for two and a-half million dollars tomorrow. The interests that are adverse to both these works have power enough to prevent you from passing a constitutional amendment through your Legislature so as to get it voted upon by the people. In Pennsylvania they found it absolutely necessary to prevent the consolidation of railroads and telegraphs having parellel and competing lines, and they inserted a provision in their constitution of 1874 preventing such consolidation. If you had such a provision in your constitution, Cowen would not be in New York today trying to sell the B. and O. Telegraph to that great financier, Jay Gould, so as to make a great monopoly throughout this land.

You should have another thing in your constitution, because the men in your Legislature are not always able to compete with the astute attorneys, the best that can be had, who come to Annapolis for their respective corporation, and that is that there should be none of these special exemptions; that when a corporation fails to comply with its obligations and comes to the Legislature for relief, they will be met with a constitutional provision which says: "No; not until you waive your special exemptions fram taxation." [Applause.] I express only my own individual views. Every man has a right to decide for himself in this matter. But if this constitutional convention is defeated by the corrupt conspiracy now organized for that purpose the people of Maryland will sooner or later, rise in their might and see to it that there is a constitution adopted with such provisions as I have indicated. [Applause.]

A Satisfactory Explanation.

At a certain debating society an English doctor recently argued that the Irish were naturally a depraved and dishonest race, and in support of his position he adduced his own experience. He remarked that he had at Manchester 800 Irish patients on his books, and out of this number only thirty paid him his fees. An Irishman rose when the doctor sat down, and said: "Sor, there is never an effect without a cause; there is never a phenomenon which does not admit of an explanation. How, sor, can we explain the extraordinary phenomenon to which the doctor has called our attention? He finds an explanation in the natural depravity of the Irish nature. I, sor, have another explanation to offer, and it is this: That the thirty patients who paid him were the only ones that recovered."

A Kentuckian with a large jug made a bargain with a countryman to take him four miles over the hill. "How much'll you charge?" "Oh, a couple of swigs of the stuff in that jug'll make it about square, I reckon." After the journey had been made and the countryman had taken a swig, he said: "Stranger, I'm a peaceable man, but, if you don't want to be chuck full of lead to night you'd better find another way to carry your molasses."

To prevent typhoid fever, take Laxador the golden regulator. Price 25 cents.

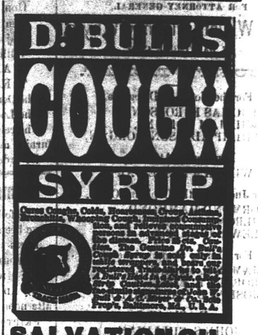
Babies will cry! It is the only way to tell us that they suffer from pain. Do not stupefy your little ones by administering laudanum or other opiates, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup which will relieve the baby of all pain of the bowels, &c., and thereby restore its happiness. Price only 25 cents.

The other day a woman in Kingston, who was writing on a typewriter at a very rapid rate, was all "broken up" at hearing the strains of a hand organ. She could not write until the music ceased. She gave as a reason that the rhythm of the typewriter was all out of tune with that of the hand organ.—Kingston Freeman.

This morning a Rondout boatman, in speaking of the meanness of another man, said: "He is the meanest man I ever knew or heard of. I honestly believe that there is not a meaner nor as mean a man living today. His mother must have got a patent right on his meanness when he was born."—Kingston Freeman.

The Houston Age does not appear pleased at the fact that Galveston got away with the grand prize in the baby show at Houston. It says: "One of the judges, with not a hair between the summit of his cranium and heaven, insisted that a baby at 6 months old ought to have a luxuriant head of hair."—Galveston News.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP



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"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain."

Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

"EUREKA"

ROLLER

FLOUR AND FEED

MILLS.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends, customers and the public generally that he has remodeled his mill to the

FULL ROLLER SYSTEM,

and is now prepared to give his customers good

Roller Process Flour

AS CAN BE MADE.

We will keep on hand a full suppy of

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED

FOR SALE,

and to exchange for good Wheat & Corn

Thanking the liberal public for their kind patronage in the past, we hope, by strict attention to business and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

Your obedient servant,

WM. T. ELBEN,

LONGWOODS, MD.
aug16-3m

Horses & Mules.

LIVE STOCK DEPOT.

SOLOMON PIPPIN.

WEST STREET, EASTON, MD.

Having bought the lease of Willoughby & Brother in the livery business, I have completely refitted and refurnished my stable—the most spacious stable in the county—and have resumed the

Livery and Exchange

business in all its departments, and am prepared to feed or board horses, and furnish plain or fancy turnouts to all wanting to hire carriages.

WESTERN MULES & HORSES.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

All stock guaranteed as represented. Call and you cannot fail to be suited. My stock is personally selected by myself, bought at the lowest cash figures in Kentucky and Missouri, and sold at a small advance.

My long experience in the business enables me to select stock best adapted to this market; and as I claim to be a good judge of horseflesh, I am confident that no trader on the Eastern Shore can offer as favorable inducements to buyers. S. PIPPIN.

Easton, Feb. 15th, 1887-1yr

A CARD.

To the Editor of The Easton Star:

SIR: Please inform my friends and the public generally, that I am still in the Sewing Machine business, and am selling the well known

Royal St. John Sewing Machine,

which is very simple and light running, and will sew equally as well if run backward as forward. I give with each machine a full set of attachments. I have also taken in connection with it, the

New White Sewing Machine,

which is a favorite among a great many ladies who have seen it in use. It is a very fine made machine, and a very light running one. I can furnish almost any kind or style that may be preferred. I keep a good assortment of needles, and the

BEST OIL FOR SALE.

I make cleaning and repairing Sewing Machines a specialty. If any lady has a machine that won't work right, if she will send for me, I can doctor it so as to make it go; or if she will bring it to my office in Easton, I can put it in complete order.

Very respectfully yours,

H. S. COOPER,
Harrison street, Easton.
aug23,87tf

T. J. THOMPSON,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Opposite Covey's Stable,
Railroad Avenue, Easton, Md.,

Makes all kinds of boots and shoes for gentlemen, and does all kinds of repairing for ladies and gentlemen. Gentlemen's fine hand-made Boots a specialty. The best of material used, and neatness and dispatch guaranteed. Please call and leave your measure and encourage home industry.

Easton, Feb. 15th, 1887.