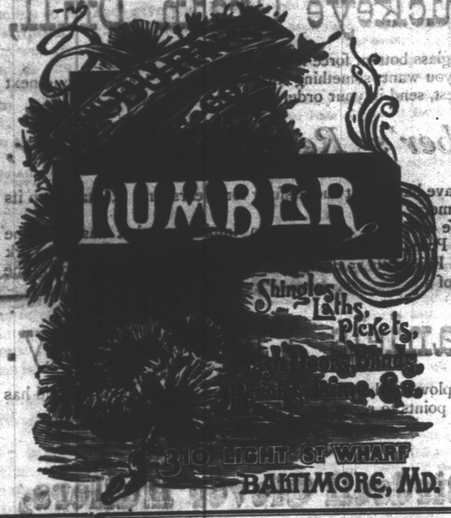
The Easton Star.

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

NEW SERIES. | EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1888. | VOL. XXIV.—NO. 8.

Lumber Business.



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Have also other good brands of shingles.

Laths, Pickets, Locust Posts, Lime and Hair.

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TUNIS' STEAM SAW & PLANING MILLS.

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SKINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, MOULDINGS, CASINGS, FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LIME AND HAIR

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jun5,6yr

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FOR THE SALE OF

Grain, Fruit, and all kinds of Country Produce,

219 (Old No. 13) Bowly's Wharf,

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Having secured the services of *Mr. Walter B. Simpson*, a thoroughly competent salesman, we are now prepared to give *special attention* to the Sale of Fruit, Live Stock, Wool and Produce Generally.

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See what Wadsworth & Co. say about their Pure Prepared Paints:

Any building that is not satisfactory when painted with our Prepared Paints we will repaint at our expense with such White Lead or other Paint as the property owner may select. This contract is understood to apply to every gallon sold by any dealer who has the sale of our paints, and every dealer is authorized by us to fulfill it, using for the purpose the funds which he has be longing to us.

Very Respectfully,
WADSWORTH, MARTINEZ & LOXGMAN.

Call and get cards of colors of J. C. HENRY & BRO., Druggists, Agents, Easton, Md.

FOR SALE.

A superb salt water situation in Talbot county. No farm in the county situated in a more desirable neighborhood as to health and salt water luxuries. For particulars enquire at the Editor of the STAR.

mar6,3m

Political.

A FIZZLE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The Workingmen's Republican Parade Proves an Entire Failure.

From the Philadelphia Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 25.—The demonstration of the laboring men, for which the Republican State committee has been arranging for two weeks past, was one of the greatest disappointments which the managers have yet experienced, there being no visiting delegations except from Howard, Johnson and Wayne counties, and these being composed almost entirely of men who never worked in a factory. Though many of the manufacturers in this city closed their works, the representation of employes was so meagre that many of them refused to march with the column.

The wheel works, which employ 400 men, was represented by 28. The car works, employing a similar number, was represented by 200, all of whom were colored. Thirty men were taken from the streets, where they had been at work, and placed in the line by the Republican Street Commissioner. Atkins' saw works, employing six hundred men, was represented by a decorated wagon only. Of the 1,800 men in line less than three hundred were employes of factories, the others being regular clubs, mostly from this city, and farmers from the three outside counties.

The Republicans admit that the demonstration was a failure and claim that Chairman Huston discouraged it from the start, but it is known that the committee did all in their power to work it up, going so far as to ask the county chairmen to send delegations.

Business and Politics.

Business is business and politics politics. Business is never a matter of sentiment; it is always a matter of dollars and cents. Politics is sometimes a matter of business; sometimes more or less a matter of sentiment, and generally more a matter of political prejudice, education or ambition. Business men of every calling will always buy or manufacture where they can do so at the least expense and sell where they can find the best markets, entirely regardless of their political or sentimental tastes or inclinations. All do it, simply because it is common sense.

We have hundreds of American manufacturers who have mills in foreign countries; we have hundreds of American merchants who manufacture part of their supplies abroad, and all merchants buy at home or abroad as they can buy cheapest. Americans build ocean ships only in foreign countries because they can build them much cheaper on the Clyde than on the Delaware, and if they did not build their ships there, they would be unable to compete with cheaper vessels for the commerce of the seas. Merchants and manufacturers must, in like manner, supply the cheapest goods or close their mills and stores, for the great world takes no pause for sentiment in the marts of trade.

Should it be so? That is entirely another problem. It is so; that ends controversy for the present, and it will end controversy so long as the fact remains a fact. Manufacturers manufacture abroad because they can manufacture cheaper there than at home, and while they can do so it is not a matter of choice, but a matter of necessity, that they shall obey the inexorable laws of business. And merchants buy abroad only when they can buy the same article cheaper there than here. In so doing they simply bow to the inevitable, for trade is trade and none can bend it into any but the cheapest channels. It is simply business; it is dollars and dimes; it is common sense, and that knocks theories and sentiment and politics out of the calculation.

But why do American manufacturers go abroad to manufacture goods for the American market? Not because labor is cheaper there than here, for our tariff laws tax foreign products which can be successfully produced here, much more than the difference between the cost of labor at home and abroad. The chief, if not sole cause of foreign mills and labor commanding American capital and employment, is in the fact that this is the only country in the world that imposes high taxes on raw materials. Not only free trade England but every protection country in Europe gives all important raw materials free to their factories and labor, and that is why American capital is now largely invested in foreign mills and why American manufacturers are largely employing foreign labor.

There is only one way to keep the American manufacturer and the American merchant at home with his capital, skill and energy, and that is to make it his interest to stay at home. Then, and only then, will they employ American mills and labor or buy American goods. They may believe in and vote for protection as a matter of politics, but as a matter of business, they will always run mills and buy goods where they can be run or bought cheapest, and if they did not they would simply bankrupt themselves and get no thanks for it. Give our American mills and labor free raw materials with just protection on manufactured products, and not only will all Americans manufacture at home but they will buy home goods for the very good business reason that they can thus make most money. Business is always business, regardless of politics or sentiment, and that tells the whole story.—Philadelphia Times.

The Outlook Over in Brooklyn.

From the New York Herald.

The corrected registration figures for the three days this year make a total of 156,214, a figure that is greatly in excess of any registration in previous years. The figures are a source of anxiety to the leaders of both the political parties, and they are unable to give any idea of what the real meaning of such a heavy registration is. The figures for this year are an increase of 26,124 over 1884, and show an increase in Democratic wards of 10,641. At the headquarters of the Democratic general committee the leaders claimed yesterday that it meant a vote of 150,000, and that Cleveland would carry the city by at least 18,000. At the Republican headquarters the mathematicians figure on a different method, however, and, although they expect a vote of 100,000, think that Cleveland will carry the city by about 10,000 plurality.

To relieve headache, disorders of the stomach and increase the appetite, and for the cure of liver complaint, use Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They are perfectly safe to take, and invariably promote a healthy action of the digestive and assimilative organs.

What We Buy and Sell.

From the Augusta, Maine, News.

The farmer produces hay, corn, wheat, potatoes, barley, buckwheat, etc?

Yes.

He produces it first for his own uses?

Yes.

The balance, in case of a good crop, he sells at the market price?

Yes.

Who makes the market price?

Well, Liverpool and London market prices are the same as Chicago and New York.

Then the surplus production of the farmer is shipped to England and sold at their prices?

Yes.

Then the farmers of this country sell in competition with the cheapest market in the world.

Yes.

Suppose he sells $100 worth of wheat in the cheapest market in the world and goes to a clothier to buy $100 worth of clothing for himself and boys (guaranteed imported and all wool) does he buy at the market prices of London and Liverpool?

No.

He pays a tax, or royalty, of $68 to the government on every $100 worth of such goods purchased?

Yes.

Then he sells in competition with the cheapest labor and in the cheapest market in the world, and buys his plows, tinware, sugar, rice, lumber, nails, harness, coffin and tombstone, in the most expensive market in the world?

Yes.

Is it any wonder that one-half of the farms in the United States are owned by the money lenders and nearly all the other half mortgaged beyond redemption?

No.

Political Notes.

C. R. Banks, who was one of the secretaries of the Republican national committee, writes from Indiana, where he has been making stump speeches for Harrison: 'Blaine did harm in Jeffersonville in the opinion of good men on our side. My honest opinion is Cleveland will carry Indiana.

'If this is really a five dollar pair of pants,' said Jack Borrowe, dubiously, 'I do not see how you can afford to sell them for ninety-eight cental'

'Ah, mein frient,' replied Abrahams, 'dot is part of the stock of a wholesaler who is scared by the free wool idea, and he is willing to sell them at the actual cost of manufacture!'—Puck.

One of Foraker's stock arguments on the stump has been his version of the President's veto of a bill giving a pension to Sally Ann Bradley. His story moved a citizen of New Haven to write to one of the Bradleys at Bentonville, Ohio, about the matter, and he gets the following reply from Sherman T. Bradley: 'I am J. G. Bradley's son. He is not at home and I take the pleasure of telling you that Mr. Forsker lied. My father will vote for Cleveland in November.'

'Since the reduction of duties on raw materials in England, since wool was admitted free, her woolen manufacturers have so increased, so prospered, that the production of native wool has increased more than 100 per cent. The experience of England, France and Belgium demonstrates the wisdom of that policy which makes the raw material duty free. Let us profit by their example If our manufactures are to increase, to keep pace with the population and the growing wants of our people; if we are to have control of the markets of our own country; if we are to meet with and compete with the manufacturers of England and other nations of western Europe in the markets of the world, we must have our raw materials admitted duty free or at a mere nominal rate.'

'Who do you think said that?' was asked.

'Oh, some free-trader,' was the prompt reply.

'It was the utterance of a friend of yours—Senator Joseph R. Hawley,' said the Democrat.

Manufacturer—(surprised)—Eh? er—well—he wasn' after votes then.—Harford Times, [Conn.]

Quite lately a Republican, relying on the ignorance of a group of workingmen, was chanting paeans to the tariff as the mainstay of wages. He was brought up standing by a quiet little chap who asked why it was, if it was the tariff that did it, that unskilled labor was at this moment scarce at $1.50 in Chicago, abundant at $1 in New York and very scarce indeed at Fresno at $2, when all three places had the same tariff; why miners get $4 on the Comstock, $3 at Leadville, $2 on Lake Superior, the tariff being the same; why servant girls get $25 in San Francisco; $10 in Cincinnati and $8 in Boston, the tariff being the same; why a woolen spinner averages $1 a day in Connecticut, 75 cents in Indiana and 50 cents in Ohio, the tariff being the same, together with a few other questions of the like tenor. The Republican economist retired from that contest in a rather dilapidated shape.—San Francisco Examiner.

INTIMIDATING VOTERS.

The Clark Thread Company Trying to Coerce Its Employes.

From the Philadelphia Times.

NEWARK, October 25.—The Essex county Democratic committee has evidence that the Clark Thread Company is trying to intimidate its employes and make them vote the Republican ticket. The facts will be at once laid before the United States authorities and the violation of the United States law relating to elections, it is expected, will receive the attention of the government.

Frank, at Least.

Col. Bullene, the republican nominee for Congress in the Kansas City (Mo.) district has declined the challenge of his democratic opponent, Mr. Tarsney, for a series of joint debates. In doing so, Colonel Bullene writes that 'he knows nothing about the tariff except that he indorses the Chicago platform.' It is possible that many candidates are as ignorant on the tariff question as Colonel Bullene, but lack his frankness to confess it.

'Don't stand on the order of your going' but go straight to the next corner and buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, if you want to cure your cold.

Farms and Horsemen, read this—I find Salvation Oil a most excellent liniment among horses, and I take pleasure in indorsing it as a certain remedy for scratches.

JAMES THOMAS,
Franklin Road, near Baltimore.

Evils of Close Planting.

A promising orchard of three hundred trees, the property of a neighbor of mine, just beginning to bear and on which the owner realized $900 last season, was sacrificed to the close-planting policy. The trees, which one year ago showed evidence of health and vigor, have assumed a sickly appearance. Cutting out every alternate tree, with a liberal dressing of fertilizers, will save the orchard if the owner has the intelligence and nerve to do it at once. But what a loss to the soil, this production of one hundred and fifty trees which can only be 'cut down and cast into the fire.' And 'the survival of the fittest' will be set back two years at least by this plan of planting and then thinning an orchard. The apple tree demands a rich, moist soil. If these conditions are furnished, it assumes large proportions and gives immense yields. Why, then, dwarf, starve and mutilate? Is it not better to have five thrifty trees producing fifty bushels of healthy, fine fruit than fifty trees with fifty bushels of wormy, knotty, gnarly specimens fit only for pigs and thieving vagrants? In the latter instance the soil is taxed to produce the wood of fifty trees instead of five. The cost of purchasing, planting, etc., all contributes toward swelling the contrast in the amount paid out. In the first instance you will be rewarded with satisfactory results; in the latter there will be disappointment, loss of time and money and a failure to realize when your orchard comes in bearing. The same results comparatively, though not so rapidly, manifest themselves with regard to the vine. Too close planting will sooner or later result disastrously. The proper distance for setting apple trees is from thirty to forty feet; for the grape not less than fourteen to eighteen feet for vigorous growing vines. Of course varieties, methods of training, root-pruning, top-dressing, etc., will modify these figures in regard to grapevines, but better have them too far apart than too closely crowded.—American Agriculturist for November.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for December.

Mexico is so completely an unknown land to most people, that it is well to have a little insight into its history. 'Our Neighboring Republic and its Presidents,' in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for December, fully illustrated, gives a connected view and portraits of all who have been at the head of the Mexican Republic from the days of Hidalgo. 'The Silver King,' by A. S. Southworth, will come as a revelation to some of our anglers and sportsmen, who have lived in ignorance of that monstrous Florida herring, the Tarpon, and the sport that attends its capture. 'How American Plate-glass is Made' describes an industry in which our skill and energy have put on the market a beautiful and perfect article. In 'The Fairfaxes of Virginia' we read of one of the few titled families in the United States, showing that a real English baron of famous pedigree is an American by birth and feeling. Horace Townsend relates, very pleasantly, in 'Animals and their Trainers,' much that is interesting about the way in which birds and animals are brought to act as performers. 'Michel Angelo,' by W. W. Story, gives a true artist's estimate of the great sculptor and painter of Italy. Baldwin's recent descent with a parachute gives occasion to some illustrations and description of that dangerous invention. In the line of fiction, 'Irma,' a continued novel; 'The Woman He Loved,' by Eben E. Rexford; 'Joy celyn'; 'A Memorable Stage-ride,' by Mrs. Emma S. Allen; 'Grace'; 'The Romance of a Rug' and 'The House Opposite' are all very clever, and will interest each class of readers. The young folk will be delighted with the continuation of 'Daisy's Dilemma.' Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, in excellence and extent of matter and illustration, is unrivaled.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.

Lippincott's for November opens with the long expected novel by Miss Grace King. Her 'Monsieur Motte' has raised great expectations, but it was rather a collection of short stories than a novel. 'Earthlings,' the novel which she contributes to Lippincott's, is her first complete book, the first work in which she puts forth her whole strength. It amply fulfils the promise of 'Monsieur Motte.' It is delicate and beautiful; the story has a tender, dreamy pathos, a poetical charm which reminds you by turns of A. S. Hardy and G. W. Cable, but has a vigor and color of its own. John Habberton develops still further the character of the delightful little child who is the real heroine of his 'At Least: Six Days in the Life of an Ex-Teacher.' J. F. Blondin gives a very interesting description of his 'Experiences as a Rope-Walker.' An article of particular interest is Mr. Edgar Saltus's 'Morality in Fiction,' in which he takes occasion to deliver a panegyric on Amelie Rives and to administer some hard raps to the critics. Another article that will be eagerly perused is the 'Extracts from the Diary of John B. Thompson,' compiled by Elizabeth Stodard. Thompson, a well-known Southern litterateur, was sent to London to edit the Index on behalf of the Confederacy, and he was thrown with men like Tennyson, Carlyle, Gladstone, Dickens, Thackeray, and many others, of whom he gives interesting reminiscences and anecdotes. Lincoln L. Eyre's article on 'Corporation Suretyship' is interesting and valuable. There are poems by Frank Dempster Sherman, Charles Washington Coleman, Jr., and Richard K. Welsh. The departments are as interesting as ever.

The Lone Fisherman Lands a Crab.

From the Trenton American.

It was the irony of fate that took $2,000 of Matt Quay's 'fried fat' to pay for the arrest and conviction of one of Matt Quay's imported repeaters.

A Wall from the Hub.

From the Boston Transcript, Rep.

It would seem as though Harvard, as a whole, had declared for the Democratic party.

To suffer and be pleasant is almost impossible for an adult, and quite so for a baby. When it is afflicted with colic, diarrhœa or other troublesome disorders use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents.

When the indications are that a perfectly reliable medicine is needed to regulate the liver, to strengthen the stomach and renovate the system, no one should hesitate to use Lozador.

A small boy, required to write a sentence containing the word 'hominy,' produced the following: 'Hominy marbles have you?'

THE SOLE SURVIVOR.

He Makes a Dull Statement and Gains His Bright Prospects.

There might have been fifty of us in the waiting-room of the Erie railway depot at Buffalo when a young man, dressed as a sailor and having a serious cast of countenance, entered and began to solicit alms on the strength of having been wrecked and losing his all. Indeed, he came near losing his life, being the sole survivor of a crew of eight men. Quarters and halves were chipped in with bountiful hand, but before I chipped I felt it my duty to inquire:

'What wreck was this?'

'Schooner Blazing Star, sir,' he replied.

'That's just like some folks,' exclaimed a very pompous little man with a very high collar on. 'They can't part without knowing all about it.'

'When did the wreck occur?' I asked of the sailor.

'Ten days ago.'

'It makes a heap of difference whether it occurred nine or eleven or ten days ago' sneered pomposity as he walked around.

'On what lake?'

'Lake—Lake Erie, sir.'

'Don't you want to know the exact spot to a foot?' sneered pomposity, raising his voice so as to get a crowd around.

'Where was your schooner bound?'

'From—from Cleveland to—to Pittsburg,' answered the sailor as he shifted about.

'Are you sure?'

'Of course I am.'

'Hear him!' shouted pomposity. 'In order to save a quarter he wants to make out that the poor man is a liar!'

The sailor slid out without waiting for any more contributions, and I asked pomposity to step aside with me.

'Why, of course,' he replied, 'though a man who won't chip into charity is always an object of suspicion.'

'Where did he say the schooner was bound?' I queried as we walked away.

'From Cleveland to Pittsburg, sir.'

'Are you sure?'

'Of course I am.'

'Well, tell me how much dry land she would have to sail over.'

He stopped dead still, opened his mouth, rolled his eyes and removed his hat. The case slowly dawned upon him, and as he grasped the facts he seemed to wilt away like a cabbage-leaf. When he could wilt no further he pleadingly said:

'Kick me hard! Kick with both feet at once! Kick me all the afternoon and far into night, and if there is anything left of me when you get through sell it for old junk, and make the price very low!'—Detroit Free Press.

How a New England Farm Pays Its Own Bills.

It is refreshing to see the farm work that has been done by L. J. Morton, of St. Albans, Vt., on a farm he owns at North Georgia, a few miles from the site of his dry goods business in the latter thriving railroad town. The farm was purchased in a badly run-down and grown-over condition three years ago, and Mr. Morton, who thoroughly believes that farming can be made to pay, began operations upon it. He contracted with the Central Vermont railroad to take all the stone he could furnish, and hired it drawn at twenty-five cents per perch. By buying hay the first winter, he succeeded in keeping twenty five cows. Being within speaking distance of a large creamery, Mr. Morton decided to put on more cows, and this winter will keep seventy-five head with the expenditure of no money, as he has got the farm up to a capacity of one hundred tons of hay, and has built three silos, each fourteen feet square by twenty-three feet deep, at an expense of three hundred dollars, that will contain a large amount of feed. He has erected a barn of three stories, one hundred by fifty feet, slating and handsomely painting it. Here all the manure made can be carefully housed, for Mr. Morton appreciates the value of home made fertilizers and ample fodder stored for feeding. It was predicted when the barn was completed that it would never be filled, but this season shows that the prediction was unwisely made.

The enterprising owner attributes all his success to the saving of manure, and the turning over and thorough stirring up of the soil. What is especially gratifying is the fact that the entire investment pays the owner an annual dividend of four per cent. according to accurate accounts kept, and his improvements are now being made from the farm income. Mr. Morton is a thorough business man, and not given to air-castle building. This fact, connected with what he has accomplished, shows that the enterprise is not likely to fall through because not established upon a business basis. The owner has now stopped the investment of accumulated capital and compels the machine to provide its own fuel.—American Agriculturist for November.

Alden's Literary Cyclopedia.

The eleventh volume of Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature well sustains the very high reputation the work has secured. Among the eminent authors of all nations and ages represented in this volume are: William Henry Herbert, American naturalist and novelist; Herder, German poet; Herodotus, Greek historian; Herschel, English astronomer; Hildreth, American historian; James Hogg, the Scottish 'Ettrick Shepherd'; Holberg, Danish dramatist; Oliver Wendell Holmes, American poet and novelist; Houssaye, French essayist, etc. These names simply illustrate the comprehensive character and popular interest of the work, and are but a few of the names included—for instance, besides these, Homer occupies over 50 pages, Thomas Hood, 15 pages, Wm. D. Howells, 18 pages, etc. The work is a veritable mine of literary riches, and there are very few published so well worthy of place in every home library. The price, so marvelously low, places it within popular reach—50 cents a volume for cloth binding, 60 cents for half morocco; postage 10c. A specimen copy may be ordered and returned if not wanted. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York, Chicago, Atlanta and San Francisco.

Skin diseases cannot be successfully treated by external applications. The proper way to cure such complaints is to purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Under the vitalizing influences of this medicine all the functions of the body are brought into healthy action.

Old Gentleman (to boy in buckskins)—I want a copy of 'Jack, the Giant Killer.'

Boy—Yes, sir; I suppose yer goin' to the game this afternoon?

Light Infantry.

'Who is that young man in the gaudy uniform?' asked an elderly married man at the sea side party.

'Don't you know him? responded the young woman addressed. 'That is Mr. Jones. He is a member of the light infantry corps. You know the light infantry boys, of course. They are famous.'

'Indeed, I must confess that the only light infantry I had any experience of was two babies weighing five and six pounds respectively.'

The old oak tree, at Waltham, Mass. which Professor Alexander Agnes said was 700 years old, and which has been dead for some time, has been cut down. Portions of it are to be placed in the public library.

Why You Feel

So weak and exhausted is because your blood is impure. As well expect the sanitary condition of a city to be perfect with defiled water and defective sewerage, as to expect such a complicated piece of mechanism as the human frame to be in good order with impure blood circulating even to its minutest veins. Do you know that every drop of your two or three gallons of blood passes through the heart and lungs in about two and a half minutes, and that, on its way, it makes bone and muscle, brain and nerve, and all other solids and fluids of the body? The blood is the great nourisher, or, as the Bible terms it,

"The Life of the Body."

Is it any wonder, then, that if the blood be not pure and perfect in its constituents, you suffer so many indescribable symptoms?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla stands "head and shoulders" above every other Alterative and Blood Medicine. As proof, read these reliable testimonies:

G. C. Brock, of Lowell, Mass., says: "For the past 23 years I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In my opinion, the best remedial agencies for the cure of all the diseases arising from impurities of the blood are contained in this medicine."

Eugene I. Hill, M. D., 381 Sixth Ave., New York, says: "As a blood-purifier and general builder-up of the system, I have never found anything to equal Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives perfect satisfaction."

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