Easton Gazette.

WILSON M. TYLOR & BRO.,

Editors and Proprietors.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1894.

NEXT Tuesday will be sold the large and attractive lot of property offered by Robert B. Dixon, trustee for C. R. Leonard, which is advertised in this paper. It offers a rare opportunity for investors or those desiring valuable property. Buildings and machinery are mostly new and best class.

PENNSYLVANIA is the first state to settle up its Exposition affairs. Of the money appropriated by this state for its world's Fair exhibit there remains, after the payment of all debts, over $1500.

DR. TALMAGE will start upon his trip around the world in April. He will take his time and lecture in different places. Australia is mentioned as one place where he will lecture.

THE solid silver statue of "Justice" containing nearly $300,000 in gold and silver, which was modeled after the actress Ada Rehan and which was such a conspicuous feature at the World's Fair is now the chief attraction at the dime museum, Ninth and Arch St., Philadelphia.

THE great spectacular performance "America," which was almost as attractive a feature in Chicago during the Fair as the Fair itself, will be produced at the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia, beginn'ng Feb. 12th. The seats are already in great demand.

THE Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New York has put a veto upon the traffic in chameleons. The recent fad of fastening these little lizzards with a gold chain and making out of them scarf pins, was an act of cruelty. It is yet an open question what will be done with the 10,000 of them already in the hands of the New York dealers, and two car loads more on their way from Mobile Bay.

MR. GUS PLUM, although a lawyer in matters of business and general sense for a number of years, having done a large pension claim business, was formally admitted to the bar this week. He will open an office in the *Star* building and fit himself up a good consultation library. The Easton bar has been made better by the accession of Mr. Plum and we congratulate him and the fraternity.

THE geometric problem printed in this column two weeks ago brought forth interesting comment. It appears from letters received that several teachers have been in knowledge of the principle and have applied it in different forms to the demonstration of the problem.

"Have used it for years."—Murdaugh.

"See Chauvenet's Revised Geometry Bk. III, Prop. 10."—C. W. Byrn, Baltimore.

Prof. Crouse has also employed expedients based on the same general plan.

Teachers having what they consider remarkably good mathematical possibilities, or new methods are requested to submit the same to the GAZETTE for publication.

A LARGE amount of money passed hands during the recent fight between Corbett and Mitchell in Jacksonville. The athelete association took in about $32,000. The hackmen made $5000, people paying exorbitant prices for the privilege of riding. The hotels got from $25,000 to $35,000. The saloons $20,000; restaurants and apartment houses about $15,000 more. The Western Union Telegraph did an enormous business for a week before the day appointed. It is estimated 3,000,000 words were sent out relative to the contest. If this were printed in columns of the average newspaper and the columns pasted together, it would stretch over a mile in length and take a man a month to read it all working twelve hours a day. People forget hard times when there is a good wholesome fight on the carpet.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Feb. 5, 1894.

Republican Senators are met with a piece of democratic duplicity at the beginning of the consideration of the Cleveland tariff bill by the Senate Finance committee that is far from encouraging. Previous to the passing of the bill by the House, Senator Voorhees, chairman of the Finance committee, promised republican Senators that the committee would grant full hearings to industries affected by the bill. Now, those promises are ignored and Mr. Voorhees says the committee will grant few, if any hearings, alleging as an excuse for breaking his word that the information which will be received from the circular letters sent out by the committee will be all that is needed. This is a mere subterfuge, and no one knows it any better than Mr. Voorhees. It is perfectly true that the answers to the questions in that circular letter would furnish all the information necessary, but it is also true that this information never will be put in shape to be used by the committee, and that also is known to Mr. Voorhees. If answers are received from only one half of the one million circular letters sent out it would require the continual services of fifty clerks for at least six months to tabulate the answers and put them in an understandable shape. The committee hasn't the clerks nor the disposition to wait for the work to be done if it had them. The plain unvarnished truth is that Mr. Voorhees has received the orders of his master in the White House and he will break his word to his colleagues who have nothing to give him in preference to disobeying his master who has offices at his disposal. It begins to look as though Mr. Cleveland has sufficient control of the democrats on the Finance committee to compel them to report the bill to the Senate practically as it was passed by the House, leaving the fight to be made on the floor of the Senate. The Republican Senators propose making it a fight that will be memorable in the tariff history of the country.

The most notable feature of the democrat side of the Hawaiian discussion in the House was the unblushing affront of Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, in standing up and gravely informing the House and the country that Mr. Cleveland had never decided upon the restoration of the queen. This is one of the results of buckooism upon a man who has always been considered in spite of his intense partisanship fair minded and patriotic. When a man becomes the defender of Mr. Cleveland's policy he necessarily has to drop the role of patriotic statesman and assume that of a pettifogging special pleader who endeavors to make a good case for his clients regardless of law or facts. Such men are common enough in every community, but it is little short a national calamity that so many of them should occupy seats in Congress. The only consolation is that the people have fully acquainted themselves with the facts in this case and cannot be bamboozled by misstatements or cuckoo resolutions.

Mr. Cleveland is doing more in his effort to beat Senator Hill and secure the confirmation of Mr. Peckham to the Supreme Court vacancy to lower the dignity attached to the office of President of the U. S. than any other man has ever done, and the result appears to be contrary to his expectations. Some Senators who were at first disposed to vote for Peckham's confirmation will vote against it as a rebuke to Mr. Cleveland for his peculiar and undignified tactiets and it may be that enough of them will so vote to reject the nomination. There is another feature that is not considered creditable to Mr. C. The financial condition of the government is such that it would seem to demand the entire attention and the best abilities of the President, but instead he is giving his entire time to conducting a personal fight, leaving the finances to get along as they may.

The patriotism of the republicans in Congress has never been more strikingly exemplified than by their conduct concerning the sale of $50,000,000 of bonds by Secretary Carlisle. They preferred maintaining the credit of the government to taking advantage of the numerous opportunities given them by the administration and its indiscreet friends in Congress to make party capital. The only men who tried and are still trying to injure the credit of the government are democrats and populists. The bonds will be forwarded to their purchasers this week and if the payments are all made in gold $58,000,000 will be added to the $65,000,000 of gold now in the Treasury.

The hardest fight that will be made upon any one section of the tariff bill be that against the income tax. According to the latest poll 41 Senators—two less than a majority—are against it, 37 for it and 6 in doubt. Of the six in doubt three are republicans and three democrats. Mr. Cleveland who was for a long time opposed to this tax has now assumed a non-committal position towards it.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS JUBILANT OVER THE PROSPECTS.

They Will Have "Far Easier Access Than They Ever Had to a Market Representing a Population of 70,000,000"—The New Tariff Framed to Favor England.

The leading trade journals that are now coming to hand from England indicate, more and more every week, how interested, and how excited even, the British manufacturers are becoming over the prospects of securing their lion's share of our manufacturing industries. When the Wilson tariff was first made public, it was considered advisable to muzzle the British bulldog, and it was evidently prearranged that the barking should be done behind the kennel, at any rate where it would not attract the eye of the American eagle. But the anxiety, the desire, the eagerness, to snatch our business from us proved too much for their discretion, and we learn from one paper, about the woolen trade, that the "prospect of an increased business with the States is, however, very hopeful."

Again, further: "Should it (the new bill) pass in its proposed form, it will make a great difference in the export of the lower classes of woolens, upon which the specific or weight duty weighs so heavily. This will be a crucial point in the discussion of the bill. Nothing can be fairer than an ad valorem duty, but the difficulty always exists that there are unprincipled people who invariably underdeclare values, and those who make honest declarations are made to suffer for the faults of others."

This will be cheering news to our woolen manufacturers, particularly as the fact is recognized abroad "that there are unprincipled people who invariably underdeclare values." But we like to keep the best news till the last, and that is what the Bradford (England) correspondent writes to The Textile Manufacturer, which is published in Manchester. This bold Bradford man throws aside all pretenses and hypocrisy. He imitates the straightforward policy of Cousin Ben Folsom when he on July 4, 1893, congratulated the cutlery manufacturers of Sheffield that they would again secure control of the American markets, a policy that it appears has been also adopted by Mr. Meeker, the American consul at Bradford. The conclusion at which the Bradford expert in the English worsted trade arrives is that the proposed Wilson tariff measure will give to the manufacturers of Bradford "far easier access than they have ever had to a market representing a population of 70,000,000 people."

Further analyzing what free wool really means to the American manufacturer, this English expert says, "How, under such circumstances, can the free wool clause hurt the Bradford manufacturer?" This expert opinion is remarkably interesting reading and would enlighten the majority of the ways and means committee if they are really capable of comprehending the actual intricacies of the business of manufacturing woolen goods. In the hope that some of these tariff tinkers, destroyers of American farming industries, murderers of American manufacturing industries and stranglers of American labor may be able to see beyond the length of their noses and may be able to grasp the actual conditions of some subject that exists beyond the country hamlets, whence they emanate, we reproduce this Bradford correspondent's remarks in full as published in The Textile Manufacturer:

There is no doubt that the slight infusion of buoyancy into this market has been the result, to a partial extent, of the publication of the new tariff proposals in America. A good many opinions have been expressed and some figures given as to the favorable character of that tariff from the point of view of Bradford wool staplers and manufacturers. But a good many opinions and a good many valuable figures have been kept back because Bradford men fear that capital will be made of them by American Republicans. Some even say that such statements might prevent the bill from passing. There is no adequate ground for this fear, which is entertained chiefly in fair trade quarters. In the first place, Mr. Meeker, the American consul, tells me that there is not the slightest doubt the bill will pass, and in the second place every man who reads his newspaper thoroughly knows that Mr. McKinley and other Republicans have dosed the American public ad nauseum with forebodings as to the injury the new tariff will inflict on American manufacturers and the benefit it will confer on English manufacturers.

What is more, the committee on ways and means which drafted the bill took evidence for weeks, and among it is a mass of evidence as to how the tariff would affect the worsted trade. The fact is the American farmers and the ordinary American consumer have begun to see that protection raises the price of commodities and only confers benefits on the manufacturers of the eastern states, who are bound by no human law to share those benefits with anybody. In short, the deep set desire in America for an ameliorated tariff will not be balked by the repetition of the stale story that that tariff will benefit a few English towns. So I shall have my say.

To exemplify what the tariff will mean to Bradford trade, I will just in a sentence show how it will affect worsted coatings, which form half of the Bradford exports to America. A worsted coating costing in Bradford 2 shillings a yard will under the new tariff in New York cost 35 per cent more. Under the present McKinley tariff it costs in New York 150 per cent more and under the tariff which preceded the McKinley duties 118½ per cent more. These figures have not been previously stated, nor have others which I am going to give. A good deal has been made out of the fact that the American manufacturers under the new tariff will get their raw material free and statements have been made that this will almost nullify the benefits conferred by the tariff in the shape of reduced duties.

Now, free wool to America—for the first time since America has been a country—must mean to wool staplers in Bradford—and Bradford is the center of the wool trade of the world—a large increase of business. They will have far easier access than they ever had to a market representing a population of 70,000,000. Free trade in wool with America cannot but be to the advantage, therefore, of one branch of the Bradford trade. Now, take the Bradford manufacturers, and how free wool to the American manufacturer will affect the Bradford makers is a question that has not yet been thoroughly gone into. Sixteen pounds of greasy wool will produce 10½ pounds of top. That 10½ pounds of top will spin into 9 pounds of yarn. To make a 16 ounce cloth requires 10 pounds of yarn, which represents about 32 pound of wool.

The American manufacturer, under the new tariff, will get in 2 pounds of wool free, upon which he will receive 11 cents per pound reduction—i. e., 22 cents on the 2 pounds. The McKinley tariff makes the American pay for that piece 150 per cent on the Bradford cost. The new tariff will make him pay 48½ per cent on the Bradford cost. There is 100 per cent less duty on the manufactured article from Bradford, and the American manufacturer will only get 22 cents concession on his wool—for the 2 pounds that produces a yard of cloth. That wool costs, say, 8½ pence a pound in Bradford. Under the new tariff the American manufacturer will pay about the same. There will be no duty. He will give 17 pence, therefore, for his 2 pounds of wool. At the present time he pays 17 pence plus 11 pence duty, or 28 pence.

He will get his raw material, therefore, for 66 per cent less under the new tariff, but then the importer in New York will pay for the cloth of the Bradford manufacturers 100 per cent less than he does now. How under such circumstances can the free wool clause hurt the Bradford manufacturer? It is a matter not yet clear, from the American telegrams, whether tops and rovings will come under the class of "crude" materials, which, like raw materials, are to be admitted free. If tops and rovings are admitted free, that involves a new set of considerations, but only with the same conclusion. If American manufacturers are going to allow Bradford to carry out the first processes of manufacture for them—well, all the better for Bradford.

Over Eight Billion Dollars Lost.

The more we have of a free trade administration the worse it is for the country. We have already shown the loss in the volume of business growing to five and six billions of dollars, but it has now exceeded eight billions of money taken from trade during nine months' experience of the fear of free trade, beginning with the month of April, immediately after the assumption of office by the party now in power. The total bank clearings, as reported to Bradstreet's, have been as follows:

	1893.	1892.
April	$4,918,819,872	$5,000,679,400
May	5,244,962,329	5,014,023,107
June	4,824,070,767	4,915,756,000
July	4,456,209,764	4,657,301,773
August	3,340,213,038	4,513,163,512
September	3,311,635,037	4,779,284,710
October	3,983,596,363	5,470,187,243
November	4,061,057,569	5,443,233,918
December	4,022,103,857	5,069,600,520
Totals	$37,540,398,573	$43,790,560,380

These figures are instructive. They show that the longer the present administration lasts the worse it is for the country. Where the loss was only $500,000,000 last July there were nearly $2,000,000,000 loss in December, an increase of 400 per cent in the work of destruction within a half year. The shrinkage between the Christmas trade of 1893 and 1892, nearly $2,000,000,000, was a terrible injury to the wholesale and retail trade of the country. During the nine months of mismanagement of the country's affairs by this free trade administration the entire loss in the volume of business at those cities only which report their bank clearings exceeded $8,250,000,000. The "change" has cost almost $1,000,000,000 per month at a few cities only.—American Economist.

Kill the Bill.

Strike out the enacting clause of the Wilson bill, and within a month every factory will be busy, every worker will be able to secure work, and the multitudes of households now poverty stricken and cheerless will again enjoy the sunshine of comfort and independence! Remove the threat of free trade, and we shall have our old prosperity back again. Workingmen, you can do this, and you alone! The congressmen whom your ballots elected are not your masters, but your servants. If you want bread, if you want work, if you want your families to be comfortably fed and clothed and sheltered, demand that your representatives shall defeat the bill that has paralyzed industry and robbed more than 1,000,000 men of employment! It matters little how you protest, whether individually by letter or postal card or in unison by petition and in mass meetings. But act with vigor and act at once! Kill the starvation wages bill!—New York Press.

As Seen Through Window Glass.

Speaking of the terrible condition of labor, Mr. John P. Eberhart, president of the Window Glass Workers' assembly, No. 300, K. of L., writes that the bad conditions seem to grow worse and adds that "I doubt not they will continue to do so unless we succeed in keeping Wilson's nefarious and cowardly makeshift from the statute books. May God help the poor this winter, for if the tinkers keep on nothing of human ability can avert unheard of suffering, and no man can see what direful consequences may ensue. We are in the toils of the enemies of the people, and it seems that men in such positions as mine will have all they can do to try to manage the work of keeping the souls and bodies of the unemployed together until they may have an opportunity at the polls to do right what they did wrong a little over a year ago."

Business.

First Guest—Hi, waiter, open that window, please. The room is suffocating.

Waiter—Yessir. (Opens the window.)

Second Guest—Waiter, there's draft enough to kill one. Shut the window!

Waiter—Yessir. (Shuts the window.)

First Guest—Waiter, open that window again this minute!

Waiter—Very good, sir! (Goes to the landlord.) One of the gentlemen wants the window open, and the other wants it shut. What am I to do?

Landlord—Obey the gentleman who hasn't had dinner yet.—Home Queen.

Statecraft.

The king of one country was angry with the king of another.

"Let the people fight it out," said they and went home to read reports from the field.

When the war was over, the conquered king owed many millions to the victorious one.

"Let the survivors pay it," said they as they shook hands amicably, and neither blushed.—Kate Field's Washington.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONS.

Work Being Done In the Various States For Better Country Roads.

The investigation of road management and road construction throughout the United States now conducted by the agricultural department is meeting with valuable results. The co-operation of the governor and secretary and geologist of each state in the Union, of railroad officials and of other persons has been obtained, and they show a warm interest in the work.

Many members of congress have also responded to circulars sent out by Assistant Secretary Willets and General Roy Stone, the special agent in charge of the inquiry. General Stone in a recent bulletin says:

"The new law of Tennessee is considered the best example of the first class, giving the county courts full power and direct control over the whole subject of roads, eliminating the evil influences of local politics and the generally prevailing, easy going methods. The court classifies the roads, establishes the districts, appoints commissioners and assesses the road taxes.

"Vermont, New Hampshire, North Dakota and Oregon are deemed conspicuous examples of the class of increased tax levies, the last named allowing county courts to levy a special tax of 50 cents on $100 and $2 per head for a county road fund.

"Abolition of the local taxes is absolute in New Jersey and almost absolute in Wisconsin. Construction on the local assessment plan extending to a limit of three miles on each side of the line road obtains to some extent in Oregon, Indiana and by special acts in Ohio. In Oregon the county may assume 50 per cent of the cost, and in Ohio a large share is usually placed on the county list by the act. Extensive construction by townships has taken place in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where township bonds have been successfully used.

"The special feature of recent legislation, however, is the county system. The issue of county bonds is provided for in New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan and Washington, but in the last two a popular vote is required to authorize the issue.

"State highway commissions have been formed in Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and in several other states. These are generally temporary bodies charged only to inquire and recommend. In Massachusetts, however, there is a permanent commission, having important duties connected with actual road improvements. New York is making an experiment of making state prisoners work on roads near Clinton prison, and Tennessee makes all prisoners confined in county jails or workhouses available for highway labor.

"New Jersey is probably the only state giving direct aid to roadbuilding. This aid is limited to one-third of the roads built by the counties and to the sum of $75,000 per annum. The highway commission of Pennsylvania has reported a bill for state aid to the amount of $1,000,000 per annum, to be distributed among the ownership in proportion to the road tax paid by them. The townships, according to this bill, must set aside 25 per cent of their tax for making permanent roadways. Co-operative roadbuilding, as provided for in New Jersey, has been very successful. Abutting landowners pay one-tenth of the cost, the state one-third and the county the remainder by sale of bonds. Under this law 10 miles of road were built in 1892, 25 in 1893, and 64 are applied for by landowners for 1894."—Minneapolis Tribune.

Good Roads Indicate Prosperity.

A Louisville correspondent, in discussing the character of roads in Jefferson county, Mo., writes to R. G. Dun & Co. that after years of experience these roads are bad; that the cost to haul farm products to Louisville during December, January and February exceeds practically the cost of transportation by railroad of such products from New York to Louisville. When farmers have held over crops for an expected advance in prices, it is usually found the roads are impassable. He also refers to the difficulty farmers' children have in obtaining an education at public schools, inasmuch as all members of the family are required to help save the crops, and the months of December, January, February and March are the only ones in which they have the benefit of a free school. Of late several meetings have been held in an effort to arouse an interest in better roads, in which it is expected the employment of convict labor will cut a figure. It is added that counties which have secured good country roads, making a special appropriation of from $900 to $1,500 per mile for improved roadways, are the most prosperous counties in the state.

Mahogany Roadways In Paris.

The laying down of mahogany roadways sounds almost like a dream of oriental magnificence, but it is what the Paris municipal council are engaged in at the present moment. A portion of that almost interminable thoroughfare, the Rue Lafayette—that portion nearest to the Eastern of France railway terminus—has been pulled up, and workmen are laying down blocks of real Brazilian mahogany of a peculiarly fine texture and color. It is confessedly an experiment, as the mahogany is dearer than the woods ordinarily used for the same purpose. Mahogany, however, is not as dear as it used to be. The actual cost of the new roadway will be 50 francs a square meter, which is considerably less than $10 a square yard. It is hoped that the extra outlay incurred will be more than compensated for by the greater durability of the material.—London Daily News.

Roads of the South.

In no section of the country have the roads been so badly neglected as in the south; but, with the light that is being thrown on this important question by the press, it will not be slow in adopting such measures as will bring good roads.—Industrial American.

They Were Tendered In Good Faith, but With Embarrassing Results.

Congratulations offered in a general way are just a little below par in one of the down town departments at present. A certain chief of division named Smith is very popular with the ladies of the department. He has under him a clerk also named Smith. On New Year's day the wife of Clerk Smith presented him with a son and heir, and on the following day his friends in the department fairly swarmed around his desk with congratulations. That morning a modest little maiden clerk, whom for present purposes we may style Miss Jones, overheard two acquaintances in the corridor talking about "mother and child" in hushed voices, and womanlike she stopped to ask what the news was.

"Why, haven't you heard?" exclaimed one of the conversants. "Mr. Smith has had an addition to his family—a splendid big boy. We've all been in to offer our congratulations."

"Indeed!" cried Miss Jones. "I must go too."

Suiting the action to the word and without pausing to reflect that there were two Messrs. Smith, she started post haste for the desk of the chief of division. He was buried up to his ears in work and did not notice her approach till in her gentle little voice she said:

"Please accept my congratulations, Mr. Smith."

Chief Smith is a kindly man. His friends of the other sex had been interrupting his work all the morning, with wishes for a happy new year, and in his absorption he had fallen into a stereotyped way of answering without half hearing the remark or noticing its form. So when he heard Miss Jones' light treble saying something indicative of good wishes he merely raised his eyes mechanically and responded with an absent air:

"Thank you, Miss Jones. The same to you!"

Miss Jones gave a little gasp and attempted to stammer out something explanatory of which nothing was audible to the clerks sitting around except the words "little stranger." Still the chief, his mind full of his work, missed the entire purport of her speech. All he observed was that the dear little lady had not left her place at his side, and thinking that possibly he had not spoken distinctly enough the first time he repeated in a louder tone:

"The same to you, Miss Jones—and many of them!"

This was too much both for Miss Jones, who retreated to her room, blushing like a peony, and for the surrounding clerks, who roared till the office fairly shook. Ever since Jan. 2 it has been noticed that Miss Jones conducts her business with Chief Smith's division in writing or by messenger.—Kate Field's Washington.

Legal Injustice to Women.

A young man and wife start out together in a small investment, depending for profit on the joint labor of one behind the counter, or both, as business may require, the wife being the domestic manager.

Nine times in ten, under my observation, the wife works the harder. She works in the kitchen; she works in the store; she does not indulge in luxuries.

If, after 10 years of common toil, including the blessed relief of motherhood and its joyful added cares, he, under our lax divorce laws, should brutally cast her off on one of the many pretexts found now sufficient, the equity of that wife and mother in the property of which she fully halved the making is not recognized except by caprice of courts or license of flexible statutes.

I must say that the disposition of the judiciary has been almost invariably on the side of equity, but common law and statutory bars still operate hardly upon the wife and mother.

The mother, however abject her poverty, wants the child or the children and will work herself to the bone to maintain and educate them. Under the laws that lie on the books of most of our states, she cannot get her moiety of the material goods to which she is in conscience entitled, except after expense and delay, if she succeed even then. She rarely succeeds.—Philadelphia Times.

Rendering Gas Burners Safer.

Electricity has not yet displaced gas altogether as an illuminant, nor will it do so for a long while yet. A large number of people, therefore, continue to have a practical interest in gas burners. An attachment for such devices has recently been patented by Benjamin F. Field of Los Angeles, designed to serve a good purpose. One occasionally hears of partial or complete suffocation from carelessness in extinguishing gaslights in sleeping rooms. Inexperience, inattention, fatigue or possibly intoxication prevents the valve from being properly closed when the gas is turned off, and probably this has more than the alleged blowing out of the light to do with the accidental asphyxiation reported every now and then by the newspapers. Proceeding on that theory, at any rate, Mr. Field affixes to the valve stem a light spiral spring, which continually tries to shut off the gas. When the gas is turned on, a jointed thumbpiece may be caught in any one of several notches and held there automatically. To put the light out, it is necessary only to disengage the thumbpiece. The spring then closes the valve and closes it tight. The mechanism does not interfere at all with the regulation of the size of the flame.—New York Tribune.

A Good Way.

"Will you oblige me with your autograph?" asked a bore of a busy public man.

"Certainly," replied the public man. "Just make out a check for $10 payable to my order. I will indorse it cheerfully, and in due time, you may be sure, it will come back to you safely through your bank."—Somerville Journal.

A Fish In an Oyster Shell.

The Rev. John A. Burk, 1,507 West Lexington street, recently received a barrel of oysters from Reedville, Northampton county, Va. Upon opening one of the shells, the two parts of which were joined as if they held an oyster, a live fish 2½ inches long fell from the shell and began to wriggle. The fish was put in water and is still alive. There was no oyster in the shell, the fish being the sole occupant.—Baltimore Sun.

"MELODY FOR THE MILLION."

Torbett Concert Company,

POSITIVELY THE GRANDEST

Musical Organization

ON THE ROAD.

IN THE COMPANY ARE

THE WORLD FAMOUS UNRIVALED

LUTTEMAN SEXTETTE,

of Stockholm, Sweden,

MISS OLLIE TORBETT, Violinist,

Mr. Isidore Moquist, Pianist.

AND MANY OTHERS OF NOTE.

Easton Opera House

Saturday Evening, Feb. 10, 1894.

ORDER NISI.

Edward T. Sparks, et al. vs. Edward F. Sherwood, et al. | In the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, In Equity.

Ordered this 24th day of January, A. D., 1894, by the Orphans' Court for Talbot county, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Edward F. Sherwood, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 20th day of March, A. D., 1894, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper in Talbot county, once in each of four successive weeks, before the 27th day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $350.00.

EDWARD H. ROE, Register of Wills, True Copy—Test.

EDWARD H. ROE, Register of Wills.

NOTICE.

Office of the County Commissioners, of Talbot County, Easton, Md., January 3, 1894.

Notice is hereby given, That the County Commissioners for Talbot county will sit to hear applications for TRANSFERS AND ABATEMENTS on the assessments books, EVERY FRIDAY, beginning with Friday, January 12th, and ending with Friday, March 16th.

These meetings of the Board on the days above named are for the sole purpose of hearing applications for Transfers and Abatements, and all persons having business of this character are requested to bring it forward on these special meetings, and not on the regular Tuesday meetings.

1-27tf WM. REDDIE, Clerk.

A DAIRY THERMOMETER.

ALL GLASS. EASY TO CLEAN.

ONLY 25 CENTS AT

Dawson & Jenkins.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

BUSINESS FOR SALE AT A GREAT

BARGAIN. ENTIRE STOCK WILL BE RETAILED

AT WHOLESALE COST for CASH. NOTHING RESERVED.

No Profit asked on anything.

Dry Goods

of Every Description.

Dress Goods, Velvets, Silks, Ginghams, Table Linens,

Muslins, Percales, Calicos, Sheetings,

Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Cassimeres,

Suitings, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves,

Notions

of All Kinds,

LADIES AND MISSES COATS,

Handkerchiefs, Laces, etc.

Clothing of All Kinds for Men and Boys,

OVERCOATS, SUITS AND PANTS,

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS, RUGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, ETC.

I mean business. Goods must be sold in order that I may take charge of a business elsewhere. Sale commences Saturday, Feb. 10th. All persons indebted to me will please settle as soon as possible.

VERY RESPECTFULLY,

B. P. COX.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

In virtue of an order of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, passed on the 17th day of January, A. D., 1894, in the matter of the insolvency of Clement R. Leonard, the undersigned permanent trustee of the said insolvent will offer at public sale, in front of the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on

TUESDAY,

13th Day of February prox.,

between the hours of two o'clock and four o'clock P. M., the following described real estate:

LOT NO. 1.

An undivided one-half of that lot at Easton Point, north of and fronting on Easton Point Road, forty-eight feet and extending back with the Leonard wharf property towards the river fifty-eight feet. This is the first lot east of the wharf property, and is improved by a small FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and back buildings, now occupied by Thomas Elms.

LOT NO. 2.

An undivided one-half of that lot at Easton Point, adjoining the above described lot on the East, and fronting 37 feet 9 inches on the Point Road and extending back 58 feet towards the river. Improved by a two-story DWELLING HOUSE and back buildings, now occupied by Azuilla Price.

LOT NO. 3.

An undivided one-half of that valuable property known as LEONARD'S WHARF, bounded on the North and West by Third Haven river, on the East by the lands of Eli Pratt, and on the South by Lot No. 4 hereinafter described and by Lots Nos. 1 and 2 and the Easton Point Road. The right of way to this lot as now laid out East of Lot No. 4 is reserved for the benefit of the purchaser thereof.

LOT NO. 4.

All that lot at Easton Point, adjoining Lot No. 2 on the East, known as the Davis property and fronting on the Point road 42½ feet, and extending back towards the river 20 feet Improved by a FRAME DWELLING and STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Robert Walton.

LOT NO. 5.

All that unimproved lot on the north of said Point road, between the Nickerson Fertilizer Factory and the Old Benny property, fronting 104 feet on said Point road and extending back towards the river 182 feet.

LOT NO. 6.

All that valuable property known as the LONDONDERRY MILLS, situated on the North side of and fronting 330 feet on Easton Point road and extending northwardly 210 feet—containing One and One-Hundredths Acres of Land, more or less.

The improvements consist of a *Three Story Brick Mill, 40x40 feet, with Engine Room 40x20 feet; One 60 H. P. Erie Engine and Boiler; Four Stands of Rolls, 7x24; One complete Corn Outfit for Meal and Chops;*

with other Machinery necessary to complete a first-class mill. The capacity of this mill is 90 barrels daily. It has been running at intervals for two years only, and the whole outfit is in first-class condition.

LOT NO. 7.

All that valuable lot at the Southeast corner of South and Washington streets, in the town of Easton, fronting ninety feet on South street and one hundred and twenty feet on Washington street. The improvements consist of a two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND KITCHEN, now occupied by the said C. R. Leonard.

LOT NO. 8.

That unimproved lot known as the Earle or Forman Lot, on the East side of Washington street, and adjoining the property of Hewett Lansdale's heirs, Christ. P. E. Church and others, fronting 42 feet on Washington street and extending back Eastwardly 198 feet 6 inches.

I will also offer on the same day, at 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the Court House in the town of Easton, the following personal property of said insolvent:

1 Road Cart and Harness.
1 Miller Safe, nearly new.
1 Small Iron Safe.
1 Folding Desk.
1 Wagon and Double Harness.
1 Cow.
10 Shares Easton Town Hall Stock.
3 Shares Talbot County Fair Association Stock.
1 Dayton Wagon and Harness.
1 York Wagon.
Lot of Grain Sacks.
Fairbanks Scales.
Lot of Flour Covers

Terms of Sale.

As to the Real Estate. One third Cash on day of sale, and balance in two equal instalments of Six and Twelve months each, or all Cash at the option of the purchaser. Deferred payments to be secured by notes or bonds of purchasers, with surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee, and to bear interest from the day of sale. A deposit of $100 will be required of the purchaser on the day of sale. Taxes for 1894 and expense of title papers to be paid by purchasers.

As to Personal Property: On all sums of Twenty Dollars and under the Cash will be required; over that amount a credit of Six months, to be secured by the note of the purchaser, bearing interest, with sureties to be approved by the Trustee.

ROBERT B. DIXON, Permanent Trustee.

J. F. & W. BATEMAN, attorneys.
1-25ts

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of power contained in a deed of trust to the undersigned, from Frank G. Wright, bearing date June 3d, 1893, and recorded in Liber T. H. No. 119, folio 150, I will offer at public sale in front of the Court House door in the town of Easton, on

SATURDAY,

The 17th day of February, 1894.

between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock on that day, the following valuable

PERSONAL PROPERTY

TO WIT:

Two Spotted Arabian Mares,

"PINK" and "SPOT,"

WHITE MARE, "Blossom,"

2 Gray Horses, Gray Eagle and Kaiser,

BAY MARE, Katie Norris,

Texas Pony,

ARABIAN STALLION, 1 ALDERNY COW

DOG CART, Single, DOG CART, Double.

Germantown Wagon,

Saddle, Tilting Wagon, Harness,

ROBES, ETC.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

1-27-3t J. C. MULLIKIN, Trustee.

Trustees' Sale

OF VALUABLE

TOWN LOTS.

By virtue of power derived from a Deed of Trust from William P. Powell and wife, bearing date the third day of September, A. D. 1892 the undersigned will sell at public sale in front of the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on

Tuesday, February, 20th, 1894,

between the hours of 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock P. M., all the right title and interest of Wm. P. Powell, being an undivided one third interest therein, (together with the interest of the other owners) in and to the following real estate, viz:

LOT NO. 1.

Situate on the East side of the road leading from Easton to the Creamery, adjoining the lands of R. H. T. Councell on the north and Dr. J. M. H. Bateman on the east, and by Gravel street on the south, containing the quantity of FOUR ACRES OF LAND, more or less.

LOT NO. 2.

Situate on the South side of Railroad Avenue, with a frontage of 131 feet on said Avenue, and running back between the property of Mary E. Golt on the east and East street on the west 145 feet, be the quantity of land thereon contained what it may.

TERMS OF SALE.

One third of the purchase money to be paid in Cash on the day of sale and the balance in two equal instalments of Six and Twelve months, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned,

C. C. NICKERSON,
E. H. ROE,
Trustees of Wm. P. Powell and agents for other owners.

Jas. A. Rox, auctioneer. 1-27-ts

E. H. FURNESS & CO.

HARRISON ST.

EASTON, MD.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WALL PAPER, PAINT, GLASS.

For the next 60 days we will dispose of all wall paper at cost to reduce stock. Now is your chance. The latest and finest designs. Come soon and get a selection.

E. H. Furness & Co.

Auditor's Notice.

JAMES C. MULLIKIN, TRUSTEE.

vs.

WILLIAM T. ELBIN,

In the Circuit Court for Talbot County.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Auditor will proceed to make an audit in the above entitled cause, on

SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1894,

at his office in Easton. Persons having claims against the fund are hereby notified to file the same, properly authenticated, with the clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, on or before said day; otherwise they may be excluded from all benefits of the fund.

2-3 OSWALD TILGHMAN Auditor.

THE FIELD AND FOREST.

Just received a large invoice of Firearms and ammunition, among which will be found collection of

Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, RIFLES, PISTOLS, POWDER, SHOT, SHELLS, GUNNING COATS, CAPS

and indeed a thorough outfit for Sportsmen. These goods have been bought with care and we are now offering them at less than city prices of the same class. The winter will soon be here and we invite you to come and see our stock of

LAP BLANKETS, ROBES AND HORSE COVERS.

They are new in design and very low in price. If you are in need just come and see for yourself. Farmers have found out that it pays to chop food for stock and thus it is we have sold many cutters this season. We have the **DICK'S FEED CUTTER** and it is really a splendid one. The best we ever saw and it is All sizes and prices. Come and see Have you corn to shell? If so come and see the

SPANGLER, SINGLE AND DOUBLE SPOUT SHELLER.

They are splendid machines and we have all sizes and prices in

CARRIAGE AND WAGON HARNESS

We lead, as we carry the largest stock in town and buy in large quantities, and have now in stock some leading styles at low prices. Bear in mind when you want a

Carriage, Dayton or Road Cart.

We can save you money in high grade and first class carriages. A large stock of

SAUSAGE CUTTERS, Sausage Stuffers and Lard Cans

just received. Bottom prices. Come and see.

YOUR FRIENDS,

SHANNAHAN & WRIGHTSON HARDWARE CO.

EASTON, MD.

SEASONABLE.

A LARGE AND VERY SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF

CARRIAGE BLANKETS, ROBES.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF SQUARE AND SHAPED

5-A HORSE COVERS.

SAUSAGE CUTTERS AND STUFFERS, LARD PRESSES.

GUNS, SINGLE and DOUBLE,

BREECH and MUZZLE LOADERS.

SPORTING GOODS AND AMMUNITION IN LARGE QUANTITY.

Muskrat and Otter Traps. Pocket and Table Cutlery.

BUILDING HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.

Lime Hair, Cement and Plaster, Barbed Wire, Wagons, Harness. Farming Implements of all kinds.

COAL OIL, STILL