Easton Gazette.

WILSON M. TYLOR & BRO.,
Editors and Proprietors.
EASTON, MD.

Saturday, March 10, 1894.

To Subscribers.

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THE election case is decided. The respondents have won the decision asked for, and the election stands as polled. The judges thought they had too little ground to nullify an election as that, in their minds, was a grave and serious responsibility, and one which should have the backing of undeniable evidence, before being done.

While his Honor, Judge Wickes, censured those guilty of intended fraud, while he thought that the action of the democratic supervisors was of a character which merited the severest reprimand, while he knew there had been wilful intent on the part of one at least and thought that he went beyond his prerogative to change the official emblem "in order to compel the Republicans to instruct their voters correctly," taking occasion to say the supervisor had no such right, while the selecting of the ballot clerks was not proper under the law in the cases of the minority representation, and while there were changes in the registration books, and improper voting at the polls, while twenty-two voters from the different precincts of the county had sworn they were led to vote differently from what they intended, and while all this was cause for condemnation and worthy of severe punishment in the case where the law had been violated, yet in his Honor's opinion they were not sufficient to warrant the Court in declaring the late election vacated.

The Judge further said if the contestants had produced some two hundred and fifty-seven voters to show that they had been deceived, that number being required to overthrow Mr. Dukes's majority, then it would have seriously affected the case. He threw the responsibility on the contestants in not having prepared their case. On the other hand the counsel for the respondents, Maj. Stewart, in his declaration of the law to the Court, emphatically asserted that if they had had a thousand witnesses to swear they had been deceived by the changing of the emblem that that would not be evidence and the Court could not take their testimony, because in the face of the fact that the ballots had been correctly counted as cast it was higher evidence than could be given by "Tom, Dick and Harry brought on the witness stand," and the law required the *highest* evidence to vitiate an election.

The contestants did not base their claim on the fact that it required numbers of witnesses to invalidate the election, they proceeded on the simple fact that the law had been violated in high and serious places and that, little or much, they were justified in seeking redress. That if allowed to continue, there would be no end to the extent of crime that could be perpetrated in this county with impunity.

It was suggested by some that it was a splendid case for the Court of Appeals.

The republicans, with the aid of some conscientious democrats, have spent considerable money to bring a decision from the Court which will characterize and denounce this great wrong that has been committed. They have failed in securing their point. It is not to be wondered at if in the future the democrats will ride high handed over all law and decency and still further perpetrate outrages on the republicans. However, those who worked for the purity of the ballot have the satisfaction of knowing that they were on the side of the right, and if they did not prepare their case strong enough to cause the Judge to render a decision in their favor, it does not lessen the gravity of the fraud, not excuse the perpetrators.

THE *Star*, run in its dual capacity, makes interesting reading. One editor antagonizes the other in the same issue.

IT can be said in all fairness that the democratic party wishes it had no platform. Those who try to stand on it in Congress are ignominously fought by other democrats who suddenly realize that the country will go to ruin if the tariff plank of the Chicago convention does not give way so that the hole may be protected with anything within reach. Verily, democracy as she is practiced is a misnomer and a subterfuge.

THE Baltimore *News* recently had an editorial entitled "straining his democracy" in which it showed up Mr. Gorman as he is when personal interest comes in contact with democratic ideas of free trade. Mr. Gorman wants the "other fellow" to have the blessings of no protection, but as for me and mine says the senator, we thrive best under heavy protection—even more than McKinley called for. Mr. Gorman is considered a statesman—he is the state's man, and a shrewd, sharp one at that.

THE reassessment bill now pending in the legislature is creating local comment all over the state. Arguments for and against are heard on every hand. Some who favored it in '92 now oppose the Hayes' bill, and vice versa. On the one hand it is opposed because of the great depression in real estate, which it is said will lower the taxable basis more than the gains made in other directions, thereby increasing the rate and adding the expeses of reassessment thereto. But on the other hand is it not gross injustice to the real estate owner to have to pay taxes on a fictitions valnation, and that, too, in excess of actual? It makes the burden doubly hard on him, while his more prosperous neighbor with but little real estate to encumber him, who plants the bulk of his capital in securities, is allowed to escape untaxed.

Still, equity or injustice, whichever is uppermost, it becomes a very difficult problem to harness. Capital is master every time; it can pull up and leave at will; it can remain in vaults or lubricate the machinery of trade at pleasure; it can and always will command respect; it can invariably dictate its own terms to those who want to use it; there never was a law made nor suggested, nor a theory advanced which could entirely handicap capital. So we say when a reassessament begins to force bonds and mortgages, into a new harness to help the poor man pull the load easier, there are difficulties encountered which immediately confront that poor man and he suddenly realizes that his own harness is so entangled with his rich neighbor's that it has increasad rather than lessened his load.

More Prohibition Argument.

EDITOR GAZETTE.—We did and do most emphatically take issue with you. You charged the Prohibitionists of New York with the responsibility for the election of David B. Hill, and the defeat of Warner Miller. We most positively deny it. The only responsibility which rests upon a voter at any such time is to conscientiously vote for the men and measures which most completely stand for his convictions. This the Prohibitionists did and in so doing they shouldered every ounce of responsibility that rested upon them. It is simply political nonsense to talk of men being responsible for the election of men for whom they did not vote. It doubtless is true that Warner Miller would have been elected if all the Prohibitionists had voted for him. It is certainly true that he would have been elected if all the democrats had voted for him, but he was neither a Democrat nor a Prohibitionist. Why then should Republicans insist upon Prohibitionists prostituting their right of suffrage by voting for men who do not represent them! It is unfair. It is unreasonable. It is unrighteous.—But I notice in your last editorial that you fly to the same old tumble-down refuge of "simply a difference of method." But the *method* of dealing with an evil may be almost as important as the principle itself. Suppose the method adopted for dealing with a mad dog was to turn him loose, would you say that such a method was entitled to respect, and the people who advocated it entitled to the credit of being honestly engaged in an effort to put an end to the evils resulting from the ravages of the mad dog? Again, suppose a community was set to devise some method to stop the spread of small pox which had broken out in the community, and some one should propose as a remedy or method that all the small pox patients be allowed the longest liberties. Would you say that such a method of dealing with small pox was entitled to any respect whatever. A method to be entitled to respect must at least commend itself to common sense and reason.—Now when men vote for license parties and then set up the claim that that is their method of dealing with the rum traffic it seems to me to be entitled to about as much respect as the man's method of dealing with mad dogs who proposes to put an end to the evil by turning the dog lose upon the community. How can men expect sensible people to have any respect for a method which does not have one ounce of common sence or reason in it? Both the old parties are license parties. Nobody certainly will deny this. Their method is not prohibition but license—that is authority to go on. How then can it be claimed that the method adopted by the old parties is a method for destroying the drink traffic? Their method may be truly called a method for perpetuating the saloon, but never a method for destroying it. When you say then, Mr. Editor, that the difference between us is simply a difference of methods, it means a difference as distinct as the difference between white and black or right and wrong. Your method proposes perpetuation, our method proposes destruction. You might just as well expect to reach the North by going south as to expect to destroy the liquor traffic by licensing and protecting it. Only a difference of methods indeed! There is but one safe method of dealing with sin and that is to cut it off, destroy it. Never compromise with it. Never license it. To expect to destroy the saloon by licensing it, which is the method adopted by the old parties is the insanest delusion of the nineteenth century. When you said so boldly that "No evil has been annihilated since the world was made," did you forget slavery? If African slavery has not been annihilated in the country then the world is indulging a great delusion. Yes, slavery has been destroyed. Of all the seven million colored people in this land not one of them wears the chain of human slavery. And this was achieved through a new party organized around this great moral issue. The Democratic and Whig parties had adopted as their method of dealing with this evil toleration and compromise. The heroic new party said, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." The great and good men in the Democratic and Whig parties, who hated slavery, saw after a while how foolish and vain the method was which was being pursued, and hence stepped out from their respective parties and formed a new one. Charles Sumner, a whig, said to Salmon P. Chase, a democrat, "Come down from your platform and I will come down from mine and we will meet half way and join hands for the success of this one great moral principle, for which we both stand. The slavery was annihilated and so will the drink traffic be destroyed. The Democratic party will not, can not do it. The Republican party will not, can not do it.—Parties do not make great issues. Issues make parties. A party must be builded around this great issue.—Every man who hates the saloon must leave his old political alliances and come over on the common ground of *eternal hostility* to the saloon. This must be the paramount issue. No party can be relied upon to destroy the rum traffic that makes any other question paramount or equal to the question of the home against the saloon. Thus it was that slavery was destroyed and just as sure as the world stands, history will repeat herself with respect to this great evil.—But I have already written at very much greater length than I intended. I trust however that you will grant me space in your next issue to reply to your annoymous correspondent, who has taken the liberty to refer to by name in no complimentary terms. I am sorry that he felt that it was necessary for him to shoot from ambush. If you will give me a chance, I think however, I can puncture some of his falacies and answer some of his criticisms.

Very truly,
ALFRED SMITH.
Smyrna, Del.,
March 7th, 1894.

One of the hind wheels of a truck suddenly gave way on Michigan avenue, and the usual crowd gathered to see and speculate.

"Too heavily loaded," observed one in a self complacent way.

"The sudden jar did it as it fell into that rut," remarked a second.

"The axletree wasn't heavy enough any-way," added a third.

Several others passed remarks of a like nature, and then a bootblack, who had been carefully investigating causes and results, suddenly straightened up and said:

"Gentlemen, owin to a flaw in de iron de axletree broke short off, and de owner of de vehicle is entitled to a new one widout furder cost. Move on, now, and don't embarrass de gent as drives de team, see!"—Detroit Free Press.

America.

The grand historical spectacle "America" will be produced at Harris' academy of music Baltimore, week beginning Monday, Mar. 12th, when over four hundred people will take part in the performances. Special excursions to the "America matinees and evening. will be run on all roads leading to Baltimore. The sale of seats will open Tuesday March 6th, at the Box Office of the theatre, and Albert's 13 N. Charles St. Seats can be secured by mail or telegraph. The matinee days will be Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and will commence at two o'clock sharp and conclude at 4.30, giving the out of town people ample time to get the trains. Those who visited Chicago during the World's Fair, will remember that it was considered an attraction second in interest only to the exposition itself. It was then impossible to obtain seats for its reproduction, certainly after the September rush began; except by purchasing tickets for a week in advance, and as the number of visitors grew, even this did not suffice. Thousands of persons who desired to witness what was considered Mr. Kiralfy's best effort had to leave the city without gratifying that desire. Orders for boxes and other choice seats were telegraphed from the East as long as two weeks in advance, and the management found it expedient to give a score of matinees not originally contemplated and certainly not desired by the company. Enthusiasm developed into a craze, and every performance was marked by a furor of delight rarely witnessed in any theatrical house.

It is, of course, as a spectacle that "America" is to be considered. It is not a play. It does not pretend to be. There is, to be sure, a slender thread of incidents running through the lines, but the serious purpose of the dramatist is wanting in the bewildering scenes which pass before the eye from the moment the curtain first rises. But around this slender thread are marshalled pictures of such surpassing beauty that the mind is often dazed at the succession, and the audience, looking upon each scene, as the most beautiful, wonders whether it is awake or dreaming. Never before have there been more attractive combinations of color, form and beauty in a stage procession. Rarely, if ever, have there been more living figures of grace and suppleness moving at one time in full view of an excited audience or dancing to low music amid luxurious surroundings. In an educational sense the allegorical figures are the most notable. They include representations of almost every conspicuous event in our national history, beginning with the embarkation of Columbus and extending down to the most important discoveries in the manufacturing arts. These need not to be named here. The student of history is familiar with them all. The Schaffer troupe are a special feature of the show. The extraordinary feats of these skillful acrobats performed with unerring certainty, are the most delightful because they are free from all sorts of danger, and are apparently as much enjoyed by the youngest members of the family as by their elders. Sylvester Schaffer's juggling is more wonderful than ever and those extraordinary grotesque, Basco and Roberts, who climb about in the air, like apes, excite shouts of laughter. The ballet of merrymakers, the ballet of arts and sciences and the ballet of inventions are always encored, but none so much as the contrasted bit of home pathos where the soldiers sing "Camping To night." The show closes with a great congregation of nations, than which nothing more genuinely sumptuous has been seen on the American stage.

KEEP PAUPERS OUT OF THE COUNTRY FOR THE PRESENT.

The Policy of Prostration Has Reduced Wages and Lessened the Opportunities For Work—The Ante-election Cry Forgotten—Charity Is an Insult.

The destructive free trade policy of prostration to which the country has been subjected since March, 1893, involving in its course an unprecedented volume of ruin and wreckage, the closing of factories and the idleness of labor, suggests the imperative necessity for the adoption of some course that will adequately protect American labor from absolute want and from further competition in the labor market which the free trade party has so disastrously caused to be oversupplied.

It has been the policy of the American government for upward of a quarter of a century to invite labor and settlers from abroad. This policy has built up the country to an unprecedented degree. The large number of new arrivals created a greater demand for our home products and manufactures, stimulating both. Our lands were opened up and settled upon. The country grew greater and richer just so long as protection was afforded to the products of our lands and looms.

But the very moment that the shadow of free trade overcast our system of protection the condition of the country and of the people began to change. The terrible effect of the fear of the free trade policy of prostration was shown in a few short months by a million idle laborers scattered throughout every state in the union. Even now those men who have been fortunate enough to again secure work have done so, in most instances, at a reduction of wages. Their earning power has been lessened, but through no fault of their own.

Immediately before the presidential election of 1892 the question of protection to labor was worked for all it was worth by the New York Herald, that free trade organ deluding the voters with one of its many catchpenny cries. But nothing has been done to assist labor. The old election cry was forgotten more than a year ago, and the free trade party, which The Herald represented and advocated, immediately upon its assumption of administrative authority began to degrade and ruin labor by imposing its policy of prostration to American labor and industries. So great has been the injury wrought upon labor by this policy of prostration that The Herald has been compelled to aid in the alleviation of the distress wrought by its party by the charitable distribution of free clothing.

What does this free clothing mean? It means a direct insult to honest labor. Men are not begging for clothes. They are begging for work. The Herald and its ilk dragged American labor down to beggary in the interests of foreign labor. But they have done nothing and advocated nothing for American labor since November, 1892. Their ante-election utterances have vanished like vapor. Labor can no more believe what they say or promise and does not believe them. Why does not The Herald now prepare and publish an act to prohibit immigration in the interest of that American labor which it loves so well at election time, but which it merely uses at other times as an advertising catchpenny to add coppers to its coffers?

Labor needs now more than ever it has done the strongest form of protection. The ruinous policy of prostration has ruined and prostrated American labor. The immigration of foreign paupers should be absolutely prohibited. We do not mean to restrict immigrants who come here apply supplied with means to settle down on farms in the west or elsewhere, and who will make good citizens, but we do mean the absolute, entire, thorough and complete restriction and prohibition of all paupers who come to compete directly with the surplus of American labor that we do possess—such paupers especially as we now see the large ocean steamship lines are arranging to bring here from Russia and elsewhere at reduced rates of passage money.

Let American labor be rigidly protected, we say, and let this protection be promptly given, as it is so urgently needed. This is the first political duty of the hour. It is a duty that comes long before the enforcement of the policy of prostration.

One Thing or the Other.

The total value of our imports of lumber, which it is now proposed to put upon the free list, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, was $40,296,562.72. The average protection then afforded to the lumber industry was 11.17 per cent ad valorem. We may expect these imports of lumber to exceed $110,000,000 in future unless the American lumbermen's wages are cut down 11 per cent.

GOOD GRADING IMPORTANT.

Points In Roadbuilding Where the Practice of Economy Is Costly.

Macadamized roads on extremely steep grades or on extremely flat ones are difficult to maintain in good condition and create constant expense. The steep grade is of course objectionable to traffic from the fact that it places a limit to the maximum load that can be hauled over the road without additional hauling power. One such grade on a road may involve the necessity of sending a tow team with every heavily laden wagon. Many of these extra teams will have to travel several miles to and from the steep grade in question simply for the purpose of assisting the load up that one hill. You can readily figure the annual loss to the individuals and determine at once whether the expenditure of a comparatively large amount would not have been judicious, in view of the fact that a permanent saving would have been effected forever thereafter. But the steep grade, besides being objectionable and costly, adds another element of expense, in that it increases the cost of maintenance. It is liable to be scoured by heavy rains. The sliding movement of descending vehicles is injurious to it, especially if brakes are used, and the heavy pawing of the horses in their efforts to draw their loads assists in destroying the surface. All these combined will necessitate frequent attention to that roadbed, an expense that will be permanent.

A MISHAP.
[From Good Roads.]

On the other hand, level stretches are equally difficult to maintain in good condition, from the fact that, as they are not washed by rains, dust and mud accumulate on them. The mud forms channels, from which the water cannot escape laterally, and through lack of fall neither can it flow longitudinally. The result is that it remains on the roadbed, softens it, ruts follow, and a permanent expense is again incurred for the maintenance of the section. It will therefore be realized that economy in grading can be false economy of the worst kind.

Really good macadamized roads will never be realized here until they, like all other things that we own and care to keep in good condition, receive proper treatment at the hands of those using them. Just so long as drivers continue to drive in one continuous track with heavily laden wagons, so that the calked hoofs of team after team are picking the road loose in one narrow lane while the wheels are pounding and rutting it at each side as a suitable frame for a picture of destruction, just so long you need not look for economical roads, because the heaviest and best of construction will under those conditions give but very ordinary results.

There is no reason why country or, more properly speaking, farm wagons and carts—springless ones, as a rule, and consequently the most injurious to a road—should not be provided with wide tires and have the rear axle several inches longer than the front one. These vehicles in passing over the roads will, to a certain extent, mend the damage done by the others.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Road Improvement In California.

The good roads agitation in California is encountering the difficulties which are familiar to its friends in the east, but it is making gratifying progress. It began with the bicycle riders, who enlisted the friends of draft animals. Last winter committees from wheelmen's associations and county humane societies appeared before the legislature for the purpose of securing improvements in the road laws. The farmers, apprehensive that the work of roadbuilding would be taken from them, stoutly resisted the reform. A highway improvement bill was framed, which passed the house, but it was "side tracked" in the senate. The agitation was not without good results, however. The governor of the state was interested and in June last called a convention of those interested to meet at the state capital on Sept. 7. It appears that most of the counties have spent in yearly taxes on poor roads more money than it would have cost to build good permanent roads, have paid interest on the sum for 20 years, and also have provided for a sinking fund to discharge the principal at the end of that time.—Exchange.

Muddy Roads and City Merchants.

Until recently the inhabitants of cities in this country have generally regarded the building of country roads as an undertaking which belonged to the farmer alone the expense of which he should bear. Of late, through natural causes and the general agitation of the question, a better understanding has been reached. The mud blockades in various sections of the country in the last few years have served to bring merchants of towns and smaller cities to a realizing sense of what bad roads mean. Three years ago the merchants of an Ohio city of 30,000 inhabitants lost, on account of muddy roads, in two weeks of the holiday season, over $100,000 of trade. Smaller cities and towns, of course, suffered still more in proportion, being more directly dependent upon the trade which the farmers supplied.—Washington Post.

Consistencies of the Wilson Bill.

Potatoes, a northern and western farm product mostly, a tariff is proposed at 10 cents per bushel, or 20.78 per cent ad valorem. But on

Peanuts, exclusively a southern product, the protection is to be 1 cent per pound, or 72.86 per cent ad valorem.

Hoop iron, when used for cotton ties, to cover bales of southern cotton, is to be free of duty, but

Hoop iron, when used to cover bales of hay, the product of the northern, eastern and western farmer, is to be taxed 30 per cent ad valorem.

Iron ore is placed upon the free list, but

Kaolin, a product of South Carolina, is protected by a duty of $2 per ton, or 26.38 per cent ad valorem.

Apples, eggs and cabbages, which are products of the energy of the northern, eastern and western farmers, are put upon the free list so as to suffer from competition with the almost pauper labor of Canada, but

Rice, which is exclusively a southern product, has been the object of very tender care and solicitude. Mr. Wilson and his confreres had forgotten, when rice was under consideration, the proposition which they laid down of ad valorem duties being the only proper ones, and protected their darling southern product, rice, by making specific duties covering every possible form in which the article could be imported. The duty on cleaned rice reduced to an ad valorem basis is 83.89 per cent, but these gentlemen have informed the northern manufacturers of woolen and worsted goods that the country would not submit to higher ad valorem duties than 40 per cent.

SOME NUTS TO CRACK.

Questions For Professor Wilson to Exercise His Gray Matter On—Perhaps His Mathematical Mind Can Enlighten an Anxious Public.

You may have the same amount of ad valorem duty this year as last, and you may import the same quantity of goods subject to that duty, and you may have an increase of revenue as follows:

If a ton of iron cost $50 in England last year and the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent, the duty would be $12.50. If iron costs $100 a ton this year in England and the ad valorem duty is 25 per cent, the duty would be $25, or 100 per cent more than last year.

You may have the same amount of ad valorem duty this year that you had last, and you may import the same amount of goods, and yet have a reduction of revenue as follows:

If iron cost $100 a ton in England last year and the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent, the duty would be $25, but if iron costs $50 per ton in England this year, with an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent, the duty would be only $12.50, or 50 per cent less than last year.

You may reduce the ad valorem duty this year below that of last year and still reduce the revenue as follows:

If iron cost $100 per ton in England last year, and if the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent and you should import one ton, the duty would be $25. Now, if you should reduce the ad valorem duty to 12½ per cent, or 50 per cent less than last year, and should import one ton of iron at $100 per ton, the duty would be $12.50, or 50 per cent less than last year.

You may reduce the ad valorem duty this year below that of last year, and you may increase the revenue as follows:

If iron cost $50 per ton in England last year, and if the ad valorem duty should be 25 per cent and you should import one ton, the duty would be $12.50. Now, if you reduce the ad valorem duty to 12½ per cent, or 50 per cent less than last year, and you should import two tons of iron at $100 per ton, the duty would be $25, or 100 per cent more than last year.

You may increase the ad valorem duty this year over that of last year and reduce the revenue as follows:

If iron cost $100 per ton in England last year, and if the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent and you should import one ton, the duty would be $25. Now, if you should increase the duty to 50 per cent, or 100 per cent greater than last year, and you should import only one-half ton of iron at $50 per ton, or 50 per cent less than last year, the duty would be $12.50, or 50 per cent less than last year.

You may increase the ad valorem duty this year over that of last year and increase the revenue as follows:

If iron cost $100 per ton in England last year, and if the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent and you should import one ton, the duty would be $25. If you increase the ad valorem duty to 100 per cent, or 300 per cent greater than last year, and you should import one ton of iron at $100 per ton, the duty would be $100, or 300 per cent greater than last year.

You may reduce the ad valorem duty this year as compared with last year and still have the same revenue as follows:

If iron was $100 per ton in England last year and the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent and you import one ton, the duty would be $25. If iron this year should cost $50 per ton in England, and you should import two tons, the duty would be $25.

You may increase the ad valorem duty this year over that of last year and still have the same revenue as follows:

If iron cost $100 per ton in England last year and the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent, the duty would be $25. But if iron should cost $50 per ton in England this year and the ad valorem duty was raised to 50 per cent, or 100 per cent more than last year, and you should import one ton, the duty would be $25.

The foregoing problems are respectfully submitted for Professor Wilson to state upon which particular basis he has gained the information that the receipts of custom duties under his tariff bill will be $75,707,784.06 less than the duties received in 1893. The solution of this problem will do much to solve the other problem whether American factories must be permanently closed and American labor remain permanently idle. Mathematical accuracy is essential, as the professor evidently appreciates, having worked his problem out in minute detail down to the very cents. The happy solution of this question may also definitely determine whether a X road statesman — a X eyed politician or whether X - - X — O.

Their Will Be Done.

"Windy" Wilson, heed their prayer,
Thou and Grover, precious pair,
Take good advice and have a care,
Let the people's will be done.

"Windy" Wilson, let them work,
That's a thing they do not shirk.
Let labor be where idlers lurk.
Let the people's will be done.

They love McKinley more than thee
For his well known honesty.
Ad valorems must not be.
Let the people's will be done.

Robber barons must be slain;
Thee, their chief, the country's bane,
Never raise thy head again
Till the people's will be done.

Rob the many! robber thou,
Call to mind Chicago's vow,
Hear the hungry clamor now.
Let the people's will be done.

Lead them through this wilderness,
Relieve them from their dire distress.
Thou hast caused this idleness.
Let the people's will be done.

Avoid protection's ragged edge.
"Windy" Wilson, thou shouldst hedge,
Heed the Windy City pledge.
Let the people's will be done.

Robber barons must be caught,
Teacher Wilson must be taught
That his tariff bill is 0.
The people's will, it must be done.
—R. Tuinken.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

REPORT

Of the Condition of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Easton, at Easton, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, Feb. 28th, 1894.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts,		$118,494 61
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured,		1,375 77
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,		18,750 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures,		8,723 65
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		758 24
Due from State Banks and bankers,		1,428 98
Due from approved reserve agents,		3,507 48
Checks and other cash items,		293 64
Notes of other National Banks,		450 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents,		135 43
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie,	$9,505 10	
Legal-tender notes,	1,560 00	—11,065 10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 ℘ ct. of circulation),		843 50
Total,		$165,826 40
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in,		$75,000 00
Surplus fund,		9,300 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		2,730 77
National Bank notes outstanding,		14,570 00
Due to other National Banks,		69 21
Due to State Banks and bankers		133 41
Dividends unpaid,		52 00
Individual deposits subject to check,		66,058 71
Total,		$165,826 40

State of Maryland, County of Talbot, SS.:

I, Harry M. Mason, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HARRY M. MASON, CASHIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March 1894.

JOHN SATTERFIELD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. FRANK TURNER,
ALEXIS A. PASCAULT,
JOHN E. HUBBARD,
Directors.

Spring Dress Goods Opening

BEGINS TO-DAY AT

M. B. Nichols.'

Come and select your Spring Dress and have it ready for Easter. Remember Easter Comes this year on March 25th. We have all the new Laces and Insertions so fashionable this season for trimming woolen and silk dresses.

Our Prices Lower than Ever.

Beautiful line Spring Capes and Jackets just opened. Elegant apron Ginghams 4 1-2 cents a yard. New Spring Outings 8 cents yard. Best French Percales 10 cents a yard.

M. B. NICHOLS

1894. **BUILDING MATERIAL.** 1894.

LUMBER, SASH, SHINGLES, DOORS,

Laths,
Lime,
Hair,
Window Frames,
Door Frames,
Blinds.
Mouldings,
Mantels,
Stair Work,
Porch Work.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE, ETC.

We invite the attention of Builders and Contractors to our large and well selected stock of all kinds of BUILDING MATERIAL, which at this season, is very complete, and which we are offering at very low prices.

Correspondence Solicited.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

L. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS
SALISBURY, MD.

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.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the sale of property for taxes assessed to John H. Goldsborough.

In the Circuit Court for Talbot County.

The report of Charles R. Wooters, collector of State and County taxes, of Talbot County of the sale of the piece of property assessed to John H. Goldsborough to satisfy the State and County taxes due thereon for the years Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Four and Five having been duly read and considered, and his proceedings in making said sale appearing to have been regular, it is therefore ordered, this 9th day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Four by the the Circuit Court for Talbot County that notice to all interested in said real estate to be and appear in this Court on or before the third Monday of May, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Four, to show cause, if any they have, why said Sale should not be ratified and confirmed. Provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks before the third Monday of April, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Four in some newspaper published in Talbot County.

FREDERICK STUMP.
True copy—Test,
THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.

REPORT

Of the Condition of the Easton National Bank of Maryland, at Easton, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, February 28th, 1894.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts,		$465,126 67
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured,		2,028 55
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds,		4,860 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures,		12,000 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned,		500 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents),		19,866 17
Due from approved reserve agents,		49,211 49
Checks and other cash items,		30 00
Notes of other National Banks,		615 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents,		963 17
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie,	$41,425 30	
Legal tender notes,	7,565 00	—48,990 30
Redemption fund with U S Treasurer (5 ℘ ct. of circulation),		2,250 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 ℘ redemption fund,		500 00
Total,		$656,921 35
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in,		200,000 00
Surplus fund,		150,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		18,452 27
National Bank notes outstanding,		37,560 00
Due to other National Banks,		21,916 77
Due to State banks and bankers,		403 84
Dividends unpaid		46 19
Individual deposits subject to check,		228,400 24
Demand Certificates of Deposit,		142 04
Total,		$656,921 35

State of Maryland, County of Talbot, SS.:

I, R. Thomas, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. THOMAS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March 1894.

JOHN SATTERFIELD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
E. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
C. C. NICKERSON,
WM. H. ADKINS.
Directors.

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.

Notice to Creditors.

Joseph H. White of Talbot County, State of Maryland having applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland, there will be a meeting of his creditors at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, for Talbot County on Saturday, March 10th, 1894, at 12 o'clock m. to elect a permanent Trustee.

CLAYLAND MULLIKIN,
Preliminary Trustee

FOR RENT.

The Large Brick Building

on North Washington Street, adjoining Goldsborough Street, containing twelve very comfortable bed rooms, dining room, kitchen, pantries, closets, &c. Particularly suited for a BOARDING HOUSE, or would be rented separately for offices or rooms. Also a very desirable office and a Store Room. Will be rented very low to good tenants.

Apply to R. THOMAS.
S & L. 2 17-tf

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 9th.

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 5tf WM. REDDIE, Clerk.

Two Car Loads

Choice Western Clover Seed
AND
Timothy Seed.

These seed are new and beautiful. The stock clean and of high quality. Just received and now ready for delivery. We are headquarters on GRASS SEED and can supply you at lowest market prices.

Come and see our large arrival of Carriage Harness at prices extremely low.

TONS OF BARB WIRE AT BOTTOM PRICES

We have a line of Plows, in the lead, just received. We have the best and cheapest New Ground Grub Plow we ever saw. Our unseasonable goods at cost. Come and see us.

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 A SPECIALTY. THE VERY BEST, either by gallon or barrell.
PRICES AS LOW AS CAN BE OBTAINED ANYWHERE. YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED. SATISFACTION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

E. T. NICOLS

"Everything for the Garden."

Landreth's GARDEN SEEDS,
Reliable and true to Name.
Landreth's Extra Early Peas.
Landreth's "Ten Ton" Tomatoes,
Landreth's Earliest Corn and Beans,
Landreth's Earliest Cabbage,
Ten days earlier than any other variety.

Large Bush Lima Beans,
All old stock destroyed last November, so we can guarantee fresh seed.
For Sale by
Dawson & Jenkins.

CRYSTAL WASHER COMPANY
OF TALBOT COUNTY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CRYSTAL WASHING MACHINE.

This Machine has no equal.
It will wash anything from a Lace Collar to a Bed Quilt.
It works so easy a child can use it.
It is the embodiment of perfection in every particular.
Every householder should have one.
Give it a trial and you will be satisfied that we are right.

Price of Washer, - $15.00
" Wringer, - 2.50
APPLY TO
E. T. NICOLS, Agent,
EASTON, MD.,
Or at the office of the Company at the Factory, near the Railroad, on Dover street, Easton, Md.

The Company also manufactures PEACH BOXES, WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES, BRACKETS, MOULDING, GERMAN SIDING, FLOORING AND BARN BOARDS.

Peach Boxes A Specialty.
Call at office of Company for prices.
WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN,
ju18'93y MANAGER.

Church's Plastico
READY FOR USE BY ADDING
COLD WATER,
Easily Applied by Anyone.

Makes a beautiful wall and produces good work with one coat on most any surface not too dirty and works well on absorbent walls. Plastico CAN BE CLEANED better than paper, and as many times as desired as it hardens with age. Call or send for color cards, showing all tints.

Dawson & Jenkins,
oct14tf AGENTS.

TO LOAN.

I have for immediate investment on first mortgage and in sums to suit, the following amounts: $4730, $5000. A. L. THARP, Atty.
1-6-tf Easton, Md.

NOTICE.

The business formerly conducted by C. R. Leonard & Brother, will hereafter by continued by E. T. Leonard, member of the late firm. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt and careful attention.

11 18tf EDMUND T. LEONARD.
Partner in Liquidation.

WANTED SALESMEN to sell a choice line of NURSERY Stock and SEED POTATOES. LIBERAL SALARY or COMMISSION PAID WEEKLY. PERMANENT and PAYING POSITIONS to GOOD MEN. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to BEGINNERS. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GIVEN IF DESIRED. Write at once for terms to 2 3 4m
The Hawks Nursery Co., Rochester, N.Y.

—GO TO—
W. C. HUGHES'S,
Where you will find as elaborate a display as has ever been in Easton in the way of
Fine Pottery,
Dressing Cases,
Vases of all sizes,
Piano and Banquet Lamps.
Also a Fine Line of
Fruits Nuts & Candies

WM. G. DAWSON,

Bay and West sts.

A Handsome Stock of Farmers' Supplies Constantly on Hand.

EMPIRE DRILL

Farm Wagons.
Far superior to the old fashioned key bolt wagon. Call and examine.

Roland Chilled Plows.
Unexcelled and warranted in every particular.

Truckers Supplies
In great variety.

POULTRY SUPPLIES
And INCUBATORS a Specialty.

FLYLENE.
For CATTLE.—No Flies, No Mosquitoes—More Milk.

Ice Cream Freezers, &c.
WM. G. DAWSON,
Bay Street, EASTON.

J. R. TREGANOWAN'S
Renowned
Portraits.

The growing popularity of my Crayon, Pastel and India Ink work and the demand for same, proves conclusively to my mind the people of this and adjoining counties appreciate my efforts in placing in their homes portraits of "real merit." You will find me as usual at address below, and need not fear placing your small pictures in my hands, they will be "absolutely safe." Do not let your pictures of deceased or living friends fade out. Portraits made in the above styles are permanent, will not fade out. Are finished by skilled artists, and their value is enhanced as years come and go. Have you an oil painting you wish oiled, stretched, outlines strengthened or copies made from? Bring or send them to me with your instructions, and the improvement will surprise you. I have every facility for doing the work and can give any number of refferences from those who have dealt with me. Frame furnished with portraits. Mail orders have every attention. "No Money in advance." Will call and show samples and quote prices if within 50 miles from Easton.

J. R. TREGANOWAN,
No. 2 Cabinet St., EASTON, MD.
P. O. Address—Lock Box 288, my13y