Easton Gazette.

WILSON M. TYLOR & BRO.,

Editors and Proprietors.

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To Subscribers.

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MR. GORMAN has more Raisins in his plum pudding than he can manage.

DEMOCRATIC party pledges are now becoming a by-word and a compromising slang to sling at a person.

IT is well known, since the members of the Senate admit it, that the capitalists killed the re-assessment bill in the House last week.

"O, GIVE us one more chance," is the cry, with the accent strongly placed on the word one, "and you will see what we will do with the re-assessment bill.". That is what the pro-bill democrats are now howling.

SENATOR HAYES dies hard. The earnest and talented father of the late Assessment bill on Wednesday again endeavored to get his bill before the Senate and give the House of Delegates another chance to vote upon it. He explained that this could be done by tacking it on the Mortgage Tax bill, which came up on the motion to indefinitely postpone its consideration. The Senate could not see the matter in the same light, despite Senator Hayes' earnest explanation and appeal, and killed the bill by a vote of sixteen to ten. In the evening session it was brought up again and Senator Hayes took occasion to say: "Out of the darkness of this general assembly, under which the other house committed its unwise act, there has come a chance to redeem the party pledges by the passage of an assessment bill. This can be done by attaching it to this Mortgage Tax bill. It will not take me long to get the assessment bill in the shape in which it came from the conference. All I have to do is to strike out the bond-scaling feature. The House may have changed its mind. I think it has, since the members have seen their constituency. Oh, gentlemen of the majority, I appeal to you! You are killing the party you and I love. I beg this body to give the house another chance. I ask the majority here to assist me. The state groans under unequal taxation. An assessment bill is wanted. The capitalists and corporations alone are opposed to it; but the very strength of the land—the middle and poorer classes—are praying for the relief it alone can afford. I am in favor of the pending bill, because I see it is a chance to rescue my party and keep its plighted faith to the people. Give us another chance. If necessary, let us put the party leaders squarely against each other upon the issue. Let us ask them if they are to be trusted by the people. I tell you now that all the millions in Baltimore, if thrown into this lobby, cannot kill an assessment bill."

WE DO not wish to take issue with Rev. Alfred Smith, a man of such uprightness and integrity as well as the embodiment of all the christian virtues to a degree rarely attained by other men, but only wish to correct his impression of our editorial that appeared in the GAZETTE of March 3d, and to which he replied in the next issue.

He likens the traffic in liquor to the mad dog, and wishes to kill it by the same summary method. We say, if men wanted to be bitten by the mad dog to the same extent that they want to be bitten by strong drink, then the simile is a good one, but not without, though it is used like many others in the prohibition party, who have no unity with those who differ in "methods" only.

The *passion* for strong drink is the cause of its manufacture and sale. Mad dogs are not created through a passion. Men have no passion to seek their society, though we admit there is not much difference in being killed by the one or dying by the other.

The same argument would hold good in reference to the small pox, and all other poisons or contagions men shun because of their deleterious effects. But if there is no craving passion to desire them, the similes are poorly founded.

Bro. Smith well says that the difference between us is in "methods". That's all. We want men to shun evil because the thing is wrong in itself, and the sooner they are taught to see the wrong, the more effectual will be the reform. But once forced to surrender that which their passion craves, and locking within them the evil, then will it break out in some other form more to be dreaded than either mad dog or small pox.

Again we repeat, though the Reverend gentleman takes exception to it, that no evil has been annihilated since the world was made. It is needless to add that we meant it in the sense of having been annihilated by man's legislation. Slavery has been annihilated in the United States, true, but that was no evil, only the results of evil. The evil itself exists where it always does—in the human breast. There are those now living who harbor that evil, it in itself is not annihilated. Man can not take a passion from his fellow man by legislation. Now if you want to kill the results of intemperance, you must kill the drinker and be done with it. Kill all those that harbor a passion and use it, just as you would kill the mad dog that harbored the passion to bite and used it. Then would we have strict prohibition on the lines mapped out by the prohibition party.

Yes, Bro. Smith, it is in "methods" only we differ. We believe the party you represent is doing a righteous work and educating men to see the error of their ways, but it must be through education and not necessarily through the third party, as a distinct party, that prohibition must come as come it will.

Must the Democracy Perish with Him.

The *Louisville Post* predicts the future of the Democratic party in a strain of gloom and exaggeration:

> "The Democratic party goes down with CLEVELAND, not to rise for a generation."

This is for the Democratic party to determine. If it chooses to go down, it will be its own choice and its own act. If it prefers to declare itself a fraud and a liar by kicking over its platform of a tariff for revenue only, and adopting instead Wilson's and Cleveland's bastard protective tariff and income tax; if it adopts, even by silence and submission, Cleveland's atrocious, anti-American, and anti-Democratic policy of infamy in Hawaii, why then in its dire calamity the Democracy will have nobody to blame but itself.

Where is the vital and puissant Democracy that once we knew? Is there no leader left, with the courage of Andrew Jackson, and the wisdom, and humanity of Thomas Jefferson, to rise up and smite the impostors and conspiritors of this luckless day, and by one mighty word free the party of the American people from such fools and tricksters?—*N. Y. Sun.*

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, March 19, 1894.

Republican Senators who have heretofore conceded the probability of the ultimate success of the democrats in passing some sort of tariff bill now consider that they have at least an even chance to defeat the bill. Although the committee has decided that the bill shall be reported to the Senate this week and taken up for consideration April 2—by the way that date represents a substantial victory for the republicans of the committee—it is known that not a single one of the ten democratic Senators who style themselves "conservatives," and are styled "kickers" by the other democrats, has promised to support the bill, notwithstanding the numerous concessions made to them by the democrats of the committee, and some of them will, it is believed, vote against the entire bill, unless they can get it amended to suit their demands. Instead of the changes made in the bill by the democrats of the Senate committee—most of them against their will—lessening the democratic opposition to the bill they have largely increased it. The free traders have been offended and not a single "kicker" has been propitiated.

Many shrewd observers believe that upon the disposition, which Mr. Cleveland makes of the Bland bill for the coinage of the seigniorage, depends the very existence of the democratic party as at present constituted. At least three members of the cabinet—Gresham, Smith and Herbert—are so certain that the veto of the bill would be followed by an open split of the democratic party that they are doing their best to persuade Mr. Cleveland to sign the bill, as a peace offering to the silver democrats in the south and west who are disgruntled because of the numerous snubs they have received at the hands of the administration. Representative Strauss, of New York, a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, is also working on the same line, although himself opposed to the bill. Mr. Cleveland has given no sign of what his intentions regarding the measure are. A delegation of New York bankers are here to prevent Mr. Cleveland yielding to the party pressure that is being brought to bear upon him to allow the bill to become a law. These New Yorkers have demanded of Mr. Cleveland that he veto the bill, in accordance with the pledges made by Secretary Carlisle when he asked them to save the administration bond issue from the flat failure which it would have been had the bankers not subscribed to them. On the other hand, more than two-thirds of the democrats in Congress voted for this bill and they are demanding that the bill be signed, or at least allowed to become a law without the President's signature, and threatening to publicly repudiate the administration should the bill be vetoed.

In addition to being vicious the democratic tariff bill is very clumsily drawn. Since its revision by the democrats of the State Finance committee the republicans of that committee, and the public, have had an opportunity to study the bill. A republican Senator pointed out a paragraph which would, had it been allowed to remain in the bill and the bill have ever become a law, resulted in tangling up the internal revenue system to an extent that would have cost the government many millions of dollars. It would in short, have prevented the collection of a dollar of internal revenue, except upon such articles as are specifically mentioned in the present bill. This error was, of course, corrected.

No man serving his first term in Congress was ever before given the honor of being put at the head of the republican Congressional campaign committee, but it has just been done for Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, who had been selected to be acting chairman of the committee, while Judge Caulwell is making his canvas for the mayoralty of Cincinnati, and as Judge Caulwell is likely to be elected Mr. Babcock is almost certain to become permanent chairman of the committee. This selection was not made haphazard, but because Mr. Babcock's Colleagues recognized his peculiar fitness to direct the work of the committee, and were only too glad to learn that that he was willing to undertake it.

The investigation of the contract for printing the Patent Office Gazette which was for a time suspended because of the members of the Senate committee on printing having been otherwise engaged, has been resumed. If Josiah Quincy, ex-Assistant Secretary of State, who is accused of having a pecuniary interest in the contract, if not guilty he is a philanthropist of the first quarter, as he has given freely of his time, money and influence to aid the favored contractors. There has been a looseness about the whole business that would in any properly conducted commercial establishment result in some dismissals. For instance, the contractors agreed to do the work for one year from July 4th, 1893 for $45,000, yet with three and a half months remaining of the year they have drawn $39,000, leaving only $6,000 to pay for that time. Unless the bond filed by these contractors is better than anything else they have had anything to do with there will be a considerable loss to the government.

To Teach Caution.

Carpenters, painters, tilers, tinners and others whose vocations require scaffolds should be excluded from work unless they have the bump of caution large. A Galveston bricklayer before the war used to flog his negro workmen for falling, whether they had been injured by the accident or not.—Galveston News.

Trouble In the Menagerie.

Kangaroo—It's your ivory the hunters are always after. Why don't you carry it in your trunk?

Elephant—It's your skin they want. Why don't you hide it in your pouch?—Chicago Tribune.

Masculine Repartee.

She (reading)—I see that at a recent military wedding the bride cut the cake with her father's sword.

He—A very suitable implement probably if she made it.—New York Times.

There are 1,200 Cherokee Indians in North Carolina who own 74,000 acres of very fine land and have four government schools. Their chief is Stillwell Sownooke, and he cannot speak English.

"If Christmas day on Monday be," according to the Harleian MSS, which is in the British museum, the year will be stormy and cattle will die in large numbers.

A man can always tell where he got his cold just as easily as he can't tell where he left his umbrella two or three days before.

HILL AND THE TARIFF

THE SENIOR SENATOR FROM NEW YORK IS FOR PROTECTION.

He Advocates a Tariff to Cover the Difference Between Foreign and American Wages—He Has "No Sympathy" With Free Trade.

Outside the importing interest the people of New York largely favor a tariff framed expressly for the protection of American industries from the destructive competition of cheap foreign labor, and outside that same interest this has been the dominant sentiment of the state ever since the day of Alexander Hamilton. Every statesman, irrespective of party, who has represented New York in the senate, and (excepting Mr. Cleveland) every New Yorker who has occupied the presidential chair, has given official emphasis to the protective policy.

The bill now presented to the senate offers the New York senators a renewed opportunity to maintain the record of their state. This opportunity receives peculiar significance from the recent decisive expression of popular sentiment on the subject, fortified as it is by the additional evidences of hostility to the pending measure that are being daily given by Democrats and Republicans alike among our vast army of manufacturers, farmers and wage earners. Various industrial interests in New York would be fatally injured by the Wilson schedules of ad valorem duties, while the large extension of the free list which the bill proposes will be equivalent to a prompt transfer of certain important industries from this state to the manufacturing and mining districts of foreign lands.

Referring to the deceptive character of ad valorem rates half a century ago, Henry Clay said, "Let me fix the value of the foreign merchandise, and I do not care what your duty is." The fundamental objection to the system of ad valorem duties on which the Wilson bill is based is distinctly stated in the quotation from the Kentucky statesman. On Oct. 25, 1890, Governor—now Senator—Hill delivered at Wheeling a speech before a large audience of manufacturers, mechanics and laborers, discussing the tariff in view of the passage of the McKinley bill, and speaking as a Democrat in defense of his party he said:

"Our opponents assert that the policy which we advocate tends to lower the wages of laboring men because they must compete with the underpaid workmen of Europe. The proposition is as insolent as it is unfounded. The Democratic platform of 1888, reaffirming the platform of 1884, declared that—

> "Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not and need not be endangered by the reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and of foreign labor, must promote and encourage every branch of such industries and enterprises by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operations.

"This is plain and explicit. It completely refutes the silly charges of our adversaries. It entirely protects the American mechanic and places him upon an equality with all others. The plain and simple interpretation of this platform is this: We believe in the recognition of the demands of labor and propose to shield our workmen from such competition as can justly be considered as unfair—for instance, if it costs $2 for labor to produce a certain manufactured article in foreign countries, while it costs $4 to produce the same article in this country, then we favor a tariff of $2 on that article in order to equalize the difference in wages. The imposition of that amount amply protects the American workman and prevents his being placed at a disadvantage by reason of the competition of the alleged pauper labor of Europe. This is all the tariff that any intelligent American workman ever desired or asked for."

Less than two years ago, at a mass meeting held in the Brooklyn academy Sept. 19, 1892, Senator Hill expressed his views "as clear as the noonday sun" in the following language:

"Our position upon this question is as clear as the noonday sun, and it required no special plank in the platform to emphasize it. We believe in the encouragement of labor and are desirous of protecting its interests in every reasonable way consistent with the rights of the whole people."

At this same mass meeting in Brooklyn Senator Hill was determined that his large audience should have no misunderstanding as to his being a protectionist and not a free trader. The year previous (1891) he had been invited to address a free trade mass meeting in New York city at Cooper Union. Senator Hill declined to do so, and in order to emphasize his position as a protectionist he read at the Brooklyn meeting the reply that he had made to the free traders. That reply was as follows:

> STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
> ALBANY, April 1, 1891. }
>
> Louis F. Post, Esq., President, etc.:
>
> DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your favor of March 28 inviting me to attend a free trade mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union on Thursday evening, April 2. While thanking you for your courtesy, I cannot attend the meeting because I have no sympathy with its professed purpose. I had supposed that my opinions upon the tariff question had been so frequently expressed in public that nobody could expect me consistently to attend a meeting intended to promulgate the doctrine of free trade.
>
> I am not an advocate of free trade and never have been. I believe that the best interests of our country—industrial, agricultural and commercial—demand the establishment of that policy declared and particularly defined in the national Democratic platforms of 1876, 1884 and 1888, and I am earnestly opposed to the attempt which is now being made in some quarters to undermine the sound and conservative position of the Democratic party upon this question and to commit it irrevocably to the doctrine of free trade.
>
> The men who are engaged in this effort, no matter how honest or sincere they may be in their individual convictions, have no right to longer masquerade as true Democrats while seeking to commit the party to a policy which it has always distinctly repudiated, and which if adopted must inevitably, in my judgment, affect injuriously the welfare of the country and unfit the Democratic party for the maintenance of those wise principles of government of which it has for nearly a century been the proud and unyielding representative.
>
> As a Democrat I must respectfully decline to support any movement, no matter by whom instigated or championed, having for its purpose the adoption of any such suicidal policy as is said to be contemplated by the meeting to which you have invited me.
>
> DAVID B. HILL.

Senator Hill has "no sympathy" with free trade. He is "not an advocate of free trade," is "earnestly opposed" to it. He believes that such a policy "must inevitably affect injuriously the welfare of the country." He regards it as a "suicidal policy." This is decidedly "plain and explicit," and unless Senator Hill has political suicide in contemplation he must cast his vote against the free trade abortion known as the Wilson bill.

The sentiments thus uttered by Governor Hill at Wheeling and Brooklyn committed him to the protective policy as fully as if he had distinctly approved the great measure that bears the name of William McKinley of Ohio. No intelligent protectionist, from Washington to Harrison, has ever claimed that tariff schedules for the protection of American industries should recognize the "demands of labor" further than to "shield our workmen from such competition as can justly be considered as unfair"—such competition as that so aptly illustrated by Governor Hill himself.

This is the sum and substance of a tariff for protection, in contradistinction to the principle and policy of the Wilson bill, the practical effect of which, when applied to the most important industries of New York, will, in the language of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, "simply reduce the wages of labor to the foreign standard."

Senator Hill is thus confronted with a duty to his constituents that affects not only their highest welfare, but his own consistency as an American statesman and as an avowed exponent of correct economic principles. If he was sincere in the declarations uttered by him at Wheeling in 1890 and at Brooklyn in 1892, he cannot conscientiously support the pending policy of prostration through its measure for the suppression of American industries and the destruction of American wages.—American Economist.

Tariff In the Senate.

At this writing the Wilson tariff bill has not been placed before the senate either as originally framed in accordance with the mandates of the president, as amended in the house subcommittee, as amended by the house ways and means majority, as amended by the house itself, as amended and reamended by the subcommittee of the senate finance committee. After its varied career and manifold moldings it is doubtful whether the original framer (President Cleveland) of the measure that "has been prepared on the lines suggested in his message" will be able to recognize his own offspring, and it may be that the infant will disclaim the parent.

Almost 18 months have elapsed since the presidential elections of 1892. By the time the tariff monstrosity can have been discussed by the senate, be recommitted to the house and finally become law there will be less than six months intervening before the next general congressional elections.

Should the tariff be changed it will be fully three years before its free trade features can be obliterated. We believe that the best interests of the country and of the people will be best served by prohibiting the passage of any new tariff bill until after the elections in November next. Give the people a further chance to declare themselves at the polls.

Every legitimate effort should be made in the senate and elsewhere by all friends of protection to stop the further progress of the so called Wilson bill. After the policy of prostration has been dragging itself along its destructive course for a year and more the news of a postponement of the tariff question till after the next elections would be welcomed with shouts and hailed with joy in every corner of the land. The wheels of commerce would revolve, labor would be busy, and the voice of the people would be decisive in November that protection must stand.

Wilson on Hose.

In the Wilson tariff bill we find that section 273 reads as follows:

Collars and cuffs and shirts and all articles of wearing apparel of every description not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of linen, and linen hydraulic hose, 35 per cent ad valorem.

The great work of tariff reform appears to have transformed the "hydraulic hose" of the McKinley tariff into an article of wearing apparel for Professor Wilson. We must confess to a degree of ignorance as to the exact member of the body that hydraulic hose should embrace. As it appears in close association with "collars and cuffs and shirts," it might be regarded as a new species of Cleveland collar. But we also find that it is allied with "all articles of wearing apparel of every description," which involves a greater degree of mystery.

Wilson attired in hydraulic hose,
But why he wears it nobody knows.
It may be to lessen his cares and his woes,
To keep tepid his toes or the end of his nose.
Does he carry it round wherever he goes
To ward off attacks from political foes?
Does he wear it by day or when in repose?
And how he gets in it the Lord only knows.
—American Economist.

Hill to the Rescue.

In the senate on Tuesday, March 6, Senator Hill of New York sized up the tariff situation to a nicety by offering the following resolution:

> Whereas, The secretary of the treasury has announced a deficit of $78,000,000 for the current fiscal year:
>
> Whereas, House bill No. 4864, known as the Wilson bill, proposes to discard $76,000,000 revenue from present tariff taxation and to meet the double deficiency by new internal and direct taxation; therefore
>
> Resolved, That the senate finance committee frame amendments to the said bill, omitting the said internal and direct taxes newly proposed and instead thereof make provision for sufficient revenue by tariffing other foreign imports and otherwise revising the tariff without creating a deficiency.

Workingmen do not want charity. They want work. The friends of protection will practice what they preach by purchasing American goods only. Many factories will be started, and many thousand hands will be given immediate employment.

Protection In the Scriptures.

We wonder if free trade congressmen ever attend divine service. If so, do they ever listen to the reading of the Scriptures? It is certain that they do not heed them. Let us refresh the free trade memory by a quotation from Matthew, chapter 17, beginning with the twenty-fourth verse:

> And when they were come to Capernaum they that received tribute money came to Peter and said, "Doth not your Master pay tribute?"
>
> He saith, "Yes." And when he was come into the house Jesus prevented him, saying: "What thinkest thou, Simon? Of whom do the kings of the earth take custom or tribute—of their own children or of strangers?"
>
> Peter saith unto him, "Of strangers."
>
> Jesus saith unto him, "Then are the children free."

Thus did Jesus determine in favor of protection. Only by the taking of "customs duties or tribute from the strangers were "the children free." The inference is that the direct taxation incidental to free trade or "a tariff for revenue only" rendered "the children" slaves. It will be the duty of the people to prevent those who favor such a system from coming "into the house" of representatives after the next election. Under protection only "are the children free."

Wilson Bill Gives Hope to Scotland.

The manufacturers of flax and jute goods in Scotland are increasing their hours of work, and in some instances running overtime, so as to be in a position to supply the American market. The Forfar Herald says there is a "slight rift in the black cloud of trade depression," and also that "these mercies are small, but they are hope inspiring." The manufacturers of jute goods in Brooklyn and at Allentown, Pa., have been able to secure a few small contracts at free trade prices which are expected to rule when the Wilson bill becomes law. Here "the black cloud of trade depression" overhangs us. There is no "rift" in it, and it is not "hope inspiring" for Americans.

"Hind Sight."

One year ago
We struck the blow
For Grover and free trading,
With loud acclaim,
With streets aflame,
With marching and parading.
"Grover, Grover!" was our cry,
"Four years more of Grover,
With the free trade flag on high.
Then we'll be in clover."

We little thought
The fight we fought
And won—delusive clover!
Would bring, instead,
But pauper's bread
To men who cried for Grover.
"Grover, Grover!" was our cry,
"Four years more of Grover."
With the free trade flag on high,
The souphouse is the clover.
—M. O'D.

Avoid the sign "imported;" avoid things "imported;" avoid the tailor who carries nothing but "imported" suitings; avoid the shops that announce nothing but the "imported" silks, the "imported" glassware, the "imported" china, the "imported" bric-a-brac, the "imported" textiles; avoid the cigar dealer who would sell you only "imported" cigars, which may carry the filth of foreign countries; avoid the grocer who would sell you "imported" dried fruits, which may carry the germs of disease, and avoid the newspaper which teaches the "imported" idea and advocates free trade.

MARKETING FARM PRODUCTS.

The Effect of Poor Roads on the Farmer's Profits Briefly Considered.

When the ordinary man discusses the transportation question, he almost invariably forgets one very essential feature of the problem. He has a perfect right to scrutinize the fraction of a cent which the railways or the steamers charge the farmer for hauling his grain from the nearest station to the market, but it seldom occurs to him to ask how far the farmer's barn is from the nearest railway station, what sort of roads he has, how heavy a load he can haul, what time he can make—in a word, how much per ton per mile it costs him to get his grain to the railway station.

And yet this is an integral factor in the problem. Grumble at railway rates as we will, the fact remains that the railways move a ton of grain one mile for a cent, while it is calculated to get the ton of grain to the railway, under favorable conditions, costs 10 or 15 cents per mile and under unfavorable conditions very much more. The following calculations have been made for United States conditions:

STUCK IN THE MUD.
[From Good Roads.]

In some states farm products must be hauled by wagon 20 and even 30 miles, and even in Illinois, which has a greater railway mileage than any other state in the Union, there are three counties that have not a mile of railway within their borders. It has been calculated that wagon transportation costs at least 25 cents per load per mile.

Now, 2,500 pounds is a good wagon load on an earth road in its best condition. To haul this load to the railway station or steamboat landing 15 miles distant and return is a good day's work for a man and two horses, and nearly always the farmer making this trip returns with his wagon nearly or quite empty. Under such favorable conditions transportation costs 10 to 15 cents per ton per mile. But oftener the dirt highway is in such a condition that not more than 1,000 or 1,500 pounds can be hauled. Not infrequently the wagon itself is all the team can drag through the mud. Allowance being made for small loads when the condition of the dirt highway does not admit of full loads being hauled, is it not plain that 25 cents per ton per mile is not too high an estimate of the average cost of wagon transportation? But it will certainly be safe to say that the average cost is only 15 cents per ton per mile compared to about a cent by rail and one-tenth of a cent by water.

Few indeed are the farmers who do not know the experience of losing a day's labor for themselves and team, of not hauling in a full load and of paying out 40 or 50 cents in cash for a meal and horse feed in town. Other calculations are made—that of the farm products transported by horsepower scarcely one-half is transported by rail or water; that one county in Kentucky loses $100,000 a year through its mud roads; that the state of Massachusetts loses $5,000,000 annually through its bad roads; that on account of impassable roads Iowa's butter export in one year fell 10,000,000 pounds below the export of the previous year, a loss of $2,000,000, and that social intercourse has been seriously impeded all over the Union by the same cause.—Toronto Globe.

A Scheme For Good Roads.

There is a growing popular demand for improved roads—a demand which is fully justified upon economic and social grounds. Therefore I desire to recommend a measure by which tramps and vagabonds, as defined by statute, may, upon conviction, be sentenced in the different counties—at the discretion of the court or justice of the peace having jurisdiction—to labor upon the public roads or village and town districts, under the direction of the county commissioners and while in the custody of the sheriffs of the counties. Such a law would relieve the counties from the expense involved in conveying convicted tramps to the house of correction which is now incurred, while the cost of the additional force of deputy sheriffs requisite for guarding the convicts when at work and in the county jails would be more than covered by the value of the improved roads and the lessening of the road tax. Provision may also be made that those tramps and vagrants who are sent to the house of correction from Baltimore city should be turned over for the time of their sentence by the board of managers to the commissioners of such counties as make applications for their labor.—Governor Brown of Maryland.

Senator Palmer Advocates Good Roads.

"I have three hobbies," said ex-Senator Palmer of Michigan in the Fifth Avenue hotel yesterday. "One of these is the prevention of cruelty to animals; another, the rights of women, and the third good roads. Nearly everybody that I have met prefers good roads to bad, and the old fashioned way of a man working out his taxes building roads is obsolete or ought to be. It did very well when the country was young and money scarce, but now I maintain that some organized system should control the matter not only to secure uniformity, but also from motives of economy."—New York Recorder.

Loss Caused by Bad Roads.

Throughout the whole country the loss brought about by bad roads cannot have been less than $200,000,000 last year. In Illinois alone a statistician of that state has figured the loss at $16,000,000.—Turf, Field and Farm.

The Canadian Sledge Dogs.

Mr. Cameron, in his talk with a Courier reporter, told of the dogs that are used for sledging during the winter in the northwest territories of Canada.

Six or eight dogs are used on each sledge. They are fed only once in 24 hours, and that is in the morning before the start is made and after the dogs are in harness. At that time about four pounds of frozen fish are given to them. Everything must be in readiness for the start, and the men must look to it that they are at hand to jump on the sledges, for at the very instant that the last morsel of fish disappears the dogs are off at a breakneck speed. Strange as it may seem, the drivers do not dare to feed the dogs unless they are in harness. Otherwise they would scatter, and nothing more would be seen of them. They are driven with one long rein attached to the leader. A whip with a very short handle and a very long lash is used to urge them on, though in most cases they need no urging, for they seem to feel that the faster they go the quicker they will come to the post, where food and warmth and a lazy life await them. They travel often as far as 90 miles a day.—Buffalo Courier.

Cornered.

Life Insurance Agent—I should like to insure your life in our company for $10,000.

Editor—No, sir. I don't want any insurance. I expect to live at least until I'm 90 years old.

Life Insurance Agent—Well, here's our other policy. If you die, you get nothing; live until you're 90 and get a million. See?—New York Press.

"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.

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

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, in the state of Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Ezra O. Stiles, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of September, A. D., 1894, otherwise they may be by law excluded from all benefits of the said deceased's estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

PHILIP TOWNSEND,
17mar4t Administrator.

FOR SALE.

Two five Platform Scales, in fine condition. Will sell cheap. GEO. M. WILSON,
4-24-4t Roller Mills.

GUM-ELASTIC

ROOFING

costs only $2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years, and anyone can put it on. Gum-Elastic Paint costs only 60 cents per gal. in bbl. lots, or $4.50 for 5 gal. tubs. Color dark red. Will stop leaks in tin or iron roofs, and will last for years. Try it.

Send stamp for sample and full particulars.

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING COMPANY,

39 and 41 West Broadway, NEW YORK.
4 24 6m Local Agents Wanted.

Annie E. Rathell & Co. Lim'td.

have received their first installment of

Spring Millinery, Trimmings & Novelties

and earnestly invite the Ladies to

— INSPECT THEM. —

Grand Special Openings

Tues., April 3d, Sat., April 7th.

and henceforth daily throughout the season.

The new shapes of Hats are lovely. Trimmed Hats sold at half the prices that are demanded and paid in the cities.

WAGNER'S GREEN HOUSE,

W. PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

J. & B. L. WAGNER, - - Proprietors.

This Restaurant is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The crowds which lunch and dine daily at this restaurant attest the public approbation of its management. 3inubiy

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.

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 Abetements, 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.

STATEMENT OF

Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited

OF LONDON.

UNITED STATES BRANCH

STATEMENT,

January 1st, 1894.

Total Assets,	$3,555,199.56
Liabilities	2,616,316.45
Net Surplus,	938,883.11
Business in Maryland, Fire risks written,	2,621,386.00
Premiums received,	26,461.54
Losses paid	30,686.47
Losses Incurred,	35,703.62

STATE OF MARYLAND—INSURANCE DEPT.
Commissioner's Office, Annapolis,
January 13, 1894.

In compliance with the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, of London, United States Branch to December 31st, 1893, now on file in this Department.

I. FREEMAN RASIN,
Insurance Commissioner.

R. B. DIXON & CO., RESIDENT AGENTS,
17-3-3t Easton, Md.

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.

KEEP YOUR

ON THIS SPACE.

"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

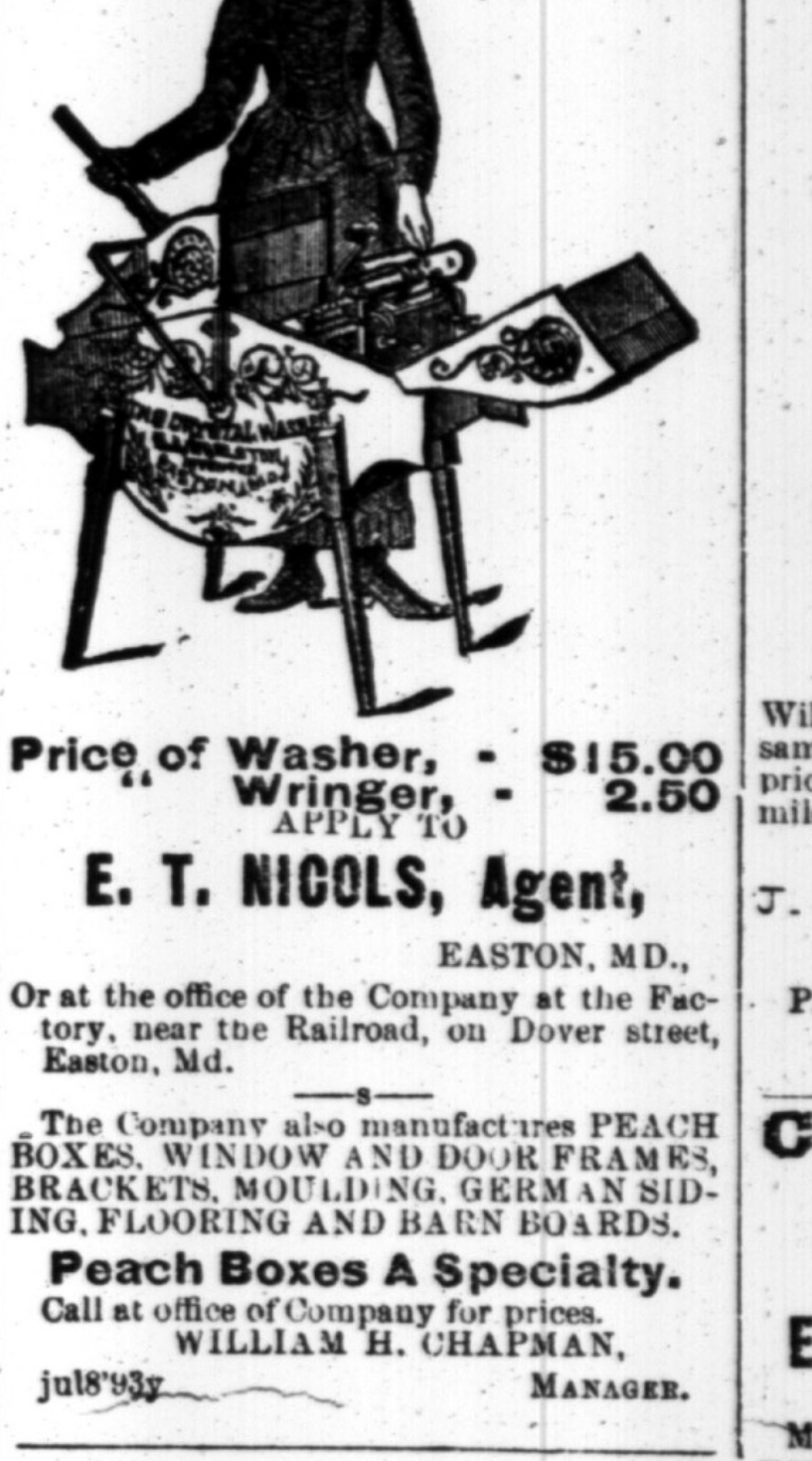
OF TALBOT COUNTY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CRYSTAL

WASHING MACHINE.

This Machine has no equal.
It will wash anything from ce 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,
jul8'93y MANAGER.

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.

A Vinculo Matrimonii.

Lettie Thomas has been released from the bonds of matrimony between her and Chas. F. Thomas, by the Circuit Court of Talbot Co., on the 22d day of July, 1889. She now retains her maiden name, Lettie Brown.

1t LETTIE BROWN.

Notice to Creditors.

William T. Elben of Talbot County, State of Maryland, having applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland for the relief of Insolvent Debtors. There will be a meeting of his creditors on Saturday, March 24th at 12 o'clock m. at the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot county to elect a permanent trustee.

CLAYLAND MULLIKIN,
17mar2t Preliminary Trustee.

—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

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 283, my13y

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.

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.

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, fronting Goldsborough Street, containing twelve very comfortable bed rooms, dining room, kitchen, pantries, closets, etc. Particularly suited for a BOARDING HOUSE, or would be rented separately for lodging 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