Easton Gazette.

WILSON M. TYLOR & BRO.,

Editors and Proprietors.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday, March 31, 1894.

To Subscribers.

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THE counsel for the celebrated case of Hand vs. Dukes, which was tried in Talbot three weeks ago and decided in favor of Mr. Dukes by the Circuit Court, on Wednesday night last took the case of Barber vs. Tilghman before the Maryland Senate, and on the following morning before the House they argued the case of Dodson, Stewart and Hall, vs. Hammond, Collins and Wrightson. As will be known by our readers the case is the result of illegal practices involved by the last November election and by which the Republicans claim they were defeated. The Circuit Court could only sit on the case as related to the County ticket, and although the case went adversely to the Republicans, yet the decision of the Judges was so emphatic that fraud had been committed and proven, that the contestants felt justified in pushing the rest of the ticket before the proper authorities for a decision.

Senator Robert Moss, of Anne Arundel county, acted as Chairman in the Senate committee to hear the case, and the courteous attention given the complainants was very gratifying. The House committee was so pressed for time that little was done at argument. The committee were shown the decision of the Judges in the Talbot case, and as Maj. Stewart proudly handed it to them he emphasized the point that there were no accusations made and the case was simply dismissed. But when the verbatim oral decision of Judge Wicks was shown them from the columns of the GAZETTE, it put a different construction upon the whole case and the counsel for the complainants were pleased to think that they would receive more than passing notice.

They returned home without having heard the decision of the committee.

It may be wondered at by many why the case is pushed so persistently at the last moments of the session of the Legislature, when no one can be benefited. It is a point of legality that the contestants wish to establish.

The gentlemen who went over to Annapolis were, for the contestants, Messrs. Mullikin (Clayland), Tharp and Adkins; for the respondents, Messrs. Stewart, Carrington, Martin and Bateman.

GOV. BROWN issued a timely proclamation to the Senate in reference to the free school book appropriation bill as it stood, and it is hoped that that body will see the troubles they would bring upon the state if certain amendments were not made.

THE work of the Legislature is about finished. The representatives of the people will return to their respective homes to receive the plaudits of "Well done good and faithful servants," or the censure of "Depart from us you workers of iniquity." We trust when the acts of the two houses of the Maryland Legislature shall have been placed before a criticising public that the former expression may be merited by each and every member.

THE Talbot peach crop will share the fate of that of her sister counties. The out look is very poor indeed, and yet it comes at a time when her farmers can in a great measure recover. The vegetable and small fruit industry of this part of the state has not received near the attention that it is capable of receiving from a climatic standpoint. The cold that has killed the peaches of this section has also injured the early vegetables and small fruits further south, which will make the market deficient and prices high. So if our husbandmen will strive to amend their losses they can easily find an opportunity, and it might prove a blessing in disguise that the blizzard of Wyoming sent its icy breath down this peninsula.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, March 26, 1894.

"I would sooner be a day laborer than a member of Cleveland's cabinet," remarked a democrat widely known in commercial circles to a personal friend. "Why," he continued, they rarely know what he is going to do about anything until his act is publicly announced. When he invites them to express their opinions it is only to ascertain how many of them agree with him, and never with the remotest idea of accepting their advice when they do not." The occasion of these remarks was a visit he had paid to each member of the cabinet, all his personal friends, to find out something definite about Mr. Cleveland's intentions as to the Bland coinage bill. He was told by each of them that while the matter had been discussed at two Cabinet meetings Mr. Cleveland had not told any of them what he intended to do, but four of them believe that he will veto it, not so much from anything he has said since the bill passed Congress as from his previous utterances on the same subject. It is also the general belief in Congress that he will veto the bill. If he does look out for the biggest democratic row yet seen.

The republican Senators are hard at work preparing themselves for the tariff debate, which begins a week from today. It is their purpose to point out in their speeches the bad points in the bill which are so numerous that many of them have necessarily been overlooked by the causal reader.

Nobody in Washington appears to take Coxey's army seriously, except Senator Kyle and a fellow who calls himself Coxey's agent. The latter goes Coxey 200,000 better and he says he expects the army to number 300,000 when it gets here.

The trouble with the new treaty to China, which is being considered by the Senate committee on foreign relations, and which threatens to reopen the entire "Chinese question" in Congress, is that Secretary Gresham failed to prove himself entitled to stand in the same diplomatic class with the present Chinese Minister, who secured everything his government wanted without conceding anything substantial to the United States. So plain is this that Gresham tries to excuse himself by hinting about a beneficial commercial treaty which is to follow. What makes the treaty all the more disappointing is that men close to the administration quietly gave out a tip many months ago that the treaty would contain a clause binding China to purchase a large amount of silver bullion, some said the entire product of American mines. It really does grow monotonous, this having to condemn every act of the administration, but what can one do when there is absolutely nothing worthy of commendation.

Judging from the record of the democratic party, particularly in the last House, it would seem that if there was one thing that would induce a quorum of democrats to remain in their seats it would be the prospect of unseating a republican member and giving his seat to a democratic contestant who has just about as much right to it as the man in the moon, but even that prospect did not keep the democratic members of the House in their seats, and after wasting two days in ineffectual attempts to get a democratic quorum—the republicans very properly refused to vote—in order to carry out the report of the democrats on the election committee, by ousting Representative Joy, of Mo., and giving his seat to the democrat he defeated, they were compelled to temporarily abandon the scheme. It will be again attempted this week, and it will, of course, in the end succeed. It is only a question of getting a democratic quorum present.

According to a relative of Secretary Hoke Smith, now visiting Washington, Sam Jones, the slang-slinging, Georgia preacher, said lately of the democrats in Congress: "Of all the box-ankled, bandy shanked, flea-bitten, bob-tailed, mangy, courageless, brainless jackasses that ever assembled since God made the world, I think for pure downright cussedness the present gang in Congress, headed by Hill in the Senate and tailed by 'no quorum' in the House, beats them all." And the Rev. Sam is a democrat, too.

The defense of Representative Breckenridge in the suit for breach of promise of marriage, not being tried in the Washington courts, has furnished lots of amusement here. The idea of a man of his experience, prominence and years having been led astray by any woman, however beautiful and artful [Miss Pollard is far from being beautiful] is so ridiculous and absurd that a general smile is the result whenever it is mentioned and it is mentioned quite often. However, he had to make some sort of a defence, and he doubtless thought that this one would at least secure him the sympathy of the other men who are following in his footsteps, because, if successful, will furnish a precedent to help get them out of similar predicaments should they too get found out. His political career is regarded nere as being ended.

Ten Shillings a Day For a Skilled Mechanic—He Got His Pay In Goods at the Store and Not a Cent of Money—The Halcyon Days of Free Trade Recalled.

Last week I had occasion to go over to Long Island on business and tumbled into a regular old free trade nest where three free trade papers are published in a couple of villages of 30,000 inhabitants in the township of Hempstead.

I felt sorry for the farmers there and particularly for the farmers' wives, because those papers never speak the truth and would never tell the women folks that millions of dollars had been saved to the country every year by protection on eggs. People down there have felt the hard times pinch, too, and want all they can get for their farm stuffs without having to sell in New York in competition with potatoes from Bermuda and Europe and cabbages from Dutchland.

An old man, who had an eye as bright as a new dollar and wits as keen as the edge of a razor, said: "There are lots of young fellows around here who talk of good times and hard times, but they haven't been alive long enough to know anything about it. I let them talk, and I listen, and sometimes I tell them of the good old Democratic times we had nearly 50 years ago."

"How were the times then?" I asked.

"We read a good deal about them, but it is not often that one has a chance to talk with a man who has seen real good old Democratic days."

He looked at me pretty sharply, as if sizing me up, and then began:

"I am an old ship's carpenter and a shipbuilder. That's my trade. I was born right here in Freeport, but I've moved around a good bit and seen something. For quite a number of years I lived in Ohio, and there I had a contract to build a vessel for the lake trade. The country back of Ohio wasn't opened up then as it is now, and the lake trade was not so large, but still there was something doing. Well, I got this contract. The owner supplied all the lumber and stuff himself, and his contract with me was to pay me 10 shillings for each and every day I worked."

The old salt looked around, thought he'd try some cider and said: "Ten shillings was pretty good wages, my boys, that long time back, when the country wasn't what it is today, and then we had a Democratic government and plenty of free trade too. Yes, sir, 10 shillings a day was pretty good pay."

He paused, took a sip at the cider and a pull at his pipe. His eyes began to twinkle as he asked, "How often do you think I got paid?"

We waited for him to answer his own question, which he did as follows:

"I'll tell you. My pay was 10 shillings a day, and good pay too. I worked for months in and months out on that vessel and put in good work on her, but from the day I began to the day I finished I received never a single shilling," bringing his fist down with a whack on the counter that made the windows rattle.

"Not a d——d shilling did I ever get," he repeated, "not a shilling."

"Didn't he pay you anything at all then for your work?"

"Oh, yes, he paid me. He paid all he owed me. You see he had a store, and every day's pay that I earned I had to take out in goods at his store and at his price. I was loaded up with wheat, but thank heaven it wasn't as cheap as in these free trade times, or else I'd have had an elevator full. Yes, sir, every shilling I earned I had to take out in trade at his store at top notch prices, and I never once saw a 'red.'

"I've been through the mill. That's only a part of my experience with the good old free trade times that these young fellows around here have been hollering for. Give 'em all they want of 'em," he said, "I've had my share. Let 'em get some sense and earn it as I did."

B. THINKEN.

Cutlers Get It In the Neck.

The total imports of cutlery during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, were valued at $1,156,000, and this, too, when the American manufacturers of cutlery received from 63 to 96 per cent ad valorem protection, or an average of 80 per cent. The Wilson bill proposes to reduce this protection to 45 per cent, thus openly increasing by 35 per cent the business of the foreign manufacturers. This means a loss of 35 per cent to wage earners engaged in making cutlery, unless they can induce all good Americans to buy nothing but the American goods through a patriotic interest for American industries.

TWELVE BILLION DOLLARS LOST.

The Cost of Democracy to All Who Are Engaged In Business.

Another month has passed, and the record of the country's loss grows larger and larger. We are now able to present the results of 11 months' business under the policy of prostration of the free trade party since April 1, 1893, in comparison with the corresponding 11 months beginning April 1, 1892, as shown by the volume of bank clearings reported to Bradstreet's. The result is a loss exceeding $12,000,000,000 in the aggregate trade throughout the country as follows:

	1893.	1892.
April	$4,918,810,872	$5,066,679,409
May	5,244,502,329	5,014,020,107
June	4,524,600,767	4,915,758,398
July	4,137,669,864	4,827,501,773
August	3,846,213,938	4,513,163,512
September	3,311,635,037	4,779,284,710
October	3,983,590,263	5,470,397,243
November	4,051,057,546	5,443,230,916
December	4,022,103,857	5,969,600,320
	1894.	1893.
January	4,029,847,008	5,920,150,634
February	3,188,430,434	5,056,076,332
Totals	$44,758,487,105	$56,776,706,576

Under the present administration the country has sustained a loss exceeding $1,000,000,000 during each and every month, and the greater is the monthly loss the more we have of the free traders. During February it amounted to almost $2,000,000,000, whereas 10 months ago the loss of trade was represented only by an insignificant, comparatively, $100,000,000. This total loss of $12,000,000,000 in 11 months represents a loss of $170 for every one of 70,000,000 persons. It covers the shrinkage in the buying and selling of goods, the shrinkage in quantity, the shrinkage in values. It represents the great loss to labor through the absence of the manufacture and handling of goods. It represents the great loss to transportation companies and their employees. It represents the loss to farmers for the products they have sold.

But this loss of $12,000,000,000 does not by any means represent the aggregate of loss. It does not represent the shrinkage in the value of real estate, nor the shrinkage in the value of stocks and other investments, nor the shrinkage in the value of corn, wheat, wool, oats and other crops that farmers have on hand and unsold and which have not yet passed through the ordinary channels of trade. It does not represent the decrease in the value of iron, silver or other mines. It does not represent last year's loss of $312,266,495 in the value of the live stock on the farms. It does not represent the nonpayment of interest on mortgages, the foreclosures, the anxiety, worry or vexation of spirit to the poor strugglers who have been ruined. It does not represent the agony of those who have been unemployed nor the hardships of their families, and it does not represent the terrible mortification that has been experienced by many who have been brought face to face with starvation.

These things are incidental to the $12,000,000,000 loss of trade. The mental suffering cannot be estimated by money value, although it is a direct consequence thereof and a direct result of the mere existence of the present free trade administration and its policy of prostration. Surely the United States senate will not permit such conditions to be prolonged.—American Economist.

Congress and the Country.

Each succeeding week of the present session of congress demonstrates more and more forcibly the utter incompetence of the majority to regulate itself. Unseemly squabbling, ignorance of management, inability to compel a quorum, even when it has so large a majority, lack of leadership, failure to formulate any policy of action, are all so glaringly apparent that it has become an "object lesson" to the people that is equally instructive as the mischievous and destructive free trade Wilson bill.

Men are asking everywhere throughout the country if this can be the party that is in charge of the national administration—a party that with so large a majority is unable to govern itself. What then can be expected of its national administration? Setting aside all questions of free trade or protection, there are thousands of men who voted in 1892 to elect those who are now in power who are now positively afraid for their country.

They reason, and they reason rightly, that if the leaders of this party, which has so large a majority, are unable to afford protection for itself, into what a deplorable condition must the country fall when left in such hands. These good people forget, however, that the majority does not represent a party of protection, but that it is against protection and in favor of a policy of prostration. Hence its maladministration in congress is but a natural part of such policy.—American Economist.

Waiting For the Lower Duties.

On Feb. 1, at the port of New York, there were 1,908,271 pounds of wool cloths, valued at $1,250,039, and 7,822,829 square yards of woolen dress goods, worth $1,389,077, waiting for the Wilson bill to become law, so as to compete with the product of the American mills and reduce the value of American labor.

The fear of free trade in wool caused a decrease of 2,225,536 in the number of sheep in the United States last year and a total loss of $36,723,154 in the value of all our flocks. In this connection it is interesting to note that on Feb. 1 there were 23,669,914 pounds of foreign wool waiting in bond at New York alone for the remission of the duty so that it can rush in and help to glut the wool market and hasten the ruin of the American farmers.

Wrapper tobacco to the extent of 5,080,998 pounds, worth $4,887,118, and 8,291,600 pounds of other leaf tobacco, worth $2,976,924, were lying in bond at New York, Feb. 1, waiting for lower duties.

Nearly 26,000,000 pounds of foreign salt were stored in bond, Feb. 1, at New York alone. When this is admitted free of duty, it will not be of much use to the sheep farmers whose stock is being killed off by the free traders.

He Avoided the Workingmen When They Visited Washington.

Many workingmen are hurrying on to Washington. They represent hundreds of thousands of their fellow citizens. Some of them are paying their own way. Others are having their expenses met by the workmen who send them. These men from first to last are independent. They are Republicans and Democrats. They ask no favor. They are honest, industrious and patriotic Americans. While they seek no favors, they do demand justice and their rights as citizens of the republic.

They have been told that the Democrats are their friends. Democratic orators have groaned for labor. Democratic editors have shrieked fraud and robbery. A Democratic candidate for the presidency has rumbled most dismally. Workingmen have therefore believed that they would be welcome in Washington. Consequently they have gone.

What have they found? An atmosphere too cold to measure. They are not welcome. On the contrary, they have been put off, put out, avoided and almost evicted. Mills has dodged them. Yet Mills has always been their friend! He has almost wept over their wrongs—their wrongs by which they have had regular employment and living wages. They have had houses over their heads and bread and meat on their tables. Their children have had clothing and schooling. Their wives have had bonnets and silk dresses. But Mills wept.

At this day, however, when these very workmen have neither employment nor pay, Mills hides himself when they approach. He doesn't want to hear them. Moreover, they are mistaken. They don't know what is good for them. Things may be hard just now. Times may be dull. But by and by, at some uncertain period in the future, shoes will be cheaper, coats will come down, flour will be almost as cheap as dirt, and salt will be as plenty as snow in the winter time. Prognostications, no matter how beautiful and inspiring, don't satisfy a hungry man's appetite, nor can they warm a little child that is cold.

Thus and therefore Mills keeps well out of the way. He does not want to hear the plea of labor. He does not want to be turned backward to his former groans and promises. He is determined to stand by the Wilson bill. However, he was caught the other day. A committee followed until they cornered him. They were men of labor. They had traveled many miles. Under their arms they carried specimens of their skill and industry. They had pieces of American carpet and of American flannels, skeins of American yarn and an assortment of American tablecloths.

Likewise they had some facts as to wages. For instance: When they worked before the McKinley law was threatened, their wages were two and a half times greater than were the wages paid for the same kind of work in England. They wanted to show Mills their carpets and yarns and to tell him their facts. But he would neither see nor listen. He hadn't time. Further than that, he was fixed and unchangeable. He believed in free trade, absolute, unequivocal. The workmen could not be heard. He did not think they ought to be heard. Moreover, he had no personal desire that they should be heard.—Cleveland Leader.

Sad Prophecy Fulfilled.

James G. Blaine once used these memorable words: "I love my country and my countrymen. I am an American, and I rejoice every day of my life that I am. I enjoy the general prosperity of my country and know that the workingmen of this land are the best paid, the best fed and the best clothed of any laborers on the face of the earth. Many of them have homes of their own. They are surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

"I shudder, however, at the thought that the time must come when all this will be changed, when the general prosperity of the country will be destroyed, when the great body of workingmen in this land who are now so prosperous will hear their wives and children cry for bread; that the day must come when the great factories and manufactories of this land will shut down, and when there is now life and activity there will be the silence of the tomb. And the reason why this must be is this: The great southern wing of the Democratic party are determined to establish the doctrine of free trade in this land. They will be assisted by their northern allies. The fight is now on. There is a great body of visionary but educated men who are employed day by day in writing free trade essays and arguments in favor of that doctrine, which find their way into every newspaper in this land.

"The great body of our people have never experienced themselves the sufferings which always result when the protective principles are laid aside. Poisoned and excited by the wild statements of these writers and the demagogic appeals of Democratic speakers, the result will be that in the very near future these forces which are now working will be strong enough to defeat at the polls the party advocating the doctrine of protection. It must inevitably follow that uncertainty and doubt will ensue. The business men of the country, fearing the destruction of the principle of protection, will decline to engage in business. Consequently mills will shut down, and the workingmen will be thrown out of employment.

"The people will then see, as they have never seen before, that they cannot be prosperous and have work while this principle is threatened. In the midst of their suffering they will learn that the only way they can be prosperous and happy is to vote for the party that has built up the industries by which they have gained a livelihood, because they will then see clearly that when the manufactory is shut down there is no demand for the only thing which they have to sell, and that is their labor."

Farmers and Free Trade.

English agriculturists are not satisfied with their experience of free trade. A correspondent in the Mark Lane Express of Jan. 8, Mr. James Hunt, 12 Hampton Park, Bristol, wrote:

"If we are to compare nation with nation, we can give proofs that American protectionist artisans are earning and saving more money than English free traders are."

The writer concludes his communication with the following significant parallel:

A FALSE PROPHET.	Proofs of false prophecy.
Some of Cobden's asserions that corn would ruin Peel and Gladstone.	
Land would not be driven out of cultivation by the repeal of the corn laws.	Nearly 2,500,000 acres have been driven out.
Land owners have nothing to fear from free trade in corn.	Rents and agricultural land values have fallen from 30 to 50 per cent.
In a country growing in population and advancing in prosperity land always increases in value and without any help from the owners.	If all the land in cultivation 20 years ago was worth £50 an acre and has fallen 40 per cent, that is a loss of £20 an acre.
The land of England would produce 25,000,000 quarters of wheat per annum.	In 1882 we grew 17,000,000 quarters, in 1892 about 7,000,000.
We should always have a natural protection of 10s. 6d. per quarter on wheat in the shape of carriage from abroad.	Freights for wheat are now below 2s. a quarter, and it has been carried free, as ballast.
We might as well doubt that the sun would rise on the morrow as doubt that in 10 years every civilized nation on earth would have followed our free trade example.	Not a single nation on earth has followed our example, and all are heavily taxing our goods in return for a free market here.

Free Trade In the South.

The late Henry W. Grady very tersely described the effects of free trade: I attended a funeral in Pickens county, Ga., of a poor man. They buried him in the midst of a marble quarry. They cut through solid marble to make his grave, yet the little tombstone they put above him was from Vermont. They buried him in the heart of a pine forest, and yet the pine coffin was imported from Cincinnati. They buried him within touch of an iron mine, and yet the nails in his coffin and the iron in the shovel that dug his grave were imported from Pittsburg. They buried him by the side of the best sheep grazing country on the earth, and yet the wool in the coffin bands and the coffin bands themselves were brought from the north. The south did not furnish a thing for that funeral but the corpse and the hole in the ground.

There they put him away, and the clods rattled down on his coffin, and they buried him in a New York coat, and a Boston pair of shoes, and a shirt from Cincinnati, leaving him nothing to carry into the next world with him to remind him of the country in which he lived, for which he fought for four years, but the chill of blood in his veins and the marrow in his bones.

Fills a Long Felt Want.

An inventor has patented a device for illuminating keyholes which promises to be a boon to persons out late at night. A recess in the door frame holds a tiny incandescent lamp, which is lighted by a push button. The light is sufficient not only to illuminate the keyhole, but to permit the late comer to select readily the proper key from his bunch.—Hardware.

Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier,

Market, Eighth and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, beg to inform the readers of **The Easton Gazette,** that they are now displaying a superb stock of Dry Goods for the 1894 Spring Season surpassnig even their previous expositions.

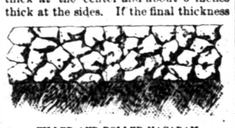
Mail Orders receive careful and prompt attention.

BINDING ROAD METAL.

How to Secure the Best Results In Solidifying Broken Stone.

After the necessary excavation to contain the road metal has been completed, the broken stone should be spread broadcast with shovels to insure a thorough mixing of the various sized pieces and raked until the layer is of the proper thickness. For a roadway 16 feet wide it will be best to make the thickness of the layer about two inches thicker at the center of the roadway than at the extreme edges, because the wear will be most excessive at the center and the extra thickness will not only provide for this, but will also serve to give the finished roadway a proper crown, and thus insure good drainage.

If the final thickness of the compacted roadway is to be 4 inches, one layer will be sufficient, and when put on loosely from the carts it should be about 7 inches thick at the center and about 5 inches thick at the sides. If the final thickness



FILLED AND ROLLED MACADAM.

is to be 6 inches, it is generally best to put on two layers, each having a thickness of about 5 inches at the center and about 3½ inches at the sides, and in case two separate layers are to be put on care should be taken to thoroughly roll and bind the bottom layer before the second layer is applied.

If we examine a dozen pieces of stone taken at random from a heap of road metal as it comes from the crusher, we shall find them to be of most irregular shapes and generally lacking uniformity in size. It will be impossible to lay these stones closely in contact with each other so as to exclude voids, or fill the several spaces between their irregular faces and angles. No single piece will fit closely against another throughout their several edges or surfaces. When dumped into a loose heap upon the ground, the spaces between the separate stones make up a large aggregate, and no amount of rolling will bring these stones so closely in contact as to materially reduce these spaces. If we take a water tight box containing exactly two cubic feet and fill it evenly with broken macadam road metal, we shall find that about one cubic foot of water can be poured into the box without overflowing the top, thus showing that only about one-half of the space contained in the box is filled by the pieces of stone.

To illustrate this fact in another way, it has been determined that a cubic yard of solid stone weighs about 2½ tons, while a cubic yard of broken macadam road metal made from the same stone will weigh only about one-half this amount, or 1¼ tons. It follows then that in order to insure a solid roadway and to fill this large proportion of voids or interstices between the different pieces of broken stone, some finer material must be introduced into the structure of the roadway, and this material is usually called a binder, or by some roadmakers a "filler."

There used to be much contention regarding the use of binding material in the making of a macadam road, but it is now conceded by nearly all practical and experienced roadmakers both in Europe and America that the use of a binding material is essential to the proper construction of a good macadam road. It adds to its solidity, insures tightness by closing all of the spaces between the loose, irregular stone and binds together the macadam crust in a way that gives it firmness, elasticity and durability.—Good Roads.

The Cost of Good Roads Lessening.

Data already gathered show that new roads are already constructing in many parts of the country, and that increased knowledge and skill, improved machinery and methods and extended practical experience are rapidly lessening the cost of good roads. Civil Engineer Harrison of Asbury Park, N. J., is authority for the statement that while two or three years ago the cost of roadbuilding was $10,000 per mile it was last year $3,500 per mile. Professor J. B. Hunnicut of the University of Georgia, in response to an inquiry from the road bureau of the agricultural department, states that the cost of good, hard roads recently built in Georgia, providing for a track of stone and one of earth, was $1,200 a mile. Supervisor Chapin of Canandaigua, N. Y., in a letter to General Roy Stone, reports that 10 miles of a single track stone road, with an earth track each side, was built in that town for $700 a mile.

Active interest in the movement for better roads is shown by the railroads generally. Special reduced rates are offered by many of the railroads, and a tabulated statement of the various concessions in shipment rates by a large number of companies has been prepared. —Exchange.

The Science of Roadmaking.

It is a happy and hopeful indication that the prominent engineering schools of America are giving closer attention to the study of practical methods of roadmaking. When we consider the fact that thousands of engineers in European countries are given constant and lucrative employment in the construction and care of streets and roads, and that a similar field of engineering work is likely to be opened in this country within the near future, it is evidence of good foresight on the part of our American colleges that their technical instructors are giving more emphasis to this branch of practical work.—Good Roads.

"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.

MRS. BEDFORD-FENWICK RELATES SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

From Earliest Ages the Sick Have Been Cared For by the Kind Hearted—For Only Thirty Years Has the Art as Now Understood Been Practiced.

Mrs. Bedford-Fenwick, whom many American women will remember pleasantly in connection with the British nurses' exhibit at the fair, says the Chicago Herald, has been writing about the history and the art of nursing in an English paper. She says in part:

It is only within the last 30 years that the art of nursing as we now understand it has been taught and practiced upon a scientific basis, although from the earliest ages of which we possess any records the fact has been recognized that attendance on the sick and suffering is a work dictated by the noblest instincts of humanity. Although the names of celebrated Greek physicians are handed down to us side by side with those of their great warriors and poets, although hospitals built by the Buddhist kings of Ceylon and Cashmere existed for hundreds of years before the birth of Christ, and Hindoos raised their "sick houses" for animals as well as men centuries before the first Christian zenadochium was founded, it is only within comparatively modern times that we find any prominent part assigned to nursing in public institutions in connection with the healing art. In fact, it was not until Christianity became a state religion, and emperors and kings founded hospitals as part of the duty inculcated upon them by their creed, that ladies came publicly forward to nurse and feed lepers and beggars, and knights formed themselves into orders for the protection of pilgrims in poverty or illness. After this brotherhoods were established, such as the Franciscans, whose especial duty was the nursing of the sick and which still further exemplified the fact that it was considered beneath the dignity of the iron man of those days to care for the weakly and the ailing, and that the attendance upon such was essentially a work for the gentle and compassionate. In the old Scandinavian songs and sagas it is the women who wait upon the wounded, watch the dying and mourn the dead. It was their duty to know all the times and signs of sickness and to prepare with mysterious rites drugs as well as charms and love philters.

Then, as time went on, those who devoted their lives to the care of the sick began to band themselves together into communities and sisterhoods, among which perhaps the most famous were the Hospital Sisters of St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth. In the times of great plagues, when all fled, we learn that it was these women who remained steadfast at their posts, dying among the sufferers whom they had in charge, faithful to their calling—a noble example for all future generations of nurses. When, during the crusades, the terrible scourge of leprosy spread throughout Europe, its victims, as unhappy outcasts of society, became the special objects of the charity, compassion and self sacrifice of the nurses of that day, and in the lazar houses, which were founded everywhere, nurses occupied positions of much responsibility and authority. When, during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, leprosy died out, these empty houses were converted gradually into general hospitals, which in many instances long maintained their original designation, although their internal organization was slowly altered to meet their new requirements.

A great impulse was given to nursing by Pope Innocent III, who, at the beginning of the fifteenth century, established the great Hospital of St. Spirito at Rome, placing it under the control of Fra Guido de Montpellier, founder of the Nursing Order of the Holy Ghost. Modified as to its arrangements to meet modern views, it remains to this day a magnificent monument of the beneficent wisdom of its originator. The first nursing body possessing a distinctly secular character were the Sisters of Mercy of St. Vincent de Paul. The founder of that order undoubtedly gave the impulse to modern nursing when he ordained that his followers should have "no monasteries but the house of the sick, no cells but a hired room, no cloisters but the streets of the town and the wards of the hospitals, no inclosure but obedience and for convent bars only the fear of God. For a veil they have a holy and perfect modesty, and while they keep themselves from the infection of vice they sow the seeds of virtue wherever they turn their steps."

In England since the downfall of the monastic institutions nursing has passed almost entirely out of the hands of religious orders, but abroad, until within the last generation, it has more or less remained under their control. But everywhere nursing for more than a century seemed to have lost its former high ideals and to have lapsed into the hands of those who brought discredit on the calling and oftentimes danger to the sick. It is only within our own times that the old feeling has again arisen that it is woman's privilege to attend upon the sick; that the profession, so far from being derogatory, only calls forth the highest and brightest qualities of womanhood.

It is difficult to estimate or even faithfully describe the advances which have been made during the last 20 years. Large and small hospitals have united in giving definite instruction in the science and art of nursing to educated gentlewomen, who in larger and larger numbers every year have entered the calling. New and improved methods have been and constantly are being introduced, and the general level of usefulness and efficiency is steadily being raised.

The next and final development in the history of nursing must consist in improved methods of education and of subsequent employment for nurses. During the transition period through which we have been passing in the last few years, immense diversity of system as regards the training given to their probationers has prevailed in different hospitals. In some the scientific side has been developed highly, in others the practical side has been chiefly insisted upon, and for a proper education it is essential that both should receive due and equal consideration.

Horsepower of a Whale.

What is the horsepower of a whale? This is the problem which has been solved by a brace of Scottish mathematicians. A whale was stranded on the western coast of Scotland, and the interesting calculation was made that power equal to 145 horses would be required to propel the whale through the water at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

Why Is It?

How is it that when two men go angling one catches all the fish and the other all the malaria out of the same stream?—Indianapolis Commercial.

Pension Business.

I wish to inform the Public that I am the Authorized Assistant Attorney of J. W. Tallmadge, Pension Attorney, of Washington, D. C. All persons having claims against the Government, dependent mothers or fathers, all U. S. Soldiers and Suspended Pension Claims, of the Act of June 27th, 1890, will receive prompt attention. We are doing large business in this and the adjoining counties, and have handled over one hundred and fifty claims, of which two thirds have passed.

I earnestly desire all who have business of this character to give me a call.

Office hours from 9 to 3, in front of the A. M. E. Church, Hanson St., Easton Md.

3marit. JOS. H. GRAY.

FOR SALE.

FINE driving horse, 6 years old, and perfectly gentle. Also buggy and harness. Apply at the parsonage of Longwoods Baptist Church. EDW. C. ALLARD. It

Stockholders Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Workingmen's Permanent Building and Loan Association of Talbot County will be held on TUESDAY, APRIL 10, at 7 o'clock p.m. 3-31-2t WALTER H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

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.

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, Administrator.

3marit

FOR SALE.

Two five Platform Scales, in fine condition. Will sell cheap. GEO. M. WILSON & SON, Roller Mills.

4-26-4t

CUM-ELASTIC ROOFING

costs only $2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years, and anyone can put it on. Cum-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,

30 and 41 West Broadway, NEW YORK.

4-21-6m Local Agents Wanted.

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 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 Abatements, and all persons having business of this character are requested to bring it forward on these special meetings, and not on the regular Tuesday meetings.

1-27tf WM. REDDIE, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF

Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited

OF LONDON.

UNITED STATES BRANCH

STATEMENT,

January 1st, 1894.

Total Assets,	$3,355,190.56
Liabilities	2,616,316.45
Net Surplus,	738,883.11
Business in Maryland, Fire risks written,	2,621,386.00
Premiums received,	26,461.54
Losses paid	20,698.47
Losses incurred,	35,103.02

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, 3-17-3t Easton, Md.

WAGNER'S GREEN HOUSE,

W. PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

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

This Restaurant is the oldest and most exclusive 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. 3marly

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.

1894 SPRING TRADE. 1894

I AM now offering the finest line of AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY that has been on exhibition in any establishment on the Peninsula, and invite every one to a careful examination. First comes the

"U. S." Check-row Corn Planter,

two machines made in one, and inseparable. Leads all. For accuracy it has no equal.

The "Osborne" Light Steel Binder

For strength, durability and simplicity, it is unsurpassed. The "Osborne" Mower, one and two horse. Light running, strong, simple, durable, the no-plus-ultra of Mowers. Equalled by few. Surpassed by none. The "Osborne" Lever Spring Tooth Harrows, with and without leveler. Unsurpassed, unapproachable. The "Osborne" steel frame Disc Harrow, perfection itself. The "Osbor