Easton Gazette.

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

Saturday, April 7, 1894.

To Subscribers.

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YES, we have our peculiarities, we people of "the south," and our modes of living and linguistic idiosyncracies are more noticeable to those who come among us from other sections than they are to us, to the manor born.

A prominent and cultured gentleman of Easton, who has not resided here as long as have some of the rest of us, asked a lady the other day to what denomination she belonged. "Oh," said she, "I am an Oldsider." This was a shock to the gentleman who thought of local option, hard cider, religion and politics all at once, and was none the wiser until he sought information from another as to what the lady meant. After a spell of illness through which he had gone, this gentleman was frequently accosted with, "Well, how are you getting?" He could, at first, only think he had either mistaken the word "what" for "how," or the interrogator had made a *lapsus linguae*. And while he was framing an answer to, "Well, what are you getting?" he could but think of the rare impertinence of these good people who all want to know what one is getting.

But, after all, the stranger becomes accustomed to our simple ways and mannerisms and soon learns that we have big hearts, and extend a cordial welcome to all; and what is more, we have greater advantages of climate, soil, health, and its accompanying concomitants, than we boast of to the world.

REPUBLICANS, ORGANIZE.

WE have adhered to the Republican party because we believe that it was from the beginning and is to-day the party of the people. We also believe it is the only party upon which the hopes and security of this Republic can safely rest. The recent elections plainly forshadow the return of the Republican party to power in the Federal Government; and we can discover no reason why it should not be raised into control in this State. Its normal strength in Maryland is more than one hundred thousand votes under our rotten election machinery, and there is no reason, if the party is properly organized and brought under proper discipline, that it should not sweep the State.

The first step, in our opinion, towards the successful organization of the party is for the State Central Committee to convene at an early day in the month of May and take charge of the work of thorough organization and reach the disorganizers in the city of Baltimore, that they must stop their reprehensible conduct or they shall have no place in the ranks of the party. We have had enough of their disgraceful methods, and such Republicans should be weeded out of the party if they cannot observe the proprieties that are inseparably essential to thorough and successful organization, and loyal co-operation in campaign work.

Let the State Committee rise to the exigency of the occasion, and exert its rightful powers to silence all disturbers of the harmony of the party, and put the party machinery in shape for efficient work this fall throughout the State.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ON Monday of this week the Maryland Legislature closed the session of 1894, and we may now ask what has been done for the people? Echo answers, what! In the campaign of last year the Democracy made their accustomed pledges to the people and asked them for their confidence and support, and the people trusted the leaders and continued the Democratic party in power, as they have done in this State since 1867—a period of twenty-seven years. If the people will now read the Democratic platform of the convention of last year, and compare the record which the Legislature just closed has made therewith, they will discover that the history of the party is one of broken pledges, as has been the case in Maryland ever since it came into power in 1867.

A marked evidence of this betrayal of the people's confidence, is the failure to re-assess the property of the State and fix an equitable basis upon which to impose the burdens of taxation. For many years the people have clamored for a fair adjustment of the basis of taxation. Twice the General Assembly has passed a bill for this purpose, and as often the bills have been vetoed by the Governor. At the present session the "Ring Bosses" deemed it advisable to change their tactics, and hence, they had the re-assessment bill defeated in the House of Delegates, and the tax-dodgers have again escaped. Not only have the pledges of the party been broken, but it has been strongly intimated that the "Ring" managers accepted a consideration for disregarding the pledges of the party to the sovereign people. To break pledges is, in itself, a crime, but to be influenced by a mercenary weakness, adds to betrayal the infamous crime of venality.

We have cited this instance of betrayal, because we know that the people have felt deeply the need of legislation upon the question of taxation. We might, however, instance many other cases of an equally glaring character. That the Legislature has been all the while under the dominion of the notorious "Ring" managers is well known, and there is a sense of relief throughout the State that the Democratic contingent at Annapolis has dispersed; and we sincerely hope when the general assembley convenes two years hence, other and better influences will prevail at the Seat of Government.

There have been times in the world's history, when great men conquered the nations of the earth and led the human race; but the methods of such men have become a dead science, and the men and methods that now occupy the arena have shrunken to very narrow dimensions, which seem daily becoming narrower. The worst service that can be rendered to our State is to attempt to chain her up to the dead past or to bind her hitherto free limbs with the cords of absolute "*Ringism*." What we want in Maryland is independent manhood; leadership that will pilot us away from the swamps of Gormanism, Rasinism, Brownism and Coltonism back to the fold of honest and decent government for the people.

It is useless to continue to simply protest against the wrongs that are being committed. We must organize and overthrow the combination of men who perpetrate these wrongs. Then we may call ourselves men fit to be free.

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION.

No one can deny that the United States enjoyed great prosperity during the four years of President Harrison's administration; nor can it be denied that very great depression has prevailed during the first year of President Cleveland's term of office. Prior to the election of Mr. Grover Cleveland in November, 1892, there had been sufficient employment for the people in every part of the country, and business was everywhere active and profitable; yet, as soon as it was known that a Democratic Congress, Senate and House of Representatives would take posession of the Federal Government on the 4th of March, 1893, there were serious industrial dislocations consequent upon this change, by which the industrial and commercial interests of a great population would be revolutionized, and intense suffering brought to displace artisans and laborers. And, what indeed of the present? And what part has the present Administration played in bringing about the existing unsatisfactory condition?

It was not until slavery died and industrialism found a home throughout this free land, that man's inventive faculties were brought into full play. The death of human slavery was coincident with the untrammeled development of industrialism, with the birth of civil freedom, and with an enormous increase of mechanical aids to labor and diversified persuits.

Estimating the power of steam, and exhibiting its beneficence, by showing the numbers of men to which its application are equivalent has been, and still is, a favorite employment with those who ever descant upon the progress of the race and the march of improvement. Few measure the ultimate effect, however, of such tremendous forces upon individual and national welfare, and what must be the inevitable result if this march of improvement continues without a commensurate increase of the individual power to consume, on the part of the great mass of the population? That mass is made up of wage-earners and cultivators of the soil, and constitutes at least four-fifths and probably nine-tenths of the world's consumers of the products of manufacturers. Nor do these thoughtless men ever stop to enquire if such an increase of consumptive power is probable or even possible.

In the National campaign of 1892 the Democratic leaders told the people who work for wages, that those who employed them were making too much money, that the wage-earner was being robbed, that living must be made cheaper, that no products must be carried to the markets of the world, and to accomplish this economical feat we must throw open our market to the other nations, by the introduction of a policy of unfettered and unrestricted trade; that we must admit free raw material and withdraw protection from goods manufactured in the United States, and reduce wages in this country to such a low level as to enable our manufacturers to compete with those of Europe in the markets of the world in the sale of their products. The workingmen of this country were *deceived* by these false doctrines and lifted the Democrats into power, which they now see was the greatest folly of their lives.

Although the Democratic party had said in the canvass of 1892 that the robber tariff was iniquitous, and was a great wrong to the laboring classes, yet, when Mr. Cleveland was installed into office he called Congress in special session to consider, not the infamous robber tariff, but the silver question. When the Democratic Congress had assembled, Mr. Cleveland found his party was rotten on the question of silver, and he had to appeal to Republican members of the Senate and House to pass his silver measure. Nothing was done with the tariff at the extra session. The silver legislation served only to disquiet the people, alarm the banks, create a currency famine and plunge the whole country into a state of unrest; and the outcome of Mr. Cleveland's special session of Congress proves a great calamity to the country.

When Congress met in regular session on the first Monday in December last, the whole country stood tiptoe with expectation and looked on to catch a gleam of hope admist the dark cloud that hung over the country. Months have passed, and the Democratic Senators, Represenatives in Congress and the President are still in a pitiful bog hopelessly divided on the question of the tariff; and the mills have stopped and for more than a million and a-half of wage earners and their families are living from what they had laid up under Republican rule. Moreover, the Democratic Congress re-opened the silver question and passed the Bland Seigniorage Bill, which comtemplated the coinage of a vacuum, and the issuing of $55,000,000 of Treasury notes without a constituent, and hence, a bold attempt to inflate the currency of the country and create unsoundness in the circulating medium to be followed by unsettled values. This infamous bill rested in the hands of President Cleveland for nine days, and luckily for the country further aggravated distress was avoided by his being prevailed upon to return the measure to Congress with his veto.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Regular Correspondent.
Washington, D. C., April 2d, 1894.

The republicans in the House have it in their power, if so disposed, to allow the House to pass the Bland bill over Mr. Cleveland's veto, when the attempt is made this week by the silver men to do it. There is little probability that the republicans will do this, but the fact that they can do it is having such a distributing effect upon the administration democrats that they are talking among themselves of filibustering to prevent a vote when Mr. Bland makes a motion to pass the bill over the veto. There are a few republicans who will vote for the motion anyway, and all that would be necessary for it to receive more than the necessary two third vote would be for the other republicans to abstain from voting, as more than two-thirds of the democrats will vote for the motion. The out and out silver men are not, however, anxious to see the Bland bill passed over the veto. They prefer it to be out of the way, so that they will be free to try to pass a free coinage bill.

The democratic Senators privately admit that they are not confident of passing the tariff bill, and the wildest man no longer talks of passing it by the first of May. There is much gossip of an attempt being made to attach a free coinage amendment to the bill, but even if the attempt is to be made, which is not certain, it cannot be done until the bill reaches the amendment stage, which is sometime off.

Democratic Senators positively refused to grant a hearing to a delegation of New England women mill workers, who came to Washington to protest against the injustice of the tariff bill in dealing with matters in which mill workers are vitally interested, but they got a hearing—republican Senators gave it to them—and their objections to the bill will be stated to the Senate and to the country by the republican Senators during the debate on the tariff bill, which opened today according to the program.

Those democratic Congressmen who have been backing other applicants for the position are as mad over the announcement that the "ex" rule is again to be violated, and Mr. Thomas E. Benedict, who was Public Printer under the first Cleveland administration, is to again have that office, as they have been all along because Hon. Frank W. Palmer, admittedly one of the best Public Printers the country ever had, has not only been allowed to keep the office, but was actually begged to keep it until Mr. Cleveland got ready to select his democratic successor. One of the principal things remembered by republicans against Mr. Benedict's previous administration of the office is the large number of old soldiers who were dismissed by him.

The fight in the House to give the seat now held by Representative Joy, of Mo., to a democratic contestant who was not elected, which has been waged for more than a week without success, notwithstanding some very autocratic acts of Speaker Crisp, has brought out the fact that there are a score or more of democrats in the House who are too conscientious to take part in the theft of the seat merely to add one more to a democratic majority of ninety. But the act will doubtless be consummated this week, in spite of the protests of republicans and the non-voting of conscientious democrats, as the absentees are being arrested and brought in and a voting democratic quorum will probably be obtained.

It is just now a little puzzling to know why Secretary Carlisle should have considered it necessary to go to New York to assure the bankers of that city that Mr. Cleveland would make no concessions to the free silver men in Congress. Why wasn't the veto message considered assurance enough? Some of the silver men express the fear that the administration is making arrangements for another bond issue, similar to the last one. Be that as it will, it may be set down as reasonably certain that Congress will not follow Mr. Cleveland's recommendation by authorizing a bond issue.

Senator Voorhees was a little staggered the other day when confronted by the democratic Governor of Indiana, and his staff, who had come to Washington to protest against the tariff bill as it now stands. He couldn't turn them down like he did the New England women, so they had a short but sharp word battle, and the Senator and the Governor being the chief fighters. Governor Matthews, who is understood to be a candidate for Voorhees' seat in the Senate, told the Senator that the Indiana democrats demanded a restoration of the original free list of the Wilson bill. Voorhees denied it, and said that Matthews had been trying to work up democratic opposition to the bill, hoping to use it to advance his Senatorial aspirations. Matthews gave him to understand that the matter would figure in the Senatorial election.

A Discussion on Free Coal.

The rabid editor of a free trade paper in Dover, N. H., lately told a workingman that free coal would be a great benefit to him. The discussion which followed was in the main as follows:

Laborer—You have admitted that the present depression is largely due to the uncertainty and delay in tariff legislation.

Editor—Certainly. Every one admits that.

Laborer—How much do you think I would be benefitted by free coal?

Editor—Coal from the British provinces can be delivered here at a good profit at $4 per ton, and you now pay $6.50 per ton, and you could save $2.50 per ton with coal on the free list.

Laborer—I understood you that the tariff raised the price of an article just the amount of the duty. How, then, will the repeal of a 75 cent duty on a ton of coal reduce the price $2.50 per ton?

Editor—Oh, that will be the result of competition, and the Pennsylvania miners cannot compete with the miners of Nova Scotia.

Laborer—What will become of the Pennsylvania miners?

Editor—Of course the mines will be closed until the miners will work cheap enough so that they can also sell coal at $4 a ton.

Laborer—Then the new tariff is intended to reduce wages?

Editor—Oh, no indeed, that is not the object, though no doubt the wages will be incidentally reduced at first in many directions.

Laborer—I use half a ton of coal a month, and you say that with free coal I could save $2.50 on a ton or $1.25 per month on my coal bill. Now, my wages have been reduced 28, per cent and you have admitted that the agitation of the tariff question caused the depression which reduced them. You have also admitted that incidentally the proposed tariff itself would reduce wages. Before reduction my wages amounted to $3 per day. Now please explain how I am benefited by saving $1.25 a month on my coal bill while I lose $21.84 a month on my wages. I can hardly see where the saving comes in.

Editor—It is evident that you and I do not think alike on the tariff question. Good night, sir.

This conversation took place in the presence of several witnesses and illustrates fairly well the effects of the proposed Wilson tariff on labor.

Bad Roads the M[illegible] Expensive.

The question of [illegible] resolves itself at last into [illegible] money, good roads [illegible] money. Those who are willing [illegible] the expense can get them—others cannot. It is urged with much plausibility that bad roads are more expensive than good ones. To convince a community of this is the first step necessary to obtaining good roads.—Louisville Courier Journal.

STATE PRIDE HURT.

A Manufacturer Talks to His Congressman. Dealing With Producer and Consumer. The State Value of Local Industries. Benefit to Farmers.

Hon. J. C. Tarsney, Washington:

MY DEAR SIR—It is said that the man that makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a public benefactor, and if this be true, as it undoubtedly is, a corporation that has converted a few hundred acres of virtually unproductive farming land into a thriving manufacturing village, giving support and employment to 3,000 people, is certainly a benefactor to the state and county in which such industry is located.

Now, the simple fact is that where Crystal City is located was formerly a sparsely settled farming community, with one country store, the annual sales of which represented an aggregate of not over $3,000 or $4,000, with no market for the farmer's produce other than was to be found in the exchange of that produce for such "store goods" as his family required for the year.

At this same place we now have substantial buildings covering 40 acres of ground and in these buildings furnaces and machinery which have produced a product the sale of which since 1877, when our works were first started, has brought into this state the enormous sum of $10,000,000; or, to be more exact, up to the 30th day of August last the sum of $9,875,976.08, not a dollar of which would have come into this state but for the existence of our works at Crystal City.

It is reasonable to suppose, and I believe it to be a fact, that the larger portion of this additional wealth thus brought into our state has been distributed among the various other mercantile and manufacturing interests, chiefly here in St. Louis, that furnish the personal and household supplies required by our employees, as well as such articles as we ourselves use in the course of our business.

Not only this, the farmers all around our works now have a regular and steady market at St. Louis retail cash prices for all of the produce they choose to raise—chickens, eggs, butter, pork, flour, hay, corn, oats—in fact, everything that a farm produces—while the taxes we have paid in Jefferson county have enabled its officials to reduce the rate of assessment, and at the same time have assisted in providing such increase in the school fund as has enabled the commissioners to extend the means of education.

Other counties north, south and west of us remain just as they have been for years past, simply because of the absence of just some such industry as we have planted in Jefferson county.

Now as to the consumer of plate glass. Our records show that we are today getting for our glass just 70 per cent less than [illegible] 19 years ago, and [illegible] the introduction of improved [illegible] of manufacture.

All the materials we use are now obtained either in our own state or in this country with the single exception of soda ash, which we have to import, and the duty on which, upon the amount we annually use, equals from $11,000 to $12,000.

We do not ask that this duty shall be removed or interfered with one particle, because by reason of this duty some of our countrymen are now establishing plants for the manufacture of soda ash in the United States, the successful development and operation of which will ultimately bring about such a production of [illegible] as will enable us to get it relatively as much cheaper in the near future as we are now furnishing plate glass to consumers if the same protective policy is continued with respect to soda ash as has been in force with respect to plate glass. In other words, we wish to see American industries developed to the fullest extent, believing the ultimate result to be a reduction of cost in each case to the consumer.

As a practical illustration of this, in addition to plate glass, you will be interested in knowing that when we first started our works we had to import our felt, for polishing the glass, from England at a cost of $1.25 to $1.50 per pound. The protection given this industry in America during the last 19 years has enabled those engaged in it to so develop it that at the present time we buy American made felt of just as good quality as that made in England at about 70 cents a pound, or a reduction of nearly one-half of what we formerly paid.

I assure you in all sincerity that my statement to the committee—namely, that any reduction in the rate of duty on plate glass must inevitably result in a reduction of wages paid our employees—is an absolute fact, as we have come to the end in the way of reducing cost in every other direction, and you know what this would mean quite as well as I do, not only to us, as manufacturers, but to the country at large and more especially to the party by whose action such reduction of wages would be rendered a necessity.

Do not misunderstand me for one moment, however, as urging you to consider this matter from a partisan standpoint. I simply ask you as a matter of state pride and more particularly because of the enormous benefits our industry has conferred upon a large number of the people of our state, to do what you can to have the [illegible] schedule on plate glass [illegible] as it is.

If what I have [illegible] with respect to our [illegible] friend and your colleague, Mr. Bynum—should join you in [illegible] the schedule remains [illegible], inasmuch as four large plate glass factories are located in his state, with benefits accruing thereto, which I assume are no less important to the state of Indiana than they are to the state of Missouri. Yours, etc.,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
President Crystal Plate Glass Co.

The Unrepresented.

At a recent meeting of the Woman's Suffrage league Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, the indefatigable speaker, made the important address of the evening, and delivered as it was, in simple conversational manner, touched by much humor, it was really quite effective. In plain fashion Mrs. Blake catalogued the practical grievances of the nonvoting woman. They had to make their livings like men in many cases, and offices they could fill equally well were closed to them. When they were permitted to do the same work as men, they received less pay, although frequently admitted to be the superior employees. Women teachers, however capable, received less than men. In the Washington departments they had no salaried equality with the men, although constantly found more efficient. Here in New York a shopgirl got $5 a week where a man got $10, and she herself had seen this same half paid girl teaching the man his business. Why was all this? Because women couldn't vote.

The legislature would further be shown the millions in property owned by women, and it would this year, if ever, be borne in upon them that taxation without representation was cruel and unjust. Many persons, Mrs. Blake said, urged that woman's place was at home. She fully agreed with them it was, but in so far as voting was concerned one might as well say that a man could not vote because he had business in his office as that woman could not do so because she had duties in the nursery. Voting should not clash with domesticity any more than with business progress. Mrs. Blake dwelt favorably on the large advent of fashionable women to the cause.—New York Letter.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 8.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xxxvii, 1-11. Memory Verses, 3, 4—Golden Text, Gen. xlv, 24—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "And Jacob dwelt in the land wherein his father was a stranger, in the land of Canaan." The margin says, "In the land of his father's sojournings." God spoke of Abraham as a stranger in the land, and Abraham spoke of himself as a stranger and a sojourner (Gen. xvii, 8; xxiii, 4). So also David in I Chron. xxix, 15. Compare I Pet. ii, 11. If we are Christ's, we are citizens of heaven (Phil. iii, 20, 21), but shall reign on the earth when the kingdom comes (Rev. v, 9, 10). The principal events in the intervening chapters since last lesson are the reconciliation with Esau, another appearance of God to Jacob and the death and burial of Isaac, Rachel and Deborah.

2. "These are the generations of Jacob. Joseph, being 17 years old, was feeding the flock with his brethren, and Joseph brought unto his father their evil report." This is the tenth time that we have met in this book the phrase, "These are the generations," and it is the last time. Joseph and Benjamin were the younger sons of Jacob, and both were the children of his beloved Rachel, who died when Benjamin was born (chapter xxxv, 18, 19). It would seem that the conduct of Joseph's brethren was not commendable, and that he brought his father word to that effect.

3. "Now Israel loved Joseph more than all his children, because he was the son of his old age, and he made him a coat of many colors." Of all the sons of Jacob the two most honored by Jehovah were Judah and Joseph, for from Judah came the Messiah, and the birthright was Joseph's (I Chron. v, 2). See in verses 34, 35, of our lesson chapter how great was Jacob's love to this son, and how he refused to be comforted when he thought him dead.

4. "And when his brethren saw that their father loved him more than all his brethren, they hated him and could not speak peaceably unto him." Joseph was in many respects a wondrous type of God's well beloved Son, Jesus, our Saviour. Observe him hated and separated from his brethren (Gen. xlix, 23, 26; Deut. xxxiii, 16), and think of Jesus hated without a cause (Ps. xxxv, 19; lxix, 4; John xv, 25). These brethren make us think of the elder brother in Luke xv, but the practical part is for us, if ever hated without a cause, to think of Jesus and rejoice in the privilege of fellowship with Him (I Pet. ii, 19-21).

5. "And Joseph dreamed a dream, and he told it his brethren, and they hated him yet the more." Joseph does not seem as yet to have known his brothers' hatred, and in the simplicity of his heart he told them his dream. We have already read of God coming to Abimelech, to Jacob and to Laban in a dream (xx, 3; xxxi, 11, 24), and in Job xxxiii, 14, 15, we read that God speaks to men in dreams and visions, if by any means He may turn them from their pride and the ruin to which it leads. There is not the same need for him to speak in dreams now that we have the whole word of God, yet we would not like to say that he never tells anything in dreams any more.

6. "And he said unto them, Hear, I pray you, this dream which I have dreamed." It must have deeply impressed Joseph and made him anxious to tell it. When we have the sure word of God concerning all coming events, how is it that we are so little impressed by it, and therefore so slow to speak of it? It must be simply unbelief on our part, or else willful ignorance, for as surely as Joseph's dreams were in due time fulfilled so shall every word of God be fulfilled. See Isa. xiv, 24; xlvi, 9, 10; Ps. xxxiii, 10, 11.

7. "For behold, we were binding sheaves in the field, and, lo, my sheaf arose, and also stood upright, and behold, your sheaves stood round about and made obeisance to my sheaf." The significance of the dream seems simple enough and the brethren evidently understood it, but it seemed very unlikely to be fulfilled. The sons of Jacob were doubtless familiar with the fact that God had spoken to their father and to Laban in a dream, and Joseph probably believed that God had now spoken to him. When any word of God takes hold of us as the very voice of God to our souls, we are not apt either to forget or keep still about it.

8. "And his brethren said to him, Shalt thou indeed reign over us? or shalt thou indeed have dominion over us? And they hated him yet the more for his dreams and for his words." Their hatred did not affect the dream nor its fulfillment, but only themselves; neither has the hatred of the Jews to their brother Jesus affected the fulfillment of the sure word of God that He shall sit on David's throne and reign over the house of Jacob forever (Isa. ix, 7; Luke i, 32, 33), but it has seriously affected themselves and will until they bow before Him in true penitence (Zech. ix, 10; xiii, 1).

9. "And he dreamed yet another dream, and told it his brethren, and said, Behold, I have dreamed a dream more, and, behold, the sun, and the moon, and the 11 stars made obeisance to me." Here is the same revelation with an enlargement including father and mother. The dream being doubled would prove that it was established by God, and that He would bring it to pass (xli, 32). And we know that it came to pass. When I read in Rev. xii the record of the woman clothed with the sun, the moon under her feet, and on her head a crown of 12 stars, I associate that vision with this dream and think that the man child of that chapter will prove to be a first fruits from Israel in the time of the great tribulation, which with the church as a first fruits from all nations and both identified with Christ will form the complete man child to rule all nations. In due time we shall see.

10. "And he told it to his father and to his brethren, and his father rebuked him and said unto him: What is this dream that thou hast dreamed? Shall I and thy mother and thy brethren indeed come to bow down ourselves to thee to the earth?" His father saw the interpretation, and it went somewhat against the grain, but he lived to see it all fulfilled, and when he and his sons became thoroughly humbled before this same Joseph then it was well with them and they prospered. So shall it be with the Jews and Jesus. It is hard to humble, but all who walk in pride shall be made to come down (Dan. iv, 37; v, 20 margin). See also Isa. ii, 11, 17; Jas. iv, 10; I Pet. v, 6.

11. "And his brethren envied him, but his father observed the saying." Stephen said that, moved with envy, they sold him into Egypt (Acts vii, 9). Paul says, "Love envieth not" (I Cor. xiii, 4). In I Pet. ii, 1, we are told to lay envy aside. It was well for his father to observe the saying, but had he believed it he might have found comfort when led to suppose that Joseph was dead. See Dan. vii, 28; Luke ii, 51; Rom. iv, 20, 21.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The residences situated in London are worth £700,000,000.

It is stated that not one Arab woman in all Algeria is able to read.

At 20 years of age the will reigns; at 30, the wit, and at 40 the judgment.—Grattan.

The raising of silkworms became prominent in Italy during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

The first hatmakers who plied their trade in England were Spaniards, who came to that country in 1510.

The latest census of Europe shows the population to consist of 170,818,561 males and 174,914,119 females.

The earliest method of spinning was by bunching a few fibers and rolling them into a thread with the hands.

General Grant's book has earned $500,000, and it is not unlikely that Mrs. Grant will get a million out of it.

The barber surgeons' guild in England was formed in 1308. The two professions were practiced together until 1745.

A piece of wood from the coffin of George Washington is claimed to be in the possession of Mr. Jacob Parcels of Marcus Hook, Pa.

It takes a Frenchman to be thoroughly apropos. White horses in Paris invariably draw the hearses of children and young unmarried persons.

Leather working was practiced in Egypt at least 4,000 years ago. There are manuscripts of that age written on an excellent article of leather.

The Month of April

at the great establishment at Eighth and Market Streets Philadelphi, is an interesting season.

For months past every department of the house has been actively engaged in preparing for the busy times now at hand.

Our buyers have visited every market of Europe and America that could possibly contribute anything worthy of a place in our stock. By the aid of prompt cash the choicest and best goods were secured at the lowest possible prices. The natural result is, full and comprehensive assortments of the most desirable goods, which we are enabled to offer at the

LOWEST OF LOW PRICES.

Our stock is particularly strong in:

Spring Silks,	Spring Gloves,
Spring Dress Goods,	Spring Costumes.
Spring White Goods,	Spring Underwear,
Spring Linen Goods,	Spring Millinery,
Spring Bed Coverings,	Spring Ribbons,
Spring Coats and Capes	Spring Laces,
Spring Dresses for Girls,	Spring Hosiery,
Spring Clothing for Boys,	Etc., Etc., Etc.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Market St., Eighth St., Filbert St.,
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TOWNSHIP LOANS FOR ROADS.

What They Have Done In Pennsylvania. The Passing of the Pike.

The Pennsylvania state board of agriculture has a committee employed to secure such facts as may be of value bearing on the question of road improvement. Hon. S. R. Downing, chairman of that committee, in a recent report said:

Roads have been built and a beginning made in Pennsylvania, this chiefly in counties adjoining cities or townships adjoining boroughs. Roads also have been built leading to railway stations, and in many cases this has been done by private subscriptions. Several townships in the vicinity of Philadelphia have made loans and built roads at a cost to contractors of about $7,000 per mile, while one township, 20 miles out, built its own roads for $5,000 per mile, saving last year $1,750 in maintenance over the old cost, holding the mileage down to an excess of but half a mile over the old mileage and turning into the pockets of its citizens the proceeds of the loan for the service of crushing and hauling stone.

True, other townships adjoining the one cited have built roads for cash with but little raise in taxation. These townships, however, are building but single miles and fragments of miles yearly, so that at the present rate of building it will require 10 to 15 years to reach the mileage of road built by the township making the loan.

In the matter of township loans for roads conditions may so differ that where in one township it may be safe and a good money operation to loan in 10 townships it might be dangerous and a loss to borrow money. Thus, unlearned and unadvised as to these varying conditions throughout the state, we are not free to commend the loan plan to every township throughout the state, feeling that while it is evidently wise for boroughs to borrow for streets or lights or schools it may be unwise to so borrow upon the part of townships that may be under the same ban of prohibitory conditions. It can be said without affront to any one that the building of the best roads at the lowest cost depends mainly upon the business insight, spirit and force of the citizens of a township.

The cry is heard throughout our state, "We do not want any more pikes." It seems as yet not realized that pikes—the handmade road, the sprawling, indiscriminate deposit of loose, coarse rubble, called pikes—are sinking into the past, and that the smooth, compact road, scientifically built, and that of material calculated to bind and lock and endure, is coming into being.

Ancient Roadbuilders.

Humboldt, in his "Aspects of Nature," says of the ancient Peruvian mountain road: "But what above all things relieves the severe aspect of the deserts of the Cordilleras are the remains, as marvelous as unexpected, of a gigantic road, the work of the incas." The incas at some early period built an excellent road about 20 feet wide extending a distance of from 1,500 to 2,000 miles. Portions of it still exist in a good state of preservation near a place called Loja, and this colossal work was done at an elevation of 12,440 feet.

We quote the following statement of Prescott regarding these roads:

"Galleries were cut for leagues through living rock, rivers were crossed by means of bridges that swung suspended in the air, precipices were scaled by stairways hewn out of the native bed, ravines of hideous depth were filled with solid masonry—in short, all the difficulties that beset a wild and mountainous region and which might appall the most courageous engineer of modern times were encountered and successfully overcome. The length of the road, of which scattered fragments only remain, is variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 miles. Its breadth scarcely exceeded 20 feet.

"It was built of heavy flags of freestone, and in some parts at least covered with bituminous cement, which time has made harder than the stone itself. In some places where the ravines have been filled up with masonry the mountain torrents, wearing on it for ages, have gradually eaten away through the base and left the superincumbent mass—such is the cohesion of the materials—still spanning the valley like an arch."—Selected.

A want of understanding and system has resulted in a nearly useless expenditure of enough labor and money to have furnished the settled portions of our country with good, substantial roads.—Ex-President Harrison.

"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.

DOG NOTICE.

Owners of Dogs and Bitches are hereby notified to have the license for keeping the same renewed on or before

MAY 1st, 1894,

or be subject to a fine.
By order of the Board of Town Commissioners
DANL. R. COX, Clerk. 4-7-4

W. T. WRIGHT,
CONTRACTOR - - BUILDER,
and
LIGHTENING RODDER.
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.
4-1y EASTON, MD.

SHERIFF'S LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS TRADERS AND OTHERS.

ALL PERSONS and Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupancy of any house or place for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a license or renew the same on or before

The First Day of May, 1894,

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws:

Traders' License.

The amount to be paid by traders for license—the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath—is as follows:

If the applicant's stock in trade does not			
exceed $1,000			$ 12 50
Over $ 1,000	not over	$ 1,500	15 50
" 1,500	" "	2,500	18 50
" 2,500	" "	4,000	22 50
" 4,000	" "	6,000	30 50
" 5,000	" "	8,000	40 50
" 8,000	" "	10,000	50 50
" 10,000	" "	15,000	65 50
" 15,000	" "	20,000	80 50
" 20,000	" "	30,000	100 50
" 30,000	" "	40,000	125 50
" 40,000			150 50

And ten cents for the affidavit in each case.

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale, or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace when a person wanting a license applies through an agent.

If the oath be administered by a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where the Justice resides.

Persons may sell salt to cure fish in March, April and May without license.

Venders of cakes and venders of beer, who are makers of such beer, (Larger beer excepted), are not required to take out license.

Venders of Millinery.

Females vending Millinery and other small articles, whose stock is not over $500, to pay a license of $6.50; but if over that amount they are required to pay the same license as other persons—oath to be made as to the amount of stock at the principal season of the year. No one but Milliners can procure this license.

Billiard Tables.

A license may be granted to any person who may apply for permission to keep a billiard table, for which license there shall be paid the sum of $50.50, and for each additional table $25.50.

Hawkers and Peddlers.

Hawkers and Peddlers must renew their licenses on or before the first of May as other traders. The rates are as follows in the county:

To travel on foot	$101 00
With one horse and wagon,	151 00
With two horses and wagon,	201 00

No such license shall be granted to any hawker or peddler in name or style of any partnership or company, and but one person shall trade under such license. A violation of the law subjects the offender to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, recoverable before any Justice of the Pease.

Brokers.

Any person who shall make it his business to deal in any manner, on his own account or for others, in the purchase or sale of stocks, bills notes, bank notes or other obligations, shall be deemed and taken to be a broker. The rates are as follows:

Exchange Broker	$100 50
Stock Broker,	75 50
Bill Broker,	50 50

The following Act—chapter 448, page 862—entitled "An Act to add to the 16th section of article 56 of the Code of Public General Laws a sub section requiring a license to enable any person to act as Real Estate Broker" provides—

That any person applying for the same and paying the sum of fifty dollars may obtain a license to carry on the business of a Real Estate Broker, and any individual, co-partnership or firm who shall carry on the business of Real Estate Broker without a license shall be subject to the penalties imposed upon other Brokers by section seventeen of this article.

License to Retailers of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors or Lager Beer.

The amount of license to be paid by retailers of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer is as follows:

If the value of the stock in trade be $500 or less,			$ 18 50
Over $500,			35 50
From $ 1,000	to	$ 2,000,	60 50
" 2,000	"	4,000,	75 50
" 4,000	"	6,000,	100 50
" 6,000	"	10,000,	120 50
" 10,000	"	20,000,	130 50
" 20,000	"	30,000,	140 50
Over 30,000			150 50

No license shall be granted to sell spirituous or fermented liquor or lager beer, in quantities not less than a pint, for the sum of $18.50 unless the person applying therefore shall also obtain a license to sell goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, paying therefor the sum heretofore prescribed, according to the amount of stock in trade.

WILLIAM J. DUKES,
apr7-4t Sheriff of Talbot County.

Notice of Town Election

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the Court House, in the town of Easton, on

MONDAY, MAY 7th, 1894,

for the purpose of electing one Commissioner for the town of Easton, to serve three years in the place of C. R. Leonard, whose term of office expires at that time. Polls open at 2 o'clock P. M. and close at 5 P. M.

By order of the Board of Town Commissioners. DANL. R. COX, Clerk. 4-7-4

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Easton will meet at their office on Harrison Street, on

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
April 25, 26 and 27, 1894,

between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock p. m. to make Abatements Transfers and Alterations in the assessable property of the town.

By order of the Board of Town Commissioners. DANL. R. COX, Clerk. 4-7-3t

Notice to Creditors.

James B. Merritt vs. Thos. Pindar, Jr., et al.
In the Circuit Court for Talbot Co., in Equity.

The undersigned trustee in the above cause named, pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, passed on the second day of April, A. D., 1894, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Pindar deceased to file their claim properly authenticated with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot county on or before the 7th day of August, A. D., 1894.

-7-td CLAYLAND MULLIKIN, Trustee.

The Famous McCormick Binder.

In the field trials, at the World's Fair last year, where all the leading Machines were in competition, let us tell you when the battle was over, the McCormick came out covered with laurels Honorably won, and was awarded

Six Medals and Six Diplomas

by expert judges on Machinery, appointed by the World's Fair Association. This machine is the leader of the age, and we have a car load just unloaded. You can't buy a better machine and then the price is very low. We are still agents for the

Stevens and Buffalo Pitts Engines and Threshers.

These have stood the test of time and stand to-day ranking among the highest and best of Steam machinery made. A car load of

South Bend Farm Wagons,

A Car Load of Carriages,

A Car Load of Barb Wire,

Large Supply Corn Planters & Buckeye & Stevens Sulky Cultivators

just received. We have also just received a Heavy stock of

CARRIAGE AND WAGON HARNESS,

In the bicycle line we have thoroughly looked the field over, getting all the points, and now have the Largest and finest stock of the

RAMBLER AND CRESCENT BICYCLES,

on the Peninsula. They are high grade wheels and the best on the market and at prices most reasonable. We have them in all sizes for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls and Boys, and we can show you some decided advantages. Come and see.

Binder Twine.

Remember we are Headquarters on Pure Manilla, Sisal and Kentucky Hemp Binder Twine, and having finally succeeded in securing a choice article for this season, we would be glad to have you call in and see us before you place any order. We can give you something superior.

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 ne-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 "Osborne" steel frame, Lever Spike Tooth Harrow, as a draw or smoothing Harrow, has no equal.

Auburn Steel Axle Farm Wagon,

Oliver Pattern; Advance and Bissell Plows

And all Castings for same.

Full Line of FARM and GARDEN TOOLS, also Collars of all grades, Bridles, Hames, Traces.

Field and Garden Seeds of all Kinds.

Barbed Wire in Full Supply,

Hardware in all its Branches,

Wove Wire of all Dimension for Chicken Yards, etc,

Binder Cord of all Qualities at Lowest Prices,

Inspection desired. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue mailed free.

E. T. NICOLS

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 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.

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.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE of authority contained in a decree of the Circuit Court for Talbot county passed the 2nd day of April, A. D., 1894 in the case of Merritt vs. Pindar et al, the undersigned will offer at public sale on

SATURDAY,

The 28th Day of April, 1894.

between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. on that day in front of the Court House at Easton, the following

REAL ESTATE.

to wit: All and singular that piece or parcel of ground situate lying and being in "Caldwell's Addition to Easton," Talbot county, Maryland, and near the eastern limits of the town of Easton. Being a part of lot No. 139 in Block No. 10 of said "Addition" and being subdivision lot No. 6 as subdivided by Oswald Tilghman, and lying between lot No. 5, heretofore leased by said Tilghman to John Blackston, and lot No. 7 leased to John R. T. Johnson, said lot No. 6 fronts 32 feet on Dover Road and runs back to Oswald Alley, be the quantity of land therein conveyed what it may. Said lot begins at a point on Dover Road 129 feet eastward from the corner of Park street and Dover street, and is the same lot which was formerly conveyed by Oswald Tilghman and wife to Thomas Pindar by deed dated January 14th, 1893.

TERMS OF SALE.

One third cash on day of sale: one third in six months and one third in twelve months. The credit portions to bear interest and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee. Title papers at the expense of the purchaser.

CLAYLAND MULLIKIN,
Trustee.

J. C. & C. MULLIKIN,
4-7-4t Solicitors.

—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 furinshed 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

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.

"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.