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AN AWFUL STRUGGLE

REV. DR. TALMAGE PREACHES UPON LIFE'S SPIRITUAL CONFLICTS.

The Fierce Combat With an Unknown Visitor That Lasts Until Daybreak—When Waves of Trouble Almost Overwhelm. The Cry to God of a Dying Soul.

BROOKLYN, April 29.—The Tabernacle was crowded this morning with the usual throng of eager listeners. Dr. Talmage preached on the spiritual conflicts of life, taking for his text Genesis xxxii, 24-26: "And Jacob was left alone, and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day. And when he saw that he prevailed not against him he touched the hollow of his thigh, and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was out of joint as he wrestled with him. And he said, Let me go, for the day breaketh. And he said, I will not let thee go except thou bless me."

The dust arose from a traveling herd of cattle and sheep and goats and camels. They are the present that Jacob sends to gain the good will of his offended brother. That night Jacob halts by the brook Jabbok. But there is no rest for the weary man, no shining ladder to let the angels down into his dream, but a fierce combat, that lasts until the morning, with an unknown visitor. They each try to throw the other. The unknown visitor, to reveal his superior power, by a touch wrenches Jacob's thigh bone from its socket, perhaps maiming him for life. As on the morning sky the clusters of purple cloud begin to ripen Jacob sees it is an angel with whom he has been contending, and not one of his brother's coadjutors. "Let me go," cries the angel, lifting himself up into increasing light, "The day breaketh!"

Christian Struggles.

You see, in the first place, that God allows good people sometimes to get into a terrible struggle. Jacob was a good man, but here he is left alone in the midnight to wrestle with a tremendous influence by the brook Jabbok. For Joseph, a pit; for Daniel, a wild beast den; for David, dethronement and exile; for John the Baptist, a wilderness diet and the executioner's ax; for Peter, a prison; for Paul, shipwreck; for John, desolate Patmos; for Vashti, most insulting cruelty; for Josephine, banishment; for Mrs. Sigourney, the agony of a drunkard's wife; for John Wesley, stones hurled by an infuriated mob; for Catherine, the Scotch girl, the drowning surges of the sea; for Mr. Burns, the buffeting of the Montreal populace; for John Brown of Edinburgh, the pistol shot of Lord Claverhouse; for Hugh McKail, the scaffold; for Latimer, the stake; for Christ, the cross. For whom the rocks, the gibbets, the guillotines, the thumbscrews? For the sons and daughters of the Lord God Almighty. Some one said to a Christian reformer, "The world is against you." "Then," he replied, "I am against the world."

I will go further and say that every hristian has his struggle. This man ad his combat in Wall street; this one n Broad street; this one on Fulton street; this one on Chestnut street; this one on State street; this one on Lombard street; this one on the bourse. With financial misfortune you have had the midnight wrestle. Redhot disasters have dropped into your store from loft to cellar. What you bought you could not sell. Whom you trusted fled. The help you expected would not come. Some giant panic, with long arms and grip like death, took hold of you in an awful wrestle from which you have not yet escaped, and it is uncertain whether it will throw you or you will throw it.

Here is another soul in struggle with some bad appetite. He knew not how stealthily it was growing upon him. One hour he woke up. He said, "For the sake of my soul, of my family, and of my children, and of my God, I must stop this!" And, behold, he found himself alone by the brook Jabbok, and it was midnight. That evil appetite seized upon him, and he seized upon it, and, oh, the horror of the conflict! When once a bad habit has aroused itself up to destroy a man and the man has sworn hat, by the help of the eternal God, he vill destroy it, all heaven draws itself ut in a long line of light to look from bove, and hell stretches itself in myridons of spite to look up from beneath. have seen men rally themselves for ch a struggle, and they have bitten eir lip and clinched heir fists and ied, with a bloodred earnestness and a n of scalding tears, "God help me!"

The Giant Habit.

From a wrestle with habit I have n men fall back defeated. Calling for elp, but relying on their own resolutions, they have come into the strug e, and for a time it seemed as if they getting the upper hand of their but that habit rallied again its l power and lifted a soul from ling, and with a force borrowed he pit hurled it into utter dark- First I saw the auctioneer's mal- l on the pictures and musical in- uments and the rich upholstery of family parlor. After awhile I saw n fall into the ditch. Then, in the dnight, when the children were dream- g their sweetest dreams and Christian ouseholds are silent with slumber, an- el watched, I heard him give the sharp riek that followed the stab of his own oniard. He fell from an honored social osition; he fell from a family circle of hich once he was the grandest attrac- on; he fell from the house of God, at hose altars he had been consecrated; he fell—forever! But, thank God, I have often seen a better termination than that.

[illegible]ve seen men prepare themselves such a wrestling. They laid hold of d's help as they went into combat. e giant habit, regaled by the cup of ny temptations, came out strong and ant. They clinched. There were the things and distortions of a fearful uggle. But the old giant began to er, and at last, in the midnight e, with none but God to witness, the brook Jabbok, the giant fell, and the triumphant wrestler broke the darkness with the cry, "Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." There is a widow's heart that first was desolated by bereavement and since by the anxieties and trials that came in the support of a family.

It is a sad thing to see a man contending for a livelihood under disadvantages, but to see a delicate woman, with helpless little ones at her back, fighting the giants of poverty and sorrow, is most affecting. It was a humble home, and passersby knew not that within those four walls were displays of courage more admirable than that of Hannibal crossing the Alps, or the pass of Thermopylæ or Balaklava, where "into the jaws of death rode the six hundred."

These heroes had the whole world to cheer them on, but there were none to applaud the struggle in the humble home. She fought for bread, for clothing, for fire, for shelter, with aching head, and weak side, and exhausted strength, through the long night by the brook Jabbok. Could it be that none would give her help? Had God forgotten to be gracious? No, contending soul! The midnight air is full of wings coming to the rescue. She hears it now in the sough of the night wind, in the ripple of the brook Jabbok—the promise made so long ago ringing down the sky, "Thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in me!"

Some one said to a very poor woman, "How is it that in such distress you keep cheerful?" She said: "I do it by what I call cross prayers. When I had my rent to pay and nothing to pay it with, and bread to buy and nothing to buy it with, I used to sit down and cry. But now I do not get discouraged. If I go along the street, when I come to a corner of the street I say, 'The Lord help me.' I then go on until I come to another crossing of the street, and again I say, 'The Lord help me!' And so I utter a prayer at every crossing, and since I have got into the habit of saying these 'cross prayers' I have been able to keep up my courage."

Pur[illegible] by Fire.

Learn again from this subject that people sometimes are surprised to find out that what they have been struggling with in the darkness is really an "angel of blessing." Jacob found in the morning that this strange personage was not an enemy, but a God dispatched messenger to promise prosperity for him and for his children. And so many a man, at the close of his trial, has found out that he has been trying to throw down his own blessing. If you are a Christian man, I will go back in your history and find that the grandest things that have ever happened to you have been your trials. Nothing short of scourging, imprisonment and shipwreck could have made Paul what he was.

When David was fleeing through the wilderness pursued by his own son, he was being prepared to become the sweet singer of Israel. The pit and the dungeon were the best schools at which Joseph ever graduated. The hurricane that upset the tent and killed Job's children prepared the man of Uz to write the magnificent poem that has astounded the ages. There is no way to get the wheat out of the straw but to thrash it. There is no way to purify the gold but to burn it. Look at the people who have always had it their own way. They are proud, discontented, useless and unhappy. If you want to find cheerful folks, go among those who have been purified by the fire. After Rossini had rendered "William Tell" the five hundredth time a company of musicians came under his window in Paris and serenaded him. They put upon his brow a golden crown of laurel leaves. But amid all the applause and enthusiasm Rossini turned to a friend and said, "I would give all this brilliant scene for a few days of youth and love." Contrast the melancholy feeling of Rossini, who had everything this world could give him, to the joyful experience of Isaac Watts, whose misfortunes were innumerable, when he says:

The hill of Zion yields
A thousand sacred sweets
Before we reach the heavenly fields
Or walk the golden streets.

Then let our songs abound
And every tear be dry
We are marching through Immanuel's ground
To fairer worlds on high.

Marks of the Combat.

It is prosperity that kills and trouble that saves. While the Israelites were on the march, amid great privations and hardships, they behaved well. After awhile they prayed for meat, and the sky darkened with a great flock of quails, and these quails fell in large multitudes all about them, and the Israelites ate and ate and stuffed themselves until they died. Oh, my friends, it is not hardship or trial or starvation that injures the soul, but abundant supply. It is not the vulture of trouble that eats up the Christian's life; it is the quails, it is the quails! You will yet find out that your midnight wrestle by the brook Jabbok is with an angel of God, come down to bless and save.

Learn again that while our wrestling with trouble may be triumphant we must expect that it will leave its mark upon us. Jacob prevailed, but the angel touched him, and his thigh bone sprang from its socket, and the good man went limping on his way. We must carry through this world the mark of the combat. What plowed those premature wrinkles in your face? What whitened your hair before it was time for frost? What silenced forever so much of the hilarity of your household? Ah, it is because the angel of trouble hath touched you that you go limping on your way. You need not be surprised that those who have passed through the fire do not feel as gay as once they did.

Do not be out of patience with those who come not out of their despondency. They may triumph over their loss, and yet their gait shall tell you that they have been trouble touched. Are we stoics that we can, unmoved, see our cradle rifled of the bright eyes and the sweet lips? Can we stand unmoved and see our gardens of earthly delight uprooted? Will Jesus, who wept himself, be angry with us if we pour our tears into the graves that open to swallow down what we love best? Was Lazarus more dear to him than our beloved dead to us? No. We have a right to weep. Our tears must come. You shall not drive them back to scald the heart. They fall into God's bottle. Afflicted ones have died because they could not weep. Thank God for the sweet, the mysterious relief that comes to us in tears! Under this gentle rain the flowers of corn put forth their bloom. God pity that dry, withered, parched, all consuming grief that wrings its hands and grinds its teeth and bites its nails unto the quick, but cannot weep! We may have found the comfort of the cross, and yet ever after show that in the dark night and by the brook Jabbok we were trouble touched.

The Day Breaketh.

Again, we may take the idea of the text and announce the approach of the day dawn. No one was ever more glad to see the morning than was Jacob after that night of struggle. It is appropriate for philanthropists and Christians to cry out with this angel of the text, "The day breaketh." The world's prospects are brightening. The church of Christ is rising up in its strength to go forth "fair as the moon, clear as the sun and terrible as an army with banners."

Clap your hands, all ye people; the day breaketh. The bigotries of the earth are perishing. The time was when we were told that if we wanted to get to heaven we must be immersed or sprinkled, or we must believe in the perseverance of the saints, or in falling away from grace, or a liturgy, or no liturgy, or they must be Calvinists or Arminians in order to reach heaven. We have all come to confess now that these are nonessentials in religion.

During my vacation one summer I was in a Presb[illegible] audience, and it was sacra[illegible] heart I [illegible] On the [illegible] dist church [illegible] the following s[illegible] copalian church [illegible] and received the consecra[illegible] do not know which service I enjoyed the most. "I believe in the communion of saints and in the life everlasting." "The day breaketh."

And I look upon this audience. I see many who have passed through waves of trouble that came up higher than their girdle. In God's name I proclaim cessation of hostilities. You shall not go always saddened and heartbroken. God will lift your burden. God will bring your dead to life. God will staunch the heart's bleeding. I know he will. Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth you. The pains of earth will end. The tomb will burst. The dead will rise. The morning star trembles on a brightening sky. The gates of the east begin to swing open. The day breaketh.

Luther and Melanchthon were talking together gloomily about the prospects of the church. They could see no hope of deliverance. After awhile Luther got up and said to Melanchthon, "Come, Philip, let us sing the forty-sixth psalm of David: 'God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof. Selah.'"

The Death Struggle.

Death to many, nay to all, is a struggle and a wrestle. We have many friends that it will be hard to leave. I care not how bright our future hopes is. It is a bitter thing to look upon this fair world and know that we shall never again see its blossoming spring, its falling fruits, its sparkling streams and to say farewell to those with whom we played in childhood or consorted in manhood. In that night, like Jacob, we may have to wrestle, but God will not leave us unblessed. It shall not be told in heaven that a dying soul cried unto God for help, but was not delivered. The lattice may be turned to keep out the sun, or a book set to dim the light of the midnight taper, or the room may be filled with the cries of orphanage and widowhood, or the church of Christ may mourn over our going, but if Jesus calls all is well. The strong wrestling by the brook will cease; the hour of death's night will pass along—1 o'clock in the morning; 2 o'clock in the morning; 4 o'clock in the morning. The day breaketh.

So I would have it when I die. I am in no haste to be gone. I have no grudge against the world. The only fault I have to find with the world is that it treats me too well; but when the time comes to go I trust to be ready, my worldly affairs all settled. If I have wronged others, I want then to be sure of their forgiveness. In that last wrestling, my arm enfeebled with sickness and my head faint, I want Jesus beside me. If there be hands on this side of the flood stretched out to hold me back, I want the heavenly hands stretched out to draw me forward. Then, O Jesus, help me on and help me up. Unfearing, undoubting, may I step right out into the light and be able to look back to my kindred and friends who would detain me here, exclaiming: "Let me go; let me go. The day breaketh!"

Cooling Water.

It is not generally known that water may be cooled almost to ice water temperature by putting it into an unglazed earthen jar and hanging it in a current of air. The water permeates the porous vessel and evaporates rapidly, thus cooling the water in a very short time.—New York Ledger.

An Answer.

A rather gayly dressed young lady asked her Sunday class, "What is meant by the pomps and vanities of the world?"

The answer was honest, but rather unexpected. "Them flowers in your hat."—London Tit-Bits.

COXEY SUPPRESSED.

His Speech on the Capitol Steps Nipped in the Bud.

COXEY AND BROWNE ARRESTED.

Christopher Columbus Jones Also Falls Into the Clutches of the Police—All Admitted to Bail—Incipient Riots in Which Commonwealers Did Not Take Part.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The march of Coxey's Commonweal army, which started from Massillon Easter Monday, that its leader might speak from the steps of the Capitol in advocacy of his bills for noninterest bearing bonds and for giving work to the unemployed on public roads by an issue of legal tender, ended, as might have been predicted, in interruption by the police.

It was shortly after 1 o'clock when the army halted in the public streets south of the Capitol grounds. Its five mile march down from Brightwood through the principal streets of the city had been witnessed by thousands, attracted more from curiosity than by interest in the movement, although their good natured yells were interpreted by the Commonwealers into applause. Such a fantastic aggregation never paraded itself in seriousness before the public. There were 500 in line, Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, the Populistic agitator of Kansas, in a barouche, Coxey's 17-year-old daughter, in white, on a cream colored steed representing the Goddess of Peace, Carl Browne on a great gray Percheron stallion, General Jacob Slecher Coxey, his wife and the infant Legal Tender Coxey together in another carriage, Virginia La Valette, said to be an actress, on horseback, draped in an American flag, as the Philadelphia commune's Goddess of Peace, the unemployed carrying white flags of peace on staves, and the nondescript banners setting forth the doctrines of nonresistance, good roads and enmity to plutocrats, sprinkled through [illegible] halted the procession [illegible] Coxey's [illegible] wife, [illegible] r af- [illegible] ll ban- [illegible] plaza to the [illegible] men, acting under orders, standing in their tracks. After Coxey and Browne pressed a yelling crowd of several hundred men, most of them following Browne, conspicuous because of his unique costume. Trampling and tearing its way through the costly shrubbery, the mob went, while the squad of mounted police which had headed the parade dazed for a moment by the unexpected move, charged recklessly into their midst.

Coxey was confronted by the police as he took off his hat to speak on the steps, and his demand for his constitutional right, as he called it, being refused, thrust upon them a printed protest, which proved to be a well worded statement of Populistic doctrines. Two police captains, a lieutenant and sergeant thrust the mild mannered Coxey back across several hundred feet of humanity to his carriage. The Commonweal leader was not placed under arrest, the others being contented with having prevented the delivery of his speech.

General Coxey accepted the situation philosophically. "I have no complaint to make as far as the police are concerned," said he. "They treated me with great consideration, but they had to carry out the law, even if it was an unjust one. My speechmaking, however, at the Capitol is over, and I shall not again attempt it. It would be useless."

Most of the Commonwealers accepted the outcome of their demonstration in the same spirit displayed by their chief.

Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones, the leader of the Philadelphia contingent, resisted the police, and were both arrested. Subsequently Browne was released on bail.

For a time there was considerable rioting participated in by the lawless Washington element, the Coxey men, with the exception of Browne and Jones, keeping out of the excitement. The police struck right and left, and the trouble was suppressed after the arrest of half a dozen particularly belligerent participants and the destruction of valuable shrubbery.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—When Coxey went to the police court to testify in the case of Carl Browne and C. C. Jones he was placed under arrest on a warrant sworn out Tuesday night. The cases were continued to Friday. Bail in $500 each was furnished for Coxey and Jones, and they were released. Late Pence and other prominent Populists will assist in their defense.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 3.—Kelley's Industrial army made no visible progress toward the national capital yesterday, indulging instead in the national game, Kelley's industrial nine making its first appearance on the diamond, crossing bats with the Des Moines Stars. Twenty-five cents admission was charged, and a good sized crowd attended. Kelley stripped off his coat and shoulder straps and played first base. The general showed himself a very fair player, and he sprinted with all the energy of a professional. The gate receipts were turned over to the industrials. The Stars won the game by a score of 6 to 5.

Kelley is still indignant over Coxey's clash with the Washington authorities, and placed all the blame with the Commonwealers. He said Carl Browne was an ass, declared that Coxey showed no generalship, and asserted that the Industrial army would have no such trouble when it arrived in Washington.

NEW HAVEN, May 3.—The whole New England contingent of Coxey's army, including General Swift's industrial delegation, reached New Haven last night. The industrials came tramping into New Haven at sundown, and marched through the principal streets to the green. The labor organizations and socialistic societies provided a place for Swift's men, and there they gathered. Not since they left Boston were they so royally received.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Randall's army of unemployed marched from Grand Crossing to Hammond, Ind. More recruits than deserters were reported and the ranks contained 500 men when the march began. A company of war veterans numbering ten men was made up and placed at the head of the column. Orders were issued by Randall to receive no more recruits unless they brought with them one day's rations.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—Labor union leaders are trying rates for box cars to carry from 3,000 to 7,000 unemployed to Washington on May 15. While they propose to co-operate with Coxey they will go there to urge the passage of the Davis bill to make good the fifty millions lost on national currency since the war and for a large appropriation for irrigating western bad land.

TARIFF COMPROMISE.

Claims of Senators Who Favor Speedy Passage.

MR. HILL'S VOTE UNNECESSARY.

The Men Who Are Engineering the Compromise Claim Forty-three Votes Without That of the New York Senator—Will Pass Before June 1.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—While the reports early in the day indicated that there might be some difficulty in agreeing upon a tariff bill, the conferences which were held by the leaders on the Democratic side of the senate yesterday afternoon seem to have been in the interest of harmony, and what lack of confidence there was among those who hoped to secure a compromise disappeared. Among those who were engaged in the conferences were Senators Jones, Brice, Gorman and Cockrell, while Senator Hill was present part of the time. It is the position of the New York senator that has caused some trouble, and there are a number of senators who believe even now that Mr. Hill will not vote for the bill with the income tax provision, and it is almost as certainly understood that the income tax will remain.

The senators who are engineering the compromise are counting on forty-three Democratic votes, and they believe they will be able to control that number beyond doubt. This indicates that they hope to pass the bill even with the opposition of Mr. Hill, and it certainly indicates that the bill has probably been made satisfactory in other respects to Senators Murphy of New York and Smith of New Jersey.

Senator Brice, who is more outspoken than any of those who participated in the conference, said:

"In an interview a few days ago I said that a tariff bill had been agreed upon and would pass, and I now reiterate that statement. I will not say anything as to details, but a bill has been agreed upon. The statement I made at that time that the Democratic leaders had agreed and would pass a bill was a great help in carrying the Third Ohio district by the Democrats, and I now assert that what I then said was true, and that a tariff bill will pass."

Senator Brice was asked if there was any doubt about any Democratic senators not voting for the bill, and he replied that he could not say how senators would vote.

The Republicans assert that they know positively of some of the changes made, and claim that the bill will be materially altered.

The fact that when Senator Squire had finished his speech yesterday no effort was made to further press the consideration of the tariff bill, and that other bills were considered and an executive session held without opposition by the Democratic leaders is taken to mean that the compromise is about completed, and that it may be ready to report in a short time. Late in the afternoon it was stated that the vigorous pressing of the tariff bill would be postponed until the new amendments were reported, as it was understood that better arrangements can be made for the consideration of the bill when the amendments are announced. It is then believed that the Republicans will agree to some arrangement by which the consideration of the bill may proceed without resorting to harsh methods, as the Republicans, it is thought, will concede the passage of the bill if forty-three Democratic votes are guaranteed for it.

The assertion is made on good authority that by unanimous consent a day would be fixed for a final vote upon the bill. A leading Democratic senator, while not committing himself as to the day, predicted that the bill would be disposed of before the 1st of June.

Two Killed by Exploding Benzine.

NEW YORK, May 3.—An explosion of benzine or naphtha, it is not certain which, occurred in the scouring and dyeing works of C. Jolly & Sons, Twelfth street. In a moment all the persons in the building rushed into the street, and two or three were on fire. Fifteen persons, mostly women, were employed in the building. Four of the women were so seriously burned as to require the attendance of an ambulance surgeon. The building was completely gutted. One corpse was carried out so badly burned that identification was impossible. It is supposed that it was Leopold Schoneau. Further search disclosed the body of a woman. It also was burned so that it could not be identified. A Mrs. Floorman who worked in the basement is missing.

The President to Visit Fredericksburg.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Unless something unforseen prevents the president will participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Mary Washington monument at Fredericksburg, Va., on the 10th inst. He will make the trip in a special train, and will not be able to devote more than one day to the occasion. His plan is to leave here early on the morning of the 10th and leave Fredericksburg the same afternoon, so as to be in Washington again early in the evening. Several members of the cabinet will accompany the president, but Mrs. Cleveland will probably not go.

Baltimore's Alleged Poisoners Indicted.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—State's Attorney Kerr laid the evidence in his possession before the grand jury now assembled in the case of Dr. John D. Kremein and his wife, charged with poisoning John Forre and with conspiracy with Lizzie Muller in the forgery of an alleged will bequeathing his property to Kremein's wife. Bills of indictment were found in both cases.

Dropped Dead at the Wheel.

GREENPORT, N. Y., May 3.—Just as the steamer Montauk was making her dock here last night William Henry Winters, the pilot, who was at the wheel dropped dead from heart disease. The steamer continued on her course and dashed her bow into the pier. There was great confusion at the time, but little damage was done.

Blinded by an Electric Flash.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—Mrs. Sterner, of 1432 Gough street, was rendered totally blind by a flash from a trolley wire on one of the electric street railways three weeks ago, and has not yet regained her sight. The optic nerves were paralyzed.

Spiller Sentenced to Death.

STAUNTON, Va., May 3.—The trial of Spiller, the 18-year-old colored boy, for rape and murder, was ended yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree, and Spiller was sentenced to be hanged June 8.

Public Local Laws.

Published in compliance with the Code of Public General Laws.

CHAPTER 141.

AN ACT authorizing and empowering the County Commissioners of Talbot County to appoint an additional Constable for the 4th Election District of said County.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* **That the County Commissioners of Talbot County be and are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint, in addition to the two Constables now provided for by Law, one other Constable in the 4th District of said County, who shall reside and have his office not more than one-half mile from Hillsborough Bridge in Talbot County.**

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted,* **That this act shall take effect from the day of its passage.**

Approved March 27, 1894.

FRANK BROWN,
Governor.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
Office of the Chief Clerk,
House of Delegates.

I hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1894.

B. L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 400.

AN ACT to add an additional Section to article twenty one of the Code of Public Local Laws of the State of Maryland, entitled "Talbot County," sub-title "Easton," to be known as Section ninety eight.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the following Section be and the same is hereby added to article twenty one of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, entitled "Talbot County," sub title "Easton," to be known as Section ninety-eight.

Section 98. The commissioners of said town may provide by ordinance for the codification of all ordinances which have been or may hereafter be passed by it, and for the printing of such codification thereof, and the printed copy thereof, issued by authority and under the sanction of said board of commissioners, shall be legal evidence of the passage of said ordinances and the contents thereof in any court of law or equity in the State.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1894.

FRANK BROWN,
Governor.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
Office of the Secretary of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1894.

J. ROGER McSHERRY,
Secretary of the Senate.

CHAPTER 280.

AN ACT to repeal Section one hundred and forty of article twenty of the Code of Public Local Laws of Talbot County, relating to the Town of Saint Michaels, and re enact the same with amendment.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Section one hundred and forty of article twenty of the Code of Public Local Laws of Talbot County, relating to the Town of Saint Michaels, be and the same is hereby repealed and re enacted with amendments to read as follows:

Section 140. *And be it enacted,* That the commissioners of the Town of Saint Michaels shall have full power and authority to levy on all the property, real, personal and mixed, of all kinds and descriptions whatsoever, within the corporate limits of said town, a sum not exceeding sixty cents in every hundred dollars' worth of property in any one year, and in the same proportion upon any greater or smaller share of property after a just and fair assessment and valuation by some suitable and discreet person, acting under oath, and by them appointed, the same to be made and returned annually between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of June, if they think it necessary.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1894.

FRANK BROWN,
Governor.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
Office of the Chief Clerk,
House of Delegates.

I hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1894.

B. L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 340.

AN ACT to repeal Sections seventy two, seventy eight and eighty one of article twenty one of the Code of Public Local Laws, entitled "Talbot County," sub title "Easton."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Sections seventy two, seventy eight and eighty-one of article twenty-one of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, entitled "Talbot County," sub title "Easton," be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1894.

FRANK BROWN,
Governor.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
Office of the Secretary of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1894

J. ROGER McSHERRY,
Secretary of the Senate.

CHAPTER 178.

AN ACT to repeal Section 164, article 21, of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Talbot County," sub-title "Oysters," and to re enact the same with amendments.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Section 164 of article 21 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Talbot County," sub-title "Oysters," be and the same is hereby repealed and re enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

Section 164. For the purpose of more definitely defining the lines for scraping oysters in Choptank River, in Talbot County the following lines shall be construed as the mouths of its tributaries, to wit: beginning at the north end of [illegible] Neck woods, on Tilghman's Island, and running thence to Long or Nelson's Point, which line shall be construed as defining the mouth of Harris Creek, thence from said Long or Nelson's Point to the south end of Royston's Island and thence in a straight line to Benoni's Point, which line shall be construed as the mouth of Broad River and Irish Creek, thence from Benoni's Point to [illegible] Point; and the County Commissioners of Talbot County shall procure [illegible] buoys, two of which shall be placed on each of the above described lines, for the Oyster Police Boat guarding said lines, and it shall not be lawful for any person to take or catch oysters within or inshore of said lines except *bona fide* **resident citizens of Talbot County who have been licensed to take oysters with rakes or tongs in the waters of said County.**

SECTION 2. *And be it endcted,* That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 3, 1894.

FRANK BROWN,
Governor.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
Office of the Chief Clerk,
House of Delegates.

I hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1894.

B. L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 268.

AN ACT to authorize and direct the County Commissioners of Talbot County, and the Commissioners of the towns of Easton and Trappe and other municipalities in Talbot County, to aid in the construction of the Queen Anne's Railroad Company by exempting from taxation, for the period of twenty years, the capital stock, bonds, franchises and property of the said Railroad Company, and to amend the charter of said Company.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That, whereas, the Queen Anne's Railroad Company has been incorporated for the purpose of constructing a railroad through certain localities named in its charter, in Queen Anne's and Caroline Counties, said Railroad Company is hereby further authorized to construct its railroad from Wye Mills in Queen Anne's via Easton to Trappe, in Talbot County, and said Company is further authorized and empowered to use such motive power in the operation of its railway as may be determined to be most economical and advantageous for said Company, and the County Commissioners of Talbot County and the Commissioners of the Towns of Easton and Trappe and the Commissioners of any other town and city of said County, now or hereafter to be incorporated, are authorized and empowered and directed by ordinance or order to be passed by said County Commissioners or Town Commissioners at a regular meeting, to exempt from all county and municipal taxation, for the period of twenty years from the date of the passage of this Act, all the stock, bonds, property and franchises of the said Queen Anne's Railroad Company, and said Queen Anne's Railroad Company shall have full power and authority to condemn all lands and property necessary for the proper use and purposes of said Company, according to the law applicable to the condemnation of property by like corporations in this State; provided, however, that this Act shall be absolutely null and void unless said railroad shall be built and cars running thereon within five years from the date of the passage of this Act.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1894.

FRANK BROWN,
Governor.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
Office of the Chief Clerk,
House of Delegates.

I hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1894.

B. L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 212.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendment Section 126 of article 21 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Talbot County," sub-title "Liquors and Intoxicating Drinks."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* **That Section 126 of article 21 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Talbot County," sub title "Liquors and Intoxicating Drinks," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendment so as to read as follows:**

126. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or barter any cider or medicated bitters producing intoxication, or any other intoxicating liquors, within the limits of said election districts of Talbot County; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the compounding or sale of cider, spirituous, fermented or intoxicating liquors by a regular pharmacist or druggist having a license for such business, upon the written, *bona fide* **prescription of a regular practicing physician, whose name in full shall be signed thereto, with the date and name of the person for whom the prescription is intended; and every such prescription shall be filed and kept for at least one year by such pharmacist or druggist; and no such prescription shall serve for more than one purchase; no physician shall make or sign any such prescription unless the same be requisite and necessary and such liquor required as a medicine; any one violating the provisions of this Section shall, on conviction, be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars for each and every offence, and be imprisoned in the house of correction for not less than three months and not more than six months, and provided further that this Section shall not prevent the manufacture of cider from fruit of any kind grown in Talbot County, or the sale of cider made from fruit grown in said County, but this provision shall not authorize the sale of cider in the corporate limits of the town of Oxford.**

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted,* That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 3, 1894.

FRANK BROWN,
Governor.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
Office of the Chief Clerk,
House of Delegates.

I hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1894

B. L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 278.

AN ACT to authorize the Commissioners of Oxford, Talbot County, to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding Fifteen Hundred Dollars, for the purpose of acquiring suitable fire apparatus and engine house.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the Commissioners of Oxford be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds of said Commissioners of Oxford, not exceeding the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars in the aggregate, in sums of One Hundred Dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually, said bonds to be numbered and redeemed as numbered, commencing with Number one; provided that no bond shall be sold at less than par; said bonds to be signed by the said Commissioners and countersigned by the clerk thereof.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted,* That said bonds shall be issued payable Ten years from date thereof, and redeemable at any time after the expiration of three years from the date, at the pleasure of said Commissioners, and shall be exempt from municipal taxation.

SECTION 3. *And be it enacted,* That the said sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for this purpose, shall be, by the said Commissioners of Oxford, used and applied exclusively to the payment of the cost and expense of providing suitable fire apparatus and for sheltering the same as said Commissioners may order and direct.

SECTION 4. *And be it enacted,* That the said Commissioners of Oxford be and they are hereby authorized and required to provide annually out of the annual tax levy an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the outstanding bonds, by them issued under the provisions of this act, as the same shall fall due, and to gradually redeem and retire such bonds until all shall have been redeemed and retired, and for this purpose they shall set apart the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars per annum, to be invested in such securities as they may select, to create a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds upon their maturity.

SECTION 5. *And be it enacted,* That this act take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved, April 3, 1894.

FRANK BROWN,
Governor.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
Office of the Chief Clerk, House of Delegates.

I hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1894.

B. L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 635.

AN ACT to incorporate the Tunis Mills Mercantile Company of Talbot County.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Charles F. Griffith, Louis M. Hill, Frank C. Fenhagen, James B. Griffith and William R. Martin, all residents of Talbot County and State of Maryland, and their associates, successors and assigns, be and they are hereby created and made a body corporate under and by the name and style of the Tunis Mills Mercantile Company of Talbot County, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be capable to sue and be sued and defend in any court of Law or Equity to make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, to receive and make deeds and contracts, to acquire by purchase or in any manner take, receive, hold, use, employ, manage, mortgage, dispose of, or in any manner, not inconsistent with law, deal with any property, real, personal or mixed, and situate in or out of State, which may be necessary or proper to enable said corporation to carry on its operations or fulfill the purposes named in this act and generally to do any other act or thing not inconsistent with law, which may be necessary or proper to promote the objects, designs and purposes, which are hereby declared to be for the purpose of buying, selling or trading of goods, wares and merchandise of every description, in large or small quantities, in the State of Maryland or elsewhere, and the chief office of which shall be at Tunis Mills, Talbot County, Maryland.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted,* That the capital stock of said corporation shall be Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000 00), divided into 200 shares of the par value of Twenty-Five Dollars ($25 00) each.

SECTION 3. *And be it enacted,* That Charles F. Griffith, Louis M. Hill, Frank C. Fenhagen, James B. Griffith and William R. Martin shall be managers and directors of said corporation until the first Monday in January, 1895 and shall serve as such until their successors are elected. A general meeting of the stockholders shall be held annually on the first Monday in January, at which meeting a board of directors shall be elected to serve for one year or until their successors shall be elected; and other meetings of stockholders may be called by the President and Directors, or a majority of them, according to such rules as may be adopted by the by-laws of said corporation, and the Board of Directors may meet as often as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the corporation.

SECTION 4. *And be it enacted,* That the Directors of said corporation shall have full power to adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for the election of a President, who shall be one of the Directors, and for the direction and management of said corporation as may in their judgment be necessary for the purpose of their incorporation, not inconsistent with the provisions of this charter and the laws and constitution of this State; and the President and Directors of said corporation, or a majority of them, shall constitute, appoint and employ such officers, agents and servants for the transaction of the business of said corporation, with full power to fix their compensation and to remove them at will.

SECTION 5. *And be it enacted,* That the Directors herein created to serve until the first Monday in January next shall have power to open books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said corporation, and when not less than twenty per cent. of the Capital Stock of said corporation has been subscribed, may organize, and shall have power to regulate the payment of subscription to the Capital Stock.

SECTION 6. *And be it enacted,* That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved, April 6, 1894.

FRANK BROWN,
Governor.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
Office of the Chief Clerk, House of Delegates.

I hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1894.

B. L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 565.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments the forty-seventh, forty-eighth, sixty-seventh, sixty-eighth, sixty-ninth, seventieth, seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh, seventy-ninth and ninety-third sections of article twenty-one of the Code of Public Local Laws of the State of Maryland, entitled "Talbot County," sub-titled "Easton," and to add three additional sections to said article twenty-one, one to follow section forty seven and to be numbered forty-sevenA, and one to follow section seventy-nine and to be numbered seventy-nineA, and one to follow section ninety-three and to be numbered ninety-threeA.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* **That the forty-seventh, forty-eighth, sixty-seventh, sixty-eighth, sixty-ninth, seventieth, seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh, seventy-ninth and ninety-third sections of article twenty-one of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, entitled "Talbot County," sub-titled "Easton," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows, and to add three additional sections to said article twenty-one, and to follow section forty seven and to be numbered forty-sevenA, and to follow section seventy-nine and to be numbered seventy-nineA, and to follow section ninety-three and to be numbered ninety-threeA.**

Section 47. The method of holding all elections in said town shall be as follows: It shall be the duty of the commissioners of said town to publish in two newspapers published in said town, at least ten days prior to the day of holding any such election, notice thereof, which notice shall state the office to be voted for, or the objects and purposes of such election. The said commissioners shall appoint three citizens, qualified voters of said town, to act as judges of election, one of said judges to be of a different political party from the other two, whose compensation shall not exceed two dollars. The persons so appointed to act as judges, before proceeding to act, shall take the following oath before the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot County or one of his sworn deputies: "We will fairly and impartially act as judges of election (for whatever object or purpose the election may be held) on the day named in said notice, according to the best of our knowledge and understanding of law." The said judge shall have authority to administer oaths or affirmations to any person touching his qualification as a voter. The said judges shall appoint two citizens, qualified voters of said town, to act as clerks of election, one of whom shall be of a different political party from the other, whose compensation shall not exceed two dollars each. Before proceeding to act, they shall take this oath, to be administered by one of the judges of election: "We will well and faithfully keep a true record of all the voters whose ballots are received (for whatever object or purpose the election may be held) at the election to be held on the day named in said notice of election, to the best of our ability." The polls shall be kept open from two o'clock P. M. to six o'clock P. M.

47A. At the close of the polls the judges shall immediately count the ballots, cast up the vote and return, under their hands and seals, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot County, the number of votes cast, and return the candidate or the question submitted receiving the highest number of votes as duly elected or carried; and they shall return at the same time the ballots that were cast and all record of said election, and the said Clerk upon receipt thereof shall file the same, together with the certificate of the oath taken before him by the judges, and shall immediately notify the person so chosen of their election, in accordance with the return of judges.

Section 48. If any vacancy shall occur in the office of commissioner, the remaining commissioners shall order an election to fill such vacancy during the remainder of the term.

Section 67. All moneys received by said commissioners shall be deposited to their credit in one of the banks of said town, and shall be paid out by the order of said commissioners upon the check of the President thereof, countersigned by the clerk.

Section 68. Said commissioners shall keep an account of all moneys that shall be received and paid out by them, and said account shall be at all times open to the inspection of any persons interested therein.

Section 69. The said commissioners shall also, on the first Monday in May annually, or within ten days thereafter, appoint a bailiff, who shall also act as clerk of the market, whose duties shall be prescribed by the said commissioners.

Section 70. The person appointed bailiff, before acting as such, shall make oath before the said commissioners that he will diligently, faithfully and impartially perform the duties of his office, without favor, affection or prejudice, and as clerk of the market that he will not directly or indirectly demand or receive for his services as clerk of the market any fee or reward except such compensation as is allowed by the commissioners.

Section 76. The said Commissioners shall also levy an annual tax of twenty-five dollars for every billiard or pool table, in said town, and for every additional table kept by the same person an annual tax of ten dollars shall be levied. The provisions of this section shall not apply to tables in private houses where no charge is made for the game.

Section 77. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in every week shall be market days in Easton, and all produce and provisions brought to said town for sale shall be carried to the market house and there be sold at the market hours; that is to say from any time in the morning until twelve at noon; but fish and oysters, beef by the quarter or larger quantity, pork by the hog, any kind of grain, flour and bread, butter in firkins or other vessels, exceeding twenty pounds net weight, cheese, beef and pork in barrels or larger casks, live cattle, sheep and hogs may be sold without taking them to said market.

Section 79. If any persons shall sell any articles of produce or provisions which he may bring or send to said town except the articles herein before excepted upon the stated market days, at any other place than the said market house, he shall forfeit the sum of two dollars and fifty cents for each offense. The provisions of this section not to apply to any dealer who shall have a regular place of business under a trader's license.

Section 79A. It shall be unlawful for any person to buy any articles of produce or provisions in said market house, during market hours, for the purpose of selling again at any other place than the said market house; any person violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for each offense.

Sec. 93A. All fines and forfeitures herein imposed for the violation of the charter of the town of Easton or which may be hereafter imposed therefor by any law of this state, and all fines, penalties and forfeitures which now are or may be hereafter lawfully imposed by any by-law or ordinance of said town may be recovered before any justice of the peace residing in said town; and upon complaint made before him for the violation of any such law, by-law or ordinance, the said justice shall issue process in the name of the Commissioners of Easton, for the recovery of the fine, penalty or forfeiture imposed for the violation of such law, by-law or ordinance, against the party offending, and may hear and determine the matter and render judgment thereon as in any case arising under the laws of this state, and [illegible] fer, and in default of payment of said fine, penalty or forfeiture or full and ample security for the same, satisfactory to said justice, [illegible] within thirty days thereafter, for the recovery of which judgment may be rendered against [illegible] and costs [illegible] commit the party delinquent in said judgment to the county jail of Talbot County for a period not exceeding thirty days; and the sheriff of Talbot County shall receive and confine the party so committed, and shall be entitled to the same compensation therefor as is now allowed by law [illegible] prisoners to be paid by the County Commissioners of Talbot County; if any person shall violate any of the ordinances of the town under its charter, by loud or boisterous talking, cursing, swearing or using profane or vulgar language, or otherwise in any manner whatever disturb the peace and good order of the said town, or shall obstruct the streets or sidewalks in any manner whatever, or violate any ordinance relating to the market of the town, it shall be lawful and is made the duty of the bailiff or the sheriff, or constable, or other [illegible] of Talbot County, to arrest the person so offending or violating the ordinances as aforesaid and take him before some justice of the peace of said town; and upon conviction of such offence the said offender shall be fined not less than one dollar or more than twenty dollars and costs, and in default of payment of the fine and costs aforesaid, or security [illegible] shall be committed to the county jail as in the cases of default is herein provided; all fines and penalties and forfeitures so recovered shall be paid to the Commissioners of Easton and shall form a part of the revenues of said town; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said town to keep an accurate account of the receipt of all fines, penalties and forfeitures and of all revenues received from taxes and from other sources in each and every year, and of the expenditures thereof, and within thirty days after the end of each and every year to publish in some newspaper printed in the town of Easton an accurate and itemized statement of all salaries paid to officers of every [illegible] of said town [illegible] a pay for any duties performed by said officers not within the scope of duties [illegible] by said Commissioners, or in any manner paid or allowed to persons employed by them, omitting the name of each individual laborer employed by the day in cleaning the streets of said town, or other labor, but giving a general summary thereof under appropriate heads, for the information of the inhabitants of said town.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted,* That all laws inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency, and this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved, April 6, 1894.

FRANK BROWN,
Governor.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
Office of the Secretary of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1894.

J. ROGER McSHERRY,
Secretary of the Senate.

CHAPTER 76.

AN ACT to repeal Chapter One Hundred and Seventy-Seven of the Laws of the State of Maryland, made and passed in the year Eighteen Hundred and Ninety, title "An Act to enlarge and extend the powers and franchises of The Workingmen's Permanent Building and Loan Association of Talbot County, so as to enable it to make loans on promissory notes and to purchase evidences of debt," and to re-enact the same with amendments.

WHEREAS, The Workingmen's Permanent Building and Loan Association of Talbo

Continued on Fourth Page.