VICIOUS VOORHEES.

HE HATES PROSPERITY FOR AMERICA AND FOR AMERICANS.

Theories and Falsehoods Permeated His Entire Tariff Speech—A Clever Exposure of His Quibbles and Prevarications—His Vulgar Abuse Recoils Upon Himself.

The rabid remarks made by Senator Voorhees during his opening debate upon the tariff bill in the senate bear strong earmarks of Clevelandism, and many opinions have been expressed that the senator's speech was at least prompted by the president, even if not actually inspired by the White House tenant. Such words as "greed," "stealthiness," "crime," "selfishness" and the like always abound in the speeches and addresses of the president when he discusses a protective tariff. They are almost as frequent as the "I's" and "Me's" that have now become a part of American history, and the tautology of the expressions referred to in the speech of Senator Voorhees affords good reason for the suspicion that it was before delivery, submitted to the approval of Mr.

According to Senator Voorhees, the tariff taxes that are now paid to the extent of $76,670,000 annually "on the wants, necessities and daily consumption of the laboring men, women and children of the United States" will be removed. If it be proper to wipe out $76,670,000 of duty that has been collected under the McKinley tariff, which Senator Voorhees stigmatizes as "a gigantic crime," is the senator not equally guilty of connivance at crime by retaining a single dollar's worth of such duty? Is it that "his lust for riches takes alarm" when he sees so much revenue slipping away from the treasury, and that his "sordid, brutal selfishness" impels him to keep a grasp even upon some of the McKinley dollars, although they make him a participator in "a gigantic crime?"

On the basis of a population of 68,000,000 people, which is the total, according to present estimates of the treasury department, the amount of promised relief is $1.12½ per capita of burdensome and oppressive taxation, divided among the different schedules as follows:

Chemicals	$1,000,000
Pottery	1,900,000
Glass	1,500,000
Metals	12,500,000
Wood	300,000
Tobacco	3,300,000
Agricultural products	8,300,000
Spirits, wines, etc	1,500,000
Cotton manufactures	3,450,000
Flax, hemp, jute manufactures	6,000,000
Woolen manufactures	25,500,000
Silk manufactures	3,500,000
Paper and pulp	300
Sundries	2,450,000
Transferred to free list	14,170,000
Total	$76,670,000

Senator Voorhees claims that the proposed reductions in the tariff will save $76,670,000 in taxation to the laboring people. This would be correct upon the supposition that our imports of foreign goods would be no more and no less during the years to come than they were during the year of protection, upon which his calculations were made. But he omits an essential feature in trade. The mere fact of our having a protective tariff has been to prohibit the foreign importations, and the mere fact of lowering the tariff will very largely increase such importations to an extent that will also increase the "burden of taxation." The senator claims that every dollar collected under the McKinley tariff is a tax. Every dollar collected under the free trade tariff will be equally a tax, and more of it, because the imports will be greater and the ultimate "burden of taxation" greater.

Take an invoice of $1,000 for manufactures of cotton imported from England and now paying 50 per cent ad valorem duty, the McKinley tariff thereon is $500. Take the free trade tariff of 35 per cent ad valorem, which will permit $2,000 of foreign cotton to be imported where only $1,000 are now imported, and the tax will amount to $700, an increase of $200 in the "burden of taxation" laid upon the poor people by the Wilson tariff bill. The same rule may be applied to all other commodities, and the greater the difference between the present and the proposed tariffs the larger will be the imports of the foreign goods. This view of the case has not been presented by Senator Voorhees or any member of his free trade army. They endeavor to make the people believe that our imports will not be larger when the tariff is lowered, and that the British trader is not waiting impatiently to flood our markets with his cheap goods.

But there is still another view of the case that Senator Voorhees has entirely overlooked—the question of wages, a very important phase to the laborer. Where we now import but $1,000 worth of cotton goods and will, with a lower tariff, import to the extent of $2,000, there will be just $1,000 worth less manufactured in our own mills, and $800 less of this to be distributed in wages. This means that 400 men earning $2 per day will be deprived of their opportunity to earn. These 400 men are to receive a remission of $1.12½ in a year from the tariff taxes that they have been paying, yet in a single day they are to lose $2 in wages. This will be a great relief, no doubt. But there may be some workers and wage earners who would prefer to retain the $2 per day and pay the $1.12½ per annum. Such a natural desire on their part is characterized by Senator Voorhees as "sordid, brutal selfishness," and a "lust for riches."

Senator Voorhees claims to desire the relief of the people from unjust taxation and proposes to relieve them to the extent of $76,670,000, or $1.12½ per head. At the same time he argues in support of a bill that will provide a surplus of revenue to the extent of $29,389,245 and says "there is no terror to me in a surplus like this." Perhaps not. Men who juggle with millions can regard millions with complacency. But it seems hard upon the poor laborer who is to be deprived of his work and not have the means wherewith to support himself or his family. It will be small satisfaction for him, without a loaf of bread in the house, to contemplate a surplus of $29,889,245 hoarded up in the vaults of the treasury.

Such a policy as is advocated by Senator Voorhees and his free trade associates will be regarded by the mass of the people as "a gigantic crime." It may lead to crime, and who could blame a poor man without work if he were impelled to crime at the sight of $29,389,245 in gold hoarded in the treasury? "There is no terror" to Senator Voorhees "in a surplus like this," but all men are not made like Senator Voorhees, and some even are thankful that they are not. To quote his own words, he has "declared a policy so flagitious in principle, so rotten in morality and so ravenous in its exactions on the absolute wants in life that its possible duration is only a question of time when the next election by the people should occur."

CHARLES R. BUCKLAND.

The Village Blacksmith.

The village blacksmith is quite an important personage. In 1890 there were 28,000 "smithies" in the United States, the capital invested therein being $34,500,000. They afforded work for 50,867 people, who earned $26,796,927 annually, over $500 each. But the hard times have affected the blacksmith shops. There are not so many carriages in use now. People have to walk more. There are not so many horses to be shod. Enforced idleness gives people time to do their own jobs of repairing which they used to send to the "smithy." It is hard to earn money now, and people hold on to it when they get it.

PEERLESS
MACHINE and REPAIR SHOPS.
Peerless Steam Plowing Outfits.
Peerless Road Locomotives,



Balance Valve, Water Lined Smoke Box, mounted on springs, guaranteed to be the best on the market.

PEERLESS SEPARATORS

clean without riddles. Best and Fastest on the market. The CENTRIFUGAL STACKERS will put from 50 to 100 acres of straw in one stack without labor. Sold on its merits strictly.

The Repair Shops

furnish Boilers of all kinds and sizes, Conveyors, complete Sewing Machine plants, Gold, Silver and Nickle Plating, Iron and Steel Roofing, Making and repairing Dies for can makers, Steam Heating, Gas Fitting, Sewer Piping and

Repairing of all Kinds in Metal.

WE GUARANTEE ALL WORK.

Repairing and Nickle Plating Bicycles, Sewing Machines and Guns. Write for estimates and Prices.

Peerless Machine and Repair Shops,
EASTON, MD.

MATTERS IN MARYLAND.

CUMBERLAND, Md., May 1.—Reliable representative men from the coal region say the situation along George's creek remain unchanged, and there are no indications of a strike.

ANNAPOLIS, May 2.—John Harris was convicted of an assault and sent to the House of Correction for one year. Harris is the colored man who some years ago created a sensation by preaching from the housetop in literal obedience to fancied scriptural direction.

CUMBERLAND, May 1.—The board of election supervisors for Allegany county met today and organized by electing S. M. Hamilton president, George N. Clark secretary and Robert H. Gordon attorney. The board is composed of Messrs. Hamilton and Clark, Democrats, and Henry Shriver, Republican.

CRISFIELD, Md., April 27.—A report reaches here that three Maryland oystermen were captured stealing oysters in Pocomoke sound before daybreak, and were taken to Drummondtown by an armed force of twelve Virginians, who took the law into their own hands and forced the captured parties to surrender.

ANNAPOLIS, April 30.—The grand jury of the circuit court of Anne Arundel county was discharged Saturday. The jury suffered in their report to the difficulty of getting testimony of witnesses in liquor cases, especially at Brooklyn, near Baltimore. The jurors severely criticised gambling alleged to be carried on at a dispute boundary line between Baltimore and Anne Arundel county.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Baltimore capitalists will establish a new line of steamers to run from here to Eastern Bay, Wye River, St. Michaels, Tunis Mills and other points, a company having been organized known as the Eastern Bay and Miles River Steamboat company. A new steamer is being built, wharf privileges have been obtained and the line is expected to be open June 1.

LAUREL, May 3.—An election of five town commissioners, to serve for two years, will take place on Monday next. The present commissioners, G. W. Goldenstroth, F. Gasch, N. R. Sommers, E. P. Godman and John Lepper, are candidates for re-election. An opposition ticket will be placed in the field. The following judges of election have been appointed: Edward Suit, Frank Gasse and J. B. Wiseman.

LONACONING, May 2.—At the municipal election in Lonaconing the proposition to put in water works and fire protection was adopted by a vote of 204 for and 77 against. The local issue of the election was to license the saloons. Those opposed to license won by a vote of 197 to 168. Robert Hamilton defeats Isaac Bradburn for mayor. Hugh Scott, George Schontz, jr., and Joseph Laird, sr., were elected councilmen for two years.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—Fire from some unknown cause broke out in the barn on the estate of John S. Gittings, ex-state treasurer of Maryland, on the Liberty road, three miles from Baltimore, at 10 o'clock last night. The barn and several outbuildings were destroyed, with six valuable horses, comprising Mr. Gittings' coaching team, the most valuable in the state, ten cows, a number of carriages, harness, etc. Loss, $20,000.

SALISBURY, May 2.—The municipal election passed off quietly in Salisbury. The largest vote ever polled at a city election was cast. Randolph Humphreys, Democrat, for mayor, received 361 votes, and H. P. Graham, Republican, 177; S. A. Murrell, prohibition candidate, 39. All three of the Democratic councilmen were elected by majorities ranging from 157 to 176. It was the first time in the history of Salisbury that the town election was conducted on party lines.

KENSINGTON, May 1.—Kensington citizens will hold their first municipal election next Monday, under the charter granted by the recent legislature. The candidates selected at a meeting of the voters, from which a mayor and four councilmen will be elected, are: For mayor, Thomas R. Martin; for councilmen, D. R. B. Detrick, Dr. John L. Lewis, Messrs. William H. Mannakee, Marion Dorsey, J. Howard Fishback, George Peter, Albert Dorsey and Jeremiah Blackburn.

WESTMINSTER, May 1.—At a town meeting in Mt. Airy, Carroll county, last night two municipal tickets were nominated. The candidates on the first ticket are: B. S. Dorsey for mayor, and Albert Jones, John T. Smith, Albert Maynard, Joshua Burrall, Raymond Barnes and A. J. Baker for councilmen. On the other ticket are the names of C. A. Runkles for mayor, and R. G. Molesworth, William H. Hood, J. W. Wilson, E. L. Molesworth, J. W. Condon and H. P. Nusbaum for councilmen.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—The News says: Additional operations in forged notes by Colonel Sidney I. Walles are coming to light and from developments today it looks as if more were negotiated in Washington than in Baltimore. Some of Walles' friends in town do not believe he has left the state, but say that he is so covered with shame at the exposure of his forgeries that he is in hiding, but that he will, before long, appear and endeavor to pay the full amount of the forged notes or take the consequences.

CUMBERLAND, April 30.—Julian Sibley, a well-known carpenter, wandered away from his home, in the northern part of Cumberland, at 4 o'clock this morning, and cannot be found by searching parties. Some weeks ago Mr. Sibley was severely injured while working in the Allegany furniture works. He was thrown by a belt and his head badly hurt by striking a large cogwheel. The injury affected his mind. For a day or two he was melancholy, and fears are entertained that he has done himself violence.

WESTMINSTER, May 1.—Sixty citizens of Westminster and vicinity met last night and took preliminary steps toward incorporating what will be known as the Carroll County Trotting, Riding and Pleasure association. John J. Reese, S. Carr Wickert, Theodore Engler, Samuel Roop, Joseph D. Brooks, Dr. Joseph Hering and Dr. Heartstone were selected to be the incorporators, with power to name the officers of the association. A half mile track will be laid off on Robert Hoppe's place, on the Littlestown turnpike, two miles from Westminster.

HAGERSTOWN, April 30.—General H. Kyd Douglass, counsel for the Washington county commissioners, who is antagonizing the new law providing for the cure of habitual drunkards at state expense, and who was reported as having signed a petition asking the Maryland legislature to pass the law which it is said he now opposes, says he did not sign the petition and never saw or heard of the law until within the last week. He says he signed a petition handed him by Mr. Alfred D. Merrick, of Hagerstown, but it was only a general request for the passage of an act looking to the cure of drunkards.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Friday, April 27.

Five persons fell from windows in Philadelphia yesterday. Two were killed and three seriously wounded.

It is understood that President and Mrs. Cleveland will spend a portion of the summer at Nebraska City, Neb.

Thirty-five head of cattle, seven bloodied horses and valuable mensils were destroyed by a barn fire at Pittston, Pa.

The municipal election at St. Albans, W. Va., resulted in the election of a Democratic mayor. The city council is equally divided.

Saturday, April 28.

There is great destitution at Iron Mountain, Mich. It is stated that there are fully 2,500 people without a morsel to eat.

Secretary Herbert spoke last night before the New York Union League club at the banquet in honor of General Grant's memory.

Helen G. Southwick, 7 years old, was presented with a medal by the Massachusetts Humane society for saving a playmate from drowning.

In the national senate yesterday Mr. Aldrich, on behalf of the Republicans, offered to vote on the tariff bill in July sick. The challenge was accepted by Mr. Harris, for the Democrats, but before the agreement was perfected Mr. Aldrich retracted.

Monday, April 30.

In a riot among striking miners in Toluca, Ills., three men were wounded.

Six anarchists have been arrested at Leige, Belgium, charged with complicity in the recent dynamite outrage in that city.

Women voted for the first time at a municipal election in Newburg, N. Y., and defeated the proposition to build a new city hall.

Y. C. Hughes, Sam McLernon, Joe Griffith and George Rice escaped from the Jefferson county, Ala., prison. Hughes was under sentence of death.

The St. Charles hotel, at New Orleans, one of the finest in the world, was almost totally destroyed by fire, causing the loss of five lives and a financial loss of $500,000.

Tuesday, May 1.

The bill for the disestablishment of the Welsh church passed its first reading in the British house of commons.

In the national senate yesterday Senator Voorhees announced that the income tax feature of the tariff bill will remain.

The grand jury brought in an indictment against William D. Lohmann, the defaulting cashier of the Brooklyn excise department, for grand larceny.

The great national strike of coal miners now includes nearly all of the bituminous coal miners, thousands, in the different states joining the movement today.

Dick Stone, the man who murdered Van Dingess at Huntington, W. Va., last December, and who has escaped the authorities since, was arrested at Kenova yesterday afternoon. Mr. Dingess was one of the most prominent men in Logan county.

Wednesday, May 2.

The municipal election in St. Paul resulted in a Democratic victory.

At New York's May Day's demonstration last night cheers were given for Debs, the [illegible] leader.

Peter Dobbs, [illegible] sheriff and police City Marshal Wolfram at Mecca, Ind., last Sunday.

The Herreshoff [illegible] Bristol, Conn., [illegible] with dimensions [illegible] build a yacht to beat the Valkyrie III. The price is $85,000.

May Day in Europe was quiet, and [illegible] a general strike [illegible] Belgium, [illegible] tempts at rioting made in several cities were promptly suppressed.

John Rigby, now solicitor general, has been appointed an attorney general of Great Britain to succeed Sir Charles Russell. Robert T. Reid, M. P., will be solicitor general.

Thursday, May 3.

A cablegram from London announces the destruction by fire of the enormous saw mills of the arsenal de Montrouge, causing $1,250,000 loss.

Miss Castle, only daughter of Col. Congressman Castle, of Stuttgart, Ark., was murdered in a restaurant in that city with three waiters. Curses, which confounded politicians.

The grand jury has returned an indictment against ex-Cashier W. E. Bond of the St. Louis National bank, charging him with embezzling $40,000 of the bank's funds while acting as cashier of the bank.

Patrick Delahaty, who for twenty-one years was a prisoner in the penitentiary at Providence, R. I., was released yesterday. In 1870 he murdered George L. Fuller. He was sentenced to life imprisonment, but was recently pardoned by the governor.

STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Philadelphia Exchanges.

NEW YORK, May 2.—A large gold [illegible] today, being [illegible] Custom [illegible] Assistant Treasurer [illegible] Bonds:—

Atchison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver & Rio Grande	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Consolidated	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis & Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central & Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Lake Erie & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, New Haven & Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Ontario & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Improvement	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Short Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia & Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond & West Point Terminal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rio Grande Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Southwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling & Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]

General Markets.

[illegible] May 2.—Flour steady, but quiet; [illegible] $2.15@2.40; fair to good, $2.50@3.10; choice, $3.15@3.40; fancy, $3.50@3.75; extra family, $3.80@4.25; city mills, $4.50@5.00; rye flour, $3.25@3.50. Wheat [illegible] firm; No. 2 red, May [illegible] 64½@64¾c; July [illegible] 67@67½c; August [illegible] 68@68½c; September [illegible] 69@69½c. Corn [illegible] firm; mixed, May [illegible] 46@46½c; July [illegible] 47@47½c; August [illegible] 47½@48c; September [illegible] 48@48½c. Oats [illegible] firm; No. 2 white, May [illegible] 34@34½c; July [illegible] 34@34½c; August [illegible] 34@34½c; September [illegible] 34@34½c. Rye [illegible] firm; No. 2 western, 57½@58c. Hay [illegible] firm; choice timothy, $12.50@13.00. Grain freights [illegible] firm; corn to Liverpool, 2½d; to London, 2½d; to Glasgow, 2½d; to Cork for orders, 2½d. Provisions [illegible] firm; mess pork, $11.00@11.50. Lard [illegible] firm; refined, 6½c. Bacon [illegible] firm; clear rib sides, 6½c; clear sides, 6¾c. Butter [illegible] firm; creamery, 15@20c; dairy, 12@16c. Eggs [illegible] firm; fresh, 11@11½c. Cheese [illegible] firm; large, 8½@9c; small, 8½@9c. Sugar [illegible] firm; cut loaf, 6½c; granulated, 6c; confectioners' A, 5½c. Coffee [illegible] firm; Rio cargoes, No. 7, 16½c; No. 7 Java, 22c. Molasses [illegible] firm; New Orleans, 30@40c. Rice [illegible] firm; domestic, 4½@6½c; Japan, 5@5½c. Cotton [illegible] firm; middling uplands, 8½c; middling Orleans, 8½c. Petroleum [illegible] firm; refined, 6.60c. Tallow [illegible] firm; city, 4½c; country, 4½c. Pig iron [illegible] firm; American, $14.00@16.00. Copper [illegible] firm; lake, $11.75@12.00. Lead [illegible] firm; domestic, $3.75@3.80. Tin [illegible] firm; straits, 19.00@19.25. Plates [illegible] firm; Queensware, $1.60@1.70. Spelter [illegible] firm; domestic, $3.75@3.80.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Beeves slow, but steady; [illegible] $4.15@4.60 per 100 lbs; fair to good, $4.25@4.40; poor to common, $3.90@4.20; oxen, $3.50@4.00; bulls, $2.90@3.75; dry cows, $2.00@3.50; milk cows, $2.00@3.50. Sheep and lambs steady, but firm; unshorn sheep, poor to prime, $3.75@4.75 per 100 lbs; clipped do., $4.25@4.75; unshorn lambs, common to choice, $5.50@6.50; clipped do., $5.75@6.50; southern spring lambs, 6½@7c per lb. Hogs firm at $5.50@5.75 per 100 lbs for inferior to good.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 2.—Cattle steady; prime, $4.25@4.50; good, $4.00@4.20; good butchers, $3.50@3.90; bulls and stags, $2.50@3.50. Hogs steady; best Philadelphias, $5.65@5.80; best Yorkers, $5.45@5.50; common to fair Yorkers, $5.30@5.40; pigs, $5.30@5.35; good heavy sows, $4.25@4.50; stags and rough sows, $3.50@4. Sheep dull, lower; extra, $4.60@4.80; good, $4.40@4.50; fair, $4.20@4.30; common, $3.50@4.00; lambs, $5.50@6.00; spring lambs, $8@7.

Our Favorable Balance of Trade.

A free trader is nothing if not inconsistent. If we have a favorable balance of trade, the tariff, he tells us, has nothing to do with it. If we have an adverse balance of trade, it is all due to the "robber tariff." But he hardly knows how to explain our present excess of foreign trade. The two free trade arguments explain it alike, and yet the explanation is simple. The McKinley law has been in force between three and four years, and as long as we are only threatened with free trade so long will our balance of foreign trade continue favorable. Foreigners do not care to sell so much in our market when they must pay a high tariff, and they do pay it now. But once the tariff is taken off the balance in our favor will disappear in a twinkling. Every foreign commercial center is waiting most hopefully and expectantly to unload its accumulated goods on our shores. The following from the Dublin Telegram is a sample of what the foreign press is telling its readers:

"The time to be in the field is not when the new tariff has been in operation some time, but on the first day that it comes into play. The English and Scotch and other woolen makers will make a rush for possession. But while a favorable foreign trade balance is most desirable it is insignificant compared with our home trade, of which we have already lost hundreds of millions of dollars because of threatened free trade. Actual free trade means a loss of thousands of millions. Let us continue to protect our home market, and our foreign trade will take care of itself."—American Economist.

TIMELY ANNIVERSARIES.

Some Current Selections From History's Broad Page.

May 6.

1494—Columbus discovered Jamaica.
1705—Leopold I, emperor of Austria, died; born 1640.
1708—Francis Xavier de Laval Montmorenci, first Catholic bishop of Canada, died at Quebec; born 1623.
1742—Andrew Michael Ramsay, author of "Travels of Cyrus," died.
1758—Andre Massena, Bonparte's marshal, born; died [illegible].
1870—Von Humboldt died; born 1769.
1882—Phoenix park murder day; Lord Cavendish, chief secretary of Ireland, and Under Secretary Burke assassinated in Phoenix park, Dublin.
1886—Lauren S. Sews Hickok, ex-president of Union college, died in Amherst, Mass.; born 1798.
1862—Violent and destructive tornadoes swept over Pennsylvania, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

May 7.

973—Otho the Great of Germany died; born 912.
1670—Supposed date of the martyrdom of St. Stanislaus, bishop of Cracow, Poland.
1774—William Bainbridge, American naval hero, born in Princeton, N. J.; died 1833.
1830—Treaty between the United States and the Ottoman porte.
1873—Salmon Portland Chase, American statesman, died in New York city; born in New Hampshire 1808.
1875—The German steamer Schiller, from New York to Hamburg, wrecked off the Scilly Islands and 311 lives lost.
1884—Thomas Ferguson died near Griffithsville, Cabell county, W. Va., aged 111 years.
1890—James Nasmyth, inventor of the steam hammer, died in London; born 1808.
1892—Great floods on the upper Mississippi.

May 8.

1638—Abbe Rene le Sage, French novelist, born; died 1727.
1726—Archbishop William King died; born 1650.
1751—Bonpis, emigre, English pirate and writer, born; died [illegible].
1758—Pope Benedict XIV died.
1794—Antoine Laurent de Jussieu, the noted French botanist, was [illegible] guillotined, Robert Morris, "financier" and patriot [illegible], died in Philadelphia; born in England 1734.
1820—Lord Byron's daughter, famous pianist, born in [illegible]; died [illegible].
1836—Rama Samee, a warrior and ruler, who conquered several islands and united them into a nation, crowned at Kaiserlautern a savage prince [illegible].
1842—Horrible railway wreck and fire between Paris and Versailles; hundreds of passengers killed or injured.
1864—General James S. Wadsworth died of wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness [illegible] Geneseo, N. Y.; [illegible] 1807.
1876—Centennial exhibition opened in Philadelphia by President Grant [illegible].
1880—Professor Alexander Winchell, the [illegible] geologist, died [illegible]; born in 1824.
1881—Charles Reade, the author and playwright, died [illegible]; born in 1814.
1884—Professor Alexander Winchell, the [illegible] geologist, died [illegible]; born in 1824.
1886—Lord Lytton, the author and politician, died [illegible]; born in 1831.
1891—Edward Everett Hale, the [illegible] and American lawyer, died [illegible]; born in New Jersey in 1798.
1892—A cyclone swept across the Mississippi at Memphis at the spot where De Soto crossed to have discovered the river, opened to the public.
1895—General S. C. Armstrong, principal of the Hampton (Va.) Indian school, died at Hampton; born 1839.

Free Trade Education.

The Republicans and the Democratic voters are studying the lessons of Democratic mismanagement more than ever before, and profiting by the instruction in 1892.

The lesson of 1893 closes with this [illegible] paragraph from the Herald:

"May 1, 1893, to Oct. 3, 1893, withdrawn by the people from national banks, [illegible].

Loans called in by national banks, $418,000,000.

National banks and other banking institutions suspending payment in 1893, 585.

Railroad [illegible] gone into hands of receivers, over $1,200,000,000.

The money lost to thousands of men and women, representing every form and grade of labor, estimated by Mr. David Wells to be more than a hundred million dollars, or more than one-third the [illegible] of the national debt at the close of the war.

At no previous time in the history of the United States have so many people been out of work.

Cause—Distrust.

Distrust in banks? No.

Distrust of currency? No.

Distrust—widespread, popular distrust—in the legislative branch of the government, with its Democratic majority and possibilities.—Vermont Standard.

A Few Profit, Thousands Suffer.

Virginia is learning that, while free coal may benefit W. C. Whitney and other administration favorites, it means the freezing out of employment thousands of her hardworking miners.—Philadelphia Press.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VI, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 6.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. I, 14-26—Memory Verses, 24-26—Golden Text, Prov. iv, 18—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

14. "And Joseph returned into Egypt, he and his brethren and all that went up with him to bury his father, after he had buried his father." For 17 years did Jacob enjoy Joseph's presence and care in Egypt (chapter xlvii, 9) and died at the age of 147, having first blessed all his sons and charged them to bury him beside Leah in the cave of Machpelah, where Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebekah, had already been laid. When Jacob was dying, he, with confidence in the promises of God, blessed the sons of Joseph and assured Joseph that God would bring them all out of Egypt (Heb. xi, 21; Gen. xlviii, 21).

15. "And when Joseph's brethren saw that their father was dead they said, Joseph will peradventure hate us and will certainly requite us all the evil which we did unto him." That looks like a very mean estimate of their brother, who had so freely and fully forgiven them and had so abundantly cared for them for so many years. One cannot read chapter xlv, 1-15, without seeing that it was pure unbelief and a sinful misconception of him. But it is just the way that many Christians treat the Lord. They cannot believe that He has nothing in mind then but evil. He will never mention their sins, and so they make Him a liar (1 John v, 10).

16. "And they sent a messenger unto Joseph, saying, Thy father did command before he died, saying." A messenger's only responsibility is to receive and deliver his message correctly and promptly. Engai was the Lord's messenger with the Lord's message (Hag. i, 13), and the message is completely given. It is his pleasure to be the Lord's messenger and it is the highest honor a mortal can hold today. But this message was in poor employ and on a very poor errand.

17. "So shall ye say unto Joseph, Forgive, I pray thee now, the trespass of thy brethren and their sin." They guess from now on they were asking forgiveness for, but the following of the previous verse which had been fully forgiven for 17 years. We have no record that Jacob ever told his sons this, to appeal to Joseph. If he did so, he (as he always did) put the matter right in the sight of God. Where was Joseph's faith in the promises of the God of Israel and power in prayer concerning his brethren (Heb. xi, 22)?

"And, I pray thee, forgive the trespass of the servants of the God of thy father." Joseph was not their father, but their brother, and when their father was dead they were left to the mercy of their brother, whom they had so grievously wronged. It is no wonder that they were afraid. It is no wonder that they were afraid to make deeds and legal instruments for the same.

18. "And his brethren also went and fell down before his face; and they said, Behold, we be thy servants." Joseph's dreams (chapter xxxvii, 5-11) had been literally fulfilled, and when the time of famine came and they were forced to go to Egypt for corn, they bowed down before Joseph with their faces to the earth (chapter xlii, 6). Joseph's dreams had been fulfilled, and they were afraid that he would remember them against them. This was the kind of servant Joseph desired to have, who knew he dwelt [illegible] in the presence of the King of kings, and who sought to obtain [illegible] favor.

19. "And Joseph said unto them, Fear not, for am I in the place of God?" Joseph's answer was a rebuke to their unbelief. Against God they had sinned, and to God Joseph directed them. He would not take vengeance into his own hands. David recognized the same principle (Psa. xxxvii, 1-7). He knew that vengeance belonged to God (Rom. xii, 19). He knew that God was able to bring good out of evil (Rom. viii, 28). He knew that God was able to bring him from those against whom he had offended.

20. "But as for you, ye thought evil against me; but God meant it unto good, to bring it to pass, as it is this day, to save much people alive." Joseph's faith was strong. He knew that God was in control of matters. He knew that God had sent him down to Egypt 12 years before. He knew that God had made him a ruler over all Egypt. Jesus, who is a greater than Joseph, and a forever [illegible] says, "I am the Lord: I change not" (Mal. iii, 6).

21. "Now then fear ye not: I will nourish you and your little ones. And he comforted them and spake kindly unto them." The first motive Bible teachers have for the last is, [illegible] many heart throughout [illegible] fort and strength [illegible] 96. We cannot read chapter xlv, 1-15, without seeing that it was pure unbelief and a sinful misconception of him. But it is just the way that many Christians treat the Lord. They cannot believe that He has nothing in mind then but evil. He will never mention their sins, and so they make Him a liar (1 John v, 10).

22. "And Joseph dwelt in Egypt, he and his father's house: and Joseph lived an hundred and ten years." Joseph's dreams (chapter xxxvii, 5-11) had been literally fulfilled, and when the time of famine came and they were forced to go to Egypt for corn, they bowed down before Joseph with their faces to the earth (chapter xlii, 6). Joseph's dreams had been fulfilled, and they were afraid that he would remember them against them. This was the kind of servant Joseph desired to have, who knew he dwelt [illegible] in the presence of the King of kings, and who sought to obtain [illegible] favor.

23. "And Joseph saw Ephraim's children of the third generation: the children also of Machir, the son of Manasseh, were brought up upon Joseph's knees." Joseph lived to see the fulfillment of the promise to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, that their seed should possess the land of Canaan (chapter xv, 18-21). He lived to see the fulfillment of the promise that the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head (chapter iii, 15). He lived to see the fulfillment of the promise that the scepter should not depart from Judah until Shiloh come (chapter xlix, 10). He lived to see the fulfillment of the promise that the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head (chapter iii, 15). He lived to see the fulfillment of the promise that the scepter should not depart from Judah until Shiloh come (chapter xlix, 10).

24. "And Joseph said unto his brethren, I die, and God will surely visit you, and bring you out of this land unto the land which he sware to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob." This is the faith of Joseph, which was manifested in his bones (Heb. xi, 22). Joseph knew that God would surely visit them, and that they would go out of Egypt, and he knew that God would bring them into the land which he had promised to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Joseph's faith was strong. He knew that God was able to bring good out of evil (Rom. viii, 28). He knew that God was able to bring him from those against whom he had offended.

25. "And he took an oath of the children of Israel, saying, God will surely visit you, and ye shall carry up my bones away hence." Joseph's faith was strong. He knew that God was able to bring good out of evil (Rom. viii, 28). He knew that God was able to bring him from those against whom he had offended.

26. "So Joseph died, being an hundred and ten years old: and they embalmed him, and he was put in a coffin in Egypt." Joseph's faith was strong. He knew that God was able to bring good out of evil (Rom. viii, 28). He knew that God was able to bring him from those against whom he had offended.

Continued from First Page.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS.

County was duly incorporated on the Twentieth day of March, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, and an amended certificate thereof subsequently granted, under the provisions of the general laws of this state, relating to the creation and regulation of incorporated Companies, in the State of Maryland, with a Capital Stock of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, divided into Twenty-Five Hundred Shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each; and said business of extending the privileges and enlarging the powers of said Corporation; therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Chapter One Hundred and Seventy-seven of the Laws of the State of Maryland, made and passed during 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," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:—

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted*, That the said corporation shall have perpetual succession and a corporate seal, and may adopt and use such seal as it may deem necessary for its government and shall be and is hereby authorized and empowered to issue certificates of stock to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SECTION 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said corporation is hereby authorized to issue bonds to an amount not to exceed Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SECTION 4. *And be it enacted*, That the said corporation shall have power to purchase, hold and convey such real estate as may be necessary for the transaction of its business, not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum on the amount of its capital stock actually paid in.

Fourth, to loan money on promissory and negotiable notes or other evidences of debt, and to take security for money at such rates of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, as may be agreed on, and to issue therefor the obligations or bonds of the corporation, with or without coupons attached.

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

Approved March 18, 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 101.

AN ACT to give the sanction and authority of the General Assembly of Maryland to conveyances of lands heretofore made to the Commissioners of Easton, and to make valid subsequent sales and conveyances of parts of said lands made by the said Commissioners.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all deeds heretofore made and executed to the Commissioners of Easton for parts and parcels