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THE PASSING THRONG

A GREAT DAY IN THE HISTORY OF THE TABERNACLE.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Rev. Dr. Talmage's Brooklyn Pastorate—An Eloquent, Appropriate Discourse—Preaching to Twenty-five Million Souls.

BROOKLYN, May 6.—This was a great day in the history of the Brooklyn Tabernacle. The figures in flowers back of the platform—1869 and 1894—indicated Rev. Dr. Talmage's time of coming to Brooklyn and the present celebration and were introductory to the great meetings in honor of Dr. Talmage's pastorate to take place on the following Thursday and Friday, presided over by the mayor of the city and the ex-secretary of the navy, General Tracy, and to be participated in by senators and governors and prominent men from north, south, east and west. The subject of the sermon today was "The Generations," the text being Ecclesiastes i, 4, "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh."

According to the longevity of people in their particular century has a generation been called 100 years, or 50 years, or 30 years. By common consent in our nineteenth century a generation is fixed [illegible] years.

largest procession that ever moved is the procession of years, and the greatest army that ever marched is the army of generations. In each generation there are about nine full regiments of days. These 9,125 days in each generation march with wonderful precision. They never break ranks. They never ground arms. They never pitch tents. They never halt. They are never off on furlough. They came out of the eternity past, and they move on toward the eternity future. They cross rivers without any bridge or boats. The 600 immortals of the Crimea dashing into them cause no confusion. They move as rapidly at midnight as at midnoon. Their haversacks are full of good bread and bitter aloes, clusters of richest vintage and bottles of agonizing tears. With a regular tread that no order of "double quick" can hasten or obstacle can slacken, their tramp is on and on and on and on while mountains crumble and pyramids die. "One generation passeth, and another generation cometh."

A Generation.

This is my twenty-fifth anniversary sermon—1869 and 1894. It is 25 years since I assumed the Brooklyn pastorate. whole generation has passed. Three erations we have known—that which ceded our own, that which is now at front, and the one coming on. W at the heels of our predecessor and successors are at our heels. What a ration it was that preceded us! We are now in the front regiment are ly ones competent to tell the new tion just now coming in sight r predecessors were. Biography tell it. Autobiography can- it. Biographies are generally by special friends of the depart- rhaps by wife or son or daughter— y only tell the good things. The phers of one of the first presi- of the United States make no rec- of the president's account books, in the archives at the capitol, I have seen, telling how much or gained daily at the gaming biographers of one of the aries of the United States ibed the scene that day wit- , the secretary was carried from the state apartments home. Autobiography is the man himself, and no one ord for future times his own s and moral deficits. Those diaries put down only things d well. No man or woman that ved would dare to make full rec- all the thoughts and words of a ne. We who saw and heard much e generation marching just ahead are far more able than any book scribe accurately to our successors our predecessors were. Very much ourselves, thank you. Human na- in them very much like human na- in us. At our time of life they were y much like we now are. At the e they were in their teens they were ry much like you are in your teens, d at the time they were in their twen- es they were very much like you are your twenties. Human nature got an wful twist under a fruit tree in Eden, and though the grace of God does much to straighten things every new gener- has the same twist, and the same straightening out has to be done ver again.

Twenty-five Years Back.

A mother in the country districts, expecting the neighbors at her table on some gala night, had with her own hands arranged everything in taste, and as she was about to turn from it to receive her guests saw her little child by accident upset a pitcher all over the white cloth d soil everything, and the mother ed her hand to slap the child, but suddenly remembered the time n a little child herself, in her er's house, where they had al- s before been used to candles on the hase of a lamp, which was a mat- f rarity and pride, she took it in hands and dropped it, crashing into s, and looking up in her father's expecting chastisement, heard only words, "It is a sad loss, but never d; you did not mean to do it." istory repeats itself. Generations lerfully alike. Among that gener- n that is past, as in our own, t will be in the generation follow- us, those who succeeded became target, shot at by those who did not eed. In those times, as in ours, s bitterest enemies were those n he had befriended and helped. s, jealousies and revenges were just ely in 1869 as in 1894. Hypocrisy d and looked solemn then as now. was just as much avarice among ple barrels as now among the cot- les and among the wheelbarrows as among the locomotives. The tallow candles saw the same sins that are now found under the electric lights. Homespun was just as proud as is the modern fashion plate. Twenty-five years—yea, 25 centuries—have not changed human nature a particle. I say this for the encouragement of those who think that our times monopolize all the abominations of the ages.

One minute after Adam got outside of paradise he was just like you, O man! One step after Eve left the gate she was just like you, O woman! All the faults and vices are many times centenarians. Yea, the cities Sodom, Gomorrah, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Heliopolis and ancient Memphis were as much worse than our modern cities as you might expect from the fact that the modern cities have somewhat yielded to the restraints of Christianity, while those ancient cities were not limited in their abominations.

Great Works Accomplished.

Yea, that generation which passed off within the last 25 years had their bereavements, their temptations, their struggles, their disappointments, their successes, their failures, their gladnesses and their griefs, like these two generations now in sight, that in advance and that following. But the 25 years between 1869 and 1894—how much they saw! How much they discovered! How much they felt! Within that time have been performed the miracles of the telephone and the phonograph. From the observatories other worlds have been seen to heave in sight. Six presidents of the United States have been inaugurated. Transatlantic voyage abbreviated from 10 days to 5½. Chicago and New York, once three days apart, now only 24 hours by the vestibule limited. Two additional railroads have been built to the Pacific. France has passed from monarchy to republicanism. Many of the cities have nearly doubled their populations. During that generation the chief surviving heroes of the civil war have gone into the encampment of the grave. The chief physicians, attorneys, orators, merchants, have passed off the earth or are in retirement waiting for transition. Other men in editorial chairs, in pulpits, in governors' mansions, in legislative, senatorial and congressional halls.

There are not 10 men or women on earth now prominent who were prominent 25 years ago. The crew of this old ship of a world is all changed. Others at the helm, others on the "lookout," others climbing the ratlines. Time is a doctor who, with potent anodyne, has put an entire generation into sound sleep. Time, like another Cromwell, has roughly prorogued parliament, and with iconoclasm driven nearly all the rulers except one queen from their high places. So far as I observed that generation, for the most part they did their best. Ghastly exceptions, but so far as I knew them they did quite well, and many of them gloriously well. They were born at the right time, and they died at the right time. They left the world better than they found it. We are indebted to them for the fact that they prepared the way for our coming. Eighteen hundred and ninety-four reverently and gratefully salutes 1869. "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh."

There are fathers and mothers here whom I baptized in their infancy. There is not one person in this church's board of session or trustees who was here when I came. Here and there in this vast assembly is one person who heard my opening sermon in Brooklyn, but not more than one person in every 500 now present. Of the 17 persons who gave me a unanimous call when I came, only three, I believe, are living.

The Major Key.

But this sermon is not a dirge. It is an anthem. While this world is appropriate as a temporary stay, as an eternal residence it would be a dead failure. It would be a dreadful sentence if our race were doomed to remain here a thousand winters and a thousand summers. God keeps us here just long enough to give us an appetite for heaven. Had we been born in celestial realms we would not have been able to appreciate the bliss. It needs a good many rough blasts in this world to qualify us to properly estimate the superb climate of that good land where it is never too cold or too hot, too cloudy or too glaring. Heaven will be more to us than to those supernal beings who were never tempted or sick or bereaved or tried or disappointed. So you may well take my text out of the minor key and set it to some tune in the major key. "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh."

Nothing can rob us of the satisfaction that uncounted thousands of the generation just past were converted, comforted and harvested for heaven by this church, whether in the present building or the three preceding buildings in which they worshiped. The two great organs of the previous churches went down in the memorable fires, but the multitudinous songs they led year after year were not recalled or injured. There is no power in earth or hell to kill a hallelujah. It is impossible to arrest a hosanna. What a satisfaction to know that there are many thousands in glory on whose eternal welfare this church wrought mightily! Nothing can undo that work. They have ascended, the multitudes who served God in that generation. That chapter is gloriously ended. But that generation has left its impression upon this generation.

A sailor was dying on shipboard, and he said to his mates: "My lads, I can only think of one passage of Scripture, 'The soul that sinneth, it shall die,' and that keeps ringing in my ears. 'The soul that sinneth, it shall die.' Can't you think of something else in the Bible to cheer me up?" Well, sailors are kind, and they tried to think of some other passage of Scripture with which to console their dying comrade, but they could not. One of them said: "Let us call up the cabin boy. His mother was a Christian, and I guess he has a Bible." The cabin boy was called up, and the dying sailor asked him if he had a Bible. He said "Yes," but he could not exactly find it, and the dying sailor scolded him and said, "Ain't you ashamed of yourself not to read your Bible?" So the boy explored the bottom of his trunk and brought out the Bible, and his mother had marked a passage that just fitted the dying sailor's case, "The blood of Jesus Christ, his son, cleanseth from all sin." That helped the sailor to die in peace. So one generation helps another, and good things written or said or done are reproduced long afterward.

The World For an Audience.

During the passing of the last generation some peculiar events have unfolded. One day while resting at Sharon Springs, N. Y., I think it was in 1870, the year after my settlement in Brooklyn, and while walking in the park of that place, I found myself asking the question: "I wonder if there is any special mission for me to execute in this world? If there is, may God show it to me!" There soon came upon me a great desire to preach the gospel through the secular printing press. I realized that the vast majority of people, even in Christian lands, never enter a church, and that it would be an opportunity of usefulness infinite if that door of publication were opened.

And so I recorded that prayer in a blank book and offered the prayer day in and day out until the answer came, though in a way different from that which I had expected, for it came through the misrepresentation and persecution of enemies, and I have to record it for the encouragement of all ministers of the gospel who are misrepresented, that if the misrepresentation be virulent enough and bitter enough and continuous enough there is nothing that so widens one's field of usefulness as hostile attack, if you are really doing the Lord's work. The bigger the lie told about me, the bigger the demand to see and hear what I really was doing. From one stage of sermonic publication to another the work has gone on until week by week, and for about 23 years, I have had the world for my audience, as no man ever had, and today more so than at any other time. The syndicates inform me that my sermons go now to about 25,000,000 of people in all lands. I mention this not in vain boast, but as a testimony to the fact that God answers prayer. Would God I had better occupied the field and been more consecrated to the work! May God forgive me for lack of service in the past and double and quadruple and quintuple my work in future.

In this my quarter century sermon I record the fact that side by side with the procession of blessings has gone a procession of disasters. I am preaching today in the fourth church building since I began in this city. My first sermon was in the old church on Schermerhorn street to an audience chiefly of empty seats, for the church was almost extinguished. That church filled and overflowing, we built a larger church, which after two or three years disappeared in flame. Then we built another church, which also in a line of fiery succession disappeared in the same way. Then we put up this building, and may it stand for many years, a fortress of righteousness and a lighthouse for the storm tossed, its gates crowded with vast assemblages long after we have ceased to frequent them!

A Noble Work.

We have raised in this church over $1,030,000 for church charitable purposes during the present pastorate, while we have given, free of all expense, the gospel to hundreds of thousands of strangers, year by year. I record with gratitude to God that during this generation of 25 years I remember but two Sabbaths that I have missed service through anything like physical indispositions. Almost a fanatic on the subject of physical exercise, I have made the parks with which our city is blessed the means of good physical condition. A daily walk and run in the open air have kept me ready for work and in good humor with all the world. I say to all young ministers of the gospel, it is easier to keep good health than to regain it when once lost. The reason so many good men think the world is going to ruin is because their own physical condition is on the down grade. No man ought to preach who has a diseased liver or an enlarged spleen. There are two things ahead of us that ought to keep us cheerful in our work—heaven and the millennium.

And now, having come up to the twenty-fifth milestone in my pastorate, I wonder how many more miles I am to travel? Your company has been exceedingly pleasant, O my dear people, and I would like to march by your side until the generation with whom we are now moving abreast and step to step shall have stacked arms after the last battle. But the Lord knows best, and we ought to be willing to stay or go.

A Summer Outing.

Most of you are aware that I propose at this time, between the close of my twenty-fifth year of pastorate and before the beginning of my twenty-sixth year, to be absent for a few months in order to take a journey around the world. I expect to sail from San Francisco in the steamer Alameda May 31. My place here on Sabbaths will be fully occupied, while on Mondays and every Monday I will continue to speak through the printing press in this and other lands as heretofore. Why do I go? To make pastoral visitation among people whom I have never seen, but to whom I have been permitted a long while to administer. I want to see them in their own cities, towns and neighborhoods. I want to know what are their prosperities, what their adversities and what their opportunities, and so enlarge my work and get more adaptedness. Why do I go? For educational purposes. I want to freshen my mind and heart by new scenes, new faces, new manners and customs. I want better to understand what are the wrongs to be righted and the waste places to be reclaimed. I will put all I learn in sermons to be preached to you when I return. I want to see the Sandwich Islands, not so much in the light of modern politics as in the light of the gospel of Jesus Christ, which has transformed them, and Samoa, and those vast realms of New Zealand, and Australia and Ceylon and India. I want to see what Christianity has accomplished. I want to see how the missionaries have been lied about as living in luxury and idleness.

I want to know whether the heathen religions are really as tolerable and as commendable as they were represented by their adherents in the parliament of religions at Chicago. I want to see whether Mohammedanism and Buddhism would be good things for transplantation in America, as it has again and again been argued. I want to hear the Brahmans pray. I want to test whether the Pacific ocean treats its guests any better than does the Atlantic. I want to see the wondrous architecture of India, and the Delhi and Cawnpore where Christ was crucified in the massacre of his modern disciples, and the disabled Juggernaut unwheeled by Christianity, and to see if the Taj which the Emperor Sha Jehan built in honor of his empress really means any more than the plain slab we put above our dear departed. I want to see the fields where Havelock and Sir Colin Campbell won the day against the sepoys. I want to see the world from all sides. How much of it is in darkness, how much of it is in light, what the Bible means by the "ends of the earth," and get myself ready to appreciate the extent of the present to be made to Christ as spoken of in the Psalms, "Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession," and so I shall be ready to celebrate in heaven the victories of Christ in more rapturous song than I could have rendered had I never seen the heathen abominations before they were conquered. And so I hope to come back refreshed, re-enforced and better equipped, and to do in 10 years more effectual work than I have done in the last 25.

A Garland and a Palm.

And now, in this twenty-fifth anniversary sermon, I propose to do two things—first, to put a garland on the grave of the generation that has just passed off and then to put a palm branch in the hand of the generation just now coming on the field of action, for my text is true, "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh." Oh, how many we revered and honored and loved in the last generation that quit the earth! Tears fell at the time of their going, and dirges were sounded, and signals of mourning were put on, but neither tears nor dirge nor somber veil told the half we felt. Their going left a vacancy in our souls that has never been filled up. We never get used to their absence. There are times when the sight of something with which they were associated—a picture, or a book, or a garment, or a staff—breaks us down with emotion, but we bear it simply because we have to bear it. Oh, how snowy white their hair got, and how the wrinkles multiplied, and the sight grew more dim, and the hearing less alert, and the step more frail, and one day they were gone out of the chair by the fireside, and from the plate at the meal, and from the end of the church pew, where they worshiped with us. Oh, my soul, how we miss them! But let us console each other with the thought that we shall meet them again in the land of salutation and reunion.

And now I twist a garland for that departed generation. It need not be costly perhaps, just a handful of clover blossoms from the field through which they used to walk, or as many violets as you could hold between the thumb and the forefinger, plucked out of the garden where they used to walk in the cool of the day. Put these old fashioned flowers right down over the heart that never again will ache, and the feet that will never again be weary, and the arm that has forever ceased to toil. Peace, father! Peace, mother! Everlasting peace! All that for the generation gone.

The Moving Throng.

But what shall we do with the palm branch? That we will put in the hand of the generation coming on. Yours is to be the generation for victories. The last and the present generation have been perfecting the steam power, and the electric light, and the electric forces. To these will be added transportation. It will be your mission to use all these forces. Everything is ready now for you to march right up and take this world for God and heaven. Get your heart right by repentance and the pardoning grace of the Lord Jesus, and your mind right by elevating books and pictures, and your body right by gymnasium and field exercise, and plenty of ozone and by looking as often as you can upon the face of mountain and of sea. Then start! In God's name, start! And here is the palm branch. From conquest to conquest, move right on and right up. You will soon have the whole field for yourself. Before another 25 years have gone, we will be out of the pulpits, and the offices, and the stores, and the factories, and the benevolent institutions, and you will be at the front. Forward into the battle! If God be for you, who can be against you? "He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?"

And, as for us who are now at the front, having put the garland on the grave of the last generation, and having put the palm branch in the hand of the coming generation, we will cheer each other in the remaining onsets and go into the shining gate somewhere about the same time, and greeted by the generation that has preceded us we will have to wait only a little while to greet the generation that will come after us. And will not that be glorious? Three generations in heaven together—the grandfather, the son and the grandson; the grandmother, the daughter and the granddaughter. And so with wide range and keener faculty, we shall realize the full significance of the text, "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh."

SENATE TARIFF BILL.

Sweeping Changes in the Measure As It Passed the House.

GENERAL INCREASE IN THE BILL.

There Are Over Four Hundred Amendments, and in the Schedules the Increases Are Very Marked—The Increase in Sugar—A Few of the Changes.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—During the executive session yesterday Senator Jones presented the amendments to the tariff bill which have been considered and agreed to by the Democratic senators known as the compromise committee. There are over 400 of them, and it makes a new bill, or a measure greatly differing from the Wilson bill and from the senate bill in any form in which it has been presented. The amendments heretofore presented by Senator Vest and reported from the finance committee are endorsed by the compromise committee. There is a general increase in the bill, and in some schedules the increases are very marked. Senator Harris announced that notwithstanding the consideration of the Chinese treaty had not been finished that he would oppose any more executive sessions, or the passing of any bills during the morning hour until after the tariff bill are disposed of. He also said that he would now press for sessions beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning in order that more speed might be made.

Among the many changes provided for in the amended measure are the following:

The new sugar schedule provides: On and after Jan. 1, 1895, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem, and upon all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of ⅛ of 1 cent per pound, in addition to the said duty of 40 per centum ad valorem; and all sugars, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete or concentrated molasses which are imported from or are the product of any country which at the time the same are exported therefrom pays, directly or indirectly, a bounty on the export thereof shall pay a duty of 1-10 of 1 cent per pound in addition to the foregoing rates; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and Hawaii on the 30th day of January, 1875, or the provisions of any act of congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same.

On and after Jan. 1, 1895, there shall be levied, collected and paid on molasses testing 40 degs. or less by the polariscope, and containing more than 20 per cent. of moisture, and on molasses testing above 40 degs. and not above 56 degs. polariscope, a duty of 2 cents per gallon; if testing above 56 degs. polariscope a duty of 4 cents per gallon.

A portion of the glass schedule is changed so as to read as follows: Green and colored, molded or pressed, and flint and lime glass bottles holding more than one pint, and demijohns and carboys, covered or uncovered, and other molded or pressed green and colored and flint or lime bottle glassware, not specially provided for in this act, ⅝ of 1 cent per pound.

Green and colored molded and pressed and flint and lime glass bottles, and vials holding not more than ¼ of a pint, ¾ of 1 per cent. per pound; if holding less than ¼ of a pint, 35 cents per gross, whether filled or unfilled, whether contents be dutiable or free.

Unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square, 1 cent per pound; above that, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 1¼ cents per pound; above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1⅜ cents per pound; above that and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches square, 1⅝ cents per pound; all above that, 1¾ cents per pound.

Provided, that unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, imported in boxes, shall contain 50 square feet, as nearly as sizes will permit, and the duty shall be computed thereon according to the actual weight of the glass.

Plate glass, 24 by 6 inches, 23 cents per square; all plate glass above these dimensions, 38 cents per square foot. Looking glass plates are added to glasses dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem in addition to other rates chargeable thereon.

The pig iron paragraph is amended to read as follows: Iron in pigs, iron Kentledge, spiegleisen, ferromanganese, ferrosilicon, wrought and cast scrap iron and scrap steel, $4 per ton, but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be manufactured.

The boiler plate paragraph is amended to read: Boiler and other plate iron or steel except saw plates hereinafter provided for, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, valued at 1 cent per pound or less, ⅗ a cent per pound; valued above 1 cent and not above 1¼ cents, 6-10 of a cent per pound; not above 4 cents per pound, 30 per cent. ad valorem; valued at over 4 cents per pound, 25 per cent. ad valorem; provided that all iron or steel thinner than No. 10 wire guage shall pay duty as iron or steel sheets.

The tobacco schedule is changed to read: Wrapper tobacco, unstemmed, imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk, $1.50 per pound; if stemmed $2.25 per pound. Filler tobacco, unstemmed, imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk, 35 per pound; if stemmed 50 cents per pound. Provided, that the term wrapper tobacco, whenever used in this act, shall be taken to mean that quality of leaf tobacco known commercially as wrapper tobacco.

The cigar paragraph is amended to read: Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, $4 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem, and paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.

Two Mischievous Boys Killed.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 10.—Men repairing a chimney left their work for a time, leaving a pulley in position. Two messenger boys began playing with the ropes. One pulled the other half way up, when the chimney fell, killing both boys.

An Insane Mother's Suicide.

DOLGEVILLE, N. Y., May 10. — Mrs. Charles Grimmer, an insane woman, aged 45 years, cut her throat and killed herself in the presence of her six children. She had attempted the same thing a year ago.

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 amendments.

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 Vincent's 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 River, 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 Clora's Point; and the County Commissioners of Talbot County shall procure eight buoys, two of which shall be placed on each of the above described lines by the Oyster Police Boat guarding said lines, and it shall not be lawful for any person to take or catch oysters north 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 273.

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 665.

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 Maryladd 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 therein as in any case arising under the laws of this State, and shall receive the same fees therefor; and in default of payment of such fine, penalty or forfeiture or full and ample security for the same, satisfactory to said justice, payable within thirty days thereafter, for recovery of which judgment may be rendered by him, and costs, he may commit the party defendant 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 for the custody of prisoners to be paid by the 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 municipal officers 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 said offence the said offender shall be fined not less than one dollar or more than twenty dollars, with costs, and in default of payment of the fine and costs aforesaid, or security aforesaid, the party shall be committed to the county jail, as in like 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 Easton 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 expenditure 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 kind of said town, or extra pay for any duties performed by said officers not within the scope of duties prescribed 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 Talbot

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