Easton Gazette.

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

Saturday, May 26, 1894.

To Subscribers.

Subscribers are respectfully requested to notice their address slips and date. It shows the time to which payment has been made.

The $1.00 rates are only for those who pay strictly 12 months in advance.

For less than a full year the rates are 10 cents per month in advance.

Bills are invariably rendered for $1.50. Pay in advance and no bills will be sent.

Please arrange your subscription to end with one of the following months: March, June, September or December. It is more convenient.

All persons who owe us money previous to January first 1894, are requested to make immediate settlement. Money not paid by July first 1894, will be placed in the hands of an officer to collect. This applies to all accounts due the GAZETTE.

AS SOON as the McKinley Tariff Bill was passed, such was the alarm in Europe in regard to the National measure, that every effort was made by the Nations abroad in co-operation with the Democrats to prejudice the people of this country against the bill. Some months before the law went into operation, it is not successfuly contradicted that the plotters against the interests of our Government induced the merchants of New York to advance the price of all kinds of merchandise. Previous to the fall elections, emmissaries of the Democratic party and of the European nations were at Homestead and other industrial points to mislead operatives and to create a prejudice in the minds of voters against various industrial establishments that furnished employment to the millions of happy laborers.

At the same time the self-styled Democrats were busy applying to the English, Germans, French and others to subscribe to the campaign funds, promising in case of success to revolutionize the protective system and give them free trade. The result is as we now see, industries abandoned and the cry of distress the country over.

THE DELUSION AT AN END.

THE *Star* seems to have a very vague idea of the provisions of the McKinley tariff law. The distinguished protectionist when he approached the revision of the tariff, clearly comprehended the needs of the country. He increased the free list from 33 per cent. to 50 per cent. His bill placed on the free list imports to the value of $109,232,080, upon which the government had in the year 1889 collected in duties, $60,936,536, which added to the free imports of the last fiscal year, would amount to $366,806,710, and deducted from the dutiable imports of the last fiscal year reduced the value of dutiable imports to $375,624,687.

Therefore, the value of foreign product admitted without duty was $366,806,710 and the dutiable importations diminished from $484,431,398 to $375,624,687, which will make an average duty upon all importations of about 27 per cent., and a reduction of tariffs to the amount of about 10 per cent., instead of a large increase, as seems to be the popular impression. It will be seen, accordingly, that about 50 per cent. on the basis of the importations of 1889 will be free and 50 per cent. dutiable; while the proportion of free imports under the Mills Bill, had it become a law, would not have been greater than 40 per cent.

Under the tariff of 1846 the imports admitted free of duty averaged only 12 per cent, and under the tariff of 1857, 18 per cent.; while the percentage of free imports from 1873 to 1883 was about 30 per cent., and under the tariff revision of 1883 it averaged 33 per cent.

Thus it will be seen that the McKinley bill was framed in the interest of the people of the United States, for the better defense of their homes and their industries; and while obtaining the needed revenue, its provisions look alike to the occupations of our people, their comfort and their welfare.

The people defeated Grover Cleveland in 1888 because of his views on the tariff, as expressed in his annual message of 1887; and if the people could vote to-day, they would defeat him upon the same ground. The Democratic party deluded the people by misstatements in 1890, and carried the election by the calamity cry in 1892; but now the people understand the true nature of things, and they will call the Republican party back to power just as certain as the opportunity presents itself.

RENDER AN ACCOUNT TO THE PEOPLE.

The *Star* alleges that the Republican party was the first to impose an income tax. In this statement our neighbor evinces a want of familiarity with the history of his country; but this is not material just now. When the Republican party resorted to an income tax the life of the Nation was in peril, and in such emergencies no choice of methods of raising revenue was left, but the entire resources of the country are appealed to for income. But, as soon as the urgent demand for public funds ceased, this tax was abolished; and never, until now, was such a tax thought of in time of peace in the revenue system of the United States. The income tax imposed during the Civil war had regard to equality of taxation, while the one now pending in Congress is intended to apply to a certain class of citizens, and as the *Star* suggests, to require men who have made money pay out of their "ill-gotten gains" for the support of the Government.

Our contemporary says, an income tax is made necessary by the mismanagement of the finances and the vicious legislation of the Republican party. The *Star* is not very well up on this question. The object of resorting to an income tax in the Wilson tariff bill is to enable the free traders to cut down the tariff duties on foreign productions, and thereby saddle on the backs of certain American citizens what is now paid by foreigners who sell their products in our markets.

When the McKinley tariff law passed Congress in 1890 the *London Economist*, the fiscal authority of Great Britian, said the enactment of the McKinley bill would subject the manufacturers of Europe is a loss of $500,000,000 annually. The *Star* apprehending that this enormous sum has been made by the American manufacturers, wishes the repeal of the "iniquitous" McKinley tariff law, so as to restore to the British manufacturers this soft snap of $500,000,000. Why does not the *Star* insist that Congress shall require the American manufacturers to return to the British competitors a recompense for all they have lost by reason of the "robber tariff" passed by the Republicans in 1890?

There is another item that our fastidious contemporary should not overlook, and that is the fact that the laboring men and women of the United States, and the small shopkeepers, had one year ago more than $3,000,000,000 deposited in the Savings Banks of this country. This excess over a living should be sent to the poorley paid labor of Europe if the *Star* has a correct view of the subject under discussion. Mr. Francis Walker says if the women of America would be content with the meagre life beyond the seas he could save two-thirds of his entire wages. The labor of this country evidently has not been sacrificed to the Moloch of accumulated wealth.

The *Star* says the American manufacturer flourishes at the expense of the tiller of the soil. The wheat crop in 1890 was 400,000,000 bushels. In October of that year the McKinley bill passed. In 1891 the farmers produced 530,000,000 bushels of wheat, 17,500,000 more than was ever grown before in a single year. And notwithstanding the abundant yield of crops in this year, values were well sustained, and Secretary Rusk estimated that the increase in value of agricultural products over the previous year would be not less than $700,000,000. He stated in the three months of that year our exports in cereals alone had aggregated $76,000,000. The price of wheat was about an average of 83.8 cents. In 1875 the wheat crop was 292,136,000 bushels which brought one dollar.

The most extraordinary statement yet made by the *Star*, however, is the one that Ben. Harrison's election in 1888 increased the farmer's taxes and their burdens were doubled. This is such a bald assertion that we shall have to ask for the proof. But in the meantime "we deny the allegations and defy the allegator."

The *Star* says, when President Cleveland retired from office in March, 1889, he left an overflowing Treasury and a happy and prosperous people throughout the entire land. Is any credit due to Mr. Cleveland for the condition of the Treasury when he retired? None, whatever. When he was inaugurated March 4, 1885, there was about $167,000,000 in the Treasury; and throughout his term the policy of the Republican party was in force with a *Republican Senate*, and when he went out of office there had accumulated in the Treasury $192,000,000 of surplus. But Grover Cleveland had no more to do with it than if he had never been President. It was simply because the great prosperity that prevailed yielded more revenue than the country needed; and when the McKinley Bill was passed it cut down the internal and revenue taxes about $10,000,000, and greatly increased the free list and lessened the total amount of customs receipts about $70,000,000.

But our neighbor says, the Republicans squandered the surplus in profligacy and waste. This we deny. We paid millions of the public debt; built war ships and granted subsidies to establish a more extensive merchant marine, and granted additional pensions to our deserving soldiers. We also erected many large and costly public buildings in various parts of the country which were needed for the public service.

The Democrats kept up such a loud howl about the surplus in the treasury that we concluded to cut down the revenue and stop the howl. The theory of the McKinley tariff act was based upon the idea that there should be barely enough revenue to support the Government "economically administered;" and when the Democratic party, unexpectedly to itself, tumbled into power with only $25,000,000 of surplus instead of $167,000,000 as in 1885, they found a very different kettle of fish to deal with; and worse than all else, the Senate had fallen into the hands of of the Democrats, and hence there was no safety valve anywhere in the whole government!

The new administration, all democratic, has been dealing with the management of the country for nearly fifteen months, and what have they done? They have accomplished but one thing, and that is to satisfy the people that they are wholly unfit to manage the affairs of the country.—This country needs the brain born policy of the Republican party.

France's Army of Good Looking Men.

It is stated that every year the conceils de revision examine from 350,000 to 370,000 young men. Of these, 32,000 are exempted as unfit for any kind of duty, 38,000 are classed in the auxiliary departments owing to defects which render them unfit to serve in the different regiments, while upward of 65,000 are sent home to await a fresh examination. The men who are accepted for regimental duty and those who contract voluntary engagements in France amount to from 210,000 to 220,000 per annum. It may be quoted, by the way, that "extreme ugliness" is on the list of the various defects and infirmities disqualifying men for military service, among which also figure short sight, stammering, slight lameness and an excess or the reverse of the regulation number of fingers and toes.—Paris Correspondent.

Invention of the Fan.

The poets of the Celestial empire attribute the invention of the fan to one of their emperors—Wu Wang—who reigned 11 centuries before the Christian era. The first fans were made of bamboo only, but in time feathers and silk were used with good effect, and old writers pomposnly describe the imperial chariots decorated with these emblems of power on all state occasions. It was only at the beginning of our era, however, that a Chinese fanmaker beat plates of gold "until they were as thin as locust wings" and applied them on both surfaces of screen fans, which he further decorated with paintings of birds, beasts and fabulous monsters, wherein he set glittering bits of mica. The folded fan, long unknown in China, is said to have been imported from Japan in the tenth century, when it began to replace screen fans.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

NOTHING TO PAWN.

THE NEW YORK SHYLOCKS CLAIM TO BE STARVING.

The People Have All the Money, and "Uncle" Has the Goods—Have Never Seen Business So Dull—The Effect of Democratic Tariff Tinkering.

Times must indeed be hard when even the pawnbrokers complain of bad business. While all other branches of trade have managed to pull through the holidays with at least a small but profitable balance at the last of the year, the pawnbrokers, probably for the first time in their recollection, find themselves on the losing side of the ledger.

A reporter made a tour of New York city, visiting 100 pawnshops scattered about the east and west sides and Harlem. Out of all the shops visited only two of the owners admitted that business was improving, and that they were doing as well as last year. These two cases may be accounted for by reason of their long standing and popularity with the people that patronize such establishments. One is situated on upper Sixth avenue, in the Tenderloin, and the other in Chatham square, for generations the Mecca for those in want of ready cash. Neither of the two places advances money except on jewelry. They do not, therefore, come in contact with the poorest class of people, who are compelled to part with even their clothes when necessity compels them to raise money to buy food.

The pawnbrokers, when asked for an explanation of the falling off in their business, with one accord said, "The poorer classes, with whom we deal, pawned all they had during the money panic last summer and now have nothing left to pawn and no money to redeem their pledges."

One man in Oliver street said: "I have been in the pawnbroking business for 45 years, and I have never seen business so dull. During the summer months we took in all we could handle, but money was so tight then that we advanced only one-half the loan usually given. Even this did not stop the business. Naturally we expected a big boom this fall, and that the goods would be redeemed, but we were mistaken. I have never had such a quantity of goods on my shelves. If the people could only pay the interest, I would not complain, but most of them are industrious people out of work, and the chances of getting my money back are very slim."

At a pawnshop on the Bowery the manager said: "If business in our line continues the same for another month, I shall be compelled to go to work. The outside public look upon the pawnbrokers as having money to burn. They think we are on 'velvet' all our lives, but if they could look at our books for the past year they would not think our game was such a good thing. It may look very odd for me to make this statement, but it is a fact nevertheless that when times are good with the people they are good with us. I can explain that this way: When, for instance, the head of the family is working steadily, the wife or daughter needs some little things in the middle of the week. They have not the wherewith and won't have it until Saturday night. They can't wait until then, but rush off to the pawnshop with some trinket, and on Saturday night come in and redeem it. Now things are different. Even if they have the trinket (which, by the way, is very doubtful), they do not dare to pawn it, for the father being out of work they are not sure of getting it out again. The result is that, instead of our turning our money over and over, we simply have to sit down and grin and bear it."

"Pawnbrokers are starving," said a Grand street proprietor. "The people have all our money and we their goods. We would rather reverse the order of affairs, but I can see no prospect of such a change. During the past year we have more goods left with us after the tickets expire than ever before. With the hard times and competition we got no prices at all when we auctioned our unredeemed pledges." To prove his assertion the pawnbroker brought out his books, which showed that at the last auction sale of unredeemed goods in December the pawnbroker lost $200.

"We would prefer to have the people redeem their pledges," he added, "for then we get the interest, and that's what we are in the business for."

A tour of the pawnshops along Second avenue found the proprietors all bemoaning their fate and complaining of the hard times. Little or no business was being transacted at these shops, poor people having long since parted with their clothing, the principal article in trade on the east side.

Up in Harlem the same condition of affairs prevails. One pawnbroker on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street said that he had no more money to loan on clothing, adding that it did not pay for the room it occupied, and that the chance of its ever being redeemed was very remote. Along Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues the pawnbroking business was going to the dogs. A pawnbroker on Eighth avenue, near Twentieth street, who does a flourishing business, said: "There is no chance of improvement in our business until the people get work. At present it looks as if we were in business for our health."

In Lower Sixth avenue and Hudson street, which are populated by the poorer class, the wail of the pawnbroker is loud and sad. No reason is given except that the men are out of work and have nothing left to pawn except scraps of clothing, and that is refused at the majority of pawnshops.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Italy's Unprofitable Railways.

The Corriere della Sea has just published an article on the Italian railways which says that, "out of the 62 lines worked by the Mediterranean company, there are 22 which are worked at a loss and some whose expenses amount to more than twice as much as their receipts. Many of these lines—the principal ones indeed—are now 15 or 20 years old, and yet are always in this disastrous condition. The investment of capital here is disastrous, because instead of gaining interest the investor has to make continual grave sacrifices of money without even any indirect benefit to the regions were the lines pass. And what is said of the Mediterranean company may be said of all the companies of Italy."

To this dark picture I will only add that the railway debt of Italy is nearly 5 milliards, and that the annual railway deficit is not less than 200,000,000 lire, or more than the actual cost of the army, which, when the expenses of public security are deducted, is only about 190,000,000.

Milking Reindeer.

The process of milking a herd of reindeer is singular, and we have often watched it with interest, especially when after a long tramp across the fields we looked forward to a share of it ourselves. Attended by the sharp nosed Lapland dogs, the herd appears, its members packed closely together and forming a compact mass, in which the horns are a prominent feature. As they approach nearer, one hears a grunting exactly like swine, and a curious, crackling sound, produced by the contact of innumerable horns and limbs. They are then driven into an inclosure, each animal is lassoed in its turn over the horns and dragged up to an erection in the middle, where it is milked. The quantity afforded by each is only about as much as would fill a claret glass, but the milk is extremely rich and nourishing.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Wool Growing In Italy.

The free trader who believes that wool can be grown as cheaply in this country as abroad, and who would have American woolgrowers conform to the same conditions as to the method of living, wages, etc., as the foreign grower, should read the following verbatim report taken from the first annual report of the United States commissioner of labor. The report gives the condition, wages, etc., of shepherds in Italy. It is as follows:

"Condition—Lives in haystacklike hovel; leads a solitary life; cannot read; possesses but little intelligence.

"Diet—Breakfast, black bread, oil, water; dinner, black bread, oil, water; supper, black bread, oil, water. This meager and monotonous diet is varied at infrequent intervals by a very small piece of bacon, salt pork or macaroni, an onion or a little funnochio; on great fete days by a little wine.

"Earnings at 7 cents a day, $25.55.

"Cost of living for the year—Bread, $14.60; oil, $5.47; other food supplies, $1.82; clothing, $3.66.

"Expenditures, $25.55.

"Earnings, $25.55."—Texas Stockman.

The Fruits of Protection.

"When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her banner to the air,"
She vowed to keep Home's hearthstone bright
And to protect the loved ones there.

"Beneath these starry folds," she cried,
"Th oppressed of all the world shall meet,
And rich and poor shall, side by side,
Learn Liberty's allegiance sweet."

Lo! at her word across the land
The forges' fires inflamed the night,
And Capital, with kindly hand,
Led eager Labor to the light.

Each infant industry built up
Its home and homes for all whose skill
And faith and toil filled Plenty's cup
And bade the Nation drink at will.

Peace smiled above the smiling scene,
Contentment wreathed the matron's face,
While boys and girls of sturdy mien
In virtuous knowledge grew apace.

Freeman, with heart and vote and voice
For aye protect thy happiness,
And unborn millions this thy choice
Shall yet rise up to bless!

—J. P. Bocock.

Alcohol Is a Pure Poison.

Dr. E. N. Allen says: "Alcohol is an artificial product obtained by fermentation and is never found in a simple state. It is a poison in both its nature and its effect. It is pronounced such by the highest authorities and proved to be such by the test of chemistry as well as physiology. Alcohol unadulterated is a pure poison, and though taken into the system in a diluted state without at first apparently any injurious effects it is still a poison and does the work of a poisonous agent."

OEHM'S ACME HALL

SPARKLING SPRING STYLES.

Last season's styles were beautiful; this season's are — the word isn't in the dictionary. The sight of these leading styles is æsthetic delight. We doubt if mortal breathes who can see these goods and then say *no*. If you are that individual come in and put yourself to the test.

MEN'S SUITS

In all the new and nobby styles and fabrics. Every one a beauty at prices to suit—Splendid lines at $8, $10, $12, $15. You pay $3 to $5 more for the same quality elsewhere.

VALUES RECEIVED

Is an expression that well applies to anything purchased in our Boys' Department—$2.98 buys a handsome Knee Pants Suit worth $4. Our $5 line comprises rare taste and highest quality. Every new idea in Juvenile attire in our grand aggregation.

HATS AND CAPS

For Men and Boys in all the latest shapes and shades are here in tempting variety—Everything that's bright and new is represented in our immense variety. $1.25 buys a splendid Derby worth $2. finer ones at $1.49, $1.70, $1.98, $2.40. Sole agents for Youman's Hats, the finest in America.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Larger assortment than any two houses combined can show at prices that fully discount them all at 25 per c't. Matchless Dress Shirts 50 cts. Fine Full Dress Shirts to order $1.50 and upward.

Oehm's Acme Hall,

CLOTHIERS,
HATTERS, Baltimore & Charles Sts.
FURNISPERS,

Write for Samples and Price List.

ORDER NISI.

James C. Mullikin Assignee, } In the Circuit
vs. } Court for Tal-
L. Scott Kilhon and Wife. } bot County in Equity.

Ordered, That the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James C. Mullikin, Assignee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF JULY, NEXT.

Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Talbot County once in each of three successive weeks before the Eighteenth day of June, next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $850.

THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.
True copy test.
THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.

Easton National Bank
OF MARYLAND.

Easton, May 24, 1894.

Notice is hereby given, that Decoration Day, being a Legal Holiday, this bank will be closed on 30th inst. All notes maturing on that day must be paid on or before 29th inst. The board of directors will hold their weekly meeting on Thursday May 31st inst. instead of Wednesday. R. THOMAS, Cashier.

Insolvent Notice.

H. H. T. Council of Talbot county, State of Maryland, having applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland, there will be a meeting of the creditors at the Court House on Thursday, May 31st 1894 at 12 o'clock to elect a permanent trustee.

J. FRANK HAYDAMN,
26m1t Preliminary Trustee.

A COMPROMISE TARIFF.

The Democrats Tried It Once Before, and the Country Suffered Severely.

In view of the compromise nature of the Wilson tariff bill it is well to refer to the tariff act of 1833, which was intended as a compromise and conciliatory measure. The south was on the verge of open rebellion, so determined were they not to submit to the protective system. Mr. Clay and congress did not intend to give up the protective principle of the act of 1828. But, like all such compromise measures, it yielded just enough to completely destroy its efficiency, as was subsequently learned to our sorrow. It provided that by a sliding scale of one-tenth biannually all duties in excess of 20 per cent should be abolished within a period of 10 years. In its results and effects it was really an abandonment of the protective principle, for the reductions allowed were soon found to afford "insufficient protection," which is practically no protection, as was so terribly proved under the tariff of 1846. Industry and trade soon decline, and again foreign goods poured like an inundation into our markets.

Financial depression followed, assignments and bankruptcies resulted everywhere, manufacturers suspended operations, and business grew worse and worse till the culmination was reached in the financial crash of 1837, one of the most appalling and disastrous financial revulsions ever known, severer even than that which followed the repeal of the first tariff in 1816.

The revulsion of 1837 produced a far greater havoc than was experienced in the period above mentioned. The ruin came quickly and fearfully. There were few that could save themselves. Property of every description was parted with at prices that were astounding, and, as for the currency, there was scarcely any at all.

"In some parts of Pennsylvania the people were obliged to divide bank notes into halves, quarters, eighths and so on and agree from necessity to use them as money. In Ohio, with all her abundance, it was hard to get money to pay taxes. The sheriff of Muskingum county, as stated by the Guernsey Times, in the summer of 1842 sold at auction one four horse wagon at $5.50, 10 hogs at 6½ cents each, two horses (said to be worth $50 to $75 each) at $2 each, two cows at $1 each, a barrel of sugar at $1.50 and a store of goods at that rate. In Pike county, Mo., as stated by the Hannibal Journal, the sheriff sold three horses at $1.50 each, one large ox at 12½ cents, five cows, two steers and one calf, the lot at $3.25; 20 sheep at 13½ cents each; 24 hogs, the lot at 25 cents; one eight day clock at $2.50; lot of tobacco, seven or eight hogsheads, at $5; three stacks of hay, each at 25 cents, and one stack of fodder at 25 cents" (Colton's "Life of Henry Clay," Vol. 1).

The whole country went into liquidation, bank loans and discounts fell off more than one-half, the money lost to the country was not less than $1,000,000,000, to say nothing of the tremendous strain upon the moral sense of the people. All prices fell off ruinously, production was greatly diminished, and in many departments practically ceased. Thousands of workingmen were idle, with no hope of employment, and their families suffering from want. Our farmers were without markets. Their products rotted in their barns. Their lands, teeming with rich harvests, were sold by the sheriff for debts and taxes. The tariff which robbed our industries of protection failed to supply the government with necessary revenues. The national treasury in consequence was bankrupt, and the credit of the nation very low. In the first six years after 1834 the revenue fell off 25 per cent, and the government was obliged to borrow money at high rates of interest to pay current expenses.—American Economist.

Russian Firemen.

In a Russian village there is not even such an organization as we possess in this country in the small volunteer fire companies. In their stead is a log stable with thatched roof containing an old fashioned hand pump and three casks mounted on wheels. These are kept filled with water, and each is drawn by a single horse. The horses are the property of the commune, and they are kept tethered outside the cabin, ready for duty at a moment's notice. A place is also set apart in the hut for the mujik who serves as watchman, an office that is held, turn by turn, by the inhabitants of the township. The location selected for this cabin is as near as possible to the residence of the pristav, or the district captain of police, and upon an alarm of fire he drives to the scene in his telega at the head of the procession of carts and peasants.—San Francisco Examiner.

ALL THAT

Prompt Cash

COULD DO.

ALL THAT

Skilful Buyers

COULD DO.

ALL THAT

Years of Experience

COULD DO.

has been thoroughly done in gathering from the best markets of Europe and America a superb stock of

Summer Dry Goods

worthy of a place on our counters.

Experience has taught our buyers just which markets to visit, and just which styles and qualities to select, and prompt cash payments have secured the goods on terms so advantageous that we are able to offer our patrons the choicest Foreign and Domestic products.

AT THE LOWEST OF LOW PRICES.

The stock of

Summer Silks

is particularly handsome.

It is believed that a more extensive collection of the popular **Printed Silks** cannot be found under any one roof. The designers, the weavers and the printers have exerted every effort to exceed all former production and they have succeeded.

Hrices? Were never lower.

Samples promptly forwarded when requested.

The WOMEN'S TAILOR MADE COSTUME CATALOGUE —just issued— is most interesting. Send for one.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Market St., Eighth St., Filbert St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Ought to have told you before

We have bought a cargo of Cloths that look well and wear well in all weathers, many colors, several qualities, at a price that seemed next to nothing, and turned them into Suits at $12. $15. $16.—according to grade. Really valuable, excellent Clothing. Only one thing—thousands too many. Can't sell them all unless we do something. Quick loss is the least, and

We sell $12. Suits now for $8.50
We sell $15. Suits now for $10.00
We sell $16. Suits now for $12.00

Been selling them pretty rapidly, but we ought to sell two to you to one in the city. Everyday Suits, good for work, for driving, for recreation, for any use, almost, and out of every four dollars worth one is saved. They'll outwear two ordinary Wool Suits.

The Railroad Fare Question
The Railroad Fare Question
} We pay Fare both ways if your purchase is of reasonable, moderate amount.

Thousands of other Suits, $10. to $25. Best Clothing we ever made.

Wanamaker & Brown

Sixth and Market . Philadelphia

Mortgagee's Sale
OF A VALUABLE
FARM
ON
WYE RIVER,
AND
TWO TRACTS OF WOOD LAND.

By virtue of the power contained in a mortgage from Edward L. Key and others to Mary R. Van Wyck and Sally with Wilmer, Trustees, dated February 20th, 1858, and recorded among the Land Records of Talbot County, Maryland, in Liber T. H. No. 18, folio 300, the undersigned will offer, clear of encumbrances, at public sale, in front of the Court House door, in Easton, in said County, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 5th, '94

at eleven o'clock a. m., all the property described in said mortgage, as follows:

"All that tract, part of a tract or parcel of land situated in Miles River Neck, in Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, on Wye River, adjoining the lands of Alicia Windor and others, containing

350 Acres of Arable Land,

more or less, and being the eastern most portion of the land called Presquile; also all those two several tracts of woodland described as follows, to wit,

100 ACRES,

laid off on the South side of what is known as White House Neck Woods; next to the New Quarter fence, by a line from the corner of the wood-fence West of the gate at the New Quarter farm, going into said woods near what is called Turkey Trap, and thence to the road on the West side of the woods going to White House farm; the other

100 ACRES

of wood land is the same which was laid off from the three hundred acres of woodland which Edward Lloyd, the grandfather of the mortgagors, purchased of J. M. Lloyd's estate in the Park Woods, and on the South side of said Park Woods."

The improvements are ample, and consist of TWO TENANT HOUSES, Barn, Corn House, Stable, etc., now insured for $500. This property extends for about one mile on the beautiful Wye River, is distant about 10 miles from Easton, 7 miles from railroad station, and is one of the most productive farms in the famous Miles River Neck, offering a rare opportunity for investment. The farm and the two parcels of woodland will be offered separately, and then as a whole, and the property will be sold in the manner in which it will realize the most money.

The tenant's share in the crops will be reserved.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fourth Cash on the day of sale, or final ratification thereof, and the balance in equal instalments of 1, 2 and 3 years, or all cash, as the purchaser may elect, the deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned. These terms may be modified and a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if deemed advisable. A cash deposit of $100 on each of said tracts of land required on day of sale. For further particulars apply to

RANDOLPH BARTON,
Attorney named in the Mortgage, or
PHIL. H. TUCK,
326 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
may18ts

Receiver's Sale
OF VALUABLE
Stock and Fixtures
In a Drug Store in Easton.



By virtue of an order of Court the undersigned receiver will sell at Public Sale on

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1894,

in front of the Court House Door in the town of Easton between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., the stock fixtures, goods,

WARES AND MERCHANDISE

Contained in the Store Room at Corner of Dover and Washington St., (North side of Dover St.) said goods, wares and merchandise being such as are usually contained in a thoroughly equipped

DRUG STORE,

The stock is first class and the fixtures are new.

TERMS OF SALE.

As prescribed by said order of court are one third cash, one third in two months and one third in four months from day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by the note of the purchaser with sureties to be approved by this Receiver, or all cash at purchasers option.

Authority is also given to said Receiver to retail said goods for cash until said Sale is made, and also to sell at private sale.

JAS. A. ROE, Auctioneer. ALFRED L. THARP, Receiver.

BALTIMORE AND EASTERN SHORE RAILROAD.

SPRING TIME TABLE
IN EFFECT MONDAY, MAY 14, 1894.

EAST BOUND.

	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Baltimore, Lv.	5.00			
Claborne, Ar	8.33			
Claborne, Lv.	8.37		9.10	5.30
McDaniel	f 8.43		9.15	5.40
Harper	f 8.52		f 9.19	5.50
St. Michaels	f 8.6		9.26	6.00
Riverside	f 8.8		f 9.29	f 6.06
Royal Oak	f 8.5		f 9.35	f 6.25
Kirkham	f 9.0		f 9.38	f 6.35
Broomfield	f 9.0		f 9.04	f 6.40
Easton	9.1		9.5	7.20
Bethlehem	f 9.7		f 9.11	f 7.50
Preston	f 9.7		10.20	8.05
Hurlock	9.57		10.54	8.37
Vienna	f 10.13		10.57	9.20
Salisbury, Ar.	10.45		11.30	11.00
Salisbury, Lv.				12.30
Berlin	11.30			2.30
Ocean City, Ar				2.50

WEST BOUND.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Ocean City, Lv			7.30
Berlin	8.10		8.15
Salisbury, Ar.			10.20
Salisbury, Lv.	8.40	2.25	3.30
Vienna	f 8.57	2.50	f 3.55
Hurlock	f 9.5	3.11	5.32
Preston	9.10	3.35	6.20
Bethlehem	f 9.15	3.43	6.34
Easton	9.33	4.0	7.14
Broomfield	9.38	4.10	f 7.22
Kirkham	9.44	4.16	f 7.27
Royal Oak	f 9.49	4.21	f 7.33
Riverside	9.55	4.27	f 7.45
St. Michaels	f 9.57	4.29	8.00
Harper	10.0	4.32	f 8.04
McDaniel	f 10.6	4.38	f 8.14
Claborne, Ar	10.15	4.47	8.25
Claborne, Lv.	10.23		
Baltimore, Ar	12.40		

Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore R. R.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE RAILWAY.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 13TH, 1894.

GOING SOUTH		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH	
285 Mail	205 Pas		240 Mail	204 Pas
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
	12 15	...Washington...	1 42	8 17
			M.	
6 25	3 00	...Baltimore...	11 55	6 22
7 23	3 46	...Philadelphia...	10 46	5 52
8 45	4 27	...Wilmington...	9 30	4 37
9 38	5 38	...Clayton...	8 45	3 7
9 48	5 47	...Kenton...	8 36	2 45
9 55	5 56	...Hartley...	8 29	2 36
10 5	6 59	...Slaughter...	8 —	2 34
10 6	6 —	...Marydel...	8 16	2 22
10 11	6 13	...Hendersons...	8 11	2 16
10 22	6 20	...Goldsboro...	8 03	2 10
10 33	6 30	...Greensboro...	7 54	2 00
10 43	6 39	...Price...	7 44	1 50
10 53	6 48	...Queen...	7 35	1 40
11 03	6 56	...Corbits...	7 25	1 30
11 11	7 03	...Chapel...	7 17	1 22
11 22	7 15	...Easton...	7 10	1 11
11 38	7 28	...Trappe...	6 54	1 55
11 48	7 38	...Oxford...	6 45	1 45
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

The Famous McCormick Binder.

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

Six Medals and Six Diplomas

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

Stevens and Buffalo Pitts Engines and Threshers.

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

South Bend Farm Wagons,
A Car Load of Carriages,
A Car Load of Barb Wire,
Large Supply Corn Planters & Buckeye & Stevens Sulky Cultivators

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

CARRIAGE AND WAGON HARNESS,

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

RAMBLER AND CRESCENT BICYCLES,

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

Binder Twine.

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

YOUR FRIENDS,

SHANNAHAN & WRIGHTSON HARDWARE CO.
EASTON, MD.

1894 SPRING TRADE. 1894

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

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

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

The "Osborne" Light Steel Binder

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

Auburn Steel Axle Farm Wagon,
Oliver Pattern; Advance and Bissell Plows
And all Castings for same.
Full Line of FARM and CARDEN TOOLS, also Collars of all grades, Bridles, Hames, Traces.
Field and Carden Seeds of all Kinds,
Barbed Wire in Full Supply,
Hardware in all its Branches,
Wove Wire of all Dimension for Chicken Yards, etc,
Binder Cord of all Qualities at Lowest Prices,

Inspection desired. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue mailed free.

E. T. NICOLS

1894. BUILDING MATERIAL. 1894.

LUMBER, SASH, SHINGLES, DOORS,
Laths, Blinds,
Lime, Mouldings,
Hair, Mantels,
Window Frames, Stair Work,
Door Frames, Porch Work.
BUILDER'S HARDWARE, ETC.

We invite the attention of Builders and Contractors to our large and well selected stock of all kinds of BUILDING MATERIAL, which at this season, is very complete, and which we are offering at very low prices.

Correspondence Solicited.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

L. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS
SALISBURY MD.

ORDER NISI.

Wm. R. Martin, Assignee
vs.
James A. Ross, and wife.
In the Circuit Court for Talbot County in Equity.

Ordered, That the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by William R. Martin, Assignee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the sixth day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Talbot County once in each of three successive weeks before the fourth day of June next. The report states the amount of sale to be $200.

THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk,
True copy Test.
THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

James B. Merritt, } In the Circuit Court
vs. } for Talbot County
Martin Pinder, et al } In Equity.

Ordered that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Clayland Mullikin, trustee, appointed by a decree of this