Easton Gazette.

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

Saturday, June 23, 1894.

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.

THOSE who want to read something fascinating and entertaining without being wearied are commended to the article from the Chicago *Times* in this column.

HARMONY in a community is as essential for its success and prosperity as harmony in a family. A disorderly tongue can create more mischief of an irreparable kind than a score of disorderly persons. The one can only be arrested by good sense and impartial judgment which does not feed the flame of slander, the other by officers of the law. Unfortunately for most communities there is a lack of this non-combustible element and generally a surplus of the material which feeds the slanderous tongue and intensifies the heat.

If people would look at public questions rationally, unselfishly and unprejudiced, willing to sacrifice convenience of self to convenience of others, it would not be long before a harmony would exist and prosperity spring up, which for its good results would be pronounced wonderful.

THE differences of opinion regarding the location of the postoffice will render any decision now by the Department objectionable to a large class of citizens. The result, if pressed, will be to compromise on some unmentioned site. Is the success of Easton dependent upon this settlement of the question? We think not. Until the Government should put up a building here of its own, will this question ever be a source of personal strife. There is not enough public spiritedness manifested in the postoffice factions, pecuniary advantage seems to be the ruling spirit, and for these reasons the GAZETTE hopes the present location will not be changed. In this wish there is nothing aimed at but fairness to all and a harmonious business community uppermost.

Toledo Blade.

BLAINE WAS REALLY ELECTED.

The New York *Mail and Express* adverts editorially to the fact that McKane, the Gravesend "boss" now serving time in Sing Sing prison, perpetrated the frauds in 1884 which gave New York's electoral vote to Cleveland and thus made him President. Its article is entitled "How Blaine Was Defeated," and is as follows:

The confession of Justice sutherland in the Gravesend matter that for years the Gravesend elections have been fraudulently conducted, reminds me that Grover Cleveland was elected to the presidency in 1884 by vote of the state of New York, and that he carried this state by a plurality of only 1,149. In the light of recent disclosures in this state there cannot be a particle of doubt that this plurality was fraudulent. No one can doubt that in any one of the counties of New York, Kings, Albany or Rensselaer more than 1,149 fraudulent votes were cast or counted for Grover Cleveland. Thus was James G. Blaine defrauded of an honor to which he was fairly entitled, and which the American people would gladly have given him.

Of course the fraud of 1884 cannot be undone. Cleveland served the four years for which Blaine was really elected, and the latter sleeps in the tomb. The despicable fraud perpetrated by a miserable political boss in Gravesend, changed the course of American history. With Blaine in the Presidency, the magnificent programme his wise and far-seeing statesmanship had mapped out would have been realized. We should have by this time monopolized the Pan-American trade, under reciprocity. The silver question would have been settled. The country would today have been prosperous and happy. The 8 years of Blaine's administration—for no one can doubt that he would have been triumphantly re-elected in 1888—would have formed a new epoch in our progress, and the ship of state would not have been directed on the shoals and quicksands of Democratic incapacity and wrong headedness. We cannot undo the evil that was done, but the incident should quicken the American people to maintain that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

(From Chicago Times, May 20)

PLAIN TALE OF THE FOX.

STORY OF REYNARD GORMAN OF MARYLAND'S CANDIDACY.

"This is a plain tale of Gorman the Fox. His recent prominence in tariff entitles the world to know something of his attributes as well as his habits. This may be got at in partial sort of a glance at a chapter or two in his history. The senator from Maryland is not to be shaken in his grip on that state. Yet he is not popular with the "old families." Gorman is a wood's colt and the Maryland aristocrats for that good reason resent his supremacy. He began life poor and is now rich. He has held office all his life. It is supposed by those near enough to his game to count his chips that Gorman is worth some $1,000,000. This fortune is made in coal mines in West Virginia and in railroads which reach them from the ocean. Gorman began his office-holding existence at the early of age 12. He made his debut as a page in the Senate. For seventeen years in some capacity up to senate post master he served that shifty-body, and he learned all the tricks and wiles and guiles which are so prominently manifest in him to this day. It is not well, perhaps, to spend much time over Gorman's early hours. What he was is of small moment: what he is, is important.

In the Cleveland campaign some ten years ago Gorman had control of democratic destinies. The afternoon of election day it became necessary for Gorman to protect the polls and ballot boxes in lower New York. To do it he must have money and the campaign fund was exhausted. It was a pinch. He telegraphed his friend, the Baltimore & Ohio road, to know if they would honor his draft for $25,000. They wired Gorman to draw. He took the money and protected the Cleveland game and Cleveland carried New York by a shaving. Had it it not been for Gorman and the Baltimore & Ohio and the convenient $25,000 and the protection which it afforded the ballots that night in New York city there never would have been a Cleveland president. After the inauguration Gorman solicited divers small favors of the anministration for the Baltimore & Ohio road. The requests were proper enough, natural enough. They referred to the business of the government and some employment of the Baltimore & Ohio and the telegraph company and express company which pertained to it in government work.

CLEVELAND DENIED THE FAVORS.

For reasons entire Clevelandesque, Cleveland saw fit to deny these propositions. He would permit no employment of the Baltimore & Ohio. He would permit no recognition, no reward for its intervention in his affairs, and its rescue of his fortunes that drowning election day in New York. Cleveland's refusal put Gorman in trouble with the road, and the Baltimore & Ohio road is a potential political factor in Maryland. It was months before the road would believe that Gorman could not secure the favors he had asked. At last they were made to understand it and the relations between the road and Gorman were restored to old lines. But Gorman had made up his mind for revenge on Cleveland and one would suppose he had just and ample cause. This is how he went about it.

He knew that Cleveland would hang on to the presidency as long as the public would let him. That to defeat him it was necessary to defeat a state or take it from him. He cast his eye over New York. There was Hill. He could build on him. Hill had been an old time protege of Boss Tweed. His relations with Tammany were not at that time of the closest. On the other hand, Gorman and Tammany were as thick as thieves. Gorman concluded to make a giant of Hill, and to that end brought him Tammany. How well he builded and how stongly he buttressed Hill in New York everyone knows. He made a presidential candidate of him, yet Gorman never for a moment intended that Hill should be president. He did, however, determine that Cleveland should not succeed himself, and that was his first purpose when he picked up Hill. Were there space one might go on in enlargement of the Gorman plans and, show how his interference made Crisp speaker of the house and defeated Mills, who was essentially the Cleveland candidate.

The elevation of Crisp, like the elevation of Hill, and for its purpose the checking of Cleveland. As a second object it had the attainment of the presidency for Gorman himself.—Gorman so managed New York matters as to eternally keep Hill and Tammany and everybody else at variance with Cleveland. This was not hard. Keeping anybody of any manhood or self-respect or independence of views in opposition to Cleveland is no difficult task. Gorman's plans covered a space of seven years. Cleveland was nominated the second time and defeated. He was defeated as much through the interference of Gorman as any other cause. If any democrat may be charged with the loss of New York in the second Cleveland campaign it is Gorman.

GORMAN'S PERSONAL CAMPAIGN.

About a year before the last Chicago convention Gorman began a campaign for himself. He didn't appear to begin it, but that is Gorman's method. Everybody else in this neck of woods began it for him. Hill, who had started out in good faith to become president, realized early that Gorman was using him as a stalking horse. Still Hill was politician enough not to quarrel about that. He hoped to surprise Gorman and take the game himself.

It may or it may not be news to the general public, but it was nevertheless the fact that not one in twenty of the house and senate democrats of the Fifty-first congress believed in Cleveland or the propriety of his nomination for the presidency. Some were openly and violently against it as a proposition. Others were just as strongly opposed to it, although they managed more quietly and didn't attract attention. Gorman was then in the very height of his popularity. He had led the democracy in the Force bill fight and gained a great deal more reputation than perhaps his services entitled him. But he was the one to whom all the senate democrats and about half the house democrats looked to as a candidate. There was scarcely a day before the Chicago convention in the first session of the Fifty-first congress that a dozen senators and representatives did not talk to Gorman on the subject of his nomination. He turned them all aside and declined "to consider himself a candidate." He would, however, heartily agree that Cleveland was neither proper nor possible. Brice, who is rather given to pompous outspeaking, was very vigorously for Gorman and just as vigorously against Cleveland. The Crisp element in the house was for Gorman. Yet no one could ever get direct speech of Gorman in favor of his own canvass. He assumed to be moved by broad motives. It was the good of the party, the advancement of the whole democracy for which Gorman throbbed.

There came a time, however, when Gorman was so far overborne that it was concluded best to launch his canvass, let fellow what might.

It was to be done at a senatorial dinner at Gorman's house. This dinner was given to a gentleman, or in his honor, not of the house or senate, but prominent in democratic politics, but whom we won't name. It was a carefully arranged dinner. The democratic senators were all there, while Crisp and Representative Compton of Maryland were the only two not of the inside to save the guest of honor. The program would have called for the nomination of Gorman by the guest of honor in a very spirited speech. This speech was to be spontaneous.

It was to be a great surprise to Gorman. The guest of honour was to rise in his place, and in response to complimentary remarks which were to have been aimed at him, proceed to the limit of declaring that the democratic interests pointed straight to Gorman and to Gorman only. Everybody was to be pleased. Gorman was to be confused and even blush, and then to stammeringly concede the point. Thus was Gorman to be launched as a presidential candidate before the eyes of the whole world.

This program was a failure. The senators assembled. Crisp and Barnes Compton assembled. Gorman was there, smooth, polite, sphinxlike, to welcome them. But the guest of honor didn't come to time. The following half hour was passed in waiting for the derelict. At last a carriage rolled up, stopped, but no one descended. Finally a steering committee went out to investigate and found the guest of honor inside in a state of utter abstraction. He was carried in and allowed to repose on a sofa, utterly oblivious to the dinner and to the destinies of the democratic party. The banquet coldly proceeded without any speech of welcome to the guest of honor and without any outburst from the talented gentleman in favor of Gorman for the presidency. Still Gorman's campaign went on.

THE FOX'S SCHEME.

At one time to give the world an object lesson on what one might term the finite character of Cleveland, and to show mankind that the stuffed prophet was only stuffed after all, Gorman secured in a circuitous way the acquiescence of Cleveland to make a speech in Rhode Island just before the state election. Everything had been carefully arranged for a democratic wreck in Rhode Island. The campaign had gone without steering and had been allowed to drift. They were all but on the rocks and Cleveland was carried over there to make a speech. The state was then to go republican and afford the world a gratifying kindergarten lesson in Cleveland's weakness with the people. Campbell of Ohio went along on this sacrificial occasion. He understood what it was all about, too. But let it go at that, Cleveland made his speech, Rhode Island immediately went republican, and the world received the lesson which Gorman had planned.

There used to be about this time some friction between Hill, who was an ardent candidate for the presidency, and the Crisp element in the house. Hill was inclined to claim their aid as his right because he had tugged at an oar for Crisp in the speakership contest. It is always instructive to know that Crisp, Catchings, and all the other southern Crisp men declined from the first to last to feel obliged to Hill. They attributed all that they owed to Gorman. After Gorman's failure to launch his boom at the senatorial dinner it was esteemed a good thing in the furtherance of his fortunes to run a cloud of favorite sons. To this end McPherson of New Jersey was approached. He was in nowise loath to be considered. Pattison of Pennsylvania was entered. Carlisle of Kentucky was entered.

Brice went to Campbell of Ohio and asked that worthy how he would like to be president and urged him to run. Campbell was too cunning. He declined to be a favorite son. Brice then said that he would seize Ohio for himself and he came perilously near doing it. As it was he held the better share of the delegation and did with it as he pleased. In Indiana the Gorman influence drew Isaac Pusey Gray from his lair. In Illinois it proposed Palmer. A difficulty arose with Palmer, however, as he could not be prevailed on to run for the presidency more than a week at a time. The intervening weeks he would be for Cleveland, and it was all very discouraging and disgusting to those who had the Gorman boom at heart.

MORRISON WAS PROPOSED.

Some of them proposed McMorrison, or rather some natural strength which Morrison himself had not only in Illinois but in Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas proposed him and brought him out. It was suggested to Vilas in Wisconsin to enter the race. Dubois of Iowa was already in. Governor Russell of Massachusetts was even approached, but he declined. Hill of course had long been a candidate from New York. Gorman figured where the 2/3 rule obtained that with these favorite sons holding stiffly the votes of their states Cleveland could be defeated from any first ballot nomination, and he felt sure, too, that if he were not nominated on the first ballot he would never be nominated at all. Indeed Gorman's idea was that Cleveland would not run at all if he found this battle on his hands; that he would never start and the question would be left for settlement with the favorite sons.

Under these conditions Gorman's nomination was an absolute certainty. Gorman's plans were so nicely beautiful at one time that his friends even arranged for Cleveland's withdrawal in advance. It was at a time that the Hill-Cleveland trouble in New York was acute. The German delegation, although not wearing his badges, waited on Whitney, if not on Cleveland personally, and arguing purely for democratic good, submitted a proposition to withdraw Hill if the other side would withdraw Cleveland. This, they said, would permit a reunited party, whereas as matters stood in the riven and distracted condition of New York defeat waited on democratic destinies like a handmaid.

CLEVELAND ESCAPED THE SNARE.

Cleveland escaped the snare by mere bullheadedism. When the proposition was told him he grew very indignant. He said emphatically that he was not running for nomination and therefore would not withdraw from a race in which he was never entered. That he would not permit people to assume by virtue of any withdrawal that he had ever entered in any canvass. Baffled in any explicit withdrawal of Cleveland, Gorman went on to marshal his strength for Chicago. Something like 2000 white silk badges were printed in Washington, bearing in gold the picture of Gorman and emboldened with such stirring legends as "No Force Bill," "No Bayonet Rule," and were taken to Chicago. These were to be distributed and were to be sprung on the world at some happy moment epoch, and were to aid in securing victory. At least a third of the convention which assembled that democratic day in Chicago had those Gorman badges in their pockets, but they were keeping mighty quiet about it.

Before this, however, while men were waiting and the lightnings were visiting around, some effort was made to discover where the strength lay. It was plain and apparent that more than half the delegates were for Cleveland. Whether naturally or through fear of their constituents made no difference. They were Cleveland delegates. Catchings of Mississippi, Bourke Cockran of New York, and various other representative and various interests attempted in some fashion to determine the relative strength of the divers candidates. Up to this time Gorman had never made any actual consent to the proposition that he was a candidate, and as the hour came for action several of the favorite sons began to weaken.

A WAITING GAME.

Their hesitation received something like a push when it was learned by them that Gorman did not expect to be nominated for the first ballot. In fact, his people proposed to divide the Maryland delegation between Cleveland and Hill. This didn't please such gentlemen as McPherson, Carlisle, Isaac Pusey Gray, Palmer, and others, who felt that they had souls to save. McPherson said he wouldn't run, Carlisle wouldn't run, and Gray didn't know whether he would or not. Palmer gave up the ship, and so the work went on. These people realized when Gorman decimed to allow his name to go before the talk of dividing Maryland between Hill and Cleveland followed, that they were to be mere cats' paws to hook the Gorman chestnuts from the fire, and they didn't care for the role.

About this time, too, Gorman himself became a very scarce quantity, and it was at this crisis that Cockran and Catchings and other practical ones took up the proposition of a count of noses. Unless memory fails, Gibson of Maryland also aided in this count. These people made a thorough overhauling of every delegation. It was found that actually Cleveland didn't have one half of the convention. It was also found that an impression prevailed in the breasts of nine out of every ten that Cleveland would be nominated, and this impression was a very strong argument with most of them in favor of a vote for Cleveland. As an upcome of this delegation inquiry it was learned that Col. Morrison of Illinois, next to Cleveland, was the the strongest candidate. He was stronger than Hill, stronger than Gorman. This information didn't beat harshly on such men as Catchings and others from southern states. In some fashion Morrison was very popular with them. It cannot be said that it was distasteful to the New York crowd. They preferred Hill, but the proposition dear to their hearts was, after all, the defeat of Cleveland, and they were willing to nominate Morrison or anybody else so that the stuffed prophet was overcome. Catchings and the rest attempted to find Gorman and then he fell a great mystery. No one knew where Gorman was.

COULD NOT FIND GORMAN.

Gibson didn't know and Compton didn't know, and nobody who ought to know had the remotest idea as to the actual physical whereabouts of Gorman. He was lost, utterly lost for twenty-four hours. It has been learned since that the trouble with Gorman came from the news that if anybody defeated Cleveland it would be Morrison. Gorman preferred Cleveland to anybody but Hill or Gormon. He wanted revenge on Cleveland, but he could not afford to pay for it with any sacrifices of those protected coal lodes and railroad interests in the east. Gorman might be for revenge but he was mainly for protection also, and therefore the proposition to nominate Morrison met with no Gorman favor and sent him to an immediate and vigorous hiding.

Morrison has since said in commenting on Gorman's disapproval of his name that he didn't blame Gorman for that. "A man once came to me," said Morrison, "and in discussing presidential possibilities asked me who I preferred, Cleveland or Gorman. I told him I was better satisfied with Cleveland's tariff views than I was with Gorman's, and therefore preferred Cleveland. I afterward learned that this conversation which happened in Wilard's hotel, was repeated to Gorman, and it may be that he very naturally concluded that if I preferred Cleveland to Gorman he would prefer Cleveland to Morrison. So I never blamed Gorman for any failure to support me."

Everybody for one day and one night in Chicago looked for Gormam. It is no excess of statement to say that a thousand men were in the search. When he was discovered it was through the medium of papers he interview in one of the A Whit. It went on to describe Gorman as having been for Cleveland, first, last, and all the time, and expressed wide eyed surprise on Whitney's part to hear that anybody supposed Gorman was for anybody but Cleveland. That settled it. That broke up the opposition to Cleveland and he went through a winner. Hill fought it out. Brice for his part sunk with colors flying. Rules of course took the vote of his state and retired with the compliment, but no real, serious, opposition was made to Cleveland. It is no exaggeration to say that if Gorman on this convention occasion had turned earnestly in for Morrison and if the north Illinois delegation had not made such a stand for Cleveland in the Illinois caucus Cleveland would have been defeated, if he were not withdrawn before the convention came together.

ALFRED HENRY LEWIS.

ANIMAL CUNNING.

A Batch of Stories Showing That Instinct Is Akin to Reason.

Some authors exhibit a great deal of cunning. They are fertile in resources and accommodate themselves to circumstances beyond their ordinary instincts. Frequently their cunning takes a mischievous form. Sometimes it assumes a phase that is exceedingly ridiculous.

An instance is related in which a gentleman attempted to drown a cat in the presence of his dog. These times he threw the cat into the stream, and every time the dog jumped in, seized the cat, brought it to the shore and laid it at his master's feet. The fourth time the dog laid the cat on the opposite shore, where he gave it his freedom.

One day a trained dog entered a gentleman's grocery, dropped a dime from his mouth and then picked up a salmon and walked off with it.

"What an intelligent dog!" exclaimed a bystander.

"Humph!" growled the grocer. "A dog that can't distinguish between a 10 cent slice of salmon and a 25 whole salmon hasn't any intelligence at all!"

A Rhode Island dog was in the habit of frequently guarding over the meat of a certain butcher. One day he appeared several attempts to leave the gate, but failed every time. He stopped a minute and was evidently deeting another plan. He placed the bone beside the gate, jumped easily over it, and then put his paws on the gate and pulled it open enough to get through. He wagged his tail complacently over the result of his experiment.

This recalls another story of a dog and a bone. A lady in Erie, Pa., was the owner of a very fine Eskimo dog. One occasion he found the dog alone in the room. It was seated on the floor and was crying. The dog seemed in unspeakable distress. It must have occurred to him that the baby was hungry, for he seated himself upon the floor and rocked with his body in his mouth which he stuffed out of shape with his paws and legs. He gravely walked off with it.

Mr. Darby, of Worcester, Mass., discovered a very intelligent dog of the Prince Edward's Island breed. One morning Mr. Darby's 4 year old boy got possession of a hatchet that he had been forbidden to touch. He hacked at everything in sight and was in the act of cutting off the head of a kitten when the dog, which had been watching him, sprang at the child, caught the hatchet in his mouth and carried it to the door. Then he returned to the child and, by the use of his paws, forced it to the door, but the child refused to go. Then the dog drove him away and lay down upon the hatchet to implement.

A gentleman was sitting from an illuminated window. He heard a noise and turned to see a dog trying to break open the window. He had broken the glass and was trying to get in. The gentleman opened the window and the dog leaped in, seized a mouse, and, turning, ran out of the window. A pet gentleman had charged his master's home and in a window of the house of dining room. Upon the table was a dish of cold chicken. The dog was left alone with his paws resting on the window sill. Some of the family passed the window and saw the dog take a chicken from the dish and run off with it. They watched him and saw him enter a neighboring house. Following him they found him in the kitchen of a poor family, where he had given the chicken to the children. The man then returned to the house of his master and brought back a quarter of beef which he had received in exchange for the chicken.

Dressing for Dark Young.

The [illegible] fs to make [illegible] are not put [illegible] a basket [illegible] but it is [illegible] is worth. [illegible] some one [illegible] mother—[illegible] sister it is [illegible] because [illegible] trifle of [illegible] fled in any of [illegible] made in the most [illegible] and trimmed with [illegible] lace. Lilac ribbon [illegible] magical for this work. [illegible] There may be a [illegible] breaks apart [illegible] but this is not [illegible] or woman [illegible] month, and [illegible] horrible [illegible] same little [illegible] fad. Her [illegible] is pasted [illegible] less [illegible] tiny and [illegible] mental. Who can tell [illegible] these days?—Brooklyn Eagle.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Town . . Property

AND

SUBURBAN LOTS.

IN virtue of power contained in a deed of trust of Anna K. Dawson, dated the 25th day of April, 1894, the undersigned, trustee therein named, will offer at public sale, in front of the Court House door in the town of Easton, on

Tuesday, July 10, Next,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., the following parcels of real estate situate in the town of Easton and adjacent thereto.

Lot No. 1.

That lot on the north side of Bayside road west of the property of the Easton Water Co., fronting 40 feet on said road and extending back 125 feet. The improvements consist of a two-storied frame Store House, now used as a hardware store, and frame shedding in the rear.

Lot No. 2.

That lot lying west of Lot No. 1, fronting 21 perches on Bayside road and extending back about 147 perches, containing 1 A. 2 R. 21 perches, more or less, and known as "The Hall Lot."

Lot No. 3.

That lot lying west of Lot No. 2 and east of the lands of Gen. E. L. F. Hardcastle, and fronting 11 S perches on Bayside road and extending back about 163 perches, containing 1 A. 2 R. 25 perches, more or less.

Lot No. 4.

That lot immediately north of Lots No. 1 and No. 2, about 24 perches by 28 perches, containing 2 A. 3 R. 29 perches, more or less.

Lot No. 5.

That lot immediately north of Lot No. 3, about 28 perches by 133 perches, containing 1 A. 2 R. 11 perches, more or less.

Lot No. 6.

That lot north of Lots No. 4 and No. 5 and south of the lands of Robert Symmons, about 120 perches by 34 perches, containing 3 A. 2 R. 34 perches, more or less.

The above lots, except No. 1, will first be offered separately, and then as a whole, the trustee reserving the right to accept the bid or bids from which the best price can be received. Lots No. 2 and No. 4 are separated from each other by a road extending from Bayside road across the meadows to Lot No. 6, by which road all of the lots are accessible by wagon. The meadows, with some high land and a running lots are high land and a crow

All of these Lots have Running Streams.

The growing crops are reserved.

Lots Nos. 2 and 3 are Especially valuable for Building Lots, Being High and Having Excellent Drainage.

These lots will be sold according to a plat recently made, which will be exhibited on the day of sale and until then can be seen by applying to the trustee.

Lot No. 7.

That building on the south side of Bayside road, in the lands of J. H. Bennett, J. Earl Dawson and others, and containing 1 1/4 acres, more or less, and being the same property conveyed to the said Anna K. Dawson by the trustees in the above-recited proceedings. The improvements consist of a dwelling house, with the usual outbuildings, and are now occupied by Mrs. Dawson and family. But the title to the property will not be given up by the trustee until the first day of January, 1895, at which time the dwelling will be delivered to the purchaser, subject to the rights of the present occupants.

Lot No. 8.

The lot or interest of Mrs. Anna K. Dawson in and to that certain lot of ground situate on the north side of Bayside road and adjoining the property of Mrs. Dawson and the lands of Samuel Tucker.

Lot No. 9.

The lot or interest of Mrs. Anna K. Dawson in and to that certain lot of ground situate on the north side of Bayside road and adjoining the property of Mrs. Dawson and the lands of Samuel Tucker.

Lot No. 10.

That lot extending from Washington street eastward from the M. E. Church property to Bayside road, save the N. E. part of the above described as Lot No. 8. The improvements consist of a large 2 1/2 storied building, with the usual and necessary outbuildings.

This Lot has an Abundance of Fine Shade and is a Delightful Home.

The lots will be offered in two parcels and then as a whole, the trustee reserving the right to accept the bid or bids from which the best price can be received. The first parcel will consist of the western part, fronting on West street 125 feet, more or less, and extending back 147 feet, more or less, and the second parcel will consist of the eastern part, fronting on West street 125 feet, more or less, and extending back 147 feet, more or less.

TERMS.—The terms of sale are one-third of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months each, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee.

J. H. W. HAYMAN, Solicitor. M. T. GRAHAM, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real and Personal Property.

By virtue of a decree passed by the Circuit Court for Talbot county, sitting as a Court of Equity, on the 7th day of July, 1894, the undersigned, trustee named in said decree, will offer at public sale, on the premises, at Wye Mills, in Talbot county, Md., on

Tuesday, the 10th day of July, '94

between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m., all that valuable property known as the WYE MILLS CREAMERY, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE of 10 rooms, a CREAMERY now in operation with the best plans for manufacturing butter, a BARN, a CORN CRIB, a PIG PEN, two WELLS OF WATER, and all necessary conveniences. The property is situated on the north side of the road leading from Wye Mills to Queenstown, and is bounded on the north by the lands of James Reynolds, on the east by the lands of Mrs. Anna K. Dawson, on the south by the lands of Mrs. Dawson and the lands of Mrs. Sarah Tucker, and on the west by the lands of Mrs. Dawson and the lands of Mrs. Sarah Tucker. The property contains about 3 1/2 acres, more or less, and is conveyed by a deed from Mrs. Anna K. Dawson to Mrs. Dawson, dated the 1st day of March, 1894, and recorded among the land records of Talbot county in Liber H. D. L. No. 5, folio 1.

The above property will be sold subject to the ratification of the Court, and will be shown to any person desiring to purchase by the undersigned trustee.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser with security to be approved by the trustee, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

WM. H. HARRIS, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Town . . Property

AND

SUBURBAN LOTS.

IN virtue of power contained in a deed of trust of Anna K. Dawson, dated the 25th day of April, 1894, the undersigned, trustee therein named, will offer at public sale, in front of the Court House door in the town of Easton, on

Tuesday, July 10, Next,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., the following parcels of real estate situate in the town of Easton and adjacent thereto.

Lot No. 1.

That lot on the north side of Bayside road west of the property of the Easton Water Co., fronting 40 feet on said road and extending back 125 feet. The improvements consist of a two-storied frame Store House, now used as a hardware store, and frame shedding in the rear.

Lot No. 2.

That lot lying west of Lot No. 1, fronting 21 perches on Bayside road and extending back about 147 perches, containing 1 A. 2 R. 21 perches, more or less, and known as "The Hall Lot."

Lot No. 3.

That lot lying west of Lot No. 2 and east of the lands of Gen. E. L. F. Hardcastle, and fronting 11 S perches on Bayside road and extending back about 163 perches, containing 1 A. 2 R. 25 perches, more or less.

Lot No. 4.

That lot immediately north of Lots No. 1 and No. 2, about 24 perches by 28 perches, containing 2 A. 3 R. 29 perches, more or less.

Lot No. 5.

That lot immediately north of Lot No. 3, about 28 perches by 133 perches, containing 1 A. 2 R. 11 perches, more or less.

Lot No. 6.

That lot north of Lots No. 4 and No. 5 and south of the lands of Robert Symmons, about 120 perches by 34 perches, containing 3 A. 2 R. 34 perches, more or less.

The above lots, except No. 1, will first be offered separately, and then as a whole, the trustee reserving the right to accept the bid or bids from which the best price can be received. Lots No. 2 and No. 4 are separated from each other by a road extending from Bayside road across the meadows to Lot No. 6, by which road all of the lots are accessible by wagon. The meadows, with some high land and a running brook, are in the lots are high land and a crow

All of these Lots have Running Streams.

The growing crops are reserved.

Lots Nos. 2 and 3 are Especially valuable for Building Lots, Being High and Having Excellent Drainage.

These lots will be sold according to a plat recently made, which will be exhibited on the day of sale and until then can be seen by applying to the trustee.

Lot No. 7.

That building on the south side of Bayside road, in the lands of J. H. Bennett, J. Earl Dawson and others, and containing 1 1/4 acres, more or less, and being the same property conveyed to the said Anna K. Dawson by the trustees in the above-recited proceedings. The improvements consist of a dwelling house, with the usual outbuildings, and are now occupied by Mrs. Dawson and family. But the title to the property will not be given up by the trustee until the first day of January, 1895, at which time the dwelling will be delivered to the purchaser, subject to the rights of the present occupants.

Lot No. 8.

The lot or interest of Mrs. Anna K. Dawson in and to that certain lot of ground situate on the north side of Bayside road and adjoining the property of Mrs. Dawson and the lands of Samuel Tucker.

Lot No. 9.

The lot or interest of Mrs. Anna K. Dawson in and to that certain lot of ground situate on the north side of Bayside road and adjoining the property of Mrs. Dawson and the lands of Samuel Tucker.

Lot No. 10.

That lot extending from Washington street eastward from the M. E. Church property to Bayside road, save the N. E. part of the above described as Lot No. 8. The improvements consist of a large 2 1/2 storied building, with the usual and necessary outbuildings.

This Lot has an Abundance of Fine Shade and is a Delightful Home.

The lots will be offered in two parcels and then as a whole, the trustee reserving the right to accept the bid or bids from which the best price can be received. The first parcel will consist of the western part, fronting on West street 125 feet, more or less, and extending back 147 feet, more or less, and the second parcel will consist of the eastern part, fronting on West street 125 feet, more or less, and extending back 147 feet, more or less.

TERMS.—The terms of sale are one-third of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months each, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee.

J. H. W. HAYMAN, Solicitor. M. T. GRAHAM, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real and Personal Property.

By virtue of a decree passed by the Circuit Court for Talbot county, sitting as a Court of Equity, on the 7th day of July, 1894, the undersigned, trustee named in said decree, will offer at public sale, on the premises, at Wye Mills, in Talbot county, Md., on

Tuesday, the 10th day of July, '94

between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m., all that valuable property known as the WYE MILLS CREAMERY, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE of 10 rooms, a CREAMERY now in operation with the best plans for manufacturing butter, a BARN, a CORN CRIB, a PIG PEN, two WELLS OF WATER, and all necessary conveniences. The property is situated on the north side of the road leading from Wye Mills to Queenstown, and is bounded on the north by the lands of James Reynolds, on the east by the lands of Mrs. Anna K. Dawson, on the south by the lands of Mrs. Dawson and the lands of Mrs. Sarah Tucker, and on the west by the lands of Mrs. Dawson and the lands of Mrs. Sarah Tucker. The property contains about 3 1/2 acres, more or less, and is conveyed by a deed from Mrs. Anna K. Dawson to Mrs. Dawson, dated the 1st day of March, 1894, and recorded among the land records of Talbot county in Liber H. D. L. No. 5, folio 1.

The above property will be sold subject to the ratification of the Court, and will be shown to any person desiring to purchase by the undersigned trustee.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser with security to be approved by the trustee, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

WM. H. HARRIS, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN

TALBOT COUNTY.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree passed by the Circuit Court for Talbot county, sitting as a Court of Equity, on the 7th day of July, 1894, in the case of Martin Bozman, Jr., and others, vs. Mary Martin Bozman, and others, No. 1894, the undersigned, trustee named in said decree, will offer at public sale, on the premises, at Wye Mills, in Talbot county, Md., on

Tuesday, the 10th day of July, '94

between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m., all that valuable property known as the WYE MILLS CREAMERY, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE of 10 rooms, a CREAMERY now in operation with the best plans for manufacturing butter, a BARN, a CORN CRIB, a PIG PEN, two WELLS OF WATER, and all necessary conveniences. The property is situated on the north side of the road leading from Wye Mills to Queenstown, and is bounded on the north by the lands of James Reynolds, on the east by the lands of Mrs. Anna K. Dawson, on the south by the lands of Mrs. Dawson and the lands of Mrs. Sarah Tucker, and on the west by the lands of Mrs. Dawson and the lands of Mrs. Sarah Tucker. The property contains about 3 1/2 acres, more or less, and is conveyed by a deed from Mrs. Anna K. Dawson to Mrs. Dawson, dated the 1st day of March, 1894, and recorded among the land records of Talbot county in Liber H. D. L. No. 5, folio 1.

The above property will be sold subject to the ratification of the Court, and will be shown to any person desiring to purchase by the undersigned trustee.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser with security to be approved by the trustee, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

WM. H. HARRIS, Trustee.

Terms of Sale.

The terms of sale are one-third of the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the day of sale, and balance in two equal instalments of one and two years, the deferred payments to be secured by the note or notes of the purchaser or purchasers, bearing interest from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

WM. H. HARRIS, Trustee.

Farm Tenant Wanted.

A competent young man, without finances, wanted to carry on my farm for next year. Good opportunity for the right young man or person. About one hundred acres in cultivation.

The present tenant has decided to locate on a larger place. He is thoroughly acquainted and satisfactory. Apply to

MRS. E. V. COVERDALE,
Cordova, Md.

23juntf.

Railroad Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will open books for subscriptions to the capital stock of the EASTON AND CHESTER TOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, at Easton, on the 23d day of JULY, 1894, at the office of James A. Pearce, Chestertown, Kent county, Md.

Chestertown, June 20, 1894.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
CHARLES T. WESTCOTT,
PHILIP H. FREEBURGER,
GEO. E. HADDAWAY,
WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH,
Jt Commissioners.

The 7th Day of July, 1894

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

LOT NO. 1

AT THE MILLS OF CHARLES T. COUNCELL, at Easton, will be sold at public auction, for cash, the valuable property known as the MILLS OF CHARLES T. COUNCELL, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE of 10 rooms, a CREAMERY now in operation with the best plans for manufacturing butter, a BARN, a CORN CRIB, a PIG PEN, two WELLS OF WATER, and all necessary conveniences. The property is situated on the north side of the road leading from Wye Mills to Queenstown, and is bounded on the north by the lands of James Reynolds, on the east by the lands of Mrs. Anna K. Dawson, on the south by the lands of Mrs. Dawson and the lands of Mrs. Sarah Tucker, and on the west by the lands of Mrs. Dawson and the lands of Mrs. Sarah Tucker. The property contains about 3 1/2 acres, more or less, and is conveyed by a deed from Mrs. Anna K. Dawson to Mrs. Dawson, dated the 1st day of March, 1894, and recorded among the land records of Talbot county in Liber H. D. L. No. 5, folio 1.

The above property will be sold subject to the ratification of the Court, and will be shown to any person desiring to purchase by the undersigned trustee.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser with security to be approved by the trustee, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

WM. H. HARRIS, Trustee.

LOT NO. 2

IS PART OF THE ABOVE AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE.

All of the above sold lot purchased by James Reynolds, of said trustees and by him sold to said Reynolds, except that portion of said lot No. 1 lies on the road and extends from said road to the [illegible] about 200 feet, and is bounded on the [illegible] by the lands of Mrs. Anna K. Dawson, and on the [illegible] by the lands of Mrs. Dawson and Mrs. Sarah Tucker, and is conveyed by the said Reynolds to the said Anna K. Dawson by a deed dated the 1st day of March, 1894, and recorded among the land records of Talbot county in Liber H. D. L. No. 5, folio 1. This lot is sold subject to the ratification of the Court, and will be shown to any person desiring to purchase by the undersigned trustee.