"Talents Are Best Matured In Solitude; Character Is Best Formed In The Stormy Billows Of The World."

THE EASTON GAZETTE.

WILSON M. TYLOR & BRO., EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

SATURDAY, - MARCH 2, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.—$1.50 per year, or $1.00 in advance. 50 cents for six months or 30 cents for 3 months in advance.

DISCONTINUANCE.—No paper will be discontinued until the subscriber so ordering pays all arrearage then due. Persons paid up in full can order their paper discontinued by notifying the editor at any time.

COMMUNICATIONS.—All communications to the GAZETTE must be accompanied by the name of the writer; otherwise they will not be inserted. Personal and abusive communications will not be published.

ADVERTISING Rates given on application.

The Date on the Label on Your Paper will Show the time to which your Subscription is paid. If the month only is mentioned it means to the of that month.

SEN. GORMAN addressed the Senate on the financial question Thursday. His remarks were timely.

THE Baltimore "Lexow" Committee is bringing some very crooked work to the surface as regards municipal management.

JUDGE ROBINSON, of the court of Appeals, delivered an opinion on Thursday of this week, deciding that the Register of voters is compelled to register persons entitled to be registered on the of revision as well as on the regular registration days. It will be remembered that registers have claimed that the last day—or day of revision, was set apart for such exclusively, and denying the right to register on that day. This has caused considerable confusion and trouble in this county, as well as other sections of the State, and it is gratifying to know that the Court of Appeals has settled the matter.

ON Thursday last, Judge Page rendered the decision in the case of the Baltimore and Eastern Shore Railroad Company vs. Preston B. Spring. This is an appeal from an order of the Circuit Court of Talbot county, directing a writ of injunction to be issued restraining the county commissioners of that county from issuing the bonds mentioned in chapter 295 of the acts of the General Assembly of 1892, and in chapter 152 of the acts of 1894. The bill was filed by the citizens and taxpayers of Talbot county. It is alleged that these acts are unconstitutional and for other reasons invalid, null and void.

In giving his opinion, Judge Page said: The conclusion seems to be inevitable that the effect of the act is simply to levy a tax on the property of the citizens of Talbot county to pay other residents the claims due to them by an insolvent company. This is a private purpose and not one of the objects of taxation."

"Being of the opinion that the object and effect of this act is not to subserve a public purpose, but to pay certain individuals by taxing the property of the people of Talbot county for their benefit, we must pronounce the act itself unconstitutional and void."

MUCH attention is being given at present to the invisible portion of the sun's spectrum—beyond the red and violet rays. A large part—estimated at three-fourths—of the effective force of the sun's rays is found in the dark portion of the spectrum. Professor Langley, by a recent improvement of the spectrobolometer, has armed himself with an instrument that detects [illegible] registers the minutest [illegible] of a short time [illegible] of infra-red rays and accomplish a task that would formerly have involved years of labor.

There is much reason to believe that in the dark spectrum we have mainly the effects of absorptions that take place in the earth's atmosphere—absorptions upon which our weather depends and which must be noted with a view to correct meteorological predictions. How to picture accurately the solar radiations and with them the absorptions that take place in the earth's envelope is a great and inspiriting achievement.—Phila. Item.

WHY THE GOLD GOES.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER BEWAILS ITS DESTRUCTIVE HANDIWORK.

Political Fallacies and Falsehoods Recoil Upon Their Author—Clamored For Free Trade and Now Wonders at the Result. Submerged In the Slough.

"Factories are idle, labor is unemployed, trade is paralyzed, money is a drug, and gold is rushing from our shores."

The foregoing startling announcement was made by the New York Herald, which is one of the strongest supporters of free trade in the United States. It made a determined fight, both with fallacies and falsehoods, in the campaign of 1892 to elect a president and congress that were pledged to free trade. More than two years after its party was successful, and almost two years after they assumed the administration of our national affairs, The Herald is compelled to admit that the result has been as quoted above.

This un-American sheet has from time to time suggested various remedies to help its administration out of the hole into which it has become submerged by its anti-American policy. We recollect how it clamored for the repeal of the Sherman silver law, claiming that such repeal would be the salvation of the country. We recollect how it clamored for the passage of a new tariff bill, claiming that the abolition of protection would be the salvation of the country.

More recently we have witnessed its struggles for a new currency system and again for free ships, both of which were to be of untold benefit to the masses of our people. Its latest cry is one of dire distress, and that the country can be only relieved by "a popular loan, the only practical saving measure."

Has The Herald forgotten that under its free trade administration two loans, amounting in the aggregate to $100,000,000, have been floated? How, then, will what it is pleased to term "a popular loan" relieve the situation? As long as the administration of this country remains in the hands of men utterly incompetent to properly fulfill their duties from an American standpoint, these men having been elected partly through the agency of The Herald; as long as these incompetents maintain a tariff policy that is of advantage to foreign countries and destructive in its operation upon American interests, just so long will our gold leave the national treasury, no matter whether raised by "popular" or any other kind of loan.

The Herald seems to think that money raised and placed in the treasury by what it is pleased to term "a popular loan" will stay in the treasury. We should like to know by what process of reasoning it arrives at this conclusion and what sacred, preservative halo can be encircled around gold that is collected even by a Herald's "popular loan."

It must be that its overindulgence in its present diet of crow has caused The Herald to become dyspeptic, though it still retains some symptom of sound digestion when it says, "Check the outflow of gold and relieve industry and trade from the paralysis which is inflicting immeasurable losses upon the people."

Certainly this would be the remedy, and the manner in which the outflow of gold can be checked, industry and trade can be relieved from the paralysis which "is inflicting immeasurable losses upon the people" is by the immediate repeal of the existing tariff bill. By this means and by no other means can it be done. It is the "only one practicable way to avert the impending crisis and lift the country out of the present slough" into which The Herald acknowledges the country has fallen under the two years' administration of the political party which it helped to elect.

Let the president of the United States follow the example of the late ex-president of France by acknowledging his incompetency to deal with our affairs of state and resign. Then let congress wipe out the existing tariff "and lift the country out of the present slough" by the immediate restoration of adequate protection to American labor and American industries. This would be "a popular loan" to the people of an opportunity to exercise their ability and to use their labor. It is "the only practicable saving measure," and the New York Herald knows it.

LET LABOR PONDER.

PROTECTIVE POLICY MEANS PERMANENT PROSPERITY.

American Protective Tariff League's Annual Address to Voters—Democratic Slogans No Longer Have Effect—A New Snare Invented by the Enemy.

The annual address of the American Protective Tariff league, prepared by Hon. Joseph E. Thropp, at the request of the board of managers, is as follows:

To the American Voter:

Since our last annual meeting much has occurred to justify the organization and continued work of the league.

The protracted discussion of the tariff by the enemies of the protective system, who had been intrusted by the vote of 1892 with the control of the government, and the widespread suffering which resulted through their vicious distortion of facts, had a tendency to cause the more timid protectionists to become discouraged, and they seemed willing to compromise on almost any terms. Some senators became so alarmed, as the condition of the country continued to grow worse under the strain, that they feared to resort to extreme measures to prevent the passage of a tariff reduction law, lest their constituents, in their anxiety for "peace at any price," might not sustain them.

We felt this depression, fear and uncertainty, but knew that the battle was for the industrial welfare of our people and country, and we strongly urged senators to resist tariff reduction to the utmost, believing that a few weeks of uncertainty were far preferable to several years under a bad law. All did not resist as we had urged, and the result is the burden of a mongrel tariff law. This law affords inadequate protection to our workingmen and industries, fails to renew prosperous times and does not afford enough revenue to meet the expenses of the government.

The league had to contend against the discouragements referred to, but its officers felt that the cause which we advocated was the people's cause, and that the appeal should be made to the people's representatives. Efforts to gain needed support were systematically pushed; means of reaching the people through the press of the country were largely increased; facts showing the results of tariff tinkering were carefully gathered and widely circulated; wholesome truths were constantly presented to the thoughtful voter to show him the dangers which confronted him. The wisdom of this course has been fully vindicated. The revolution which took place in the public mind, as shown in November last, has never been equaled in our political history. Catch words or phrases no longer blind the people. Such slogans as "The tariff is a tax," "Robber barons," "Taxing the many to enrich the few," etc., no longer have effect.

The newly invented phrase, "Tariff agitation must be suppressed because it injures business," is a purposely misleading snare of the enemy. The people know that all American interests grew and were made stronger during the discussion of the law of 1890, more and more as it was made manifest that safe protection of our industries would prevail, and not a single American interest was injured. On the other hand, after the election of 1892, as it became more and more certain that protection would be weakened, industry after industry felt the blighting effects of threatened free trade, which culminated in the passage of the Wilson-Gorman monstrosity.

The people are in favor of protection. They are determined to have the American markets for American products. If those who should be their leaders and champions lack courage, the American voters do not.

Now that a calm review of the situation can be taken it seems proper to express clearly the views and policy of the supporters of the league. We believe that our country has varieties of soil and climate enough to produce nearly if not all that we as a people need, and that hidden beneath the surface are mineral resources sufficient to add to our comfort and wealth. We believe in developing these under an American policy and an American system of wages. We believe in considering first our own markets—the best in the world—and protecting them; then we favor trading with foreign nations where the result is trade and not simply purchase—in other words, reciprocal trade. We know that if we produce what we need and sell it within ourselves we as a nation have both the products and the money—the wealth—while if we permit other nations to produce and sell to us we may have their products, but they will have our money.

Protection laws are not sectional, but apply in their benefits to all portions of our land. The people by their votes have indorsed this view. For the first time in many years the "solid south" has been broken, and protectionist senators have been elected from the south to help restore the United States senate to the friends of protection. The people have learned that no wall divides the north from the south, the east from the west. The tariff laws, which have enlivened the advocacy and discussion of a lower tariff have invariably brought ruin and destruction; but, on the contrary, the advocacy and disussion of protection have brought success and stability to every American interest.

We do not believe in a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, but we do believe in a tariff for adequate protection. We know that the wisdom of the friends of protection will, in the future as in the past, be capable of devising means to supply all the revenue that is needed to maintain the public credit.

We have full faith in the patriotism and wisdom of the people. We will push forward the work of the league in all sections of our land, feeling that in the end the policy of protection will be restored in full effect, and that some of the immense losses that we have suffered will be regained.

The Herald seems to think that money raised and placed in the treasury by what it is pleased to term "a popular loan" will stay in the treasury. We should like to know by what process of reasoning it arrives at this conclusion and what sacred, preservative halo can

Three That Are Not One.

"What can you expect of the financial question," asks James S. Clarkson, "with a gold president, a silver senate and a greenback house?" The question is well put.—Springfield Republican.

Hood's Saved My Life

I Can Honestly Say This

"For years I was in a very serious condition with catarrh of the stomach, bowels and bladder. I suffered intensely from dyspepsia, and in fact was a miserable wreck, merely a skeleton. I seemed to go from bad to worse. I really wished I was dead. I had no rest day or night. I did not know what to do. I had taken so much medicine of the wrong kind that it had poisoned me, and my finger nails began to turn black and come off. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had faith in the medicine, and it did more for me than all prescriptions. I have gradually regained perfect health, am entirely free from catarrh of the bowels, and pain in my back. My recovery is simply marvelous." W. H. YOUNG, Potter's Mills, Pa.

Mr. W. H. Young, Potter's Mills, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills relieve distress after eating.

THE ONE GREAT ISSUE

FREE TRADE WAS LAID LOW IN LAST NOVEMBER'S ELECTION.

Democrats Are Now Trying to Make the Currency Question the Scapegoat—Friends of Protection Must Avoid Falling Into the Trap—Keep Up Tariff Discussion.

The one great question at issue in the elections of last November was the tariff, and the results of those elections marked the greatest victory in the history of protection. The echoes of that great victory have not ceased to reverberate, and yet already the tariff question seems to have dropped out of the public mind.

This is in a degree not unnatural, since no protective legislation is possible in the present congress. But there is great danger in letting the tariff drop so completely out of public discussion. Free traders, who have seen the cause of free trade laid low in the recent elections, are only too glad to divert public attention to some other question. It is well for protectionist leaders to be on their guard and not to be led away by the wiles of their opponents.

Free traders would gladly make a scapegoat of our currency system upon which to lay all the sins of their un-American policy of free trade. This is but a repetition of the tactics which they pursued before the destructive Gorman bill was passed. The scapegoat then was the Sherman bill. To that they claimed was due all the evils which had overtaken the country since the election of a free trade congress and a free trade administration. So successful were they that a special session of congress was called for the one purpose of repealing the Sherman law. The law was repealed, but distress and disaster were as widespread as ever.

The people's eyes began to be opened to the true cause of the disaster which had come upon the country. The passage of the Gorman bill finished the work of opening their eyes, and at the November elections the voters began in their might to strike the deathblow to free trade.

The free traders, defeated in a fair battle, now seek to weaken the effects of the great victory won by protection and are in full chase after another scapegoat. This time the scapegoat is our whole currency system. To them are laid all the evils, both new and old. This action on the part of the free traders is not surprising. The amazing thing is that some protectionist leaders have followed the lead of their opponents, as they were not beguiled into doing at the time of the repeal of the Sherman bill.

At the special session of congress called to consider the repeal of that bill Senator Lodge offered a resolution to the effect that there should be no tariff legislation until 1895. To those who had accepted the clamor of the free traders as truth, and who laid the distress of 1893 to the Sherman bill, this resolution seemed irrelevant. But in that resolution Senator Lodge had but voiced the opinion of all protectionist leaders that the disaster which had come upon the country was due solely to the threat of tariff reform which lay in the election of the present administration.

It behooves protectionist leaders to be equally vigilant and outspoken now.

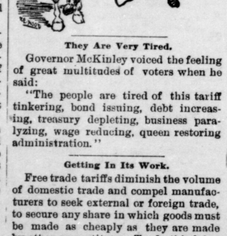
One on a "Tariff Reformer."

The feeling of "tariff reform" is kept alive by such stimulation as that of The Democrat of Bakersfield, Cal., which, in an editorial article, attacks the Twine trust, explaining that "under the great and glorious McKinley law" it pays dividends on a nominal capital of $30,000,000, watered up from $7,000,000. As this refers to the National Cordage company, which failed, went into a receiver's hands and has been reorganized, the "dividend" feature is a joke. Some more interesting news is obtained from the same source—to wit: "It costs the Twine trust 4 cents a pound to manufacture twine, which it sells for 14, 15 and 16 cents per pound." This statement was made in the same month that the McCormick Harvesting Machine company sold sisal twine to farmers in Minnesota for 6½ cents a pound.—Manufacturer, Philadelphia.

World's Markets Closed.

The most evident effect of free trade is the increase in our imports. When the present tariff law was under discussion, the advocates of the bill freely admitted that, in order to supply sufficient revenue, an increase in imports would be necessary. They claimed that we would pay for our increase imports with increased exports. Facts have not justified their assumption. The German bill closed our manufactories, paralyzed our industries and tremendously reduced the volume of our production. Instead of paying for our imports with our export products, we are paying for them in gold.

J. Bull Off to Market.



They Are Very Tired.

Governor McKinley voiced the feeling of great multitudes of voters when he said:

"The people are tired of this tariff tinkering, bond issuing, debt increasing, treasury depleting, business paralyzing, wage reducing, queen restoring administration."

Getting In Its Work.

Free trade tariffs diminish the volume of domestic trade and compel manufacturers to seek external or foreign trade, to secure any share in which goods must be made as cheaply as they are made by other competitors. To do this labor and raw material must be brought to the foreign level. Free trade tariffs alone can produce such conditions. Note the operation of the Gorman tariff.

EDITOR GAZETTE:

Since my last report the social status of the Realm has not improved. Charges and counter charges, criminations, and recriminations, which ended in open revolt on last Monday morning against the ruling die-nasty. Revolution is the natural consequence of coercion, and rebellion the almost certain indication of oppressson. It is, indeed, a sad commentary on our social condition, when Anointed Presence itself, violently assaults a subject who has refused to bow in submission to the imperial will. When the vassal dare not utter a truth without being branded a liar, and threatened with corporal punishment, it is surely indicative of a condition bordering on the most abject servitude. From the palace esplanade, Serene Highness daily emerges the very embodiment of a circumambulating arsenal; traverses his domain with austere men, and has publicly boasted that he is "never unprepared except when asleep!". The poorest commoner of the Realm has eyes to see, and ears to hear, and under continued oppression, the time shall be recorded if those eyes look out through the darkest surroundings for the light of a stern last truth. Twice, yea thrice, on Monday night 25th inst., after the battle royal had been lost, and the wounded hussar reposed in quietude, was I informed that another rebellious subject would be the next victim of the Royal vengeance. Who can divine what the future has in store, when the highest Chancellor of state "sits plotting and playing his high chess-game, whereof the pawns are men". A small spot on the little oligarchy has already been dyed with the ruddy drops that were wont to visit the sad heart of one of the oppressed, and they say, that phlebotomy is now to be the order of the day. They again tell me, that the wiry little toiler of the deep, handled his dukes with surprising dexterity in the forefront of the lord's anointed; but the gainy little belligerent was too short in his reach, and could not land fairly on the pate of his most Worshipful Highness. I hope I shall not be forced to make abstracts from the records of the empire; to turn backward the pages of time to the date when a royal father was expelled from the Realm. Heaven forbid that I be forced to draw a pen picture of that sad event. Says the highest authority in the kingdom; "All agitators should be tarred and feathered." I am not at liberty to inform my Liege, that the greatest reforms in the world's history have been wrought by consistent and persistent agitation. Soon, I suppose, the game cocks of the realm will lose their plumage, and the tar-barrel a portion of its contents, and in the loom of vengeance will be woven a composite vestment for your unfortunate correspondent. After long years of silence, the Delphic Oracle again awakens into speech: "The county newspapers do not deserve the patronage of the public, they are too trashy." I shall not here attempt to take the county press under my sheltering wings, unplumed and scraggy as they are; because, the press is independent—or at least, should be—and able to take care of itself. You will be told readers, that these utterences are the creations of an idle brain: lies manufactured out of the whole cloth, I say they are only the minor declarations of the powers that be, selected from memoranda. They are susceptible of proof by royalty itself, unless it be suddenly stricken with most imperfect memory. It is the first time to my knowledge in a regal government, that the compliments of a contrite subject have not been accepted with that condescending air characteristic of the head that wears the diadem. Oh! Mr. Editor, all I ask is to be permitted to dwell a little while longer in the Realm unmolested, or at least until the snow drifts melt away, and the walking becomes a little less intolerable; I may then pack my corporal hereditaments in my little trunk with its strong hinges and pin key, and hie me away to a land where I hope to find people living more harmoniously; where there is less bickering, billingsgate, backbiting, frontbiting, and incessant turmoil. Are these the wandering thoughts of half-waking moments? Are they the somnambulistic utterences of an uneasy sleeper in the Realm? Maybe these so solid-seeming facts, after all, are but air-images, and my imagination the only reality, whose knows best, will pass judgment.

A VASSAL.

Where the Snow Banks are melting away. Feb. 27, 1895.

Cheap Garment Workers.

The new tariff has cut into the business of the manufacturers of cheap garments very severely, and they are trying to get even by reducing the wages of employees. As a consequence, strikes of employees in that particular line of manufacture are numerous, but it is noteworthy that they invariably fail. There has been a great deal of foolish talk in the past about the ability of American labor to maintain itself without the assistance of a protective tariff, but the putting into practice of the idea of these theorists has already demonstrated that there has been no other barrier in this country to wages sinking to the same level as those in other lands except that of a high tariff. There is nothing more certain than that the wages of labor of cloakmakers must sink to the level of those of Germany if we permit cloaks manufactured in that country to enter our markets free of duty, or at rates too low to stimulate American competition. Our working people are now gaining an experience that will make them proof against the sophistries of the free traders for a long time to come.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Eternal Vigilance Necessary.

The battle of Nov. 6 was but the beginning. It is no time to lay down arms now. Great victories are proverbially dangerous. Eternal vigilance is the price of success. The evil effects of free trade should be laid at its own door, not accepted as due in any degree to any other fact or condition.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—it won't stain your teeth, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuralgia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments. Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

HUMPHREYS'

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with **Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil** as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.

It Cures BURNS, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. Relief instant.

It Cures TORN, Cut and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises.

It Cures BOILS, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

It Cures INFLAMED or CAKED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

It Cures SALT RHEUM, Tetters, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1.00.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

The Right Sort of Oven.

By using the following tests one may be reasonably sure of getting the proper heat for the various kinds of baking:

For sponge cake and pound cake have heat that will in five minutes turn a piece of white paper yellow.

For all other kinds of cut cake, use an oven that will in five minutes turn a piece of white paper dark brown.

For bread and pastry, have an oven that will in five minutes turn a piece of white paper dark brown.

When the oven is too hot at first, a crust forms on the bread or cake, which prevents its rising. It is better when baking bread and cake, to have the oven a little slow at first and increase the heat gradually.

When baking puff paste, the heat should be greatest first and decrease later. This is to keep the paste in shape.

When the oven is too hot the temperature may be reduced by putting in it a pan of cold water.

When baking in an oven that is too hot at the top, fill with cold water a dripping pan, which is about an inch deep and place it on the top grate of the oven. Should the oven be too hot on the bottom, put a grate under the article that is to be baked.—Frances M. Benson.

In Cases of Croup.

A standard medical authority says the first thing to do for the child is to put his feet into as hot mustard water as he can bear, and be sure that the room is very warm. Before putting him to bed give him syrup of ipecac in teaspoonful doses until he throws off the clogging phlegm. For external applications take two tablespoonfuls of turpentine, and four tablespoonfuls of goose oil, or sweet oil, or lard oil, mix well, and rub thoroughly on the outside of the throat. Saturate a flannel and lay it over the chest and throat. Hot bricks, or bottles filled with hot water, should be placed at the child's feet and at the sides of his body to induce perspiration. Keep him carefully covered. After the vomitings, the bowels must be kept open with syrup of squills. The best drink for the child is slippery-elm water. After the weakening effect of ipecac and squills give plenty of nourishment to keep up the strength, but little solid food.

Woman's Worry.

What is it that wears a woman out?
It isn't work or trouble,
Not gain of care or loss of nair.
But worry, simply worry.
She worries whenever the baby's out.
And equally when it's in,
She worries for fear that her hat's too large,
And her face a bit too thin.
She worries when hubby goes out at night
And doesn't return until early.
She worries at sight of a new white hair,
And whenever the cook is surly.
She's sure there must be dreadful news
At night when the door-bell rings,
And every alien telegram's,
Suggestive of awful things.
She worries for fear it's going to rain,
When she's shopping a little bit—
For fear that the [illegible] track
And for fear that her dress won't fit.
But in the great affairs of life,
Where grim relentless trouble preys,
She puts her petty troubles by
And locks them up for lighter days.

—Queen of Fashion.

Order Nisi.

R. Rastall Walker, Assignee, vs. William Lewis & Wife.
In the Circuit Court for Talbot County, In Equity.

Ordered by the Circuit Court for Talbot county, this twenty seventh day of February in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by R. Rastall Walker, assignee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the twenty-sixth day of April next; provided a copy of this order be printed in some newspaper published in Talbot county once a week for three successive weeks before the twenty-fifth day of March next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $875.

THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.
True Copy, Test,
THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Joseph Matthews late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September, A. D., 1895, otherwise they may be by law excluded from all benefits of the said deceased's estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM F. BENSON, Administrator.
3 2-4t

Pension Business.

I wish to inform the Public that I am the Authorized Assistant Attorney of J. W. Tallmadge, Pension Attorney, of Washington, D. C. All persons having claims against the Government, dependent mothers or fathers, all U. S. Soldiers and Suspended Pension Claims, of the Act of June 27th 1890, will receive prompt attention. We are doing large business in this and the adjoining counties, and have handled over one hundred and fifty claims, of which two-thirds have passed.

I earnestly desire all who have business of this character to give me a call.

Office hours from 9 to 3 o'clock, in front of A. M. E. Church, Hanson St. Easton, Md.

5-5-1yr. JOS. H. GRAY.

Western Maryland Railroad.

Taking effect Sept. 30th, 1894. Trains leave Hillen Station as follows:

*6.30 a. m.—Fast Mail, Main Line, N. & W. R. R., and the South, and ex. Sunday P. V. R. R., B. & C. V. R. R.; Martinsburg and Winchester.
†7.22 a. m.—York and B. &. H. Div.; main line east of Emory Grove and Glyndon, G. & H. R. R.
*8 a. m.—Main Line, P. V. R. R., B. & C. V. R. R., Emmitsburg and N. & W. R. R.
§9.30 a. m.—Accom. for Union Bridge and Hanover.
†10.11 a. m.—Accom. for Union Bridge, York, Gettysburg; also Carlisle and G. & H. R. R.
*12.25 p. m.—Accom. for Emory Grove.
*2.35 p. m.—Accom. for Union Bridge.
§2.39 p. m.—Exp. Glyndon, York and B. & H. Div.
§4.00 p. m.—Accom. for Emory Grove.
*4.05 p. m.—Exp. Main Line, Points, also Emmitsburg, B. & C. V. R. R., P. V. and N. and W. R. R.
*5.15 p. m.—Accom. for Emory Grove.
*6.15 p. m.—Accom. for Union Bridge.
§10.10 p. m.—Accom. for Emory Grove.
†11.35 p. m.—Accom. for Emory Grove.

* Daily. † Daily ex. Sunday. § Sundays only. Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 E. Balto. St. All trains stop at Union, Penna. Ave., and Fulton.

J. M. HOOD, G. M., B. H. GRISWOLD, G. P. A.

IF YOU NEED BONDSMEN,
AS
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIAN OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSES,

Do not annoy your neighbors and friends by asking them to go your bond, but apply to the Fidelity and Deposit Co., of Maryland.—This Company has half a million capital and $200,000 surplus, and will go on your bond for any purpose, at a cost from $10 up, or for a small percentage of your commissions. It costs nothing to make an application.

Apply to
OSWALD TILGHMAN, Atty.,
7-21y Easton, Md.

CHARLES E. SHANNAHAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
102 E. LEXINGTON STREET,
Near St. Paul St., opposite northwest corner Court House Square, first floor front,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Practices in all the Courts—Federal, City, County and the court of appeals.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him either in County or City.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

You will save money by buying Atlas Ready Mixed Paint, as every gallon can be depended upon to give satisfaction. Written guarantee on top of each can. For sale by
WALTER C. HUGHES,
Successor to R. J. Tripp.

J. C. & C. MULLIKIN, Solicitors.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL AND Personal Property.

By virtue of power and authority contained in a deed of trust from Charles L. Wright and Martha E. Wright, his wife, to the undersigned, date the 9th day of January, A. D. 1885, and now left for record on the Land Record Books of Talbot county, the undersigned will offer at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY

The 9th Day of March, 1895,

between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. on that day on the premises the new

Dwelling House,

with store attached, belonging to the said Chas. L. Wright, on Tilghman's Island, Talbot county, all the

Store Fixtures and Stock of Goods,

etc., contained in said store room and other Personal Property.

TERMS.

On personal property all sums under $10 cash, on all sums over that amount a credit of six months will be given on a note bearing interest, secured to the satisfaction of the trustee.

On the real estate the terms are one-third cash, one third in six months and one-third in twelve months, credit payments to bear interest and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee.

JAS. C. MULLIKIN, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real and Personal Property.

IN THE

Town of St. Michaels,

TALBOT COUNTY, MD.

Under and by virtue of power and authority contained in a deed of trust from Gustavus K. Benson and wife to me dated the 28th day of January, 1895, and left for record among the land record books of Talbot County, I will offer at Public Sale on

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1895,

between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., on that day in front of the said Drug Store lately occupied by the said G. K. Benson, in the

Town of St. Michaels,

TALBOT COUNTY, MD.,

the following property:

Lot No. 1.

All the drugs, chemicals, paints, fixtures and stock of goods contained in the said drug store lately occupied by the said G. K. Benson.

Lot No. 2.

All that lot and parcel of land with the dwelling house, outbuildings, etc., thereon erected when the said G. K. Benson now resides on Cherry Street, in the town of St. Michaels, Talbot County, Md. This house is beautifully located and is in excellent repair. Being the same land and premises which were conveyed to the said G. K. Benson, by deed from A. A. Pascault and wife, recorded in Liber 91, folio 384, one of land records of Talbot county.

Terms of Sale.

For the drug store property: One-half cash and the balance in 6 months.

For the house and lot: One-third cash and the balance in two equal installments in 6 and 12 months; for all credit payments notes secured to the satisfaction of the trustee, and bearing interest from day of sale must be given.

CLAYLAND MULLIKIN,
Trustee.
J. C. & C. MULLIKIN,
feb9ts Solicitors.

ORDER NISI.

Robert B. Dixon, Mortgagee, vs. Stephen Harrison, Samuel Harrison and Olivia Harrison, his wife.
In the Circuit Court for Talbot County, In Equity.

Ordered, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, by the Circuit Court for Talbot county, this sixth day of February, A. D., eighteen hundred and ninety-five made and reported by Robert B. Dixon mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the Fifth day of April next; provided a copy of this order be printed in some newspaper published in Talbot county, once a week for three successive weeks before the Fourth day of March next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2,700.

THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.
True Copy, Test:
THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TALBOT COUNTY, EASTON, MD., JAN. 1, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the county commissioners for Talbot County will sit to hear applications for TRANSFERS AND ABATEMENTS on the assessment books, EVERY FRIDAY, beginning with Friday, January 11, and ending with Friday, March 15th, 1895.

These meetings of the Board on the days above named are for the sole purpose of hearing applications for Transfers and Abatements, and all persons having business of this character are requested to bring it forward on these special Fridays, and not on the regular Tuesday Meetings.

1 5 1tt WM. REDDIE, Clerk.

E. H. Furness & Co.,

HARRISON STREET.
EASTON, MD.

New and Beautiful Line Wall Paper.

FRESH STOCK OF PAINTS.

VARNISHES, OILS, ETC.

HOUSE PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

E. H. Furness & Co.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Best in the World! Get the Genuine! Sold Everywhere! (3yr)

Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company.

OF BALTIMORE.

(Consolidation of the Baltimore & Eastern Shore Railroad, and the Maryland, Choptank and Eastern Shore Steamboat Companies.)

RAILWAY DIVISION.

Time table in effect Oct. 27, 1894.

Steamer connections between Pier 4, Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, and the Railway Division at Claiborne.

WEST BOUND.

Stations.	Distance	Exp.	Acc.	Frt.
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Ocean City, leave	.....	6 30	.....	6 30
Berlin	7.21	7 00	1 40	8 15
St. Martin's	10.50	†7 06	†1 46	8 24
Whaleyville	13.97	†7 12	†1 53	8 38
New Hope	15.46	†7 16	†1 57	8 56
Pittsville	19.97	†7 26	2 07	9 30
Parsonsburg	23.04	†7 32	†2 14	9 55
Walston	25.11	†7 36	†2 18	10 02
Salisbury, Ar.	30.08	.....	.....	†10 15
Salisbury, Lv.	.....	7 50	2 32	1 00
Rockawalkin	34.43	†7 58	†2 40	1 18
Hebron	36.40	†8 03	†2 46	†1 40
Barren Creek	41.16	8 15	2 57	2 00
Vienna	45.06	†8 22	3 07	2 18
Rhodesdale	51.62	†8 34	†3 22	2 48
Finnalls	55.29	.....	.....	2 53
Hurlocks	55.84	8 44	3 33	3 08
Elkwood	56.69	8 51	†3 40	3 21
Preston	61.75	†8 57	3 46	3 35
Bethlehem	64.85	†9 00	†3 50	3 58
Easton	72.01	9 10	4 10	4 35
Bloomfield	74.55	†9 24	†4 15	4 43
Kirkham	76.63	†9 28	†4 19	4 50
Royal Oak	78.48	†9 34	†4 25	5 05
Riverside	80.00	†9 38	†4 29	†5 11
St. Michaels	82.34	9 47	4 37	5 30
Harper's	84.42	†9 51	†4 41	5 39
McDaniel's	85.72	†9 56	†4 46	5 49
Claiborne	87.06	10 00	4 50	5 55
Baltimore, arrive	131.02	1 20	by transfer steamer.	

EAST BOUND.

Stations.	Distance	Acc.	Exp.	Frt.
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Baltimore, leave	.....	.....	4 30	.....
Claiborne	44.00	8 25	7 55	6 00
McDaniel's	45.34	†8 30	†8 00	6 10
Harper's	46.64	†8 34	†8 01	6 18
St. Michaels	48.72	8 41	8 11	6 38
Riverside	50.46	†8 44	†8 14	†6 43
Royal Oak	52.58	†8 50	†8 20	6 53
Kirkham	54.43	†8 54	†8 24	†7 00
Bloomfield	56.51	†8 59	†8 30	†7 07
Easton	59.00	9 19	8 40	7 40
Bethlehem	60.21	†9 26	†8 55	8 03
Preston	69.31	9 45	†9 04	8 19
Elkwood	71.37	†9 50	†9 09	8 28
Hurlock's	75.22	10 00	9 18	8 54
Finnalls	77.77	.....	.....	†9 01
Rhodesdale	79.44	†10 10	†9 26	9 14
Vienna	86.00	10 25	†9 38	9 45
Barren Creek	89.90	10 35	†9 47	10 15
Hebron	94.66	†10 45	†9 55	10 47
Rockawalkin	96