THE EASTON GAZETTE.

WILSON M. TYLOR & BRO., Editors and Publishers.

S. E. SHANNAHAN, Foreman and Local Reporter.

SATURDAY, - APRIL 20th, 1895

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.—$1.50 per year, or $1.00 in advance. 50 cents for six months or 25 cents for 3 months in advance.

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SENATOR HILL was in the Supreme Court chamber when the income tax decision was rendered Monday. The Senator afterwards said:

"The law ought to be repealed at the very next session of Congress, and I shall, on the first day of the session, introduce a bill for that purpose. It ought to pass and I believe it will pass."

Mr. Hill need not give himself unnecessary anxiety in regard to the income tax law. The next Congress will repeal it and all other Democratic measures which are unjust, whether the distinguished Senator from New York favors it or not.

THE Supreme Court on Monday practically affirmed the constitutionality of the income tax, excepting the sections which taxed incomes derived from rents and from State and municipal bonds. The law relating to these was declared unconstitutional. The bench was evenly divided on the subject—four judges believing the entire law unconstitutional and four affirming it, with the exceptions noted above. It is unfortunate that Justice Jackson was sick and unable to sit in the case. Lincoln once said that nothing was ever settled until it was settled right. The conclusion follows, therefore, that this populistic feature of the Cleveland administration will continue to be assailed until the obnoxious thing is wiped entirely from the statute books.

IF some of our Democratic brethren who represent the rank and file of that party, and who neither seek office nor aspire to be linked in with the managers, but who are always expected to march loyally behind these "leaders" and vote for them and their ticket—if those who compose the great masses of honest (but often misguided) democrats throughout the State, would like to know "what took place at the Carrollton" on a recent occasion at the meeting there of the Democratic State Central Committee, we would respectfully invite them, one and all, to read a long editorial in last Monday's Baltimore Sun under that heading. A perusal of the article in question would enlighten them very much. We regret the lack of space to publish the entire editorial. It set forth in a concise way, yet somewhat amusing style, of how the proceedings of the Central Committee were "cut and dried" before the committee met, and everything passed without discussion and without dissent. It was simply a meeting of politicians of the old board. Gorman dictated what he wanted, and immediately the line formed singing in chorus "me too." The following is the concluding part of the Sun editorial:

That the State Central Committee should present a picture of "perfect harmony in the party" under the circumstances was the most natural thing in the world. As we have said, not even the novel feature of the creation of a managerial court of appeals, to be appointed by the chairman of the State committee, and of which he himself is to be the eleventh member, with power to hear and determine all complaints and appeals growing out of the primaries, challenged one word of objection or dissent. Of course everybody understands that this committee of ten, by whose chairman, will be, in reality, appointed by Mr. Gorman and that the disposition which it will make of all "appeals or complaints" that may come before it will be in accordance with Mr. Gorman's views. It is the most complete case of surrender on record on the part of a great political party of its own freedom of action and right to control its own affairs into the hands of one man or very few men. The managers, through the State committee, regulate primaries generally, and in case of any dispute or controversy arising, bring it to their own committee of eleven they will judge as well as act—be virtually the judges in their own case.

The personal deference and consideration shown to Senator Gorman on the occasion of the meeting of the committee is easily explicable. The assemblage which gave him the ovation referred to with so much satisfaction to themselves was largely an office-holding or an office-seeking crowd. It was largely composed of men who have been accustomed to look upon Mr. Gorman's lead in the past and cannot afford to break with him now, generally recipients and beneficiaries, some of them, of Mr. Gorman's favor in the past, and still more grateful expectants of his support and protection in the future. We cannot call all at the spectacle presented at the Carrollton on Wednesday last.

There is another spectacle yet to come which is more full of practical interest to the people of Maryland, and about which it is more difficult to form an opinion. What reception will the rank and file of the party, the masses of honest Democrats throughout the State, give to the friendly overtures of the harmonious managers? Will they feel encouraged to go into the primaries, where everything is nicely arranged for them by the managers, even to a committee of eleven to hear and determine all "appeals and complaints?" If they do go into the primaries, will they vote in July or later on in November, exhibit the same picture of harmony, of unswerving personal loyalty and devotion to Senator Gorman that was witnessed last week at the Carrollton, when the Senator came over from Washington to receive the homage of the faithful? It is not long since in many portions of this State in democratic newspapers, in public meetings and even in county conventions, Senator Gorman was soundly denounced for his course in the Senate upon vital questions of democratic principle and policy. He was regarded as anything but a Moses or a Joshua to lead the party out of the difficulties and trials. Not only in Maryland, but from one end of the Union to the other he was accused of having betrayed the party. His attempt to evade the party pledge that the Sherman silver act should be immediately repealed, which was only frustrated by Mr. Cleveland's emphatic refusal to accept anything short of an unconditional repeal; his successful juggling with the tariff law, his alliance with the Sugar Trust Senators, his boastful predictions which were never fulfilled, his insolent and defiant speeches, in which he proclaimed the Senate's indifference to and contempt for the wishes of the people, "popular impatience" and "popular clamor" he called it—it remains to be seen how far all these things have been forgotten and forgiven by the plain people of the State who were not represented upon the State committee or in the corridors and waiting-rooms of the Carrollton. With the committee and the managers Mr. Gorman appears to be "solid." He has always been so. They are of one mind in one house, for they are joined together by the ties of a common interest as well as long association. But what do the people think and feel about it? November's elections showed that it will not do to leave them out of account; they may leave the managers in the lurch. What has Mr. Gorman done since last November to re-establish himself in the respect and confidence of those democrats who publicly proclaimed their disapproval of him, his course and his methods then? What reason is there to suppose that the democratic masses are any better reconciled toward the managers now than they were then?

FREE COINAGE.

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL CREDIT.

CHAPTER IV.

MR. EDITOR:—In my last I tried to give your readers some conception of the effects of rapid contraction of our legal tenders down to the close of 1876. I now have to ask the reader to go back with me a very few years in our country's history. If I am followed closely I think I can help the GAZETTE reader to form some notion as to how far our national legislation has been controlled by those great Jewish gulfs of Germany, France and England—the Rothschilds—and the bankers of London., as well as the gold bugs and bondholders of Wall Street and the leading bankers of New York City.

The subject under discussion is now, and I trust ever will be, purely non-partisan. To discuss it fairly, candidly and in a word honestly, we must not have any respect for parties or persons. I have always been a Republican, am now and wish that I may die a Republican—this for four cardinal reasons, viz; the Republican party saved the Union, abolished slavery, has always protected American industry, and prior to the last presidential election, had reduced the national debt to a minimum. But to serve the party I would not conceal any of its mistakes, nor those of any of its rank and file, or would be, leaders or bosses. I do not think the party has made many mistakes in the manifest injury of the country. (It made three mistakes—at least Congress did—in 1890, which I may on occasion to point out at some time hereafter.) Any mistake that the party or any of its leaders may make, I would fully expose in order to keep the grand old party as pure as possible and on a higher plane of existence. Professional politicians would conceal the errors of their leaders and bosses; but in doing this I am unwilling to admit that they are good party men, and certainly their patriotism and regard for truth must be of a very questionable character indeed. Now with this little exordium let us proceed.

In 1868 the miserable administration of Andrew Johnson was nearing its close. The Republicans could then so called Conservative (really Democratic) parties were preparing for a vigorous Presidential canvass in the autumn of that year. Grant was elected by the loyal patriotism of the country. Neither party, not even a large majority of the members on both sides were that year elected to Congress. But if any considerable and special interest that Wall St.—the Rothchilds or the London bankers, had in the result.

Grant was backed by a grateful people by an overwhelming majority. Now Grant was entitled to and received the warmest gratitude of his country and the highest admiration of the world. He was a good man, but after all he was only a man. His consummate generalship, neither future historians nor the world will ever question. His loyalty and patriotism were unalloyed. But though the first General of his day no one ever accused him of being a statesman. He was a good judge of a horse, a cigar and probably of a bottle of wine. His modesty (and this was one of his prominent virtues) led him to place himself in the hands of others—the Conklins and Cresswells of that day.

Now stick a pin in the above paragraph.

It will be remembered that the 5-20 bonds issued by the Act of April 12, 1866 to contract the currency were sold to Wall Street in exchange for greenbacks. The 5-20s paid 6 per cent in gold while the legal tender—except the 7 30s and 3 per cents—paid no interest whatever; and both greenbacks and 7-30 were a long way below gold in the market value. Thus the Wall Street sharks procured their gold-interest bearing bonds at from 40 to 60 per cent discount. This was shown in the preceding chapter. A splendid speculation for them certainly, and ought to have satisfied—even satiated—their greed for pelf. But it did neither. Let us see.

These 5-20 bonds issued by authority of the Act of April 12, 1866, were gold interest bearing, but the principal had not been made payable in gold. After Wall street and some foreign bankers, notably the Rothchilds, had purchased and paid for hundreds of millions of dollars worth of these bonds, they wanted Congress to pass a law making the principal payable in gold only, as was the interest. The whole matter may be better illustrated by the following. I bought a house the other day from MeA. for which I paid $1000. After he gave me the deed for it and the whole transaction ended in both law and good morals, I went to him and insisted that he send a carpenter to my new house and put a two story porch all around it for nothing, although the value of the house would be thereby enhanced in value at least $500. By some hocus pocus I actually made the fool consent to do it.

In the session of 1867 and 1868 a bill was brought in providing for the payment of these 5-20s in gold, but it failed to pass. John Sherman was opposed to the bill—much to his credit.

Feb. 27, 1867 in a speech he said: "I say that equality and justice are amply satisfied if we redeem these bonds at the end of five years in the same kind of money, of the same intrinsic value it bore at the time they were issued. Senators sometimes say we are bound in honor. Why, sirs, every citizen of the U. S. has conformed his business to the legal tender clause. He has collected and paid his debts accordingly." In a letter dated Feb. 20, 1868, he said: "The bond-holder can demand only the kind of money and is an extortioner to demand money more valuable than he received." Oliver P. Morton in a speech said: "We would do injustice to the government and people after we have sold these bonds at not more than 60 cents on the dollar, now to make a new contract for their benefit of the bond-holder." Thaddeus Stevens said: We were foolish enough to grant them gold interest, and they were foolish enough to demand further advantages; the truth is, we can never satisfy their (the bondholder's) appetite for money." John Sherman in this great speech on Finance, May 31, 1892, said: "There is no obligation in those bonds—5-20s Act of April 12, 1866—that the interest should be paid in gold, but there was no stipulation that the principal should be paid in coin—none whatever." What the question arose, I contended as I do today and always have done, etc., that we had the right to pay them in greenbacks, etc. etc.

In 1868 August Belmont was chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and was at the same time Agent for and in a word honestly, a Jewish German gold bugs—the Rothschilds—who owned hundreds of millions of the 5-20s, and of course was deeply interested in the credit-strengthening act of 1869. As early as March 13th, 1868, Baron James Rothschild wrote to Belmont saying that unless the Democratic party have declared for the paying of the 5-20 bonds (principal) in gold, it will be defeated! How long are we Americans to stand this sort of dictation of the foreign, as well as the domestic money power? Belmont was nominated July 4th, 1868 for the Presidency in spite of Belmont. Belmont then owned a large interest in the N. Y. World, and then leading Democratic paper of the country) and controlled it. Grant in the meantime was nominated, and it is another significant fact that forty N. Y. capitalists petitioned for his nomination.

Then the canvass went on, for more than three months after Seymour's nomination a double-headed editorial appeared in the New York World declaring Seymour as unavailable and unfit for President and advised his withdrawal—this editorial appearing as late as Oct. 15th, 1868. The effect of course was to throw a vet upon the Democratic party. Democracy. Thus August Belmont at the instigation of a foreign Jewish capitalist was led to betray, at the same time, his party and his country. How long, O Lord, how long is America legislation to be controlled by the foreign moneyed power?

Grant was elected and an extra session of Congress was called to meet almost immediately after the inauguration, and he said what meant that any man who was opposed to the redemption of the 5-20s—principal—12 in gold would be in no place in his favor. Of course somebody wrote this for him. Congress met. Now was there ever such haste in passing an act of so much importance? In just two weeks from inauguration day—March 18th, 1869—the credit-strengthening act was passed and approved by the President. By this act the 5-20s issued under the act of April 12th, 1866 were made payable in gold in obedience to the wishes of the gold bugs of Wall Street and especially of our foreign creditors, and this too, in spite of the most earnest opposition of some of the best men of the Republican party and of many of the Democrats as well.

At this late day the passage of this odious law may be a matter appreciated by but few readers, but it is of the greatest consequence as it serves to show how our Congress is under the domination of the moneyed power both at home and abroad. It was passed to gratify the moneyed power against the best interests of the country. The eyes of the people are only being slowly opened to this startling fact.

My next will be a review of the demonetization of silver in 1873, in which will appear a more fearful dictation by a foreigner than that of Baron James Rothschild to August Belmont in 1868.

J. V.

Peninsula Journalism.

With its issue of last week, the State Sentinel, Denver, Del., entered upon its twenty-second year. The Sentinel is one of the leading journals of Delaware, and has won for itself an enviable standing of prosperity. The GAZETTE wishes it many more bright and prosperous years.

One of the neatest, newsiest and most favored of our exchanges, the Democratic Ledger, of Havre de Grace, has just entered upon its second year of existence. While its editorial opinions do not tread in the same path as the GAZETTE, nevertheless it is one of our most welcome exchanges. It is edited with the utmost care as a perusal of its sparkling columns will attest, and this, combined with its careful make up and neat print, make it doubly attractive. May success ever attend it.

Blood Poisoned

A Running Sore on the Ankle

Yields to the Blood-Purifying Powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I want to tell what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I am an old sea trader, some years since retired, 73 years of age. A little sore broke out on my ankle, and after some effort to cure it, grew considerably worse. Home doctors failed and different medicines and ointments did not give me any help. I endured untold suffering for four years, when I was persuaded by my friends to go to the hospital for treatment. I did so, but the surgeon in charge said they could do nothing for my case. The breaking out spread over my limb, ulcerating the flesh almost to the bone.



Mr. John Hurley, Fairmount, Md.

I Was Almost Past Walking

and I could scarcely sleep on account of the severe pain. It was during the fifth year of my suffering that I decided to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. I took

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

two bottles and could see improvement. I continued with the medicine, and shortly the sores entirely healed, and

I am Now Perfectly Well.

I owe all to Hood's Sarsaparilla, the wonderful blood purifying medicine. If it had not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla I do not think I would now be alive. Today I am a well and hearty man for one of my age, and shall always speak highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla." JOHN HURLEY, Fairmount, Maryland. Remember, Hood's Cures.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

Oehm's great rule of business stands out in bold black: "Your money's worth always or your money back."

"My Maryland"

Has no Clothing Establishment that compares with

OEHM'S ACME HALL,

In Quality of Goods or Lowness of prices.

Men's Suits.

In all the standard makes and new and advanced styles, from cloths of every description, $8, $10, $12, $15. You pay $3 to $5 more for the same qualities at other houses.

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FOR MEN AND BOYS.

The best wearing, neatest fitting, most comfort giving shoes made in America will always be found in our Shoe Department.

SPRING-1895.

FORTY years of successful manufacturing and merchandising in Baltimore have put Acme Hall in a position so commanding that no one should buy a dollar's worth of clothing until they have examined our stock and prices.

Never have values been so big as this season nor prices so little.

Every visitor to the city is invited to make Acme Hall his headquarters.

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A most tempting display of Knee Pant Suits, Long Pant Suits, Junior and Sailor Suits, Reefers and Blouses, and all the dainty conceits that please the hearts of the mothers of Maryland. Price from $3 up.

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Furnishings.

In both departments, we lead all others. Hats for men and boys, furnishings of every description. Don't buy a dollar's worth till you visit Acme Hall.

Head-to-Foot Outfitters For Men and Boys

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Three Stores: Baltimore and Charles Sts.

COATS and CAPES for Women.

COATS for Children.

SPRING WEIGHTS, SPRING COLORS, SPRING STYLES

at the Lowest Possible Prices.

With an immense Manufactory—equipped with all the modern time and labor-saving appliances, and employing nearly a thousand skilled work people—it may readily be seen how we can supply customers with the very newest overgarments at a saving of at least 25 per cent. A few styles and prices, by way of illustration:

WOMEN'S LOOSE FRONT BOX COATS of Cheviot Cloth, full tailor made colors, black, blue and brown at **$3.75**

WOMEN'S REEFERS or FLY FRONT BOX COATS, in Cheviot Clay Serge, Habit Cloth and Fancy Mixtures. Colors; black, blue, tan, brown and mixtures at **$5.00**

WOMEN'S BOX COATS, of Clay Serge, Broadcloth, Covert and Cheviot Cloths; some half lined with Satin; covered or bone buttons. Colors; black, blue, tan, brown and mixtures: **$6.00**

WOMEN'S BOX COATS, reefer or front, in English Whipcord, Broadcloth, Clay Serge, Cheviot, etc; some lined throughout with satin, others half lined; finely made and fined. Colors: black, blue, tan and brown at **$10.00**

WOMEN'S DOUBLE CAPE, of fine Habit Cloth, 27 inches long; top cape 12 inches deep; rolling collar; edges finished with four rows of stitching. Colors: black, blue, tan and brown. Real value, $5.00. Our price **$3.75**

WOMEN'S CLOTH CAPES, in Clay Serge, Habit and Cheviot Cloths; six distinct styles to select from; 23, 27, and 30 inches long. Some have velvet inlaid collar, large satin bow and long streamers in front. Colors; black, blue brown and tan, at **$5.00**

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MISSES' LOOSE FRONT WALKING COATS of fine quality Habit Cloth, extra large sleeves, small lapels, tailor made Colors, blue and brown at **3.500**

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Any of the above garments may be ordered by mail. Be careful to give exact bust measure.

Should the garment not fit, or be unsatisfactory in any way, it may be returned.

A handsomely Illustrated Catalogue of Coats and Capes will be forwarded upon request.

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Save time, money and doctors' bills. Go where you please, when you please, as fast as you please. Find pleasure, health and economy all in one.

Rambler Bicycles are the acme of mechanical perfection. Strong, durable and reliable, with not an ounce of useless material. The Rambler is the wheel for record breakers and for pleasure seekers.

Various models, all the same price —$100—catalog tells all about them —free, of course.

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SHANNAHAN & WRIGHTSON HWD. CO AGENTS.

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We have given special attention to the merit of Bicycles, having visited the exhibitions in New York and Philadelphia, and know where of we speak, and candidly tell you we can sell you a wheel at a low figure for the grade and one that you will feel proud of as long as you ride.

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This company is noted for its excellent work, and when you get ready to buy, we are especially anxious to show you our large stock. We can point out some great bargains in high grade work and save you many dollars. If you are in need of an

ENGINE or THRESHER?

Then see us. We are the general agents, and for years have been, and still are selling the

STEVENS' ENGINES AND THRESHERS,

which have given such general satisfaction. Remember, we are yet handling the

McCormick Binder and Mower.

They lead all the others, and hundreds are in use all around us. Come and see the New

TOMATO TRANSPLANTER.

It is a perfect success and a grand good labor saving machine.

SOUTH BEND FARM WAGONS,

and last but not least,

A Full Chilled Two Horse Plow Complete For $5.00.

An unparalled bargain in Plows. All latest Improved Implements on hand at lowest rates.

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(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. A. M.	Acc. P. M.	Frt. A. M.
Ocean City, leave	.....	6 30	.....	6 30
Berlin	9.21	7 00	1 46	8 15
St. Martin's	10.50	7 06	1 46	8 24
Whaleyville	15.97	7 16	1 57	8 38
New Hope	15.97	7 16	1 57	8 56
Pittsville	19.97	7 26	2 07	9 30
Parsonsburg	23.62	7 32	2 14	9 55
Walstons	25.11	7 36	2 18	10 02
Salisbury, Ar.	30.08	.....	.....	10 15
" Lv.	.....	7 50	2 32	1 00
Rockawalkin	34.43	7 58	2 40	1 18
Hebron	36.40	8 05	2 46	1 40
Barren Creek	41.16	8 13	2 57	2 00
Vienna	45.06	8 22	3 07	2 18
Rhodesdale	51.62	8 34	3 22	2 48
Ennalls	58.29	.....	3 38	3 08
Hurlocks	61.75	8 44	3 50	3 21
Ellwood	66.69	8 51	3 40	3 21
Preston	71.75	8 57	3 46	3 35
Bethlehem	64.85	9 09	3 58	3 58
Easton	72.01	9 19	4 10	4 35
Bloomfield	75.55	9 24	4 16	4 55
Kirkham	76.63	9 28	4 19	4 50
Royal Oak	78.48	9 34	4 25	5 05
Riverside	80.60	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 50
McDaniel's	85.72	9 56	4 46	5 49
Claiborne	88.25	10 00	4 50	6 00
Baltimore, arrive	131.02	1 25	by transfer steamer.	

EAST BOUND.

Stations.	Distance	Acc. A. M.	Exp. P. M.	Frt. A. M.
Baltimore, leave	.....	4 30	.....	.....
Claiborne	44.00	8 25	7 55	6 00
McDaniel's	45.31	8 30	8 00	6 10
Harper's	46.61	8 35	8 05	6 18
St. Michaels	48.72	8 41	8 11	6 38
Riverside	50.46	8 44	8 14	6 45
Royal Oak	52.58	8 48	8 20	6 59
Kirkham	54.49	8 54	8 24	7 07
Bloomfield	56.13	8 58	8 30	7 17
Easton	59.05	9 10	8 40	7 45
Bethlehem	66.21	9 40	8 55	8 05
Preston	71.27	9 50	9 05	8 19
Ellwood	71.27	9 50	9 09	8 28
Hurlocks	75.22	10 00	9 18	8 50
Ennalls	77.77	.....	9 01	.....
Rhodesdale	79.41	10 16	9 26	9 14
Vienna	85.90	10 30	9 40	9 40
Barren Creek	89.90	10 35	9 47	10 15
Hebron	94.66	10 45	9 55	10 47
Rockawalkin	96.63	10 49	9 59	10 55
Salisbury, Ar.	100.98	11 00	10 10	11 25
" Lv.	.....	11 00	10 10	12 30
Walston's	105.75	11 09	10 18	12 45
Parsonsburg	108.23	11 14	10 23	1 35
Pittsville	111.09	11 22	10 30	1 55
New Hope	116.00	11 31	10 38	2 20
Whaleyville	117.09	11 35	10 42	2 25
St. Martin's	120.56	11 42	10 48	2 35
Berlin	122.82	11 50	10 55	2 50
Ocean City	131.02	11 10	11 25	.....

The above trains run daily, except Sunday. "f" Stops on flag to receive and discharge passengers.

R. L. FLEMING, Gen'l Pass. and Freight Agent, 202 Light St., Balto., Md.

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Denton, 12.30 p. m. E. New Market, 2.00 p. m
Lyfords, Oyster Steel Point,
Williston, Cambridge, 6.00 p. m.
Kirby's, Kirby's,
Terkey Creek, Oxford,
Kingston, Bellevue,
Dover Bridge, Double Mills,
Hog Island, Easton, 9.00 p. m.
Windy Hill, Oxford, 10.30 p. m.
Choptank, Corner's,
Wright's, Tilghman's Island,

arriving at Baltimore at about 4 o'clock next morning.

Returning the Steamers will leave Baltimore from Pier 4, Light Street Wharf, at 8 o'clock p. m. daily, except Sunday, for all points named and arrive at Easton about 3.30 a. m.; Oxford, 4.45 a. m.; Cambridge, 7.30 a. m.; East New Market, 8.30 a. m.; and at Denton 12 o'clock noon.

Connections at Easton, Oxford and Cambridge with railroads for all points.

Freight taken at Low Rates and Carefully handled. Grain Bags furnished, and grain delivered at Elevators.

Rate of fare to all points, $1.00; second class, 75c; state rooms, $1 and $1.50; meals, 50c.

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ROBERT B. DIXON & CO., Agents at Easton.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE

Ætna Life Insurance Co., Of Hartford, Conn.

ASSETS.	Dec. 31, 1894.
Value of Real Estate owned by the Company less amount of encumbrance thereon	$ 571,682 32
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	23,672,740 25
Stocks & Bonds absolutely owned by the Company (market value)	12,691,708 78
Amount of Loans (except Mortgages) secured by stocks, bonds and other securities hypothecated to the company for cash actually loaned by the Company	1,170,782 90
Interest due and accrued on Stocks, Bonds and other Securities	589,318 26
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company deposited in Bank	4,185,455 54
Premiums due and in course of collection	394,155 25
Premium notes in force	760,952 42
Total Admitted Assets	$44,681,795 75

ASSETS NOT ADMITTED.

Securities deposited in various States for the protection of Policyholders in such States (market value) $300,486 66

Reserve as required by law 52,570,784 00

Unpaid dividends of surplus or other description of profits due policy holders 460,450 70

Accident reserve 63,615 34

All other claims 36,602 51

Total Liabilities $53,421,434

Surplus as regards policyholders $8,260,361

Total income 7,627,675

Total expenditures 5,344,382

$3,270 life policies written in United States on 31st Dec. 1894 insuring $35,907,790

475 accident policies written in 1894 insuring 29,172,550

379 life policies written in Maryland during the year 1894 690,296

123 accident policies written in Maryland during the year 1894 483,500

Premiums received on Maryland business in 1894 53,688

Losses paid in Maryland during 1894 65,887

State of Maryland, Insurance Department Commissioner's Office, Annapolis, Mch. 1, '95.

In compliance with the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to December 31st, 1894, now on file in this Department.

I. FREEMAN RAISIN, Insurance Commissioner.

4-13-3

Incorporated in Sept. 10th, 1853.

Commenced business in Sept. 10th, 1853.

GEO. P. SHELDON, President. CHAS. C. LITTLE, Secretary.

Capital paid up in Cash, $1,000,000.00.

Assets, December 31, 1894.

Real Estate owned by the Company, unincumbered, as valued by law	$ 389,000 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (first lien)	126,050 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company, market value	3,782,345 00
Cash in Company's principal office and in bank	522,354 57
Interest due and accrued	15,306 88
Premiums in due course of collection	760,673 59
Aggregate of all the admitted assets of the company at their actual value	$5,545,829 04
Liabilities December 31, 1894.	
Net amount of unpaid losses	305,931 46
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	3,627,392 90
All other demands against the company, Viz. commissions &c.	205,945 10
Total amount of liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus	$ 4,139,269 46
Capital, actually paid up in cash	1,000,000 00
Surplus beyond capital	406,359 58
Aggregate amount of liabilities including net surplus	$ 5,545,829 04

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.

MARRY THIS GIRL—SOMEBODY!

MR. EDITOR:—I stained a blue silk dress with lemon juice; what will restore the color? I am making lots of money selling the Climax Dish Washer. Have not made less than $10 any day I worked. Every family wants a Dish Washer, and pay $5 quick; when they see the dishes washed and dried perfectly in one minute. I sell as many wos as my brother, and he is an old salesman. I will clear $5,000 this year. Address the Climax Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio. Anyone can do as well as I am doing. MAGGIE R.

Assignee's Sale

OF A VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOT,

NEAR ROYAL OAK.

Under and by virtue of power and authority contained in a mortgage from Emily E. Rector and William Rector, to Joseph R. Harrington, bearing date the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1881, and duly of record in Liber J. F. T., No. 91, folio 367, etc., one of the Land Record Books of Talbot county, which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the undersigned, I will offer at Public Sale in front of the Court House in the town of Easton on

Tuesday, May 14, 1895,

between the hours of two and four o'clock p. m. of that day, all that lot of ground situated in Talbot county on the north-west side of the public road leading from Easton to Royal Oak and contains in the following metes and bounds lying at the South corner of a lot belonging to James Moore at a stone set for a boundry of said lot. and running thence north 47½ west 14 perches; then south 42¾ west 5.7 perches; then South 47¾ east 14 perches to the public road aforesaid; thence with said road north 42¾ east 5.7 perches to the beginning. The improvements consist of a comfortable frame dwelling in good repair.

TERMS OF SALE

The terms of sale are cash on day of sale.

JAS. A. ROE, R. RASTALL WALKER, Asst. Assignee.

Statement of the Condition of the UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE

Caledonian Ins. Co. of Scotland,

On the 31st day of December, 1894.

CHAS. H. POST, Manager.

N. A. MCNAIR, Asst. Manager. JAMES T. HOWES, 2nd Asst. Manager.

Assets.	
Stock and Bonds, Market value	$1,729,975 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	50,000 00
Cash in Bank	271,262 80
accrued interest and other items	19,804 61
Premiums in course of collection	143,668 26
Liabilities,	$2,214,810 67
Reserve for Insurance in Force	$1,368,530 39
Reserve for losses in process of adjustment	257,153 29
Reserve for all other claims	65,241 03
Net surplus	523,885 96
	$2,214,810 67

Auditor's Notice.

ROBERT B. DIXON, Mortgagee, vs. STEPHEN HARRISON and others,

In the Circuit Court for Talbot County. In Equity.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the auditor will proceed to make an audit in the above entitled cause on

APRIL 30th, 1895.

At his office in Easton. Persons having claims against the fund are hereby notified to file their claims with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot county on or before that day, otherwise they may be excluded from all benefits of the fund.

OSWALD TILGHMAN, Auditor.

Sheriff's License Notice!

Notice to Merchants, Traders and Others.

ALL PERSONS and Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county who may or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupancy of any house or place for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a license or renew the same on or before

The 1st Day of MAY, 1895,

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws:

TRADERS' LICENSE.

The amount to be paid by the applicant for license—the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath—is as follows:

If the applicant's stock in trade does not exceed	$500
Over $ 1,000 not over	$ 1,500
" 1,500 " "	2,000
" 2,000 " "	2,500
" 2,500 " "	3,000
" 3,000 " "	4,000
" 4,000 " "	5,000
" 5,000 " "	6,000
" 6,000 " "	7,000
" 7,000 " "	8,000
" 8,000 " "	9,000
" 9,000 " "	10,000
" 10,000 " "	15,000
" 15,000 " "	20,000
" 20,000 " "	30,000
" 30,000 " "	40,000
" 40,000 " "	50,000
Over	50,000

The license shall be granted to sell	$ 15 00
	25 00
	35 00
	50 00
	75 00
	100 00
	120 00
	140 00
	160 00