The Easton Gazette,

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

☞ ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE.

SATURDAY, - - - - - APRIL 9 1892.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The Republican voters of Talbot county, Maryland, are requested to meet in MASS MEETINGS at the places hereinafter designated, at 3 o'clock P. M. on

SATURDAY, APRIL 16th,

to elect delegates to a county convention, to be held in Easton, Md.,

TUESDAY, APRIL 19th,

at 12 o'clock, M. The number of delegates composing the county convention shall be 35, and the number to which each precinct is entitled and also the places where the primaries in said each precinct must be held, is as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.
1st and 2nd precincts, jointly. Easton — Court Room. 5 delegates.
3d precinct — Unionville — old schoolhouse. 2 delegates.

DISTRICT NO. 2.
1st precinct — St. Michaels — Harrison's Hall. 4 delegates.
2nd precinct — Royal Oak — 2nd story of L. Scott Kilman's carriage building. 2 delegates.
3d precinct — Bozman — Hall over P. D. Hunt's store. 1 delegate.

DISTRICT NO. 3.
1st precinct — Trappe — 2nd floor E. A. Powell's store. 5 delegates.
2d precinct — Oxford — Assembly Room Eastford Hall, entrance Market Square, 2 deleg.

DISTRICT NO. 4.
1st precinct — Cordova — Beaven's Hall 7 delegates.

DISTRICT NO. 5.
1st precinct — Wittman — Solomon Gow's Shoe Shop. 5 delegates.
2nd precinct — Tilghman — J. H. Cooper's Mech. Shop. 2 delegates.

The business of the county convention will be,

1st, to elect four delegates to represent Talbot County in the Republican First Congressional District Convention to be held at Salisbury, Md. on Wednesday, April 27th next, at noon,

2nd, to elect four delegates to represent Talbot county in the State convention to be held in the city of Frederick, on May 4th, 1892, at noon,

The District Convention at Salisbury will elect two delegates and two alternates to represent the aforesaid district in the Republican National Convention, to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., on June 7th 1892, and also to nominate one candidate for Presidential elector for the district.

The State Convention at Frederick will elect four delegates-at-large and four alternates to represent the State of Maryland in the Republican National Convention to be held as aforesaid, at Minneapolis, June 7, 1892, and also to nominate two candidates for Presidential electors at large.

The mass meeting form of primary has been in vogue with the Republicans in nearly all of Talbot for many years, but as some parts of the county have not had the same plan, the committee has deemed it wise that uniformity should exist.

The plan in short is, after assembling, elect chairman and secretary, any Republican can then nominate one or more Republicans from which to select the number of delegates to which said precinct is entitled,—the chair shall appoint two tellers to conduct and count the vote and all Republicans present shall be entitled to one vote for as many delegates as said precinct, as aforesaid is entitled. Those (to the legal number as aforesaid) having the highest number of votes shall be elected and the chairman and secretary shall prepare, sign and give certificates of election to such delegates as have been legally elected.

M. M. HIGGINS, H. C. DODSON, GEO. H. TRAX, R. E. WELSH. — State Central Committee for Talbot County.

THERE is no benefit so large but malignity will still lessen it; none so narrow which a good interpretation will not enlarge. No man can ever be grateful who views a benefit on the wrong side, or takes a good office by the wrong handle.—*Selected.*

MR. M. B. NICHOLS is perhaps the leading candidate for one of the members of the School Board of Talbot county. He has a large democratic following. But he with true patriotic spirit and magnanimity is willing to resign all his chances, if by so doing the republicans may have a minority representation on the Board. Many good democrats feel the same interest in the welfare of the schools, and Talbot could easily follow the example of some of her sister counties by making one of the three a republican.

RHODE ISLAND went overwhelming republican in last Tuesday's election.

A WESTERN exchange says the Democratic party could not even get the Bland bill through the House.—Simply another instance where that party is only successful in doing nothing.

REPUBLICAN U. S. Senators are said to smile every time Hill's name is mentioned in connection with the Presidency. They must want him nominated.

JUDGE CHARLES D. DRAKE, at one time U. S. Senator from Missouri, and Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, died in Washington last week. He was a distinguished Presbyterian and directed in his will that his body should be cremated.

HERE is a conundrum which we propound to the people of the United States for solution: If a Democratic House of Representatives, with a majority of two thirds, can run nearly three months at an expense of over $700,000, without doing anything, how much can it expend and how little can it accomplish in the course of two years? The problem is one to be studied out before casting your vote for a continuation of the Democratic party in power in the House of Representatives.

IT is pretty generally believed that Gorman's now famous interview was designed for Northern consumption exclusively; that the Senator has heard that certain unfriendly New York papers have sent agents to Maryland to write up his local record, and in order to discount these publications he is publishing in the North his record as a strong Union man, and the theory that he is persecuted by the secession element of the State for his loyalty. While he is depending on his record against the Federal Elections Bill to keep him solid with the South. But the people in Maryland know well enough what Mr. Gorman is, and his record as sized up by Mr. Findlay and others, places him in a position from which he can not well escape.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

For Sale By J. S. GRIFFITH, and Leading Grocers of Easton.

THE Missouri democrats have reapportioned that State into congressional districts and the lines they have made are wonderful to behold. The 6th district is 150 miles long and 25 miles wide. Others are fearfully and wonderfully made. The sole object is to keep the republicans out of congressmen in that State.

THE Geary Chinese Exclusion Bill passed the House of Representatives last week. This appears to be a very unjust bill—and sets at defiance existing treaties between this country and China. The Chinese Minister and his suit will hardly remain where a Government excludes the rest of his countrymen, and retaliatory measures would doubtless be instituted by China should this bill become a law.

THE republican party has not accomplished a single thing during its existence wherein it has not been opposed by the democratic party Nor has it accomplished anything that the democratic party has not finally accepted and endorsed as the proper thing. So it is with the McKinley bill and the present silver law. The democrats opposed them both at the time they were adopted with all their powers, and now they have the House by overwhelming numbers they will not venture a repeal, or offer a serious amendment.

MCKINLEY says if there is to be no protection for wool on the sheep's back there must be none for woolens on the farmer's back. That is what is bothering the Democrats in Congress now. They are willing to hit the farmer by taking the tariff off raw wool but they can't take the tariff off woolens without going still farther and making a complete tariff bill.—That is too big a thing for them to tackle. The piecemeal policy doesn't seem to work well, after all.—*Leavenworth Times.*

THE Sheffield, Eng., *Telegraph* has an accurate conception of the present tariff law, and frankly admits its effects. It says:

"The promoters of the McKinley tariff meant it to push forward the policy of America for the Americans. One method of realizing it was to keep all work within their own dominions. The country was to be made self-supplying; what could be produced at home was not to be bought abroad.—This was the keynote of the McKinley scheme, and it is working out the idea of its designers with the precision and effectiveness of a machine.

IN the last year of Cleveland's administration the United States bought $32,000,000 more from foreign nations than it sold them, whereas in 1891, under republican rule, the sales exceeded the purchases by $142,000,000. Such figures need no comment.—*Globe-Democrat.*

Perhaps such figures need no comment, but that balance of $142,000,000 in our favor amounts to more than two dollars "per capiter," and gives us an example of a method of increasing the circulating medium that is safer and better than to create dollars out of nothing.

WE respectfully call the attention of Talbot farmers, especially those of Democratic faith, to the article published in this issue under the head of "Tariff Tinkering Humbug." It is taken from the N. Y. *Times*, which paper is devoted to "tariff reform."—So much has been said about the duty under the McKinley bill on "binding twine," and the subject so terribly misrepresented by the Democratic press; that it would be well for farmers to know the true facts concerning it.

WEST VIRGINIA was introduced to the Republican party in 1876, when the Democrats carried the State by 14,564. In 1880 she was quite friendly when the State went Democratic by 11,148. In 1884 she became in love, when the Democratic party tried to make a rally on 4,221 plurality, but in 1888, when the Democrats carried the State by the grand majority of 506. West Virginia and the Republican party became engaged to be married in November, 1892. All are invited to attend. A gentleman by the name of Harrison will be "best man" and Columbia will be one of the bridesmaids. Rev. Uncle Sam will officiate. No cards.—*Cin. Commercial Gazette.*

SENATOR GORMAN must regard it a very easy thing to "gull" the average Democrat. After all the free-trade and free-silver 'bom-bosh' that makes up the body-part of every Democratic platform of late years, it is now announced by Maryland's aspirant for Presidential honors that the subject of "transportation" will be the leading national issue this fall. And in a four column interview the problem of silver and tariff reform is not even mentioned; and this, too, when the National House of Representatives was on the eve of giving several days heated discussion to the merits of silver legislation.

But outside of politics and selfish interests—Gorman's statesmanship calibre, like Hill's, is very small.

THE New York *World* says "the Democracy asks the silver Democrats in Congress to postpone the discussion till next December, that a Democratic President may be surely elected; to postpone it till December for further light and leading; to postpone it till December because no bill passed now can under any conceivable circumstances become law; to postpone it till December because the passage of such a bill now can be nothing but a firebrand in the party; because it would make every Eastern State, including even Maryland and Delaware, difficult and doubtful."

This seems to be a rather frank admission of the *true purposes* of "Democracy." In other words, "give us the Democratic President, and then we will proceed with this ruinious policy despite its evil effects. But suspend efforts in the direction of free silver for the present, that we may not lose the confidence of the country prior to the Presidential election." True characteristic of the Democratic party. Nothing new.

THERE is now a bill before the New York Legislature giving the right of suffrage to self-supporting women.

EX-CONGRESSMAN JOHN U. L. FINDLAY in speaking this week of the New York *Sun*-Gorman interview closed his remarks in the following language:

"The first time I met him (Mr. Gorman) he was assistant to the postmaster of the Senate, and he afterwards became postmaster. The Senate was overwhelmingly republican and was rejecting everybody nominated by President Johnson who was remotely suspected even of sympathy with his reconstruction policy. It confirmed Mr. Gorman, however, as collector of internal revenue. Whether he was a republican then or not, he contrived with singular adroitness to keep in with that party. He says he was a Union man during the war. Having taken an active part in all the battles of the Union party. I have searched my memory in vain to remember a single instance where Mr. Gorman made his loyalty known or felt. I never heard of him until after the war. His Union sentiments, I am afraid, were something like his present democratic principles.

"The democracy is in favor of tariff reform. Gorman is opposed to it.

"The democracy of Maryland is opposed to free coinage. Gorman voted for it.

"The democracy favors Cleveland for President. Gorman is not only opposed to it, but has almost made it impossible.

"The democracy must be a very curious jumble of contradictions to support a man who doesn't believe in one of its principles. But I am wandering from my subject, and close with the hope that now the truth is coming out nothing will give it a check until all is known."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C. April 4, '92.

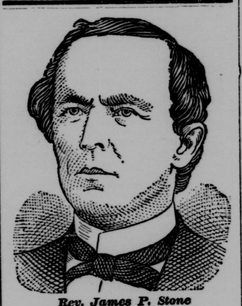
There is no longer room for doubt that the (at the time) seemingly unexpected termination of the silver battle in the House was but the carrying out of a carefully pre-arranged plan on the part of certain democratic leaders who did not wish their party committed on this question at the opening of the Presidential campaign. They wish to leave the way open for the democratic party to pose as favoring free coinage in States where it will be beneficial to do so, and as opposing it in other States, just as that party has always done in Presidential elections, on most questions of national importance The small fry were not let in the scheme, or Representative Bland would not have blackguarded Speaker Crisp in such a savage way, and then had to eat his words afterwards, when he was told why Speaker Crisp had seemingly betrayed the ultra free silver men; but they all now know the meaning of the whole business, and about 80 or 90 of them are trying to hatch up some scheme of revenge, and if they only had a nervy leader they might accomplish something, as with the present average attendance in the House that many, if properly handled, could easily tie up the House, and keep it tied up until their purpose was accomplished. As yet they only threaten, and those who threaten seldom fight.

It is not regarded as probable that the silver campaign opened in the Senate by Brice debate on Mr. Morgan's resolution will result in any definite action by that body on the actual question of free coinage, although the dodgers like Hill are in a state of trepidation on account of it, and may be forced to define their position.

The first free trade measure—the Springer free wool bill—will be put through the House this week, but there is not the remotest probability of its getting through the Senate.

The Alliance men in Congress have adopted a new financial "fad," and to hear them discuss it one would suppose that they actually expected the bill authorizing it to pass. It is for the Secretary of the Treasury to issue on demand of the several States, legal tender Treasury notes, similar to those issued in circulation in any sum desired up to $30 per capita, taking the population as given in the last census. The States are to deposit as security 20 year bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. The bill says nothing of how the States are to redeem these bonds at the expiration of 20 years, although it authorizes the legislatures to distribute the money at their discretion.—Like the sub-treasury scheme, it looks well on paper, and would be equally impossible to put into practical operation.

Not a single democratic member of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia voted for Senator McMillan's bill to appropriate $75,000 towards entertaining the members of the G. A. R. who will attend the encampment in this city, which that committee, by vote of republicans, has favorably reported to the Senate.



Rev. James P. Stone
of Lower Cabot, Vt., formerly of Dalton, N. H.

A Faithful Pastor

Is held in high esteem by his people, and his opinion upon temporal as well as spiritual matters is valued greatly. The following is from a clergyman long influential in New England, now spending well earned rest in Cabot, Vt.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family for many years past, with **great benefit.** We have, with confidence, recommended it to others for their various ailment, almost all of whom have certified to great benefit by its use. We can

Honestly and Cheerfully

recommend it as the **best blood purifier** we have ever tried. We have used others, but none with the beneficial effects of Hood's. Also, we deem Hood's Pills and Olive Ointment **invaluable.** Mrs. Stone says she cannot do without them." REV. J. P. STONE.

Better than Gold

Mr. Geo. T. Clapp, of Eastondale, Mass., says: "I am 82 years of age, and for 30 years have suffered with running sores on one of my legs. A few years ago I had two toes amputated, physicians say I was suffering from gangrene and had but

A Short Time to Live

Eight months ago as a neighbor urged me, I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The whole lower part of my leg and foot was a running sore, but it has almost completely healed and I can truthfully say that I am in **better health** than I have been for many years. I have taken no other medicine and consider that I owe all my improvement to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is better than gold." "I **cheerfully verify** the above statement of Mr. Clapp, whom I have known 30 years." J. M. HOWARD, Druggist, Eastondale, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable.

The original bill was for $100,000, but upon consultation with the local committee it was reduced, and a proviso inserted that $60,000 should be raised by private contributions and spent before any of the Congressional appropriation can be used. If the democratic representatives are as hostile as these democratic senators have shown themselves to be the bill will never get through the House.

Representative Miller, of Wisconsin, was right when he denounced the present rules of the House as worse than no rules at all, and said that the time of the House, had been spent in doing nothing or worse than nothing on account of those rules.

The House still keeps up the farce of holding one evening session each week to consider private pension bills, but a quorum is never present and the point of "no quorum" is invariably made by some democrat, so that nothing is ever done at those sessions. At the last one Representative Hemphill, of South Carolina, unmercifully scored his party for what he termed its "child's play," in holding these sessions, and pretending to do what it had no idea of doing.

All the good things said about the democratic members of the House Committee on Elections, because of their votes to put Rockwell out of the seat to which his republican opponent—Col. Noyes—was really elected, will have been said in vain, if it shall turn out to be true, as now reported, that Senator Hill has secured pledges from a majority of the democratic members of the House to vote to retain Rockwell, notwithstanding the report of the committee. H.

Concerted Action Necessary.

The one great principle which the Republican party in Maryland must recognize is, that the press is become the chief educator of the people. The stump orator has had his day and is not without his uses still. His voice reaches the ears of hundreds yet lives but a day, while the voice of the press is heard by thousands and its presence in the household is a perpetual reminder of what is uppermost in the public mind.

More good can be accomplished by an enlightened editorial than by fifty stump speeches; and when the press in a state or nation becomes united upon one question, popular opinion is rapidly crystalized and public sentiment is reflected in the editorial column.

The Montgomery *Press* believes that the Republican newspapers of Maryland have a mission to perform in the coming campaign. Too frequently the voters have been blinded and misled by the sophistry of Democratic illusionists, and the time is now come when concerted action upon the part of the Republican press will point out the true paths and shed light upon the dark passages. Old bloody-shirt harangues and anti-bellum bumbecombish of Democracy have had their day. The people don't want to have "the bayonets" of 1861 crammed down their throats. What they want is a clean; clear cut discussion of *the live questions of to-day*; and where can this dissussion be carried on to greater advantage than in the columns of the press thoughout the State.

The State Convention meets at Frederick in May next. At that convention we may confidently expect to have the policy of the Republican party in the State of Maryland mapped out. In order that the Convention may have a powerful ally to help work out the political salvation of Maryland, the *Press* advocates a meeting of the editors of the Republican papers in the State and secretary thereof, in a call for concerted action in the coming campaign, so that the party may present a strong front to the common enemy. It is contended that such an organization; working in harmony with the Republican Central Committee, will build up sentiment too strong even for the notorious, corruption and bribery of Democracy to overcome.

The meeting could be held either at the time of the State Convention or subsequent thereto, and an organization completed that would prove effectual in its working. Maryland is not so hopelessly democratic as some would have us believe. There are thousands of men ready and waiting to be convinced—men of influence and standing in the community. These men must be reached and can only be reached by the newspaper. And it is in the interest of these men that the *Press* makes an appeal. W.C.S.

Tariff Tinkering "Humbug."

The Democratic plan of attacking the tariff piecemeal has begun in the national House of Representatives by the introduction of two bills. The first is to put binding twine on the free list, with the idea of making political capital with the Western wheat growers, who use this twine to bind wheat. The second to place jute and the free list cotton bagging, the machinery used in making it, and the thin hoop-iron or steel used as "cotton ties," with the same political end as to the Southern cotton planters.

The binding twine bill is the veriest humbug. The western farmer who would be fooled by it must indeed be very ignorant or extremely prejudiced. The real status of binding twine since the new tariff law was adopted is never discussed by Democratic papers. The facts are these:

First—The new tariff law placed on the free list manila, sisal, sunn, and other fibers out of which the twine is made.

Second—The duty on the manufactured twine was reduced to only 7-10ths of a cent per pound.

The materials were put upon the free list because they are none of them produced in this country. The small duty was placed on the twine to encourage the importation of the raw material and the manufacture of twine here, that the money paid to the workmen employed might go to American instead of foreign workingmen.

Binding twine sells now at from 9 to 13 cents a pound, and the removal of the present duty of 7-10ths of a cent a pound would not reduce the price in any appreciable degree. The transparent humbug of the bill is clear to every one. The New York *Times*, which is a vigorous supporter of Grover Cleveland and of his 'tariff reform' policy, thus editorally laughs at the shallow trick:

Those who think they can fool the farmers now by cutting off the merely nominal duty of 7 10ths of a cent per pound are building upon the assumption that the farmers are not understated some of the simplest provisions of the present tariff law.

The bill to put cotton ties on the free list is quite as much a humbug, but would prove a far more hurtful one than the other. It would simply strike down an American industry.—The *Times*, in commenting upon this, uses the following vigorous language:

Possibly the committee does not know what is the present condition of the cotton tie industry The cotton ties now consumed in this country are made here. Cotton ties are no longer imported. The quantity imported in the calendar year 1890 was 33,824,387 pounds. In that year substantially the entire demand was supplied by imports. In the calendar year 1891 the quantity imported was only 416,550 pounds The demand was supplied by domestic manufacturers.

It does not escape our attention that this will be cited by the devotees of McKinleyism as an admission in their favor. We do not contend that the McKinley tariff is wholly and uniformly bad. As to the cotton tie industry we shall say more hereafter. The fact to be considered by the Springer committee is that the cotton ties used in this country are at the present time made here.

The industry is an American one. The removal of the duty without any relief to the manufacturer, so far as his raw material is concerned, would put an end to the domestic production of cotton ties. The industry now carried on in this country would be transferred to Europe. Does the committee think that it can afford to stand upon a policy which provides clearly for the transfer of an American industry to England. Will such a party command the votes of a majority of the American people?

This exposes the matter thoroughly and is especially noteworthy as coming from a rabid "tariff reform" paper. Note especially the admission that the tariff law has established this important industry here, so that, instead of buying our supply abroad, we may make it all here; and the further very important admission that the immediate effect of the passage of the bill would be to kill the industry here and transfer it to Europe. The admission is a notable one for a free trade paper.

Analyzing Political Rainbow Chasing.

Nominate Cleveland, and Vilas will pledge him Wisconsin. Wiped-off-the-Earth Campbell will pledge him Ohio, Tom will pledge him Minnesota, Dick will plead him Iowa and Harry will pledge him the devil knows what. In November he will get New Jersey and the solid South, minus West Virginia.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Henry & Brother's SPECIALTIES.

Henry's Wine of Beef and Iron, pt.	75c
Henry's Little Liver Pill s, for headache,	15c.
Henry's Ext. Malt ($2 50 doz) tonic	25c.
Henry's Sarsaparilla	75c.
Henry's Horse Powders (5 for $1)	25c.
Henry's Rock Candy and Horehound for cough.	25c.
Henry's Family Liniment.	25c.
Henry's Horse Liniment.	40c.
Henry's Bronchial Troches.	15c.
4th Shaving Soap (5 for $1) Barbers try it	25c.
Box Paper and Envelopes, cheap tic Sc. 13c	20c.
Toilet paper (3 packages 23c)	08c.
See our new lot French Tooth Brushes,	
See our New Soap for hard water.	05c.
Oat Meal Soap (50 cents dozen)	05c.
Good Nail Brush	05c.
Pippin's Horse Powders.	
Buists Prize Medal Garden Seeds,	
Cement for China, Leather and Rubber.	15c.

AT
HENRY & BROTHER'S DRUG STORE,
4-2 Opp. Easton National Bank.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the Court House in the town of Easton, on Monday, May 2, 1892, for the purpose of electing one Town Commissioner for the town of Easton to serve three years, in the place of Ed. Roberts whose term of office expires at that time. Polls open at two o'clock P. M.; close at 6 P.M.

By order of the Board.
ap9td-S D. R. COX, Clerk.

Sheriff's License Notice

Notice to Merchants, Traders & Others

ALL PERSONS AND BODIES Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation 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, 1892,

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

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

TRADERS' LICENSE.

The amount to be paid by traders 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 $1,000			$ 12 00
Over	1 000	not over $ 1,500	15 00
"	1,500	" " 2,500	18 50
"	2,500	" " 4,000	22 50
"	4,000	" " 6,000	30 50
"	6, 0	" " 8,000	40 50
"	8 000	" " 10,000	50 50
"	10,000	" " 15,000	65 50
"	15,000	" " 20,000	80 50
"	20,000	" " 50,000	100 50
"	30,000	" " 40,000	125 50
"	40,000	" " 50,000	150 50

And ten cents for the affidavit in each case.

The applicants must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business of the amount of goods kept on land at the principal season of sale, or the oath may be administered by the Justice of the Peace when a person wanting a license applies through an agent.

If the oath be administered before a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be attached the certificate of the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the Justice resides.

Persons may sell salt to cure fish in March, April and May without license.

Venders of cakes, and venders of beer, who are makers of such beer, (Lager beer excepted) are not required to take out Licenses.

VENDERS OF MILLINERY.

Females vending Millinery and other small articles, whose stock is not over $500, to pay a license of $9.50; but if over that amount they are required to pay the same License as other persons—oath to be made as to the amount of stock at the principal season of the year. No others but Milliners can procure this license.

BILLIARD TABLES.

A License may be granted to any person who may apply for permission to keep a billiard table, for which License there shall be paid the sum of $30.50, and for every additional table $25.50.

HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS.

Hawkers and Peddlers must renew their licenses on or before the first day of May as other traders. The rates are as follows in the county:

To travel on foot,	$10 00
With one horse and wagon,	15 00
With two horses and wagon,	20 00

No such license shall be granted to any hawker or peddler in the name or style of any partnership or company, and but one person shall trade under any such license. A violation of the law subjects the offender to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, recoverable before any Justice of the Peace.

BROKERS.

Any person who shall make it his business to deal in any manner on his own account, or for others, in the purchase and sale of stocks, bills, notes, bank notes, or other obligations, shall be deemed and taken to be a broker.

The rates are as follows:

Exchange Broker,	$100 50
Stock "	75 50
Bill "	50 50

The following Act—Chapter 448, page 862—entitled "An Act to add to the 16th section of article 56 of the Code of Public General Laws, a sub section, requiring a License to enable any person to act as Real Estate 'Broker'" provides—

That any person applying for the same and paying the sum of fifty dollars may obtain a License for carrying on the business of a Real Estate Broker, and any individual, co partnership or firm who shall carry on the business of Real Estate Broker without a License, shall be subject to the penalties imposed upon other Brokers by section seventeen of this article.

LICENSES TO RETAILERS OF SPIRITUOUS OR FERMENTED LIQUOR OR LAGER BEER.—The amount of license to be paid by retailers of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer, are as follows:

If the value of the stock in trade be			
$ 250 or less,			$ 18 75
Over	500		35 00
From	1,000 to	2,000	60 00
"	2,000 to	4,000	75 00
"	4,000 to	6,000	100 00
"	6,000 to	10,000	120 00
"	10,000 to	20,000	150 50
"	20,000 to	30,000	140 50
Over	30,000		150 50

No license shall be granted to sell spirituous or fermented liquor or lager beer, in quantities not less than a pint, for the sum of $18.50, unless the person applying therefor shall also obtain license to sell goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, paying therefor the sum hereto fore prescribed, according to the amount of stock in trade. JOHN B. FAIRBANK,
4-9-4t Sheriff Talbot County.

WRIGHT & LONEY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GRAIN, HAY, FRUITS, POULTRY, EGGS, LIVE STOCK, HIDES, ETC., ETC.

215 S. CHARLES STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

REFERENCE:
DROVERS & MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.
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CHAPTER 67.

AN ACT to enlarge the powers of the County Commissioners of Talbot County so as to enable them to issue bonds of the county for an amount sufficient to raise a sum of money to take up and pay off the bonds of the county issued on account of the subscription by Talbot county to the capital stock of the Maryland & Delaware railroad Company and maturing on the first day of April eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

WHEREAS the County Commissioners of Talbot county in pursuance of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at January session eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, chapter one hundred and ninety one, issued bonds of Talbot County to the amount of fifty-five thousand dollars, for the purpose of raising a sum of money to enable the County Commissioners of said county to pay the subscription of Talbot county to the capital stock of the Maryland & Delaware Railroad Company, a corparation duly incorporated under the laws of Maryland and Delaware for the purpose of building a railroad from Smyrna in the state of Delaware to Oxford in state of Maryland then in course of construction; and whereas the said bonds issued as aforesaid will become due and payable on the first day of April eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and the said County Commissioners will be unable to obtain a sufficient sum of money from taxation to pay all of said bonds at maturity, therefore:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, that the County Commissioners of Talbot county are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow such sums of money on the credit of said county as may be sufficient to pay off the bonds of Talbot Co., which were issued by said county to aid in the construction of the Maryland & Deleware Railroad, falling due on the first day of April in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two and to issue coupon bonds therefor, (having first applied the money arising from the sinking fund investments applicable to the redemption of said bonds so far as the same in their judgment may be practicable to the paying of said maturing obligations) in sums of not less than $100 and not more than $1000 to be signed by the president of the Board of County Commissioners of Talbot county and to bear interest at a rate of not greater than five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of October and April in each year; said bonds to be sold by the said County Commissioners and the proceeds applied to the payment of said county bonds falling due as aforesaid and remaining unpaid after exhausting the money arising from the sinking fund investments in the manner heretofore recited.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted*, That the said County Commissioners shall fix the time or times at which the said bonds shall mature not to extend beyond the period of twenty years from the date of their issue and shall be made redeemable at the pleasure of said Co. Commissioners after the expiration of ten years from the date of said bonds.

SECTION 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said County Commissioners of Talbot county be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to levy a tax upon the taxable property of Talbot county in each and every year sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds to be issued as aforesaid and to provide a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds at maturity or when they shall become redeemable.

SECTION 4 *And be it enacted*, That the bonds hereby authorized to be issued shall be exempt from all taxation except taxes due the state, and that the coupons due on said bonds shall be received by the collector of taxes in Talbot county in payment of county taxes.

SECTION 5 *And be it enacted* That act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

Approved March 8th, 1892.
FRANK BROWN,
Governor.
MURRAY VANDIVER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
EDWARD LLOYD,
President of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed January session, 1892.
CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk, House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 129.

AN ACT to authorize the Board of County School Commissioners of Talbot county to borrow money. Whereas the Board of County School Commissioners of Talbot county has upon the individual credit of the members and secretary thereof, borrowed the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of paying the salaries of the public school teachers, therefore.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Board of County School Commissioners of Talbot county, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow the sum of ten thousand dollars and apply the same to the payment of the money which has been borrowed upon the individual credit of the members and the secretary of the Board

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Board of County School commissioners of Talbot County, whenever at the close of any school term, there is not sufficient money in the hands of the treasurer of the Board to pay the salaries of the public school teachers, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money upon their promissory note signed by the president and secretary of the Board and endorsed by the treasurer thereof; provided that the aggregate sum does not create an indebtedness over and above the county levy for public school purposes then actually in the hands of the collector or collectors and not paid over to the said board of county school commissioners

SECTION 2 *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 15th, 1892
FRANK BROWN,
Governor.
MURRAY VANDIVER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
EDWARD LLOYD,
President of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1892.
CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 208.

AN ACT to add an additional section to Article 21 of the Code of Public Local Laws of this State title Talbot county to be subtitled State's Attorney.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the following section be and the same is hereby added to Article 21 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title Talbot county under sub title State's Attorney and to be known as section 237.

SEC. 237. *Be it enacted*, That the County Commissioners in addition to the appearance fees allowed by law to the State's Attorney, shall allow such State's Attorney such trial fees in cases before the Circuit Court of said county and before Justices of the Peace of said county as they may think just and proper and shall make a levy for the same; provided, however, that the aggregate of such fees, appearance and trial, shall not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars in any one year.

SEC. 2 *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 24th, 1892.
FRANK BROWN,
Governor.
MURRAY VANDIVER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
EDWARD LLOYD,
President of the Senate.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1892.
CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk House of Delegates.

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