The Easton Gazette,

PUBLISHED BY

WILSON M. TYLOR & BRO.,

Editors and Proprietors,

EASTON, MD.

☞ ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE.

SATURDAY, - - - - - APRIL 30, 1892.

A WEEK ago we expressed the hope that the Eastern Shore would keep aloof from the factional fight going on in Baltimore and in a few of the counties. We are glad to announce to our readers that th s hope has been realized. Papers may claim that the Convention was a victory for one or other office holder or would be leader, yet we think these claims erroneous. Purely local causes controled the selection of the delegates from most of the counties and their action after reaching Salisbury. Evidence of this is furnished by the vote cast for Mr. Higgins. Though his views were well known both at home and at Salisbury, for he is a man of very decided convictions, yet delegates favorable to his election were sent from his own county without opposition, and he received every one of the 30 votes of the District Convention. This was simply a tribute to his worth and manliness, and Talbot county has a right to be proud of the result.

Nor was there any administration or anti administration delegates present at the convention. As good republicans, we of Eastern Shore are proud of the splendid administration of President Harrison—proud of the ability and courage which have been so manifest as well as its fredom from scandal of every description. This feeling was voiced by the convention by the passage of a resolution embodying in strong language, these ideas.

Messrs. Higgins and Turner were not pledged nor instructed, simply because the people have confidence in their intelligence and honesy and feel sure they will do nothing at Minneapolis that will either misrepresent us or cause us to regret their selection.

We hope the Eastern Shore delegates to the Frederick convention will be equally true to convictions of the people of our section and by their action there show our disapproval of the interminable factional fights and feuds of Baltimore City. Let them do their best to secure Delegates at large for Maryland, four intelligent, honest and clean men, for only such can properly represent the Republican party of this State.

THE Savings bank of Cleveland, O. have over $40,000,000 on deposit. The people of that State showed their appreciation of our Protective policy last November.

THE Free-Wool bill which passed the House on April 7 means that it is not the fault of the Free-Trade majority in that body if the farmer enjoys Protection on any of his principal products next year.

AND now comes Henry Watterson, declaring that ex-Speaker Reed would make a strong race for the Presidency. This statement, coming from so great a leader of the fellows who used to call Mr. Reed "the Czar," is somewhat in the nature of a confession.

ACCORDING to the *Iron Age* of Apr. 14th, wire nails now sell in Pittsburg for 1.65 cents per pound, in factory lots. This is, perhaps, the lowest price on record. The duty on wire nails is two cents per pound; how much is the "tax?"

EX-SECRETARY BAYARD remarks that a great responsibility will rest upon the National Democratic Convention, and he is correct. The responsibility will be a very large, chunky one named Cleveland.

COL. HENRY WATTERSON, of the Louisville *Courier Journal*, says that President Harrison's Administration has been strong, fearless and able.—That it commends itself to the people and Mr. Cleveland cannot be elected this fall should he and Mr. Harrison again be the choice of the political parties they represent.

THE Republican State Convention meets at Frederick City next Wednesday. Factional spirit has made the situation such that the occasion will be one of unusual interest. No matter who may be selected to represent the State at Minneapolis, the convention will adopt strong, patriotic, ringing Republican resolutions and in the Presidential contest this fall, the party will pull together with an earnest purpose to do its share towards re-electing Mr. Harrison or any other good republican who may be chosen its standard bearer by the National Convention.

THE Springfield *Republican* exposes the sectional character of the piecemeal Tariff legislation of the present Congress in the following paragraph: The South received its allowance of 'hole punching' Tariff 'reform' from the House Saturday—cotton ties and cotton bagging and machinery for making bagging being voted on the free list by 167 yeas to 46 nays, Democrats and Farmers' Alliance members making up the affirmative vote and three Democrats joining Republicans in the negative. Now the West will receive a share by the passage of a free binding twine bill. Free wool seems to be counted as New England's share."

THE contest of Mr. Noyes, Republican, for the seat of Mr. Rockwell, Democrat, both of New York, in the House of Representatives last week, was decided in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Rockwell. The Democratic committee on contested elections reported in favor of the Republican, and nearly sixty Democrats voted with the Republicans to seat him, recognizing clearly the justice of his case. But Senator Hill had induced a number of party friends to stand by him and support Rockwell, right or wrong; and their appeal for a Democrat to stand by a Democrat proved too strong for the partisan feeling of many Democrats to withstand. The debate by some Democrats in Mr. Noyes behalf was manly, creditable and honest in the extreme.—Judge Lawson, of Georgia, said "when so good a Democrat as I am, votes to oust a Democratic Representative from his seat, I cast the vote from a sense of duty of the highest character. Wherever the path of duty points, no man should fear to go."

FOR DYSPEPSIA,

Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

All dealers keep it. $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

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 Baltimore papers tell us that the contending factions in that city have repeated the shameless farce, that has hitherto attended the holding of republican primaries, in many of the wards, and as usual the contesting delegations will clamor in the anti-chamber of the State Convention and ask for admission on the floor of that body as the rightfully chosen representatives of the republican party of the respective Legislative districts from which they may go. The time of the Convention will necessarily be occupied, as it has on many occasions, with hearing the details of a disgraceful scramble, accusation of fraud and violence, such as would unavoidably create a scornful disgust for the contestants and their constituencies, and of necessity establish the fact that, at least, one set of the same presents a claim tainted by irregularity fatal thereto, if not rendered null and void by the grossest misconduct, violence and fraud. The effect of such exhibitions of moral turpitude and political infamy as has for years characterized the methods of the opposing factions in Baltimore City, has been deeply humiliating to the republicans of the entire State, and has operated most disastrously upon the standing of the party before the people at large, greatly imparing its efficiency and unquestionably inviting the most painful defeats of the party in many quarters on many occasions. We assume that every genuine republican realizes the damaging effect of these disreputable and degrading performances upon the party's interests and growth, and sincerely deplores their occurence and anxiously hopes for their discontinuance.

The party is confronted with the evil that is the natural outcome of this factional strife, that has for many years hatched dissatisfaction, famented discord, provoked bitter contentions, nursed infidelity and has brought overwhelming defeats. With the utmost candor we ask, what shall be the remedy for so grave an impediment to party success as the demoralization superinduced by the ceaseless warfare of these odious and unscrupulous factions? It seems to us a potent remedy may be found in the concurent action of the several counties, through their representatives in the approaching State convention.—Should it be ascertained by that body that the delegates from any Legislative District of Baltimore City, whether there is a contesting delegation or not, presents a claim to seats that is in any degree tainted with wantonness irregularity, fraud or a disregard of the provisions of the Constitution for the government of the republican party, approved April 20, 1891, that instead of condoning the offensive practices criminal conduct, or even gross irregularities of the primaries and conventions which follow them in selecting delegates, by admitting the least objectionable, or in the event that both are alike criminal, admit all with a half a vote each, they should be entirely repudiated and returned to their constituents with the notification that hereafter they must come with clean hands and a claim unsullied by the taint of fraud, otherwise, their pointed footsteps shall never soil the council chambers of the republican party. And the same salutatory rule should be applied in any body whatsoever, whether State Central Committee or any other tribunal when honest republicans, entrusted with the sacred interests of the party and its imperishable principles do congregate.

MANY of our readers think there is a Republican form of government in Florida. But they are mistaken. To be sure the Federal Constitution says the "United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government." But that clause, so far as certain States in the South are concerned, might just as well declare the reverse, for the good it does.

In Florida; citizens are denied their electoral rights and elections, such as are contemplated in our system of popular government, and the same are no longer possible. This ought to be a startling statement; but it isn't. It would be if made of New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, or any other northern or western State. But Florida is a southern State; therefore we receive it without manifestation of surprise. We have been so accustomed to hear of the intimidation of voters in the South, the suppression of votes, casting of fraudulent ballots, etc., that none of the northern journals seemed to show any surprise when they recently published an item of news implying the denial of the right of popular government in Florida. This is the statement in the form of a resolution adopted recently by the Republican State Convention of Florida:

"That we consider it utterly useless for us to put tickets in the field for any office—State, Congressional or National—and we hereby decline to do so until our rights are protected and our political liberty secured to us by the enactment of an effective national law."

Such a state of affairs implies the suspension of a Republican form of government. If but one party is tolerated in Florida; if no ticket but the Democratic can be freely supported on the stump or at the polls, or have its votes received and counted—if these things are so, Florida has not a Republican form of government. It is an organized tyranny maintained by fraud and dishonesty. It matters not whether the suppressed party is or is not a small minority. Its right to nominate and support a ticket unmolested, and to have all votes fairly counted is as sacred as the principle of majority rule, and it is time every voter in Florida was made to understand this. The Republican Convention of that State declares to the world that this right is denied, and it refuses to name either a State, Congressional or National ticket. If this is a slander it ought to be refuted at once and the good name of Florida vindicated. If it is true, it is a crime against the people of the United States, and the passage of the Lodge National Elections bill, which failed in the Senate last year, would have gone far towards giving relief and sustaining the dignity of Florida as well as the country at large.

A similar state of affairs in Massachusets would portend a popular uprising throughout the whole country.

A New York daily says "probably it will be the best thing for Florida not to have a Republican ticket." It is much more probable that it would be the "best thing" for New York not to have a Tammany ticket; but would any decent citizen think it well that Tammany should be denied equal rights at the polls?

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C. April 25, '92.

The President wisely leaves to others all the worrying about the republican Presidential nomination.—He finds enough, and as Mr. Blaine recently so aptly said, more than enough to do in transacting the legitimate duties pertaining to the Chief magistracy of the greatest country in the world. He would be more than human if he were not gratified by the action of republicans in various States in instructing delegates to the Minneapolis convention to support him for a renomination, but he is doing nothing that might by the widest stretch of the imagination be construed into seeking a renomination.

All the talk about his withdrawing is the veriest bosh. A man cannot withdraw from what he has not entered into. The President has never said to any man that he would accept the nomination again, and his devotion to the principles and welfare of the republican party has been such that it is certain he will not allow his name to be presented to the national convention unless he is convinced that the leaders of the party consider him to be the most available candidate to lead the party to victory. If it shall be plain after all the delegates to the convention shall have been elected that any considerable portion of them are opposed to his renomination, Mr. Harrison will, I predict, forbid the use of his name as a candidate, and it would in no sense be a withdrawal for him to do so, as he is not by any action of his own, further than by the faithful performance of his public duties, a candidate.

The probable early holding of an international monetary conference to consider the silver question meets the approval of Congressmen of all shades of political belief, except the ultra silver men who believe that the United States should take the lead by establishing absolute free coinage. The Senate has adopted a resolution asking the President for information concerning the proposed conference.

Senator Hill may be losing ground as fast as some of the newspapers say he is, among democrats away from Washington, but he is certainly not losing any ground among the democrats of the House. On the contrary, he has shown that he is absolute ruler of the votes of 140 of the democratic members of that body, and that only 30 of them dare to vote against his will—a number of them dodged the vote—and to sustain the report of the Elections committee, a report which was adopted by the votes of democratic members of that committee. A more outrageous case of political theft was never endorsed by any party in Congress than when the House, at the dictation of boss Hill, voted to retain Mr. Rockwell, of New York, in the seat to which its own committee had reported that Col. Noyes, was elected. And what makes the case all the more pitable for the democrats is that the result has been for weeks past boastingly announced by Hill and the Tammany Congressmen. "Hill's heelers" is the way those 140 democrats are now referred to by the Cleveland democrats in Congress.

The President and Secretaries Foster, Elkins, Tracy and Rusk, accompanied by a number of minor officials will leave here tomorrow night for New York, where they will take part in the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner stone of the Grant monument, which will take place on Wednesday. Secretary Elkins will deliver an address.

A little breeze has been caused among the Cleveland democrats by the personal announcement of Senator Palmer that he intends making a fight for the Illinois delegation to the Chicago convention, and that he is a Presidential candidate. Morrison's friends say that this is a breach of faith on the part of Palmer.

Happy

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rejoice Because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Rescued Their Child from Scrofula.

For Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all other foul humors in the blood of children or adults, Hood's Sarsaparilla is an unequalled remedy. Read this:

"We are so thankful to Hood's Sarsaparilla for what it did for our little girl that we make this statement for the benefit of other anxious parents and

Suffering Children

Our girl was a beautiful baby, fair and plump and healthy. But when she was two years old, sores broke out behind her ears and spread rapidly over her head and forehead down to her eyes, and into her neck. We consulted one of the best physicians in Brooklyn, but nothing did her any good. The doctors said it was caused by a scrofula humor in the blood. Her head became

One Complete Sore

offensive to the smell and dreadful to look at. Her general health waned and she would lay in a large chair all day without any life or energy. The sores caused **great itching** and burning, so that at times we had to restrain her hands to prevent scratching. For 3 years

She Suffered Fearfully

with this terrible humor. Being urged to try Hood's Sarsaparilla we did so. We soon noticed that she had more life and appetite. The medicine seemed to drive out more of the humor for a short time, but its soon began to subside, the **itching and burning ceased,** and in a few months her head became entirely clear of the sore. She is now **perfectly well,** has no evidence of the humor, and her skin is clear and healthy. She seems like an entirely different child, in health and general appearance, from what she was before taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I. W. FREDERICK, 311 Glenmore Ave., East New York, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This Testimonial

Is an illustration of what Hood's Sarsaparilla is doing for the sick and suffering every day, from Maine to California. In the light of these facts who can say that the work of an immense concern like ours is not beneficent?

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

The action of the G. A. R. posts of Lincoln, Nebraska, in sending a committee here to oppose the proposed Congressional appropriation to aid in furnishing lodging, etc., for the unusually large number of veterans unable to provide for themselves who will attend the national encampment is not understood in Congress, and it has been harshly criticised. The State legislatures have almost invariably made appropriations to aid the cities in which the annual encampments have been held, and that is all that Washington has asked for—Congress is Washington's legislature, and it has been asked to appropriate $100,000, one-half to be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half out of the general treasury, to be added to $50,000 contributed by private individuals.

Since his recent spell of sickness Senator Hoar has had considerable trouble with his eyes, and he has asked for and obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session with the intention of going to Europe for the advice of specialists in diseases of the eye. He will be greatly missed by his colleagues, who all wish him success in getting relief. H.

When the duty exceeds 100 per cent, does the foreigner give us the goods and pay us for taking them?

Take a yard of calico for example, which you can buy anywhere in this country at 4 cents. The duty on such goods is 5 cents a yard—that is 125 per cent. Who pays it? Why, no one does. It is not paid at all. Yet if there is in this country an Anglomaniac who insists that similar calico made in Manchester England is worth 5 cents a yard more than that made at home and imports it, he will doubtless pay the 125 per cent. duty, and he ought to. It is a tax on his un-American foolishness. But if the Manchester manufacturer is determined to sell his calico regularly in our markets in open competition with the equally good or better American products selling at 4 cents a yard, then he must pay the 5 cents a yard into the United States Treasury and to sell the goods at 4 cents a yard, thus losing 1 cent on every yard. If he does not he fails in his effort to enter this market. As a matter of fact, the Manchester manufacturer knows better than to adopt such a course. He looks elsewhere for a market for his calico, and leaves the American people in the undisturbed enjoyment of the cheapest and best calico to be found on the face of the earth.—*American Economist.*

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

[*Special Correspondence.*]

Washington, April 27, '92.

There is one Democratic politician who has been a figure in Washington for many years but whose political stature has grown beautifully less since the days when he first began to shine. His name is Morrison, "Horizontal Bill," as he was erstwhile known to fame. His is one of the most striking cases of inflated statesmanship known in American politics. When he first appeared on the scene he got, by dint of a little energetic and successful management in the election of Kerr to the speakership of the Forty-fourth Congress over Sam Randall, the credit of being a man of wonderful ability. Following this he was made chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and perpetrated that ridiculous tariff monstrosity known as the Morrison bill. After this he was defeated for Congress a couple of times by Jehu Baker and then Mr. Cleveland stowed him away on the interstate Commerce Commission where he draws $7,500 a year and eats three square meals a day at Willard's. His services to the country in that capacity are utterly worthless.—There never was a more overestimated man in the early days of his career in Washington, but to-day he is known at just about his true value.—The only thing that causes his name to appear in print now is the fact that he is working to secure the Illinois delegation against Palmer for President in order to turn it over to his patron saint, Grover Corporosity Cleveland. Morrison has been a candidate for Senator, for governor, and for everything else in the gift of the people of his state, but has been beaten for all. An evidence of his littleness is his jealousy of Springer and Palmer and of every one else from the state who happens to get above him. When his precious term as Interdo-nothing Commissioner expires it will be good-bye Morrison.

Senator David Pennett Hill has pretty effectually substantiated his claim that "I am a Democrat," and with him as with the majority of his party the title signifies no principle or no policy save that of getting the offices. By hook or crook, by fair means or foul, Hill's shibboleth is, "put none but Democrats in office." We have a fresh illustration of this in the Rockwell-Noyes contest in the House. As everyone is given Rockwell a certificate of election to which he is not entitled, and when a contest is made before the House the Democratic Committee on Elections, after a thorough investigation of the facts, reports that the Republican contestant is entitled to the seat. Thereupon Governor, Senator and presidential candidate Hill takes the matter in hand and labors for weeks to induce the democrats of the House to vote down the report of their committee and override the evidence solely on partisan grounds. "Mr. Rockwell is a Democrat," says Hill. The affair has created a good deal of bad blood. Some Democratic members resent Senator Hill's interference with their duties and have refused to be dictated to, but with many the Hill principle of "seize the offices right or wrong," is the only one worthy of recognition. If by any possibility David B. Hill could get himself into the presidential chair we would have a high old time in this country.

It is not generally known to what extent the wives of public men, especially those of members of Congress, enter into the labors of their husbands. They can not do committee work or make speeches—though some can write them—nor can they perform the department duties of the Senator or Representative, but they do often attend to a great deal of correspondence, read up newspapers for desired information, and assist in various ways in making the member solid with his constituents at home.—It is well known that during the public life of General Logan Mrs. Logan was a helpmate indeed, in the broadest sense, and there are many women who, in a lesser degree, or in a different way, perhaps, render themselves invaluable assistants. Mrs. Senator Warren, of Wyoming, is one of these. Mrs. Carlisle is another, and Mrs. Cox, wife of the late brilliant and genial Sunset Cox, was another. Mrs. Cox still lives in Washington amidst the large circle of friends made during her husband's long public service.—Mrs. Gen. McClellan has also been spending some time here this winter renewing old acquaintances. Mrs. McClellan knew the Capital well, even before her marriage to the general, her father, Gen. Marcy, having been some years in public life.

The requests made for the autographs of public men in Washington are so numerous that at times the desk of the Presidents doorkeeper, Charles Loeffler, is piled high with albums left there to receive the Presidential signature. Loeffler acts as a sort of middle man in this sentimental trade, and when the President has a few minutes of leisure the stock of albums is deftly and decorously placed before him for his attention. In the Senate and House the pursuit of autograph-getting is conducted through the medium of the pages, who sometimes, it is avered, receive $10 for an album bearing the signatures of Senators, or $25 for one filled with the autographs of the leading members of the House. One of the specimens of chicography most in demand is that of Senator Stanford, who signs his name simply "L. Stanford," in a plain and old-fashioned way.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$1,200 to Loan.

The undersigned has $1,200 to loan on first mortgage or first class collateral.

ap16tf M. M. HIGGINS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors for the Workingmen's Permanent Building and Loan Association of Talbot Co, has declared a dividend of Three Per Cent for the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, April 21st, 1892 at the office of R. B. Dixon, Treasurer.

WALTER H. THOMPSON,
April 12, 1892. 3t Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Workingmen's Permanent Building and Loan Association of Talbot County will be held on TUESDAY, MAY 3RD, 1892, in the office of the Association, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Ten Directors for the ensuing year. WALTER H. THOMPSON,
25ap2t Secretary.

A SPECIALTY,

that we have constantly striven to improve in every way is

The Filling of Mail Orders.

Our system is well nigh perfect, and is characterized by Promptness, Accuracy and Economy.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Market, Eighth, Filbert Sts

PHILADELPHIA.

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 50
Over 1,000 not over $ 1,500	15 50
" 1,500 " " 2,500	18 50
" 2,500 " " 4,000	22 50
" 4,000 " " 6,000	30 50
" 6,000 " " 8,000	40 50
" 8,000 " " 10,000	50 50
" 10,000 " " 15,000	65 50
" 15,000 " " 20,000	80 50
" 20,000 " " 30,000	105 50
" 30,000 " " 40,000	125 50
" 40,000	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 hand 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 License.

VENDERS OF MILLINERY.

Females vending Millinery and other small articles, whose stock is not over $500, to pay a license of $6.50; but if over that amount they are required to pay the same License as other person —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 $50 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, : : : : : :	$101 00
With one horse and wagon, : : :	151 00
With two horses and wagon, : : :	201 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	
$ 500 or less, : : : : : : : :	$ 18 50
Over 500 : : : : : : : :	35 50
From 1,000 to $ 2,000 : : : : : :	60 50
" 2,000 to 4,000 : : : : : :	75 50
" 4,000 to 6,000 : : : : : :	100 50
" 6,000 to 10,000 : : : : : :	130 50
" 10,000 to 20,000 : : : : : :	130 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.

Landreth's Garden Seed

Everything for the Garden.

Having cremated all of Stock left from last year, we can guarantee fresh seed. All seed suitable for this climate.

Landreth's Earliest Cabbage. Select Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. Extra Early Peas.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE AND NEW STONE TOMATO SEED.

NORTHERN SEED POTATOES.

DAWSON & JENKINS.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS.

CHAPTER 291.

AN ACT to repeal section fourteen of article twenty five of the Code of Public General Laws, title "County Commissioners," so far as the same relates to Talbot county, and to repeal section thirty one of article twenty-one of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Talbot County," sub title "County Commissioners—Compensation," and to re-enact the last named section with amendments so far as to fix the terms and compensation of the county commissioners of Talbot county.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section fourteen of article twenty-five of the Code of Public General Laws, title "County Commissioners," be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same relates to Talbot county, and that section thirty one of article twenty one of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Talbot County, sub title "County Commissioners—Compensation," be and the same is hereby repealed, and this last named section re enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

SEC. 31. There shall be three county commissioners of Talbot county; they shall receive four dollars for each day they shall be engaged in the discharge of their duties and mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile for every mile from their places of residence to the county seat; that the present Board of county commissioners for said county of Talbot shall hold their respective offices to which they were severally elected at the last general election for four years from the date of their said election, or until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and that the county commissioners hereafter to be elected for said county shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters of said county on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety five, as follows: one for two years, one for four years and one for six years, and on the same day in every second year thereafter there shall be elected one commissioner to serve for six years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted*, That in case of any office of county commissioner of said county shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, then the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment as provided by section three of article twenty-five of the Code of Public General Laws of this State, and such appointment shall continue only until the next general election for members of the General Assembly which shall occur thereafter, at which said general election a successor shall be elected for the remainder of the term that may then remain unexpired.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted*. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 31st, 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 sess on, 1892.

CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 676.

AN ACT to aid, promote and encourage manufactories in the town of Easton, Talbot county, in this State, by exempting them from county and municipal taxation.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That for the purpose of aiding, promoting and encouraging the erection of manufactories in the town of Easton, Talbot county, in this State, that the county commissioners of Talbot county and the commissioners of the towns of Easton, Trappe, Oxford, St Michaels, and the village of Cordova, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered in their discretion to exempt any and all manufactories which shall hereafter be erected and conducted in said towns of Easton, Trappe, Oxford, St. Michaels and the village of Cordova or adjacent thereto from all county and municipal taxation.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7th, 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 86.

AN ACT to repeal chapter four hundred and seventy six of the acts of eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled An Act for the better protection of Fish, Crabs, Oysters and Terrapins in the waters of Talbot county and to re enact the same with amendments.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Chapter four hundred and seventy six of the acts of eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled an act for the better protection of fish, crabs, oysters and terrapins, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1. It shall not be lawful for anyone but citizens and residents of Talbot county at any time to take or catch fish in the waters of Talbot county. Provided that nothing contained in this section shall prohibit residents of Dorchester and Talbot counties from using the waters of the Great Chopank River in common for taking or catching fish, or from enjoying their common right of fisheries therein.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for anyone but citizens and residents of Talbot county to take or catch oysters, crabs and terrapins in the tributaries of the Choptank river lying solely in Talbot county between Chancellor's Point and Oxford.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the citizens and residents of Talbot county, or for anyone else, at any time to take or catch fish with haul seine in the tributaries of the Choptank river lying solely in Talbot county between Chancellor's point and Oxford.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of Talbot county, for each and every offense be fined the sum of twenty-five dollars, and stand committed to the county jail until fine and costs are paid.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 10, 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 sess on, 1892.

CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 530.

AN ACT to authorize the county commissioners of Talbot county to build a road from town of Oxford to Vancouver's Island in said county.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the county commissioners of Talbot county be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, in their discretion, to build a road, or driveway, from the town of Oxford to Vancouver's Island in said county.

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

Approved April 7th, 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 348.

AN ACT to enable and authorize the county commissioners of Talbot county to subscribe to the capital stock of the Easton, Trappe and Cambridge Railroad Company.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the county commissioners of Talbot county be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to subscribe to the capital stock of the Easton, Trappe and Cambridge Railroad Company to an amount not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars; provided however, that no such subscription shall be made until the question of such subscription shall have been submitted to the qualified voters of the said county by the county commissioners thereof, and a majority of such qualified voters shall have determined in favor of such unscription.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted*, That the county commissioners of Talbot county are hereby directed to submit the question of subscription to the capital stock of the said Easton, Trappe and Cambridge Railroad Company to the qualified voters of said county, as set out in section one, at an election to be held on the eighth day of November in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 4, 1892.

FRANK BROWN,
Governor.
MURRAY VANDIVER,
Speaker of he 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 134.

AN ACT to authorize the Commissioners of Easton to borrow a sum of money for the payment of a certain debt by said commissioners and heretofore contracted to meet the necessary expenses of the town of Easton, to issue bonds for the payment of the same, and to levy and collect taxes for the redemption of said bonds and the payment of interest thereon.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of Easton, the municipal corporation created by the laws of the State of Maryland, was on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty two indebted in the sum of ten thousand dollars for debts heretofore contracted on account of sundry necessary expenses of said corporation over and above its annual revenues; and whereas the annual revenue derived from taxes then authorized to be levied on the taxable property within the limits of said corporation, after discharging the current expenses of said corporation, were wholly insufficient for the payment of the said indebtedness, or any part thereof, and whereas the General Assembly of Maryland, at its session of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, authorized said corporation to issue bonds for the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be paid, with the interest on same, within ten years from the issue thereof by a special tax on the taxable property within the limits of said corporation, and whereas the moneys arising from the said special tax so levied have been sufficient to pay but seven thousand dollars of the indebtedness aforesaid, leaving the sum of three thousand now due on the said bonds, and whereas, the said commissioners have not the money with which to pay the said balance of three thousand dollars, now about to become due, and desire authority to issue new bonds for the same and to levy a special tax for the payment of the same, with the interest thereon; therefore

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That for the purpose of paying and discharging the said indebtedness the commissioners of Easton, duly elected and qualified in accordance with the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow from time to time the required sum of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of three thousand dollars.

SEC 2. *And be it enacted*, That the said commissioners of Easton, duly elected and qualified as aforesaid, be and they are hereby authorized and required, in Easton, every year, to levy and collect a special tax not exceeding ten cents on every one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property of all kinds and descriptions liable to assessment and taxation within the corporate limits of the town of Easton as now established by law, to pay the interest on the outstanding bonds by them issued under the provisions of this act, as the same shall fall due, and gradually to redeem and retire such bonds, until they all shall have been redeemed and retired, and the proceeds of such tax shall be paid to the said commissioners and forthwith applied by them to the redemption of said bonds when and as soon as they become redeemable, and the said proceeds are hereby pledged to the payment of the interest and principal of said bonds.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the proceeds of the tax hereby authorized and required to be levied and collected as may be applicable to the redemption and payment of the principal of the bonds issued under this Act, and which may be collected and received by the commissioners of Easton for and during the three years next preceding the time after which said bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the said commissioners, when and as soon as the same may be received in each of said years shall be invested by the said commissioners in such interest bearing securities readily convertible into money, as the said commissioners may determine, and the said securities shall be sold and the proceeds thereof applied to the redemption of said bonds when and as soon as the same are redeemable at the pleasure of the said commissioners.

SEC. 6 *And be it enacted*, That the said commissioners of Easton shall cause a separate and distinct account to be kept of the number and amount of the bonds which may be issued under this Act, of the person or persons by whom the same may be taken or held, of the amount received in each year from the tax hereby authorized to be levied, and of the disposition thereof, and when and as soon as one or more of the bonds aforesaid are purchased or redeemed the same shall be cancelled and destroyed and a memorandum of such destruction and cancellation, describing such bond or bonds, shall be entered on said account.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 15, 1892.

FRANK BROWN,
Governor.
MURRAY VANDIVER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.