The Easton Gazette,

PUBLISHED BY

WILSON M. TYLOR & BRO.,

Editors and Proprietors,

EASTON, MD.

☞ ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE.

SATURDAY, - - - - - MAY 28, 1892.

NOTICE.

I will leave the entire management of my business affairs in the hands of Henry Shreve while I am attending the National Editorial Association at San Francisco. All are requested to settle promptly with him and leave all orders for work as usual, which will be guaranteed satisfactory by me. WILSON M. TYLOR.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE PACIFIC.

The sojourn at Colorado Springs was made more famous by the presence of Mr. Childs, in whose honor the city was decorated and parades given. It was a gala day, a holiday, and all kinds of business suspended. Grand receptions, banquets, etc., were tendered the party of editors and every one wearing an editoral badge seemed to be a special guest. He was passed unquestioned by all conductors and gatemen within the city.

The special drives to Manitou, with its mineral springs, the Garden of the Gods with its curiously hewn monoliths of towering height, the Cheyenne Canons, Glen Eyrie, Monument Park, and other places of Nature's lavish handiwork, made our stay there exceedingly enjoyable.—The ponderous engines panted impatiently and the editors and ladies were once more moving to the west, amid cheers and huzzahs and music. The night passed, the dawn broke in radiant effulgence, snow capped peaks lifted their white shrouds from gloomy depths of sombre stillness. The three specials bearing their precious cargo from every State in the Union trailed like hissing serpents in meandering glen unmindful of their insignificance. The scorching hills, and arid wastes of New Mexico were reached before the day advanced far and hour after hour found the leagues buried into miles counted by the hundred only. Wild and picturesque was the scenery, ever changing, ever interesting.

Our entire train seemed to be one jolly community on the friendliest of terms, and when a halt was made to refresh the thirsty engine, immediately the cars were emptied and the relic hunters, scouring adjacent hills or visiting, uninvited, the mud hut of Indian or Mexican, made the desolate region for a moment hilarous with the life of "full dressed" society.—Indians, squaws, pappooses, shriveled and dwarfed Mexicans like pigmies from the southern hemisphere surrounded the train at every stop through New Mexico. Some with wares, stones, bits of glass, or pottery to sell, others on curiosity bent. A Kodac would make them cringe and not unfrequently run, greatly to the amusement of our party.

"Man wants but little here below," is strikingly exemplified in the life of the native of New Mexico. If he has enough dried mud to crawl in to protect him from the chilling nights or leave him unexposed to wild beasts, he seems content. For food he eats most any thing—especially if he be an Indian—for raiment, the cast off clothing of a tramp would be a full-dress wedding outfit, and for cleanliness, he can put to shame the finest specimen of a Chicago pachyderm.—"Look, but do not touch" was our precept. Cow boys were plentiful, intelligent and communicative. They were surrounded by scores of eager editors, who with pencil and tablet seemed to jot down every word as though gifted orators were discoursing. At Las Vegas we dined. At Albuquerque we supped. These are thriving cities of 10,000 and upwards with sandy streets and board walks, the one on the Rio Pecos, the other on the Rio Grande, but in neither did we see running water. Not a tree except that which had been watered and nursed adorned either town.—The night closes in upon our dust laden, sun dried sleepers. The thundering wheels seem to spin faster—the fading landscape is soon lit by gentle moon beams and stars, old and familiar, dot the clear blue vault above.—The laboring, snorting iron steed pulls and tugs at the sluggish coaches as though the couplers might part in the slow endeavor to climb a fatiguing grade. The summit is reached and with tearing madness the descent begins. On we rush, when suddenly the down breaks and perceptible slacking might indicate that on the wild western waste we had been "held up" by the train sackers. No, our faithful engine had become temporarily disabled on the down grade, the other trains in the rear might be piled upon us. Lantern men were sent back and most of our party retired at midnight with the three trains quietly resting in a New Mexican desert, attended by wolf or badger—who knows?

We were not long delayed and morning dawned in the valley of the Little Colorado. The day was passed as the preceeding in making the best of every thing. Some lounged and slept, some wrote as best they could on a jostling train, others visited, chatted, played cards or read.

Arizona was at first a continuation of New Mexican waste as that had been of the Colorado desert. But the cateus was larger, more varied and the Crown hills and sand mountains had fewer cattle. The Indians seemed more filthy and life seemed less attractive among the natives. The train rested over the famous Canon Diablo or Devil's Canyon for a few moments to allow the passengers opportunity to see the frightful abyss. There on its iron cantalever, suspended between heaven and earth stood our majestic engine,—the pilot of trustful followers. Toward evening we entered the valley of Hualapai.—What terrific splendor! The floor of miles in width and length was interrupted by solitary mountains raising their lofty heads in the icy strata, but on account of the dryness of the atmosphere, their peaks never displayed silvery crests. Had we entered another Garden of the Gods more magnificent and grand? Was this the play-ground of mythological deities? Why that chiselled cliff, and that sculptured peak, that curved dome, that mortised vista, that wonderfully, cathedraled and majestic sentinel of the valley whose very base seemed mountain high? Why this pebbly floor, this walled basin of wonder? Could the waters of antediluvian mystery have laved those towering heights, and kissed those moistureless brows, exposing as fair islands their verdant summits? Is this valley, into which we have suddenly descended over seven thousand eight hundred feet in the last two hours, the very hollow of His hand in which once lay placidly the bosom of the deep? It must be so.

The grey twilight descended; antelope and jack rabbit skipped from the train as eager eyes watched and joyous voices shouted "there goes another." Our faithful porter and Pullman conductor, both of whom had long since become "one of us" took great delight in telling us the interesting features of the trip. Our car was manned at Chicago and these same attendants must return with it after the many days sojourn on the coast. They had frequently been out before with tourists and knew the points of interest. So at 11 o'clock at night, the conductor said, "Watch for The Needles in ten minutes on the left." This is where the train crosses the Colorado just at the mouth of the canons and enters California. All hands peer from the windows, some take the platforms; down, down, rushes the thundering, swaggering train. The moonlit view, the terrific speed of the down grade, the frightful precipices and lurching curves make us tremble and thank Heaven our loved ones at home know not the dangers of the hour. A shout goes up—the Needles is passed and at the close of the eighth day from our Maryland home, California—the region of untold wonder is reached.

Day breaks upon her lovely clime, her vine-clad hills and verdant meadows. The transition is gradual. Her citizens shout and cheer and reception committees board the cars on the beautiful Sabbath morn and give us welcome. Oranges and flowers are dealt out with lavish hand. Choice wines are brought in cases and placed on the platforms of the coaches. "We welcome the editorial party from our sister states" beams on every countenance. Twelve more hours and our first stop off in the State will be reached. The air is strangely perfumed with orange blossoms, vast groves of yellow fruited trees are passed. The places of interest are pointed out by the committee of reception. Palm trees and strangely formed tropical vegetation abound. The breeze is fresh, the air cool. At 4.45 p. m. the placid Pacific broke full upon us through mauntain vale and turning suddenly to the south, we followed the shore line sixty-five miles to San Diego. To attempt this is preposterous. There seemed to be a spirit of rivalry which could do the most for their guests. The city had prepared badges which admitted to her various privileges. The Southern Pacific extends a welcome in the shape of an unlimited souvenir pass over her 2100 miles of railway. "Stay here," is the salutation heard. Elegantly printed programs of welcome and banquet services were handed out, lovely maidens stood at the gateway of the depot and distributed flowers, and with all the morning paper apologizes for the city's lack of hospitality by saying:

"Although preparations for the reception of the editorial excursionists who arrived last evening have been neither elaborate nor extensive, and fall far short of attempts in this line made in the past, yet there is a cordiality and heartiness in the welcome that San Diego tenders upon this occasion that we trust will atone for the absence of mere brilliancy of display. Whatever has been necessary, however, to provide for excursions on the bay and through our adjacent valleys has been done, and our visitors will catch fleeting glimpses of the representations in minature of the horticultural resources of San Diego county. They will float peacefully all over the calm waters of the bay, inhaling in the invigorating air of a perfect climate, eat the good substantial things of San Diego production at Del Coronado hotel, and may after all, be inclined to say that San Diegans did not slight them very badly.

Our people recognize these editors as representing the progressive and enlightened sentiment of the country absorbing and digesting the world's social, political, financial, and industrial problems for the benefit of mankind with almost the same regularity that people sit down and eat of the material things of life. They are now here to catch a little mental rest, which is to them what sleep is to the body, and they should be made to cast their intellectuality to the winds that blow over from China or some other distant clime."

Surely an editor is not without honor sometimes. YOUR EDITOR.



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 ailments, 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 saying 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. 2

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.

In 1891, during the seven months ending January 31, the exports of steam engines and machinery from the United States to Brazil amounted in value to $329,748. In 1892, under Republican reciprocity, our exports of such articles to $1,098,912. This increase of $769,164, or 237 per cent., was caused by Republican reciprocity.

ANDREW JACKSON HOUSTON, the son of General Sam Houston, is a Republican Protectionist, and is the candidate of that party for Governor of Texas. The son of Stephen A. Douglas is a prominent Republican leader in Illinois. There is no room in the Democratic party of to-day for Democrats of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian type. Samuel J. Randall was the last, and he was "read out."

IN 1891, during the seven months ending January 31, the imports of potatoes into the United States amounted in value to $921,248. In 1892, during the corresponding period, after the benefits of Republican protection had begun to be felt, the imports of that vegetable into this country amounted in value to $25,911. Republican protection enabled the farmers of this country to supply the difference, and thus enrich themselves to the extent of $895,317.

REPRESENTATIVE HARPER of Ohio, who also says "I am a democrat," has other fears than free silver and a Protective tariff. Listen to him: "The great danger to the Democratic party is that she will marry herself to a few individuals, many of them like Mr. Hill, utterly unworthy to be consorted with, while she will divorce herself from the eternal principles of libery and political equity, and equal rights for all men with special privileges for none."

THE Democratic free binding-twine bill was too great a sham and swindle for even the tariff-reform stomach of the New York *Times*. That mugwump journal usually hails with joy each and every reduction of protective duties, but the so-called free binding-twine bill was such a transparent piece of electioneering humbug that it had to draw the line on it. The bill represented stupidity that was not to be applauded even in the name of tariff reform. The *Times* was compelled to say: "The removal of the insignificant duty on binding twine could be of no service to the Western farmers, whom the majority of the members are supposed to have in mind. That duty is only seven-tenths of a cent per pound. The removal of it would not perceptibly reduce the price of binding twine."

WHAT an Easton gentleman learned from an old New York commercial traveler, whom he met recently, in West Virginia.

Easton Man.—How is trade?

Salesman.—Fairly good.

E. M.—How long have you been on the road?

S.—Twenty years.

E. M.—How are prices?

S.—Very reasonable.

E. M.—What increase of price to your customers, due to the McKinley law of 1890?

S.—Oh that's easy to answer. In those six large trunks I carry over fifteen hundred articles and samples, underwear, dress goods, notions, etc. There is no increase in price of any article I carry. With the simple exception of pearl buttons, there is a substantial reduction as compared with prices under the law of 1883—Pearl buttons will be cheapened very soon. Our home factories will soon be able to more than supply the demand.

E. M.—Very satisfactory answer.—I'll tell my free trade friends about this. Good day.

IF it is not possible to secure mammoth manufacturing establishments in Easton, at prest, we should at least have as many small ones as possible. Something that a few persons with limited capital and unlimited energy could carry to success. Something produced right here at home and put into merchantable shape by our own skill. A broom factory of considerable capacity would be welcome.

There would be no trouble about the broom corn. Our soil is adapted to its growth. Our farmers could produce it in unlimited quantitities.—The woods are full of broom handles.

This is a protected industry with free raw material at hand. Moderate capital and big push could build up a business that would aid in diversifying our industries and crops. The manufacturer and grower are both protected. Under the tariff law of 1890, the duty on broom corn is $8.00 per ton and upon brooms 40 per centum ad valorem.

The manufacturer would have his material laid down at his door. The producer would have a home market.

Brooms do not live long, the demand for a new one is constant. The larger factories are located in cities, the supply being grown remote from market. Here the manufacturer can receive his supply from home growers as do our canners of fruit and vegetables. There is probably no silver mine in this, but it will bear careful investigation.

The product of our soil would be put into marketable shape, here at home, and all there is "in it" would accrue to the benefit of our community.

A Sunset,

on Great Salt Lake is but one of the matchless spectacles to be seen in Utah. The new book "Utah, a peep into a mountain walled treasury of the Gods," is now issued an can be had postpaid by sending 25 cents to J. H. Bennett, Salt Lake City.

It is expected that the Knights Templar and others visiting Colorado the coming season will extend their trip to Utah via the Rio Grande Western Railway in both directions. That road affords choice of three distinct routes and the most magnificent scenery in the world. Equipment unequalled in the west. Two trains daily across the continent. 31dec

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C. May 23, '92.

It can be stated on excellent authority that under no circumstances will the names of the President and of Secretary Blaine go before the Minneapolis convention as rivals for the nomination. Both gentlemen many months ago made up their minds upon that question, and neither of them will change. Both of them also believe that it is the duty of the delegates to that convention to select the man to head the ticket who is most certain, all things considered, to be elected, regardless of personal preferences. Of the personal preferences of the President little is known beyond conjecture, as he has studiously refrained from discussing the nomination, probably from a feeling of delicacy; that he would accept the nomination if tendered is, of course, assumed by all; but that he is not willing to obtain it through official influence is conclusively demonstrated by his having requested that no member of the Cabinet should attend the convention.

Secretary Blaine does not desire the nomination, and believes that it ought to go to the President, if he wishes it, but it is believed here that if a majority of the convention shall after mature deliberation and consultation conclude that it would be unwise to run the President a second time and that Mr. Blaine can more certainly lead the party to victory that he will sacrifice his personal inclinations and accept the nomination for the sake of the party, although he has not said as much to anybody. The belief is founded upon Mr. Blaine's life-long devotion to the republican party.—The nomination of either of these men would be a most positive endorsement of the present administration and its unexcelled record.

If Mr. Cummings is not careful the free trade, Cleveland wing will read him out of the democratic party. Today, in the House, Mr. Cummings actually had the audacity to present to the House a petition which had been signed by twenty-five thousand people asking for additional protective legislation, in the shape of an amendment to the law giving free entry to wearing apparel and other personal effects, not merchandise, of persons arriving in the United States, restricting the exemption to two full suits and one over garment of foreign manufacture. The request is a reasonable one, but it is not probable that the free trade democrats in the House will allow it to be granted.

No wonder "Uncle Jerry" Rusk's smile is broader than usual these days. When he came to the Cabinet he found one of the most important exports of the United States—pork—practically shut out of every desirable European market and now, the removal of the restrictions placed by the government of Spain on the importation of American pork leaves only one or two insignificant countries—from a trade standpoint—in Europe which do not gladly receive all of the American pork we wish to send them. That is why "Uncle Jerry's" smile is broader. He is too modest a man to toot his own horn, but he knows, as everybody else does, that to him more than to any other one man belongs the credit of opening the European markets to American pork.

Senator Hale had not the slightest difficulty in convicting the democratic Senators who voted for the big river and harbor bill, which was only reduced in the Senate by concerted action of the republicans, and against the very moderate Senate amendments for the continuance of the necessary work of slowly increasing the navy; but inconsistency is so common in the democratic party that its members no longer blush when it is brought home to them individually.

A joint resolution has been favorably reported to the Senate proposing a constitutional amendment to change the Presidential term to six years and making a President ineligible for re-election, the first six year term to begin March 4, 1897. H.

Farm Legislation.—Democratic and Alliance orators and papers do not call attention to some of the Republican legislation which has proven beneficial to farmers. Here are some of the things they omit when discussing and cursing the Republican party.

The Homestead act, secured by republicans over Democratic votes and voters, giving to the settlers of the Northwest over 1,000,000 farms and over 162,000,000 acres.

The agricultural colleges and stations, including 52 farm schools and colleges, 54 agricultural experiment stations, and 26 farmer's institutes.

The National Cabinet Department of Agricultur, devoted to the interest of American farmers both at home and abroad.

The home markets far diversified and profitable agriculture provided by protected manufacturers in every city in the Union; an increase of factory families and farm-product consumers amounting to over 1,000,000 since 1880.

The foreign market for farm products, secured by republican reciprocity and Government meat inspection, in five European states and in most of the states and islands of Latin America.

The National Interstate Commerce act regulating railways, for the prevention of railway discrimination and combination and securing of fair transportation rates and privileges.

The Republican Anti Trust law, which in one year has caused the dissolution of the whiskey and oil trusts, and is likely to lead to the suppression of the twine and the sugar trusts.

The oleomargarine legislation, the process of lard, pure food and anti option bills, for the protection of farm products against fraudulent competition and speculation.

The increase of national circulation from $435,400,000, or $13 86 per capita, in 1890, to $1,009,200,000, or $24 74 per capita, in 1892, and the accompanying decrease of interest rates from one half to three fourths.

The enlargement of the free import list from 18 per cent. in 1857 to 53 per cent in 1901-2, and the saving of $1,000,000 in unnecessary revenue taxes on sugar, coffee, tea molasses and tinder twine.

The almost trebling of the exports of breadstuffs under the McKinley tariff during the year just closed, and a general decline in the cost of all manufactured necessaries.

The decrease of Canadian imports of farm products, the establishment of sugar-beet, flax and hemp culture and manufacture, the encouragement of irrigation and timber culture, and the development of waterways for the cheapening of transportation.

Half Rates to Gettysburg via Pennsylvania Railroad.—On Thursday, June 2 1892, the "High Water Mark" Monument will be dedicated on the field of Gettysburg. This monument marks the highest point within the Union lines reached by Pickett's troops in the memorable charge of July 3rd, 1863. The monument has been erected under the auspices of the Battlefield Monument Association. The dedicatory ceremonies will be highly interesting consisting of speeches, poems, music, and military exercises. A large number of veterans, both officers and privates, will be gathered on the historic field and the occasion will be a most memorable one.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on June 1st and 2nd, sell excursion tickets from all principal stations on the line to Gettysburg at a single fare for the round trip. Return coupons will be valid for return until June 4, inclusive. 5-19-92.

A Plain Opinion.

Rockland Farm,
Cantonsville, Maryland, 3-15-1892.
Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
15 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
Gentlemen:—

When I concluded to buy a typewriter, I resolved to get one of the "visible writing" kind and tried the Bar-Lock. It did not work satisfactorily and I returned it. I will say that from the first I was prejudiced against the Remington, and when a friend suggested the possibility of my being satisfied with the Smith-Premier, I hired one of these machines, and gave it a month's trial. Before the month was hardly completed, you induced me to place a No. 2 Remington along side the Smith, and after comparing the work of the two typewriters as well as the mechanical construction of each, (the latter point having direct reference to durability, one of the principal considerations to be entertained in buying a typewriter) I purchased the Remington.

I find the Remington is *easier to operate, does better work*, than any machine I have tired, and having had considerable experience with various kinds of machinery, may say as far as my observation extends, the Remington certainly excells in simple, practical and durable mechanical construction any of the typewriters. I become better pleased with my Remington every day. * * * * Yours,

A. L. CROSBY.

W. M. Tylor—Authorized Dealer Easton. 3

Now and then.—Believe only one-half you hear, pay no attention to the other half, then guess at the facts, and you may be somewhere near the truth.

Play poker, swear, buy votes, partake of the sacrament, and you will be saved in this world, but lost in the next.

Cultivate your musical talents by attending concerts, operas and the like, and be sure to keep time by chewing gum, thumping with your finger, and then applaud by stamping with your number ten shoes, and your appreciation will be appreciated.

Public benefactors, those that attend to the affairs of others; differently expressed, those that don't mind their own business.

The man to be shunned; he who speaks the truth, cannot be bought, will not give a dime, because a thing is popular, even imical. You will not elevate yourself in bonton society by such an acquaintance.

Things to be fairly tried; theology, politics, whiskey and speaking behind one's back as well as to his face.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Lord of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, caught set in, and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at J. C. Henry Bro's Drug store, regular size .50c. and $1.00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Easton National Bank of Md.

Notice is hereby given that Decoration Day being a legal holiday, this bank will be closed on the 30th instant. All notes maturing on that day must be paid on or before Saturday, May 28th, 1892. R. THOMAS, Cashier.

ORDER NISI.

Mary P. Campbell, } In the Circuit
vs. } Court for Tal-
Charles W. Baker and } bot County.
Pattie Josi Baker, his wife. } In Equity.

Ordered this 26th day of May, in the year 1892, by the circuit court for Talbot Co., as a court of equity, that the sale of the real estate made and reported by William H. Adkins, trustee in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 21st day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper, printed and published in Talbot county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 20th day of June, A. D. 1892.

The report states the amount of sales to be $500.

THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.
True copy—Test.
28m4t THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
PERSONAL PROPERTY!

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on

Thursday, June 2nd,

at his residence, the Rash Farm, about four miles from Easton, near Hyner's old mill, the following property:

One Bay Large Mule, 9 years old; One Bay Colt, "Belle," 4 years old; One Sorrel Mare, Five Excellent Milch Cows, about three-fourths Alderney; Large Brood Sow and 11 Pigs, One Hereford Bull Calf, 7 mos.; One Holstein Heifer Calf, 7 mos.; 6 Shoats, Top Narrow Road Cart, Spring Dearborn, Wagon and harness, Cart and Harness, One Wood Binder, in good order, Potato Digger, One Hoe Power Churn, 6 Sets of Hoes, One Corn Planter, 1 Wheat Fan, 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Point Dryer, Lot of Peach Baskets, One Peach or Tomato Rack, with Boxters and Springs, 1 Large Copper Kettle, 1 Corn Crusher, Lot of Plow Harness, Plows, Harrows, Roller, Sulky Cultivator, all kind Farming Implements.

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Including Large Cook Stove and Fixtures.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS.—All sums of $10 and und r, Cash. On all sums over $10, a Credit of 6 Months, purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from date.

ABNER MORTON.

Jas. A. Roe, Auct. 5 26



HE Missed his Opportunity! DON'T Miss Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obscurity. Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on luck, forever bad, opportunity. Life is passing! Reach out. Be up and doing. Improve your opportunity, and create opportunity, prominence, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the goddess of Fortune offers a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life; embrace it or chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do so and she passes on never to return." How shall you find the golden opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise, that is within all reasonable means. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a good start in life. The capital necessary for many is here. Money to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex, all ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 per day. You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you progress. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No start you. All is easy, plainly, simply and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how, free. Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all. Postal by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once, H. Hallett & Co., Box 880, Portland, Maine.

SIX short stories each month, and articles on Fashion, and all matters of interest. Finely illustrated, $1 50 a year. Sample copy for five two cent stamps. ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa. 27n

BRUSHES.—Hair Brushes, Nail Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and any other kind you may need. W. C. HUGHES.

WONDERFUL

The cures which are being effected by Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, and all chronic diseases, by their Compound Oxygen Treatment, are indeed marvelous. * * *

If you are a sufferer from any disease which your physician has failed to cure, write for information about this treatment, and their book of 200 pages, giving a history of Compound Oxygen, its nature and effects, with numerous testimonials from patients, to whom you may refer for still further information, will be promptly sent, without charge.

* * *

This book, aside from its great merit as a medical work, giving, as it does, the result of years of study and experience, you will find a very interesting one.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,

1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Please mention this paper. 6feb1y

PEPPER AND SAGE.—Fresh and good for Sausage time. W. C. HUGHES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS.

CHAPTER 108

AN ACT to authorize and empower the county commissioners of Talbot county to direct the sheriff of said county to employ all male persons, physically able to perform manual labor, who may be incarcerated in the jail of said county, and require said incarcerated person or persons to work or perform any service under the direction of said sheriff or the bailiff of Easton, on the public roads of said county, or on the streets of Easton, in said county.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the county commissioners of Talbot county are hereby authorized and empowered to direct the sheriff of said county, either in person or by his deputies, or the bailiff of Easton, to employ all male persons who may be physically able, sentenced to confinement in said jail, either by the circuit court for said county, or by any justice of the peace of the State of Maryland in and for Talbot county, and all persons committed to said jail and confined therein in default of payment of any fine imposed, during the time of such confinement, to work upon the public roads of said county or on the streets of Easton, or such other manual labor and work as they may be required to do by the said county commissioners of Talbot county; and the said county commissioners are hereby empowered to make such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may think necessary and proper for the clothing, regulation, management, control and conduct of such prisoners while engaged at the work or labor as aigned them by said county commissioners, and any such person who shall refuse to perform the work assigned him or be guilty of any act of insubordination or misconduct shall be punished by the sheriff of said county or his duly appointed deputy or special deputies or the bailiff of Easton, as the rules and regulations prescribed by the said county commissioners of Talbot county shall require.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such labor so to be performed by the said incarcerated male persons shall be done under the direction of the said sheriff of Talbot county or his duly appointed deputy or special deputies when working on the county roads, or the bailiff of Easton when working on the streets of same, acting under authority duly conferred by the said county commissioners of Talbot county, and the said sheriff of Talbot county shall appoint as his special deputies for this purpose such duly qualified supervisors of the roads of said county as in his judgment would probably perform their work as such deputies.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sheriff of Talbot county or his deputy or special deputies while actively engaged in working the prisoners or persons incarcerated as aforesaid shall be paid by the county commissioners of Talbot county as aforesaid a per diem not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents, and while working on the streets of Easton the bailiff or special deputy appointed by the sheriff shall be paid by said commissioners of Easton a per diem not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the said county commissioners of Talbot county may allow a deduction of time not to exceed five days from each month, or its proportional part from each month of the period of any person committed and sentenced as aforesaid, if he shall labor with diligence and fidelity and shall not be guilty of a violation of the discipline or any of the rules made as above described.

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

Approved March 22, 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.

CALEB'S SHAFER,
Chief Clerk House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 205.

AN ACT to authorize and empower the county commissioners of Talbot county to issue Bonds to the amount of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum, for the purpose of raising a sum of money sufficient to pay the county subscription of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars to the capital stock of the Baltimore and Eastern Shore Railroad Company.

WHEREAS, By an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at its January session in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, chapter five hundred and nine, the county commissioners of Talbot county were authorized to endorse the bonds of the Baltimore and Eastern Shore Railroad Company to an amount not exceeding Fifty Thousand Dollars, when a majority of the qualified voters of said county should determine in favor of such endorsement, and that the bonds so endorsed to be secured by a mortgage on the property and franchises of said Baltimore and Eastern Shore Railroad Company, and which was to be second to a mortgage to Baltimore city to the amount of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars; and

WHEREAS, Said Talbot county, at an election held on the eighth day of November in the year eighteen hundred and eighty seven, determined by a majority of its qualified voters to endorse the bonds of said Railroad Company to the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars; and

WHEREAS, The said act of Assembly of eighteen hundred and eighty-six, chapter five hundred and nine, was by joint resolution number eleven duly approved by the General Assembly of eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, as the constitution of this State directs; and

WHEREAS, By an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at its January session in the year eighteen hundred and ninety, chapter one hundred and fifty-eight, the Baltimore and Eastern Shore Railroad Company agree to accept from Talbot county a subscription of Twenty five Thousand Dollars to the capital stock of said Company, in lieu of the endorsement of its second mortgage bonds to the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars, as hereinbefore recited, and the county commissioners of Talbot county were authorized and empowered to subscribe to the capital stock of said Railroad Company to the amount of said sum of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars, provided the question of such subscription should be first submitted to the qualified voters of said county at an election then to be held on the fourth day of November in the year eighteen hundred and ninety, and a majority of said qualified voters voting at said election should determine in favor of such subscription; and

WHEREAS, At said election held on the fourth day of November in the year eighteen hundred and ninety, the question of subscription of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars by Talbot county to the capital stock of said Railroad Company was submitted to the qualified voters of said county, and a majority of the voters voting at said election did determine in its favor, and it now becomes necessary for the county commissioners of Talbot county to carry out in good faith the agreement made by them with said Railroad Company, and ratified by a majority of the voters of said county, in the manner hereinbefore recited; therefore.

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 issue coupon bonds of said Talbot county, to be signed by the President of the board of commissioners of said county and attested by the seal thereof, to the amount of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars, which said bonds shall be of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars each, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; the principal of said bonds shall be payable in thirty years from the date of issue, subject however to the right of said county at its option to redeem the said bonds in whole or in part at any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of said issue.

SEC. 2 *And be it enacted*, That the said county commissioners of Talbot county shall sell said bonds to be issued as aforesaid, not however for less than par, and with the proceeds thereof pay said subscription of said county to said Railroad Company, provided, however, that before any bonds shall be issued under this act the said Railroad Company, by its President and Board of Directors, as well as by a majority of its bond holders, shall file in the office of the county commissioners of Talbot county an agreement in writing authorizing the said county commissioners of Talbot county to first pay and satisfy all proper and legal claims and demands held by *bona fide* residents of Talbot county on the twentieth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one, against said Railroad Company, out of the proceeds arising from the sale of said bonds, and the balance if any to apply under the order and direction of Joseph B Seth, the President of said Railroad Company.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That should there be claims and demands properly recoverable against said Railroad Company, held by *bona fide* residents of Talbot county on the twentieth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one, in excess of said county's subscription, then and in that event the said county commissioners shall apply the money arising from the proceeds of sale of said bonds to the payment of said claims *pro rata*, and the receipt of said *bona fide* residents of Talbot county holding said claims and the President of said Railroad Company, in the event there should be any balance remaining after the payment of the claims herein recited, shall be good and sufficient against said Railroad Company and all others claiming under it for said county's subscription.

SEC. 4 *And be it enacted*, That Joseph B. Harrington, Jerome B. Bennett and C. Robert Leonard be and they are hereby appointed with full power and authority to determine the amount of each claim, as well as who are entitled to be paid their claims against said Railroad Comdany from the proceeds of sale of said bonds, and no claim shall be paid until the same shall be passed upon and approved by said committee and certified by them to the county commissioners under the provisions of this act, and from the decision of said committee or a majority thereof there shall be no appeal, but the same shall be final and conclusive; and further, that in making up the amount of said claims the said committee shall not consider or include in their estimate any cost or expense which may have been incurred by any claimant in prosecuting his, her or its claim against said Railroad Company. Any vacancy occurring in said committee by death, removal or otherwise shall be filled by the county commissioners of Talbot county.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the county commissioners of Talbot county be and they are hereby authorized and directed to levy annually upon the taxable property of said county a tax, to be collected as other taxes of said county are collected, sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds to be issued as aforesaid as it becomes due and payable.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the bonds hereby authorized to be issued shall be exempt from county and municipal taxation, and that the coupons due on said bonds shall be received by the collector of taxes in Talbot county in payment of county taxes.

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

Approved April 1st, 1892.

FRANK BROWN,
Governor.
EDWARD LLOYD,
President of the Senate.
MURRAY VANDIVER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
Office of the Secretary of the Senate,
ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 12, 1892.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed January session, 1892.

W. G. PURNELL,
Secretary.

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PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
REAL ESTATE
IN
CAROLINE AND TALBOT COUNTIES.

By virtue of half ownership on the part of one of the undersigned; and authority derived under the Will of the late Jacob Williams on the part of the other of the undersigned—the following REAL ESTATE will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in front of the Court House in Easton, Md., on

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1892,

between the hours of 12 M. and 4 P. M.

LOT NO 1.—FARM in Pop'ar Neck, Caroline county, Md., adjoining the lands of A. E. Fermiam, Peter Covey and others and containing the quantity of 113 acres, more or less—at present (and for the past 5 years) tenanted by Edward A. Matthews. This farm is in a good state of cultivation and has ample improvements—is within half mile of Public School and one mile of Medford's W