…tire management …affairs in the hands of …eve while I am attending …ational Editorial Association at …an 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.

CALIFORNIA.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

It would be impossible, even were we disposed, to give in these letters the statistical information with which we are flooded, and which is thrust upon us at every turn. Knowing that the same would be stale, flat, and doubtfully profitable, we will endeavor to omit figures except where, in our opinion, the force of letters would be lessened thereby. We entered the state, as before mentioned, at the Needles and ran through the southmost county, that of San Bernardino, which we are told has more acreage than the states of Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Rhode Island combiued. It, like every other section of the state we have visited, is simply marvelous. Its resources are as varied as those of every state in the Union combined. The statements made of its proved advantages, its possibilities, its accomplishments, its mineral wealth, its fruitage, its climate, its scenery, its everything are appalling and were the half recorded in our eastern papers they would be branded as California monstrosity unworty of credence. We have among us some of the brainiest men of the press and in their toasts and responses to speeches of welcome publicly state that they not only believe, since they have seen, but they know that the California statements are short of the truth, that it is impossible to give this wonderful state its full dues in printed description, and furthermore that they will not dare tell in print the full truth as they have seen it for fear of being branded outrageous prevaricators.—To illustrate, one gentleman who had in 60,000 acres of wheat cautioned us that it would be just as well to say 10,000 and upwards, for the eastern people would be slow to believe it then.

With slight variation what is said of San Bernardino county can be said of all the others, in aggregated figures, for if one is short in lumber, or fruit, compared with another, it will make it up in minerals or live stock. It took sixteen car loads daily for four months to rid this county of its surplus oranges alone, and the Temescal mines are turning out from three to four tons of pig tin daily. Every industry is rushing, and every statement seems too gigantic to repeat.

Our reception at the various points of interest has been in keeping with the marvelous developments of the state. Each stopping place seems to try to outdo all others in generosity and hospitality. The custom is for a committee to board the train a few hours in advance of our arrival, distribute programs of exercises, drives, receptions, side trips, passes over all car lines, galleries of art and in fact a cordial welcome to the city with all its privileges and advantages free, and always with regrets that our time is too limited to allow them to do more. The mayor of one large city said, (the name is omitted in deference to the others who may not have said it but all implied as much) "this city is yours to take and do as you please with it, you are welcome to anything you wish, and in fact if you desire to take us home with you, you may do that too." One place raised $8,000 for our entertainment a few hours only. These demonstrations we do not take personally—but only as representatives of the greatest of Ameri- institutions—the press of a free, enlightened people without which the world nor California could advance. And these people understand that thoroughly. They are indulging in an outlay that will bring them in return many fold—if not immediately, the future of California for years indefinite will march to faster time inspired by the music of the press sung to notes learned on this memorable trip.

California says in golden letters in her State treasury department, in florai designs in the dome of her capital, on floating banner, in mineral display, and in fruits and wines, "Welcome Editors." Above all, her citizens emphasize this welcome with warm hands and earnest face. The Association of editors from every state in the Union responds to this welcome with words of cheer and good will for her continued prosperity—that is all it can do.

To be more specific in the details of this itineracy, our stay at San Diego, at hotel Coronado was delightful and novel. This spot is considered by many to have no equal in the world for luxury in appointments or healthfulness of clime. The hotel encloses an immense court filled with magnificent tropical vegetation, fountains and walks. The seventy-five parlors, spacious dining room, dancing hall, and encircling balconies are all in keeping with this extraordinary hotel. The editoriai party divided themselves into companies as preferred and either made excursions along the famous beach, on the bay, through the city, to the baths or among the dozens of other attractions. Some of us visited the ostrich farm and saw the process of rearing these birds.

Our trips to Riverside, Redlands, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Fresno, Stockton, Sacramento, Vacaville, Pacific Grove, St. Helena, Napa, Santa Rosa, Monterey, San Jose and Palo Alto occupied our attention day after day for the week after leaving Coronado and before arriving at San Francisco. We generally traveled at night and were entertained during the day except where places were near enough to make the day trip. Each place visited, the reception given, the committees of handsome looking citizens appointed to receive us, the hospitality extended, etc., etc., would separately fill long letters. But it seems necessary in this account to speak of them collectively. And yet we cannot refrain from mentioning a few who extended to your editor personal courtesies which can never be forgotten nor passed unnoticed. We refer to J. H. Cameron, Redlands; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Knight, 231 W. First st., Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, of Pasadena; the Mayor of Fresno; Mrs. Dr. Harkness and Miss Belle Laogier, of Stockton; Jas. A. Barwick, (who has many relatives in Caroline and Talbot) W. J. Hassett and Fred. Meckfessel, 1511 L st., Sacramento; R. W. Thurber, Vacaville; Mrs. J. B. Chiles, St. Helena; C. R. Gritman, E. D. Beard and Smith Brown, of Napa; Mrs. Hahman whose husband helped to lay out the town in 1853, of Santa Rosa; and many others whose names we cannot recall but whose acts of kindness and generosity cannot be less appreciated.

We have no desire to treat any one spot in California with more prominence than its deserving rival, but at Riverside the famous Magnolia Ave. of 16 miles, 150 feet wide, set down the middle with stately pepper trees, and lined on either side with graceful and towering palms, fern-like grevilleas and giant blue gums, flanked with rich orange groves and profitable rasin vinyards, with the air perfumed with orange blossoms and young lemon leaves and myriads of flowers all tend to make a morning drive, like the one we took, a most delightful one in a charming southern California valley.

If the reader can possibly picture a comparatively level or rolling strip of country 50 to 100 miles wide and of uncertain length, enclosed by mountain wall whose crest forms an irregular band of white from the snowy peaks that lift their heads in eternal and defiant mockery to the perpetual tropical sun, within whose confines are situated beautiful homes and the palaces of many millionaires, he will then begin to realize what is meant by Riverside, Redlands, Pasadena and Los Angeles. At Pasadena, said to be without exception the most beautiful town in the world, the ladies decorated and upholstered our cars with the choicest flowers and fruits of the valley. It seemed like desecration to enter after returning from our drive. Amid music and cheers the long trains left the place shouting health and prosperity to Pasadena, the queen of the valley.

Although the products of the country and especially the famous wines are tendered us in extravagant profusion, yet our editors have behaved like worthy representatives of the older states from which they came. and have reflected as far as known credit upon those who remain at home.

Upon the many historical points, and volumes of information obtainable, we will not touch in this article.

The inability to properly arrange the most desirable features of a tour like this one, written as it is on the wing or while waiting at a station, makes one feel less like attempting it. We expect to touch upon Monterey, San Francisco, Portland, Salt Lake, Denver. the famous Rio Grande scenery, etc., in future letters, so at present, adieu,
YOUR EDITOR.

…Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

…yal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

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

THE *DEMOCRAT'S* BIRTH DAY.

"The last issue of the *Democrat* completed its seventh year.

* * * * * * * *

Started as an independent paper, with its first editorial change, it became Democratic and has since then steadily adhered to democratic principles and always counselled the party to remember and exemplify the original conception of democracy, a government of the people, by the people, for the people. When within the party there has been discord or strife it has always been the policy of the paper to contend for the triumph of the side more nearly in touch with the popular will."

The GAZETTE congratulates its contemporary upon the event of its seventh birthday Its recovery from disasterous conflagation, its push and business success and its bright prospects for future usefulness have elicited our admiration. We regret, as must its editor, that the living, progressive name. "Independent" had been removed from its columns to make room for that misnomer, "Demcrat." This youthful journal possesses goodly intentions. It desires to "remember and exemplify the original conception of democracy, a government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Right there, we trust it will cast its anchor. That is good democracy and none the worse from its having been voiced by the immortal Lincoln. Our newsy neighbor is but a growing boy, as it were, and we are in hopeful anticipation for its robust manhood. We would not do it, or ourselves, justice by neglecting to point out some of the currents that "spunky" craft may encounter and should ever avoid. Dangers that will beset it; snares that are ever set for youthful feet. All is not what it seems to be and the impetuosity of early years does not always stop to consider the true conditions. Therefore we feel it right on this occasion to counsel our young neighbor in the spirit of kindness.

First it should not fail to remember that in our State it is extremely doubtful that the government is "of the people," or even "by the people" and Heaven knows that it is not "for the people." It must know that Maryland does not to-day possess, except in empty form, that republican form of government which is guaranteed a state by the federal constitution, that in fact we are an oligarchy. Some great power, apart from the people, rules over us, and dictates terms to which we must submit. A unanimous Legislature, even, isimpotent, when it has turned its ear to the clamor of the should-be sovereigns of the State. It should not forget that this power, so far removed in its practices and purposes from true democracy, has grown up under that name and holds our fair State in its iron grasp.

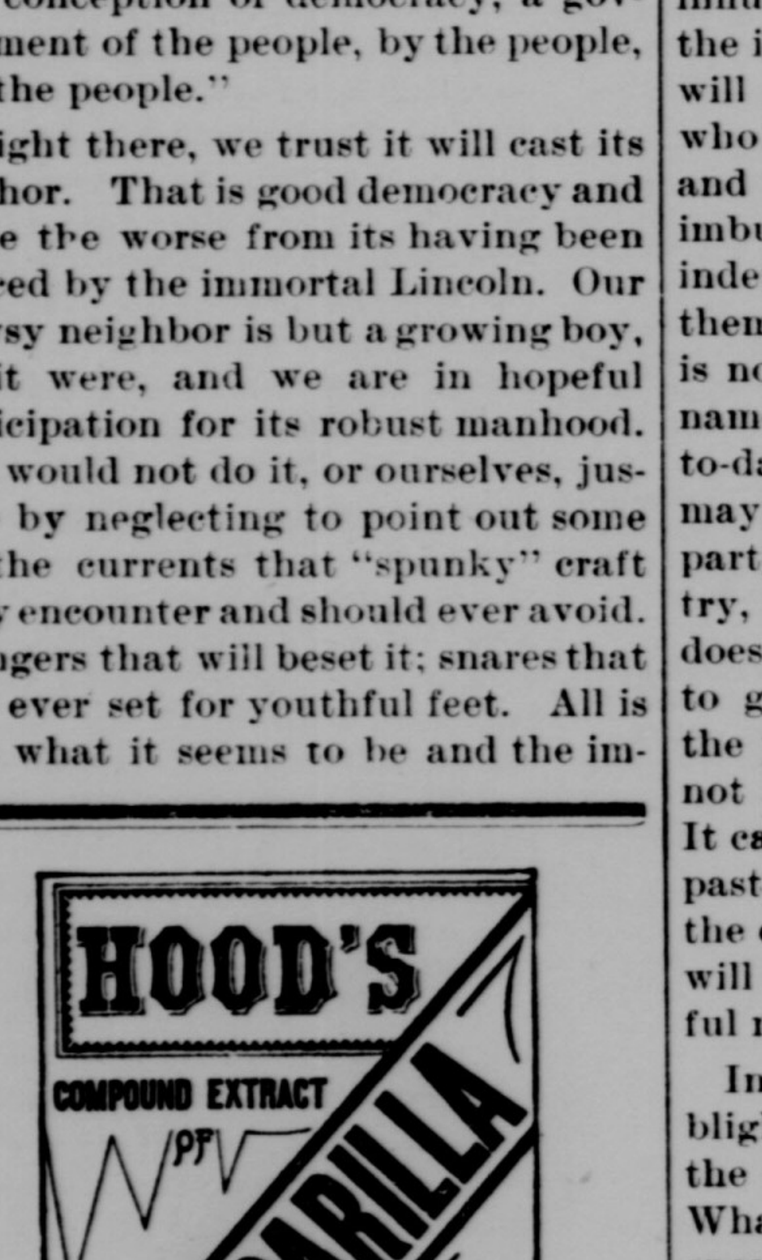
It should observe that strong, intellectual men fully equipped for the battle against this power, hesitate, falter and then retreat from the fight for manly independence. Not that they are blind to the wrongs wrought upon the people, not that they do not groan under the weight of unjust taxation, not that they do not prize their franchise, but because they do not, as yet, possess the hardihood to take the seeming risk of losing caste. It will see that this must be the cause of apathy. We will call its attention to another less favored class, who do not have courage to join the crusade against this oligarchy, notably from fear and prejudice—fear of negro equality or negro supremacy. Our hale young contemporary should fearlessly point out to these, that no political action can in the slightest enforce social equity. Such a condition never has and never will exist, here or elsewhere on this earth. All this bosh is but the flimsy scare-crow to divert from manly independent action. It should not overlook the fact that that ignisfatuus," negro supremacy has been paraded before us until it has so bleared our vision that we have not been able to keep a steadfast gaze upon our sovereiguty or our public treasury. Then doubtless, it will soliquise thus, "I am young and growing, with nerve to do the right, as God gives me to see the right," (another original democratic conception from A. Lincoln) "and I see that when every soverign can freely cast his ballot, where corruption is made to hide in shame, and free men assert themselves to maintain a pure government 'of the people' and 'for the people,' there will be no supremacy of any kind, except that of good government for all." It will realize that all the equality the negro desires is that which the Federal constitution seeks to give him:

Equality before the law, So it will see that there is nothing in all this "black shirt" that has been so long waved. and has aroused our fear that we lose sight of our own supremacy. Yes, the GAZETTE hopes that this young stalwart will see the force of all this and ever stand close to 'the people.' Support wholesome measures rather than men, principle rather than a party name. In fact, we know that it will fully realize that Jefferson and Jackson are not in it.—That the present democratic party has for years been drifting, seeking a popular current. looking in vain for some gulf stream that might carry its ballast laden craft to a pleasant harbor. That this party is one thing in one place, and something else in another. That should any agitation occur upon the silver question, it would crack its throat for free coinage all over this broad land, and then smother it in its own House of Representatives. It would denounce a protective tariff on every stump from Caribon to San Diego and then exhibit its good faith by passing a bill in Congress to remove (seven-tenths of a cent) the duty on binder twine. We have faith that our young neighbor has not become focilized, and we hope, not paralized to the quickning influence of a glorious resurrection to the immortal rights of "the people," will go forth among our young men who should be awake for the honor and prosperity of their State, and imbue them with the spirit of manly, independent, political action. Show them that the mere name of a party is nothing. Little matter about the name their fathers held to. This is to-day not yesterday. Possibly they may ask, "What has the Democratic party done for the good of our country, what is it doing now and what does it propose to do for the future as to good wholesome government 'for the people?' This our neighbor cannot answer; for no man knoweth.—It can only judge of the future by the past, and a retrospective view of all the devious meandering of that party will all the more confound its youthful mind.

In conclusion we will recur to that blighting power which is withering the prosperity of "My Maryland."—What shall it be called? Strictly speaking we cannot call it democracy, because it is the opposite in principle, and holds its power by hood-winking, gagging, force and plunder. So for the sake of convenience in referring to this dreaded parasite, it should call it after the recognized head, under whose leadership and methods this gigantic wrong has waxed so powerful—Call it "Gormanism" for short.

If our young neighbor has ever sought to foist this Maryland machine power upon the people of this Nation we hope that it willnot do so hereafter. Commence the eighth year with getting "more nearly in touch with the people". For the love we all bear the people of this great Union, assist in every way possible to keep at home this political leprosy that afflicts our state. Yes, dear *Democrat*, there is a great work before you. The GAZETTE wishes you many birthdays of usefullness.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence.

Peculiar To Itself

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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

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

Electricity to Succeed Horses.

An electrical parcels delivery van, constructed by a London electrical company, is a compactly designed vehicle upon four rubber tired wheels, and is driven from a seat similar to that of an ordinary van. Switches are used to set the motor in operation and to apply the brake, while a vertical wheel and endless worm are revolved to change the inclination of the front axle and thereby the direction in which the vehicle travels. The motor is worked by accumulators of sufficient power to run from two to two hours and a half at a time and at the rate of six miles an hour.

It is claimed that the use of electricity over horse power will show an economy as compared with horse traction, and the company will immediately put the van to exhaustive experiments upon the London streets as a parcel cart. It will carry about half a ton of goods.—New York Telegram.

How a Name Originated.

About 250 years ago Jonathan Meigs fell in love with a beautiful Quakeress. He was repeatedly refused, but he persevered in his suit, riding seventy miles every Saturday across a country infested with hostile Indians in order to pass the Sunday near the lady at "meeting." On the last visit, as he slowly mounted his horse to ride away, the sight of his dejected face touched the young lady, and lifting her hand she beckoned to him, crying, "Return, Jonathan." The phrase was adopted as a Christian name in the family that sprang from the subsequent union, and a man named "Return Jonathan Meigs" has just died in Washington.—Yankee Blade.

Cruel Treatment of a Mother-in-law.

In Dantzic two weeks ago the shopkeeper Gode, from Pasewalde, was sentenced to eight days' imprisonment for frightening his mother-in-law, Frau Weiss, with a telegram. Gode owed Frau Weiss money and she provoked him by writing for it. She had once warned Gode never to send her a telegram, as she "was so nervous that it would kill her." Immediately after receiving the dun from her, Gode telegraphed back, "My wife is dead." Frau Weiss fainted and was ill for a week before she learned that Frau Gode was well, and that Gode had sent the telegram out of malice. Then she had him arrested and punished.—New York Sun.

An Imprisoned Whale.

The people around Dark harbor, Grand Manan, are somewhat excited over a big whale which got into the harbor and cannot get out. The whale ran into the harbor on Friday, it is presumed in pursuit of a school of herring. At high water there is only ten feet of water at the entrance, and, as the water runs in for two hours after high tide, his whaleship, when he tries to get out after that, finds the water too shallow for him.—Exchange.

Wicked Boys in Air.

Some bad boys climbed to the top of a church steeple in Los Angeles the other day and pelted passers in the streets below with pigeons' eggs that they found there in large quantities. They were out of reach and enjoyed the sport thoroughly until a policeman mounted to the belfry and took them in charge.—San Francisco Call.

A Queer Creature Dead.

Mason Evans, the much paragraphed "wild man" of Monroe county, is dead. The fatal grip took him off. Evans had been a great curiosity in this section for more than forty years, during which time he had roamed in the woods, apart from the comforts of civilization, subsisting on roots and herbs dug from the earth, with an occasional fowl surreptitiously taken from some convenient barnyard. He was captured several times but always managed to escape. Seven or eight years ago he was captured by some fearless fellow with an enterprising turn of mind for the purpose of entering him in a dime museum as the "Wild man of Borneo."

When taken his body was as hairy as that of a bear and covered with filth and vermin. His eye gleamed like the eye of a maniac and he had almost lost the power of speech. For twenty years he lived in a cave of the Chilhowee mountains, and was never known to have spoken a word during that time. He lived in a state of nudity, and was fond of raw meat.

Those who know his history say that he was born in Monroe county, near Hiwassee college, in 1827 or thereabout. He was of a good family and received a splendid education. At about twenty years of age he was engaged in teaching school, and in the meantime fell in love with a handsome young lady of his neighborhood. She received his attentions with apparent favor. One night he called and asked her to become his wife. She said "No." He went out into the darkness and it was many years before he was seen again, and then he fled from his fellow men like a frightened deer.—Cor. Chattanooga Times.

Best Time to Rear Queens.

Dadant says that the best time to rear queens is in the spring when drones fly. G. M. Doolittle says during the summer months. R. L. Taylor says when the weather is warmest and the honey gathering greatest. James Heddon thinks it depends on the locality. Eugene Secor suggests that the swarming season is best for most breeders.

Professor A. J. Cook thinks that the best time of year to rear queens is during the honey season, but with caution and wise planning and care, any time from May to September will do. The American Bee Journal says: "Queens may be reared at any time during warm weather. The 'best time' is probably when the swarming is on, or when honey is coming in freely—but an experienced queen breeder can make the proper conditions at any suitable time."

LIVE STOCK

POULTRY AND GARDENING.

The Two Fit Together Like Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce.

Along with the poultry raising every one should run a garden, for two reasons: First, nearly half of the feed for the chickens in summer comes from the garden; and second, the poultry manure ought to be sufficient fertilizer for such a garden on ordinary soil. These are two items generally overlooked in poultry raising. It is cheaper to raise the food in your own garden than to buy it, and over and above all of this you will have nearly enough to supply your own table with fresh vegetables all through the whole summer. The poultry needs green leaves, green food, roots, berries and seeds, and a great amount of all of these can be gathered for them in the garden. Where poultry is not kept there is a great deal of waste in the garden, for the green tops of vegetables, half grown roots and pods are always useless for the table. The time spent in cultivating the garden might legitimately be put down as conscientious work for the poultry. At the end of the year there would be so much saving in the cost of food.

Then the outlay for the garden would simply be for seeds, tools, labor and interest on the land. The poultry manure we are going to make supply all the fertilizing material for the soil. The poultry droppings should be gathered at least weekly from the hen roost or the yard and sprinkled over with fine dust. The best plan is to take every barrel of this mixture and dump it into a quantity of muck gathered from some pond near by. Mix the two up thoroughly, and a good fertilizer is prepared both for spreading over the ground and for dropping in the hills and rows. The poultry manure furnishes plenty of mineral and heating elements, while the muck is rich in nitrogenous material, decayed roots and plants. The danger in using poultry manure in the drills and hills is that too much will be put in, so that the seeds will be burned up, but when it is thoroughly mixed with muck this danger is partly removed.

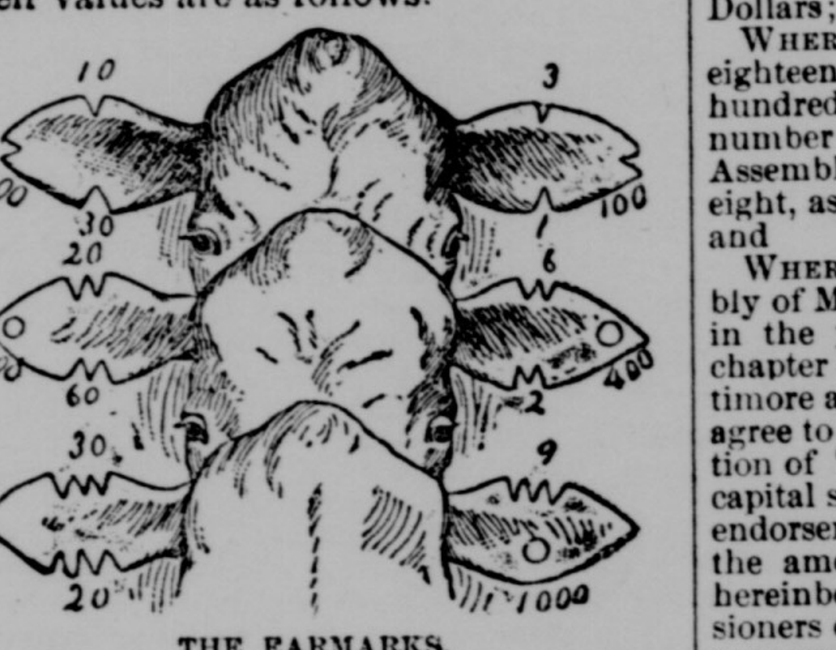
After the garden crops have all been gathered in the autumn the chickens should be turned into it for a range. They will dig down into the soft, mellow ground and root out all the worms and grubs that may be preparing for a winter's hibernation. They will also snatch up the seeds of weeds and foreign bodies and prepare the ground for use the next spring. These items are seldom taken into consideration by those writing about poultry, but in the long run they furnish no very small profits.—Annie C. Webster in American Cultivator

Good System of Earmarks.

Mr. William Watson explains a system of earmarking which he considers much better than tags. It consists essentially of tattooing a number inside the ear by means of an instrument provided for the purpose.

This would be effective in the care of sheep, but not so good for cattle. The implement, however, is expensive, and the application some trouble. A considerable number of red polled cattle breeders in England and this country are using a system, equally effective for sheep, which it seems to me is simpler, and for cattle at least much better. It consists merely of a system of notches in the ear by which you can make any number you like, from one up into the thousands. Any punch will answer that makes a notch or hole large enough to see or feel distinctly. It may be round, square or triangular, but the punch cutting a round hole is much the cheapest. The punch used for putting in tags answers the purpose.

I do not know who is the author of the system, but I presume there is no patent on it. Assuming the animal to be looking toward you, the notches with their values are as follows:



THE EARMARKS.

It will be seen that with a few notches you can indicate any number, which can be read by a blind man, cannot well be removed without defacing the ear and cannot loose. Suppose you wish to indicate the number fourteen. Ten, three and one make it. Six hundred and sixty-three would be indicated by 500, 100, 60 and 3, or 400, 200, 60 and 3, and so on. The notches always figure up, by addition of their values, a definite number.—J. McLain Smith in Breeder's Gazette.

A bear whose head weighed fifty-three pounds and whose hide was nine feet across was recently captured by two Idaho doctors by means of a piece of pork saturated with chloroform and sugar.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDER NISI.

Mary P. Campbell, vs. Charles W. Baker and Pattie Josi Baker, his wife. } In the Circuit Court for Talbot County. 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, 1892.

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

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

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

DR. J. AIKENHEAD, V. S.,
Office at Pippin's Sale Stable, Easton, Md.
Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada. Treats all Diseases of the Domesticated Animals. Calls promptly attended to night or day. 4je3m*

MORTGAGEES' SALE.

By virtue of authority contained in a Mortgage from James Dickinson and Delia Dickinson his wife to James C. Mullikin and John F. Mullikin, bearing date the 9th day of June A. D. 1888, the undersigned Mortgagees will sell at

TRAPPE,

in front of the Postoffice, on

SATURDAY, June 25th, inst.,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m.,

FOR CASH,

the following parcels of land:

LOT NO 1.—Containing Ten Acres of Land purchased by James Dickinson of Elbert Hall, situated in the Trappe district about two miles from Trappe and fully described in the deed from said Hall and wife to said Dickinson, dated Jan. 7th, 1881.

LOT NO. 2.—Containing Two and Three-Quarters Acres of land purchased by said Dickinson of Albert Eason and wife.

JAMES C. MULLIKIN,
JOHN F. MULLIKIN,
Mortgagees.

je4ts

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS.

CHAPTER 168

AN ACT to anthorize 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 assigned 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.

CARLTON SHAFER, Chief Clerk House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 295.

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 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. 2. *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.

21m3t

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