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THE Western Shore seldom compliments the Eastern Shore, but the Baltimore *Argus* strikes the nail on the head when it says:

"We hear much and read more about health seekers and invalids running off to Florida and other places for health. If these people had any sense, if the doctors who advise them had any judgment, they would go down on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Spend the winter in Easton, Talbot county. Here can be found a most salubrious, equable climate, easy of access, close to home, plenty of mail and news facilities. One of the very best hotels in this whole country kept by one of the very best landlords, Col. J. C. Norris, a man who looks after the personal comfort of his guests and is all the time exerting himself to make everyone with him comfortable and happy, and he gives good living. This town of Easton is a most beautiful, lovely place; with good society, good schools for children, good church privileges, and every possible advantage for invalids, being also close to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore. It beats Florida all "hollow."

"FOR Postmaster General Mr. Cleveland is looking for a well-trained and large brained business man, one accustomed to handle successfully large business affairs and to grasp their details;—not a mere shopkeeper, like John Wanamaker,—but a great railroad president or superintendent, for instance, like Samuel Spencer, of Georgia, or Gen. James C. Clark, of Alabama, formerly of Maryland, or several democrats that could be named in the West."

That is what the Easton *Ledger* says. It seems to discount brains in the mercantile profession,—brains for handling finance business. Mr. Wanamaker stands without a peer in the whole world for executive and financial ability. From a poor lad, obscure, he arose to the capacity of a millionaire merchant, if he is a shopkeeper. His business judgment and capacity has never been questioned even by his enemies, and when railroad magnates and moneyed kings such as the above mentioned are held in comparison they sink into obscurity along side of the world's Merchant Prince—JOHN WANAMAKER.

IT will be welcome news to all the country that there has been marked improvement of late in the condition of ex-Secretary Blaine. This may be only temporary, and his intimate friends fear that such will be the case, but it is undoubtedly true that Mr. Blaine has rallied in a marked degree from the precarious condition in which he was a short time ago. If this improvement continues it may soon be possible to remove the distinguished invalid to a more genial climate, but that is at present a contingency too remote to be considered.

In connection with Mr. Blaine's illness it is recalled that the great statesman has had a good many different homes in Washington. While he was speaker of the House of Representatives, a good many years ago, he lived at No. 821 Fifteenth street, northwest. It was there that his first illness occurred to which public attention was drawn. The Sunday previous to the Republican convention at Cincinnati in 1876, Mr. and Mrs. Blaine went, as was their custom, to the Congregational Church. Mr. Blaine suffered from a sunstroke on the way, and was brought home in what was considered for some hours to be a dying condition. There was much excitement around his house that Sunday, and crowds of people hung about the neighborhood all the afternoon. To prevent anxious visitors from asking at the door, hourly bulletins were hung on the pickets of the iron fence in front of the house, so that every one could be gratified. Mr. Blaine lived in the Fifteenth street house when he was made the premier of the Garfield cabinet. The next fall however, he moved to a new house on Dupont Circle, but he was a private citizen then. The marriage of his eldest daughter to Col. Coppinger took place there as the concluding event of the winter season. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine never liked that house.—The former thought it too far from the life of the city. Another winter was spent by the family in a mansion on Scott Circle, then the property of Senator Windom. One of the most interesting winters that Mr. Blaine ever spent in Washington as a private citizen he resided in a house on Lafayette Square. It was there that he finished his great book, "Twenty Years in Congress." After Mr. Blaine went into President Harrison's cabinet he lived at the Hotel Normandie until the completion of the repairs which converted his present home, No. 17 Madison Place, from quite a dilapidated structure into a mansion of quiet elegance and comfort.

The Treasury of the United States.

During the recent campaign a great deal was heard about the bankruptcy of the treasury, and the public made to believe, as would appear from the election returns, that under the McKinley Bill the revenues of the government were falling off enormously that the Treasury was being depleted. It is true that the last fiscal year did show some reduction, as compared with the year immediately preceeding, but there was also a reduction in the net ordinary expenditures of the government.

The report of the United States Treasurer, E. H. Nebeker, made to Secretary Foster and just published, gives the exact figures, namely, the total receipts, $736,401,396; total expenditures, $684,019,280. Here is a margin in favor of income over outgo of $52,382,007. In other words, the government is getting ahead at the rate of a million a week. Does that look like bankruptcy? The working balance of cash and deposits in bank amounted at the end of the last fiscal year to $165,718,150. $114,500,000 of which was in gold.

According to this same report, the public debt was at the close of the year $1,588,464,144, although what are termed "the loans resting on the credit of the United States" were cut down to $968,218,840. There was a total net reduction in the interest-bearing loans during the year to the extent of $37,667,719. The reduction in the interest charges of the government was very considerably greater than these figures would indicate, for, besides reducing the volume of the debt, the administration has reduced the rate of interest on the outstanding 4½ per cents to 2 per cent.—No doubt the New York banks, to a large extent, supported Cleveland in preference to Harrison owing to the difference in the attitudes of the administrations toward the banks.—Under Cleveland enormous deposits were kept in bank and no movement made to reduce the interest on the bonds outstanding. The Republican Secretary of the Treasury gradually called in those loans, or deposits, and insisted that the matured bonds should be paid off unless the banks consented to a low water reduction in interest.

The total money of the country is set down as probably $2. 74,384,049. an increase of about $50,000,000 in a year. As more than nine-tenths of the exchange of the country is made [illegible] checks it may be said that [illegible] in actual use

One of the most serious but little discussed questions of the day is how to lessen the burdens of currency lock up. The Treasury and sub-treasuries keep all the time vast sums of money in their vaults. Government payments are at infrequent intervals, but the receipts come in day by day.—Under the tariff as it existed before the adoption of the McKinley bill the accumulations were very depressingly large, and something had to be done to lessen the withdrawal of currency from commerce. It has been proposed to do away with sub-treasuries, except the one in New York, and deposit the money of the government in the National banks, so far as practicable. This suggestion has much to recommend it to the public favor, but it is not likely to be adopted.—The security of the funds of the government will hardly be jeopardized in the interest, real or imaginary, of trade. It is a comfortable feeling to know that the revenues of the government are absolutely safe.—*Western Journal.*

The Beer and Coal Trusts.

An American Trust with $200,000,000 of capital—and mainly foreign capital, and with the unimaginable sum of $200,000,000 as a starter only—is indeed a trust with a big T. We remark with sorrow that our old friend Experience, as is usual with him, is testifying against the democratic party. That body, before it was in the way to fame, was wont to assure us that "protection breeds trusts." It never was weary of saying this, and it was wont also to assure us that when the bright sun of free trade should gild the dawn trusts, like vipers, would crawl into their holes and die.

And yet the foreign robber barons waited until the Democrats had created a free-trade platform, and had elected a President a President and a Congress upon it before they invaded American soil with their $200,000,000 and a gigantic beer trust right on the threshold of the Democratic sanctuary of reform. The Star-eyed Goddess avert her gaze.

The coal trust also waited till the verdict of November had been cast in favor of democracy before it resolved upon a midwinter rise.

Republican counsel has declared that every ton of coal brought into Illinois by the trust can be confiscated by the State government, and Republican officia's had commenced proceedings in the State courts against the trust with the effect of preventing a November rise in the price of coal. But with the election of a democrat to the office of State's Attorney in Cook County the coal trust renews its aggressiveness.

Certainly the recent Democratic victory has not alarmed the trusts.—*Chicago News.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Jan. 2, 1893.

Representative Springer, of Illinois, is usually what might be called a mild-mannered sort of a man, but his ire can be aroused; in fact it has been aroused and he is now as angry a fellow as anyone would care to see. He has been "skunked" in the game of politics, and he believes that a "cold deck" was used against him. Springer is ambitious, those who do not admire him say far beyond his abilities. Be that as it may, everybody in Congress knows that Springer is ambitious. It will not be forgotten that he was a candidate before the democratic caucus of the present House for Speaker, and that at an opportune moment he threw the few votes he controlled to Crisp, and the result was Crisp's nomination and election. Another result that Crisp was so grateful that he made Springer chairman of what is always, when in competent hands, the most prominent as well as important committee of the House—Ways and Means—notwithstanding earnest protests against such action from democrats who had years ago sized up Springer's brain power.

As Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee Mr. Springer has not only made a failure, but he has made himself the laughing stock of a majority of his own party in Congress by his "pop-gun" tariff bills, which were reported from his committee and passed by the House at the last session. But that was not plain to him, for he recently announced himself as favoring the Cleveland tariff program—whatever that may be—and was instrumental in securing pledges from democratic members of the next House to vote for the reelection of Speaker Crisp, which he fondly hoped would give him a "lead pipe cinch" on the chairmanship of the Ways and Means committee of the next House, a position which promises to give its holder much notoriety, if no actual fame, during the life of the Fifty-third Congress.

When Speaker Crisp returned from that much talked of conference with the President-elect, with the Cleveland trade-mark stamped all over him, things began to get so slippery under Mr. Springer's feet that he wondered why some inventive genius had never put political ice-creepers on the market, and even while he was wildly waving his arms in an attempt to keep his balance both feet went out from under him, and he saw it written among the stars that his scalp had been demanded by Mr. Cleveland and promised by Mr. Crisp, and then he fully realized that the tariff bill to be prepared—perhaps "approved" is the proper word; it certainly will be if it turns out to be true, as now reported, that Mr. Cleveland will have that measure prepared under his own personal supervision—by the Ways and Means committee of the next House will not bear the name of Springer.

Misfortunes never come singly.—While Springer was meditating on the suddenness of his fall and the vanity of ambition he was informed that the man he hates above all others, Hon. W. R. Morrison, had been endorsed by the entire Illinois delegation, himself excepted, for a seat in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. Now you know why Springer is the maddest man in Congress. He still wears a buttonhole boquet, but the expansive smile which was erstwhile the most prominent feature of his face has vanished, perhaps forever, and he has the look of a man who is working his nerves up to the point of doing something desperate.

Senator Allison returned to Washington to-day. Needless to say that he was warmly welcomed by his Senatorial colleagues and his friends, both in and out of public life. He called on the President at once and they had an hour's talk about the deliberations of the International Monetary Conference, to which Senator Allison was a delegate. The Senator agrees with Secretary Foster in believing that the conference has accomplished some good, although failing of any practical results. He declines to express an opinion as to whether any sort of agreement will be reached by the commission when it reconvenes next May.

New Year's day has usually been the most brilliant of the year in Washington, but this year is an exception. The first day of the year falling on Sunday, to-day is observed as the holiday, but the gorgeous reception at the White House, with all of the diplomatic corps in the full court costume of their native countries, all of the army, navy and marine officers in full dress uniform and the officials of the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the government, is sadly missed. Instead of being the scene of this bright pageant the White House is in quarantine, because of the case of scarlet fever with which the President's grand daughter is confined to her bed. There are no official receptions being held, and the number of private receptions is very much smaller than usual, as many of our most prominent people omitted them as an evidence of their sympathy for the President and his family.

MORMONS PARDONED.

Granted Conditional Amnesty by the President.

PROVISIONS OF THE MANIFESTO.

Full Pardon Granted to All Parties Liable Who Have Not Since Nov. 1, 1890, Infringed the Laws Against Mormonism. The Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—President Harrison has just issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, Congress, by a statute approved March 22, 1882, and by statutes in furtherance and amendment thereof, defined the crimes of bigamy, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in the territories and other places within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and prescribed a penalty for such crimes; and

Whereas, On or about the 6th day of October, 1890, the church of the Latter Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon church, through its president, issued a manifesto proclaiming the purpose of said church to no longer sanction the practice of polygamous marriages, and calling upon all members and adherents of said church to obey the laws of the United States in reference to said subject matter; and

Whereas, It is represented that since the date of said declaration the members and adherents of said church have generally obeyed said laws and have abstained from plural marriages and polygamous cohabitation; and,

Whereas, By a petition dated Dec. 19, 1891, the officials of said church, pledging the membership thereafter to a faithful obedience to the laws against plural marriage and unlawful cohabitation, have applied to me to grant amnesty for past offenses against said laws, which request a very large number of influential non-Mormons, residing in the territories, have also strongly urged; and,

Whereas, The Utah commission, in their report bearing date Sept. 15, 1892, recommend that said petition be granted, and said amnesty proclaimed under proper conditions as to the future observance of the law, with a view to the encouragement of those now disposed to become law abiding citizens; and,

Amnesty Granted in Individual Cases.

Whereas, during the past two years such amnesty has been granted to individual applicants in a very large number of cases, conditioned upon the faithful observance of the laws of the United States against unlawful cohabitation, and there are now pending many more such applications.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, by virtue of the powers in me vested, do hereby declare and grant a full amnesty and pardon to all persons liable to said act, by reason of unlawful cohabitation under the color of polygamy or plural marriage, who have, since Nov. 1, 1890, abstained from such unlawful cohabitation, but upon the express condition that they shall, in the future, faithfully obey the laws of the United States hereinbefore named, and not otherwise. Those who shall fail to avail themselves of the clemency hereby offered will be vigorously prosecuted.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and of the independence of the United States the One Hundred and Seventeenth. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the president.

JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

The president's proclamation granting amnesty to offending Mormons is based upon the considerations briefly set forth in the document itself. The question has been long and carefully considered, and finally decided in favor of the action recommended by the members of the Utah commission, the governor of the territory, and by a large number of prominent and influential citizens, many of them non-Mormons, not only of Utah, but of other states and territories.

It has been customary when whole communities have been involved in an offense against the law to grant amnesty upon the application of those under penalty, and upon the assurance that they will in the future observe the laws that have been infringed. In this case amnesty is conditioned upon these promises; that the offense has not been committed since November, 1890, and that the law against polygamous marriage and cohabitation shall be hereafter faithfully observed.

The Mormon church, officially, has declared that such marriages will not hereafter be entered into, while, individually, a pledge of observance of the law is given by the recipients of amnesty. If the law shall be disobeyed in any given case vigorous prosecution will follow.

The amnesty is granted upon these conditions because it is represented and believed that the localities affected will be largely benefited in a material way, and that a great stimulus will be given to the faithful and general observance of the laws of the United States. It should also be said that a large number of individual amnesties have already been granted, and that many more applications are pending in the department of justice.

ALLEGED HOMESTEAD CASES.

The Williams Boys Said to Have Been Victims of the Poisoning.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.—Two sons of James M. Williams, a farmer, residing near Monongahela City, Pa., are suffering from what is believed to be poison, administered at the Homestead mill. One of them is dying. The boys, aged 18 and 20, respectively, were among the first to enter the Carnegie mill when it was opened to nonunion men. They worked until they became sick. They returned home, where the family physician pronounced their ailment typhoid fever. The physician's treatment, however, had no effect. After a second examination the doctor stated that the stomach and intestines of both were terribly lacerated. He would not say positively that the young men had been poisoned.

The United States Does Not Recognize It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The action of the commander of the United States training ship Monongahela, at Lisbon, in failing to accord official honors to Archbishop Jacobini, papal nuncio to the court of Portugal, is explained at the state and navy departments. The government of the United States does not recognize the Vatican, and consequently Archbishop Jacobini had no official standing in the eyes of the Monongahela's commander.

Secretary Foster at His Desk Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary Charles Foster returned to Washington yesterday from his home at Fostoria, O.

A Stupendous Mining Fraud.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—In 1889 William Whalen, who was the reported owner of a mine called the St. Peters, in the Antelope district, came to the city and by the aid of a smooth tongue, and apparently good references, succeeded in placing among some 107 persons nearly 7,500 shares of stock, in lots ranging from 500 shares downward. He scattered his favors without prejudice, and landed in his net men of all creeds and purSuits. To keep up appearances until he had sucked the town dry Whalen had paid out some $65,000 as dividends on the stock sold. At length suspicion was aroused, and one of the stockholders had Whalen arrested, but a compromise was reached and Whalen left town before others could get hold of him. The stockholders had left only the printed certificates. A day or two since Whalen returned to the city and was at once arrested. Now the victims will have their inning. It is generally understood that Whalen netted something like $500,000 in the deal.

Terrific Gas Explosion.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Fire in the thirteen story building, 407 to 425 Dearborn street, occupied by Donohue & Henneberry, printers and publishers, yesterday, caused an explosion of natural gas, which blew out the entire front of the building. At the instant the gas ignited a number of firemen were in the building, all of whom, together with some of the employes, were more or less seriously burned. Twenty-eight persons in all were injured, some fatally. The explosion was caused by a broken gas pipe, the gas from which filled the basement of the building in which the fire originated. Fire Marshal Dennis Sweeny is among the hurt, suffering from a burned forehead and face.

The Child Murderer Acquitted.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.—Stewart Rodgers, aged 11 years, whose trial for the killing of his playmate, James H. Stivison, aged 12, occupied the attention of the criminal court yesterday, was acquitted by the jury. The boy, who was perhaps the youngest person ever arraigned in the criminal court for murder, was accompanied by his mother and father, and there was a pathetic scene when the verdict was announced.

MATTERS IN MARYLAND.

BELAIR, Jan. 1.—James Wood was run over, mangled and killed by a train on the Baltimore and Lehigh railroad near Belair Saturday evening.

ELKTON, Jan. 2.—The forge works of the McCullough Iron company at Northeast, Cecil county, which have been shut down for several weeks, will resume operations shortly.

HAGERSTOWN, Jan. 2.—Last night thieves broke into the Baltimore and Ohio ticket office in Hagerstown, opened the money drawers and carried off a small sum of money, all they could find.

FREDERICK CITY, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of the board of aldermen the resignation of Mr. George J. Wilson as superintendent of water works was received and accepted, and Frank W. Tyerar was elected his successor.

WINSTON, N. C., Dec. 31.—An illicit distillery was captured last week near Moffit's Mills, Randolph county. It was owned by Bingham, a veteran moonshiner. He fled, and after a lively pursuit escaped. The still was cut to pieces.

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 30.—William H. Morningstar, postmaster at Union Bridge, was stricken with paralysis. He soon recovered from the attack. On Tuesday he had another attack. Thursday his condition had improved, but during the evening the attack was again repeated.

HYATTSVILLE, Dec. 31.—Messrs. John W. Hayes, national secretary of the Knights of Labor, and Grand Master T. V. Powderly purchased from Mrs. Marie P. Dare, through Messrs. Duckett and Ford, at Washington, D. C., seventy-one acres of land at $150 per acre, paying $11,040 for the same.

HAGERSTOWN, Jan. 2.—A movement is on foot to establish another national bank in Hagerstown, with a capital stock of $100,000. The stock is being taken rapidly, and the indications are that the movement will be successful. It will be known as the People's National bank. There are now six banks in the town.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Hester A. Turner died at her home yesterday. She was 72 years of age. Her husband, William Henry Harrison Turner, died on Sunday, in the 80th year of his age. Mrs. Turner died, her children say, because she could not live without her husband, to whom she was married forty-nine years ago last November.

BELAIR, Jan. 2.—The stockholders of the Harford County Agricultural society met and elected as directors A. B. Hollingsworth, Clement K. Sewell, William F. Reasin, Robert A. Mitchell, John P. Mitchell, William L. Amoss, Alexander M. Fulford, Walter L. Vail, James B. Luckey, Frank B. Macatee, E. M. Allen, Jr., and George W. Jones.

FREDERICK CITY, Jan. 3.—Gideon D. Crumbaugh, a native of Woodsboro, Frederick county, died recently at Leroy, Ills., aged 87 years. He went west early in life, but returned for a time and then went west again in 1854. He was postmaster of Leroy and held other offices up to 1877. One of his surviving children is Mr. George Crumbaugh, of Frederick.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 2.—Rev. Theodore P. Barber, D. D., rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal church, in Cambridge, died last night of Bright's disease. His wife and two sons, Lieutenant Henry A. Barber, United States army, and Professor William Wyatt Barber, of St. Mark's school, Southboro, Mass., were at his bedside. Dr. Barber was 74 years old, and had been rector of Christ church, Cambridge, forty-three years.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 1.—John C. Philips, a farmer, was thrown from his wagon on Race street, Cambridge, and received injuries from which he died two hours later. The horses attached to the farm wagon were started suddenly by the explosion of a firecracker in the street when Phillips was standing up in the wagon, with the reins between his feet. He was thrown backward and fell on his head on the frozen ground.

HAGERSTOWN, Jan. 2.—Miss Mary Cushwa, living in the country, was very badly burned a few days ago, and she is now lying in a critical condition. She was sitting by an open fire when her clothing took fire and were completely burned off her. A sister ran to her assistance, and attempted to put the fire out by smothering it with her own clothing. Her clothing also caught fire, and she was obliged to run out of the house and put out the fire with snow.

CHESTERTOWN, Jan. 2.—Interest border ing closely upon excitement prevails throughout Kent county relative to the execution of the five boys sentenced to be hanged on 13th inst. for the murder of Dr. J. H. Hill. While strong feeling is most emphatically expressed against the commutation of sentence, a petition to prevent is on foot to accomplish that end. The movement is led by representative citizens, and the matter will be put fairly before the governor.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—John R. Clary, a brakeman on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, was run over and killed in the tunnel east of Greenmount avenue. Just before his train entered the tunnel he was seen standing on a flat freight car. When the train reached Union station Clary was missed, and a party started back through the tunnel to search for him. His body was found near the eastern end of the tunnel. His skull was crushed and both legs were broken.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 2.—As a result of the court of inquiry, of which Commander W. A. Brownson was president, which investigated hazing for two weeks at the Naval academy several cadets have been involved. The board of officers had been sent to Annapolis at the suggestion of the secretary of the navy because the friends of Cadet A. L. Fairbrother, who had been found guilty of hazing, took issue at the sentence of the court, which recommended dismissal. The court found no error in the verdict and Fairbrother had to go.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 2.—Job Stansbury, of Anne Arundel county, with his son, started for home Wednesday night in a small boat, which was afterwards hemmed in by the ice at Mill creek. Next morning Stansbury's brother went to his assistance. His hands had become frost bitten, and it is feared amputation of some of his fingers will be necessary. The boy fared better than his father, and was not seriously inconvenienced by the unpleasant experience of remaining in the middle of the creek all night.

FREDERICK, CITY, Jan. 3.—Some of the Frederick editors and publishers are talking of forming a press club, to take in the journalists of three newspapers in Frederick City, as well as those at Middletown, Emmitsburg, Brunswick, Liberty, Walkerville, Myersville and Mechanicsburg. It is also suggested to organize a club to comprise all the journalists of western Maryland and serve the same purpose as the Peninsula Press association, of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland. Cumberland, Hagerstown, Westminster, Rockville and Ellicott City are to be included in the circuit.

IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

Stewart Advocates Free Coinage—No Quorums to be Had.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The senate resumed business yesterday at the close of its holiday recess with a fair show of industry and an attendance of a few more than a quorum. Mr. Allison (Ia.) made his first appearance this session, having been absent hitherto as a delegate to the international monetary conference, and had an opportunity of adding to his knowledge on the subject of gold and silver by listening to a speech of Mr. Stewart (Nev.) in opposition the bill introduced by Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.) to suspend the purchase of silver bullion under the Sherman bill. The two bills relating to quarantine and immigration were made special orders for Friday and Saturday next.

As was expected, the house met after the holiday recess without a quorum. A few measures, which were unimportant and of merely local significance, were passed, and then the house proceeded to the calendar of unfinished business, which is composed of private pension bills.

MORE PANAMA DEVELOPMENTS

M. Flanqueville Said to Have Secured Possession of Important Evidence.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—M. Blondin, of the Credit Lyonnias, was confronted before Examining Magistrate Franqueville yesterday by Marquis Fontain, the imprisoned director of the Panama Canal company.

From him many new facts were elicited, and eventally M. Franqueville ordered that he be placed under arrest. It is reported that other important steps will be speedily taken by the examing magistrate. In the law courts the report was current that M. Franqueville had found an important telegram addressed to Charles De Lesseps, and that this telegram would not only greatly strengthen the prosecution, but would lead to the gravest developments before the opening of the trial on next Tuesday.

Yesterday M. Franqueville had numerous interviews with high police officials and with M. Tanton, the procureur general, and consequently more arrests are expected to take place within the next twenty-four hours.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Friday, Dec. 30.

The Suez Canal company has determined to retain Ferdinand De Lesseps and his son in their present positions, despite the sensational disclosures of the Panama affair.

Latest reports from St. Petersburg show that the shockingly brutal persecution of the Jews and the inhumanity of the czar's officials toward the unhappy race are greater than ever before. Reports of almost incredible outrages on the race are of common occurrence.

Saturday, Dec. 31.

Mrs. Langtry, who was reported on the way to recovery from her recent illness, has suffered a serious relapse, and is not expected to live.

The famous heresy trial of Professor Charles Briggs before the New York presbytery has been decided in his favor. The anti-Briggs element will appeal to the general assembly.

M. Huntin, formorly a Boulangist agent, has been arrested on suspicion of having caused the explosion at the prefecture of police in Paris on Thursday. He is said to be one of a clique who are attempting a reign of terror to wreck the republic.

Monday, Jan. 2.

The Cunard line steamer Umbria, which was seven days overdue and thought to be lost, arrived safe and sound off Sandy Hook. Her delay was caused by a broken shaft.

Supreme Justice F. D. Somerby, of the Iowa Hall, was arrested by officers in Philadelphia at the instance of State Banking Superintendent Krumbhaar, and placed under $10,000 bail.

A dispatch from Beaver Falls places the aggregate wealth of the Economites at $20,000,000, perhaps more, although it has been alleged that their organization was practically bankrupt.

Dr. McGlynn spoke at the Anti-Poverty society meeting in New York city on Sunday evening and reaffirmed his belief in the doctrines of the society, the preaching of which led to his excommunication.

An insane man, who leaped over the altar rail at the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Philadelphia, during mass and attempted to strike Father Lawlor, created a panic in which presence of mind alone averted trouble.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Assistant Naval Constructor William N. Vausant, U. S. N., stationed at the Ports mouth, Va., navy yard, died on Sunday morning from typhoid fever.

Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, editor of the Magazine of American History, died in her apartments at the Coleman house, New York city, yesterday. Mrs. Lamb was one of the most advanced historical writers of the century.

Bishop Montes de Oca, of San Luis Potosi, Mex., obedient to a call from Rome, has gone to the Vatican. It is rumored he will return as papal delegate to Mexico and Central America.

During a fire at his home in Philadelphia Mrs. Lang, mother of John Lang, and Lillie Rosenberger, his 11-year-old niece, were overcome by the smoke. On the way to the hospitaf the little girl died. Mrs. Lang will recover.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Peter Schoenhofe, the millionaire brewer of Chicago, died on Monday evening, aged 54. His estate is valued at $2,500,000.

Five additional cases of typhus were reported late yesterday in New York city, making a total of twelve for the day and sixty-six since the beginning of the outbreak.

The Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Harbor company of Chicago have deeded to the government the Sturgeon Bay canal, extending from Sturgeon bay to Lake Michigan, for $81,853.

Louis Wagner, of Boston, shot and killed Mrs Fanny Speir yesterday, then committed suicide. It is thought the deed was committed in a fit of jealousy. Mrs. Speir was the divorced wife of Charles Speir, of Lowell.

Thursday, Jan. 5.

Jockey Joe Bergen, who was thrown from his horse in the third race at Gloucester, died last night.

A disastrous fire in Brooklyn yesterday destroyed an entire block of buildings. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Charles Moore, of Elizabeth, N. J., is out with a challenge to fight any man in America at 105 pounds and for $500 a side.

Charles S. Butler, manager of the Assured Building Loan Association of New York, dissapeared a week ago. His accounts do not reveal any shortage.

Dr. Walter Hamlin Holmes, of Waterbury, Conn., while suffering from temporary aberration yesterday, threw himself from his second story window of his office. He was seriously injured.

The Republicans of the Massachusetts legislature, in joint caucus, yesterday nominated Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge for senator to succeed Henry L. Dawes. He received 147 votes to 30 for William W. Crapo.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Closing Quotations of the Stock and Produce Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 4.—The stock market opened practically unchanged, with the exception of Reading, which was offered down from 5⅝ to 5½ before any bid could be had. The transactions in that stock were enormous.

Closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	57	Reading g. m. 4s	—
N. Pacific com	16	Reading 1st. pf. 5s	75¼
N. Pacific pref	40⅜	Reading 2d pf. 5s	66⅝
Pennsylvania	54⅜	Reading 3d pf. 5s	38⅝
Reading	24¾	H. & B. T. pref	—
Lehigh Nav.	—	H. & B. T. com	—
St. Paul	76⅜	W. N. Y. & Pa	54

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Flour—Winter super, $2.25@2.75; do. extras, $2.25@2.75; No. 2 winter family, $2.75@3.15; Pennsylvania roller straight, $3.50@3.75; western winter, clear, $3.25@3.65; do. do. straight, $3.65@3.90; winter patent, $4@4.25; Minnesota clear, $3@3.50; do. straight, $3.60@4; do. patent, $4.2 @4.50; do. favorite brands, higher. Rye flour, $3.25 @3.40 per barrel.

Wheat—Firmer, quiet, with 77c. bid and 77¼c. asked for January; 78¾c. bid and 79¾c. asked for February; 79¾c. bid and 80¾c. asked for March; 81¼c. bid and 81¾c. asked for April.

Corn—Quiet, firmer, with 48¾c. bid and 48⅝c. asked for January; 48¾c. bid and 49c. asked for February; 48¾c. bid and 49c. asked for March; 48¾c. bid and 49c. asked for April.

Oats—Firmer, quiet, with 40⅝c. bid and 40¾c. asked for January; 40¾c. bid and 41c. asked for February; 40⅝c. bid and 41c. asked for March; 40¾c. bid and 41¾c. asked for April.

Beef—Unchanged, quiet; extra mess, $6.25@6.75; family, $8@10.

Pork—Quiet, strong; new mess, $16@16.50; old mess, $15@15.25; extra prime, nominal.

Eggs—Quiet, irregular; New York and Pennsylvania, 30@31c.; western, 29@30c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat firm. Corn strong. White corn, by sample, 48@49c.; yellow, do., 50@52c. Oats quiet. Rye dull. Hay steady; good to choice timothy, $14.5 @16. Cotton nominal; middling, 10c. Provisions unchanged. Butter firm; creamery fancy, 31@32c.; do., fair to choice, 28@29c.; do., imitation, 24@25c.; ladle, fancy, 22@23c.; good to choice, 19@21c.; rolls, do. do., 22@23c.; do., fair to good, 19@21c.; store packed, 17@18. Eggs firm and active at 30c.

The Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The senate yesterday confirmed the following nominations: Charles W. Dow, of Massachussets, United States consul at Zanzibar; Joseph J. Herod, of Indiana, secretary of the legation to Japan; George Creighton Webb, of New York, secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg.

Is M. Herbette Involved?

PARIS, Jan. 5.—There is a report, still unconfirmed, that M. Herbette, French ambassador in Berlin, is one of the influential personages implicated in the Panama scandal, whose name M. Andrieux refuses to divulge in his testimony before the parliamentary commission of inquiry.

Russian Religious Resirictions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—The Czar has ordered the minister of the interior to transfer to the holy synod the administration of all church affairs. This will result in putting further vexatious restrictions on non-orthodox religions, and will probably lead to religious persecution.

To Emigrate Six Thousand Hebrews.

SEBASTOPOL, Jan. 5.—M. Freiberg, the agent of Baron Hirsch, arrived yesterday at Simperopol to make arrangements for the emigration of six thousand Hebrews from the Crimea this spring. The government will facilitate the movement.

A Bank Cashier Held Up.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Jan. 4.—A report was received here yesterday that the cashier of the Bank of Laurens had been held up by two men while alone in the bank. The robbers got $500 that was on the counter, but did not wait to unlock the safe.

No Free Press in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The Weekly Zukunft, edited by Maximilian Harden, has been confiscated by the government for publishing an article on the education of monarchs, in which occurs remarks regarded as insulting to Emperor William.

Fairbanks to Get the Complimentary Vote.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—Charles W. Fair banks, of Indianapolis, will probably receive the Republican complimentary vote for United States senator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

We have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in our family for years and find it to be the best remedy for croup and cough. We have used it for our children who are all subject to throat trouble, with excellent results. We prize it very highly.

Mrs. FRANK H. YORK,
Oneonta, N. Y.

CHEW LYNCH'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all dealers.

REGULAR PRICE. $1.

Reduced to

75 Cts.

DAWSON & JENKINS'

Emulsion

— OF —

Cod Liver Oil.

WITH

Hypophosphites of

LIME AND SODA.

This Emulsion is highly recommended and prescribed by prominent physicians for the alleviation and cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and is a brain and nerve food in all cases of nervous debility Reduced to 75 cents per bottle.

PREPARED BY

DAWSON & JENKINS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

J. NICHOLS, Easton, Md.

The NEW YORK Sun.

During 1893 THE SUN will be of unsurpassed excellence and will print more news and more pure literature than ever before in its history.

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Daily, by mail, $6 a year.

Daily and Sunday by mail, $8 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TALBOT COUNTY, EASTON, MD., Jan. 3, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the County Commissioners for Talbot county will sit to hear applications for TRANSFERS and ABATEMENTS on the assessment books, EVERY FRIDAY, beginning with Friday, January 13th and ending Friday, March 17th. These meetings will be held on the days above named are for the sole purpose of hearing applications for Transfers and Abatements and all persons having business of this character are requested to bring it forward on these special Friday meetings, and not on the regular Tuesday meetings.

1 7 WM. REDDIE, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Under and by virtue of authority contained in an order of the Circuit Court for Talbot Co. bearing date the Third day of January A. D. 1893, I hereby give notice to the creditors of Matthew T. Goldsborough to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, within sixty days from the seventh day of January A. D. 1893. 1-7-4 ROBERT B. DIXON Trustee.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power contained in a mortgage from Annie K. H. Burnite and Emory R. Burnite, to James H. Holmes, bearing date the 12th day of May 1881, and recorded in Liber J. F. T. No. 24, folios 478, one of the land records for Talbot county, the undersigned as Mortgagee, will offer at Public Sale in front of the Court House door in Easton on

TUESDAY

The 10th day of January, 1893.

at one o'clock, P. M., the following described valuable real Estate, namely: All that tract of land situate and being on Wye River, in the Third Chapel election district of Talbot county, called and known as the

"Hindman Farm,"

the "LANDING FARM," or by whatever name or names the same may be called and known, containing

284 ACRES,

more or less, about 55 acres of which are in

Wood and Timber.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE A LARGE

TWO STORY

Dwelling House,

BARN, STABLE AND OTHER

OUTBUILDINGS

all in excellent state of repair and nearly new. This property is located at Wye Landing and is convenient to churches, schools, mills, etc. For full particulars see deed from