The Easton Gazette,

PUBLISHED BY

WILSON M. TYLOR & BRO.,

Editors and Proprietors,

EASTON, MD.

☞ ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE.

SATURDAY, - - - JANUARY 28, 1893.

EX-PRESIDENT RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

By the death of Mr. Hayes our country has lost one of its best citizens. His ability, courage, honesty of purpose and purity of life cannot be questioned, and those who can appreciate these qualities cannot but admire Ex-President Hayes, who, in whatever position placed has beautifully exemplified them. As a soldier he displayed all the qualities that make heroes. Thrice chosen Governor of Ohio, he so administered the government that even his political opponents found nothing to condemn. As President of the United States he gave us an administration that did much to allay partisan bitterness and sectional rancor, and the White House was a typical American home. After his retirement to private life he gave encouragement to, and whenever he could, actively engaged in whatever tended to advance the happiness and interests of his fellow citizens. At the reunions of his old comrades, though a General and Ex-President well advanced in years he persistently refused all distinctions and honors which were ordinarily tendered to those who had held high positions, and preferred to march in the ranks, side by side with those who were entitled to no honor save that which was the due of every loyal American citizen and true soldier.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES needs no eulogy. His fame is secure, and like Washington and Hamilton, Sumner, Grant, Lincoln and others, he will live in the hearts of his countrymen lone after his detractors are forgotten, and such articles as appeared in the Easton *Ledger* of this week will mislead no one who has kept himself informed of current history for the last twenty years.

Not for the purpose of defending Mr. Hayes, but for the information of the younger portion of the community we will recall a few of the facts connected with the contest for the Presidency in 1876. The election was very close, Mr. Hayes being declared elected by a majority of only one electoral vote. A change of one vote or the loss of two would defeat Mr. Hayes and elect Mr. Tilden. The opportunity was too good to be lost. Efforts were made to reverse or throw out the electoral votes of Louisiana, S. Carolina and Florida, or, failing in this, to fraudulently to get one Cronin returned as elector from far away Oregon in the place of a man who had been chosen. This last seemed about to miscarry and in the three states above named the Returning Boards which the laws then had established had declared in favor of the Hayes electors.

After this the question of the legality of their action was referred to the State Courts and was by them declared valid. The Democrats forgetting or ignoring their State sovereignty or states rights, principles wished congress to override the action of the states and to declare elected persons who are not so returned by the states. This, congress refused. The contest waxed hotter. The ability of our form of government was tested to its utmost. There seemed to be no legal and peaceful way to prevent the man, who on the face of the returns, from taking his seat and the democrats who had so recently and unsuccessfully resorted to arms hesitated before again trying the same means. In this emergency a plan was suggested which was earnestly supported by nearly every Democrat which gave promise to success. The senate was Republican, the House of Representatives Democratic, and the plan was that a commission of fifteen should be appointed, three Republicans and two Democrats from the Senate, three Democrats and two Republicans from the House, and the first five members of the Supreme Court. It happened that of these five, two were Democrats and two Republicans and one who was called an independent, with democratic proclivities, thus giving to the Democrats, certainly seven and possibly eight and the Republicans seven of the commission. But after the passage of the bill and before the Commission met, the Illinois Legislature elected an independent Democratic judge to the Senate, David Davis, and the next on the list was a Republican, thus reversing the numbers and giving the Republicans eight and the Democrats seven. They saw they were beaten, that they had fallen into the pit, they themselves had digged and when the Commission met, would not go behind the returns and nullify the decision of the Courts, their disappointment found vent in abuse and epithets, samples of which the *Ledger* has given in its columns.

But after the discovery and publication of the famous cipher dispatches which exposed beyond a doubt the infamous attempts which had been made to defraud the people of the United States by the bribery of electors. Leading Democrats who thought more of their reputation for honor and intelligence than they did of partizan advantage have ceased to indulge in such clap trap, but those who had nothing to lose, but desired to impress the ignorant with their information or their bosses with their zeal, have always been liberal with such expressions as "the fraudulent President," or "the de facto President," when referring to a man whose public and private life is without a stain and whose personal character has never been impeached.

HON. JAMES. G. BLAINE died at eleven o'clock yesterday morning.

AT a recent meeting in Baltimore, the working of the public roads in the counties according to the "township method" was recommended.

IF the Australian method of balloting can keep bribery away from the polls, the Republicans in Talbot will have a "walk-over" November 7th, next.

STATE SENATOR to elect in Talbot this fall, a legislative ticket, sheriff, etc. No time to be lost. The Republicans should get to work and pull together with vim. Good results will follow.

THE Baltimore *News* says: Editor George Erudite Baddaway of the Easton *Ledger* is booming Editor Francis Marcellus Cox of the Port Tobacco *Times* for Collector of Internal Revenue of the Maryland District.—Next week Francis Marcellus will say something nice about George Erudite who is himself credited with being engaged in a desperate flirtation with the siren of political preferment.

MAJOR WM. E STEWART was in Baltimore this week on professional business. His appearance in the Criminal Court of that city brought kind greetings from old associates.

HON. BARNES COMPTON is another name mentioned for Collector of Port of Baltimore. His associations at Washington, however, are so pleasant that the use of his name in this connection is probably unjustifyable.

THE N. Y. *Sun* last week speaking of the disgraceful conduct of the "Populists" in the Kansas legislature said those "reformers" were fast nearing the end of their rope and they would soon become aware that even in Kansas a government of cranks, for cranks and by cranks would not succeed.

HON. WM. COLLINS is playing his cards very adroitly for the Democrat nomination for State Senator. He has a perfect right to ask this of his party. No one on the floor in the last House of Delegates showed more earnestness of purpose in everything that claimed his attention, than did Mr. Collins. His party in Talbot can not produce a younger or more enthusiastic worker. And that counts in present day politics. Give the young men a chance.

MR. CLEVELAND did a graceful thing in going to the funeral of Rutherford B. Hayes last week. Mr. Hayes and Mr. Cleveland have for some years been warm personal friends, and the last communication that the former wrote the latter was received only a few weeks ago, assuring Mr. Cleveland that the writer expected to be present at his coming inauguration.

SENATOR HILL, of New York, appeared as counsel in a case being tried in the Supreme Court, New York city this week. The Senator's presence drew quite a crowd to the Court Room. Counsel on the other side, Mr. Jos. H. Choate, in addressing the jury, advised that it would possibly be wise if the present Congress would adjourn and the members of the same go home and seek employment.

L. C. Q. LAMAR, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, died suddenly Monday evening. Much speculation is being indulged as to whether President Harrison will nominate a successor to fill the place of the late Justice or let the matter remain for Mr. Cleveland's consideration. As Mr. Cleveland's term to the presidency drew to a close four years ago, he declared it was his right to make appointments until his successor should be duly qualified. And it will be remembered that the democrats in the Senate sustained him in that attitude. The shoe is on the other foot now. It is quite probable Mr. Harrison will fill the vacancy at once and select a good Republican from some of the Southern circuits.

THE New York *Independent* says that in the election of Mr. Murphy to the U. S. Senate, that individual "will receive from his high connection what he cannot confer—dignity." Brains and dignity should be indispensable requisites to a U. S. Senator, yet, 'twould appear, that occasionally an individual lacking one or other of both slips in.

But, by the way, what an acquisition there would be in the way of an abundance of both these requisites, if the howlers now in the Kansas legislature should come to their senses and return the Hon. John J. Ingalis to the United States Senate!

TUESDAY afternoon the Republicans in the U. S. Senate held a caucus and decided by a majority vote to take favorable action upon the admission of the Territories of Oklahoma, Utah and New Mexico—but not Arizona. This result was not obtained until after a prolonged discussion. The Eastern Senators objected to the admission of these territories and pointed to the manifest evidences of their inability to take up the cares and burdens of Statehood. Objection to New Mexico was made on account of its great preponderance of citizens who cannot speak or write the English language; to Arizona because of its immense debt and the poverty of the territory; to Utah on account of the prevalence of polygamy and to Oklahoma by reason of its newness, and the absence of the essentials which go to make up a successful Territory ready for the more advanced position of Statehood. The eastern Senators were right.

THE RURAL NEW YORKER.

Foremost Agricultural Newspaper.

A bold step has been taken by that best and foremost of all farm papers, the *Rural New Yorker*, in reducing its subscription price from $2 to $1 a year, and that, too, without any reduction in the quality or character of the paper. Its publishers have acted on the principle of the greatly increased circulation making up for the lower price. Indeed, the paper is constantly being improved in all departments, and is clearly the leading agricultural newspaper of America, as it has been for much of the time during the last 42 years. With its superior corps of editors (unequalled by any other half dozen farm papers) its experiment farm, its great list of farmer contributors in all parts of the country, its costly and practical and beautiful illustrations—altogether involving a cost of production greater perhaps than any farm paper—with all these features it is a marvel that the paper can be sold for $1 a year. Of course it could not be, save for the fact that progressive farmers in all sections give it hearty support in such vast numbers. Every year the *Rural New Yorker* sends out to its subscribers seeds and plants of valuable new varieties, on its experimental farms. These, in total, are estimated as having been worth millions of dollars to American agriculture. This season Editor Carman has a rare treat in this line, proposing to send 17 new roses, *Rosa rugosa* hybrids, a new early potato, and 200 cross-bred tomatoes—all to every subscriber paying for the mailing. Free sample copies of the paper may be had by addressing The Rural New Yorker, New York.

New York and Florida Special.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that, commencing Wednesday, January 18th, 189 , Friday, January 20th, and every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday thereafter, "The New York and Florida Special" will be placed in service for the season, leaving Baltimore at 2.20 P.M. arriving at Jacksonville at 3.00 P.M. and St. Augustine at 4.11 P.M. the following day.

This train will run via the Wilson "Short Cut" of the Atlantic Coast line (via Fayetteville), shortening the schedule.

The train will consist of drawing-room car (containing six drawing-rooms with all conveniences), dining car, observation car, and drawing room sleeping cars—all vestibuled. Engagements of space may be made in advance on application to Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Jan. 23, 1893.

If the cholera gets a foothold in the United States next summer by reason of inadequate quarantine laws, the Tammany members of the House, aided by a few others of the Kilgore stripe, will be responsible for it. The Quarantine bill, which recently passed the Senate without a division is generally admitted to be a good bill, and entirely free from even the slightest taint of partisanship. About the only criticism made of the measure was that it does not actually provide for a complete system of Federal quarantine, but as it practically does the same thing it was not opposed on that account. It was supposed that the House would promptly pass the bill just as it was in order to avoid delay and possible failure to meet the emergency that every intelligent medical man in the country knows is almost at hand, and if orders had not been received from the Tammany boss to oppose it such would probably have been the case. As it is the Tammany members and a few others held out against the bill and loaded it with amendments, none of which have improved it, the evident object being to defeat quarantine legislation. 'Tis a fearful responsibility, but what cares the Tammany crowd tor that, so long as it gets its own way.

Ex-Speaker Reed was right when he recently said that when Congress did not legislate it was simply because it did not wish to do so, and it is daily becoming more certain that Speaker Crisp and his associate bosses do not wish the House to legislate at this session. They have almost decided to give the democrats a chance to make themselves solid with the next administration by setting a day to vote on the bill providing for a suspension of the purchase of silver, which has been favorably reported from the committee on Banking and Currency. Speaker Crisp, who is the controlling spirit of the committee on Rules, does not in reality favor this bill, but he has promised to give it a chance, and there is now only one thing that stands in the way of a cloture rule being reported, setting a time for voting on the bill, and that is the fear that the Stewart free coinage bill, which was passed by the Senate at the last session, may be offered as a substitute and adopted. If Mr. Crisp really thought that this bill could ever get through the Senate he would probably not have promised to give it a chance to get through the House.

Senator Proctor has taken up an idea that was the pet hobby of his predecessor, Senator Edmunds, for many years, and will introduce a bill providing for the establishment of a great National University in Washington, to be under the control of the Goverment.

The report that Judge Gresham had been or would be tendered a seat in the next Cabinet was not at all pleasing to a majority of the democrats in Congress, although a few of them have publicly expressed themselves. It is known that Judge Gresham made a secret visit to Washington a few days ago, and that he held conferences with Mr. Carlisle and other prominent democrats known to be in the confidence of the President elect. Senator Brice says he knows that Gresham can be in the Cabinet if he wishes to.

Democrats say that the acceptance of the Treasury portfolio by Mr. Carlisle makes it certain that there will be an administration tariff bill presented to the House of the Fifty-third Congress, and that it is to obtain his time to the preparation of that bill that Senator Carlisle's resignation will take effect on the fourth of February. If this be true, it also indicates that an extra session of Congress has been determined upon, because if Congress was not to meet until next December there would be no necessity for hurrying up the preparation of the bill. Republicans do not, of course, believe in one man legislation, but if one man is to prepare a tariff bill the most of them would prefer Carlisle to any other democrat; he will make a democratic bill, and that is what republicans want to see, believing that the inevitable result will be the return of the control of the government to the republican party.

The House committee on the election of President and Vice-President has made a favorable report on the bill for the repeal of all Federal Election laws. The House will almost certainly pass the bill, but it will be a useless showing of the party cards, as there is no probability that it will even get before the Senate at the present session. The attempt to pass this bill through the Senate of the next Congress is certain to result in one of the bitterest and most prolonged Parliamentry fights of the time, as the republicans will feel justified in resorting to any honest method to defeat it.

From Maryland State Weather Service.

The Production of Rain.

The recent papers on this subject aroused a great deal of interest, and it seems anvisable not to let the matter drop without a still farther statement. In the early part of 1889, experiments in a laboratory in this country showed that an aggregation of vapor molecules into fine drops might be made, even in a dust-free air, by causing an explosion in the jar containing the vapor. This possibility was also admitted by Prof. John Aitken, who says: "It is possible to produce condensation in dust-free air. Is done by drawing out the air pump very rapidly and accompanying the process with a shock" (*Scientific American*, Oct. 31, 1891, p. 277). It is not necessary to inquire just the process by which this agglomeration is effected. It seemed to be a purely mechanical effect aided by a great reduction of temperature. The best way to secure the transparent drops is to compress air to about 15 atmospheres in a Wolf bottle and after waiting a short time, allowing the air to rush out violently. The mist produced is fine, probably not more 1-400 or 1-500 inch diameter, and can be seen only by allowing it to fall between the eye and a bright light. A beautiful phenomenon is produced when a large rubber cork in the Wolf bottle is suddenly blown out by the compressed air. Instantly the whole bottle to the very edge is filled with an opaque white cloud, of exceedingly fine particles probably not more than 1-5000 inch diameter. The principal point to be noted is that this aggregation takes place in an absolutely dust-free air. In fact, I have no sympathy with the view that every cloud particle must have a dust particle as a nucleus. The dimensions of cloud particles are variously given as from 1-1000 to 1-7000 inch diameter, and a little computation will show that with particles 1-3000 inch diameter it would require more than 400,000,000 to make a single drop of rain. It is incredible that such an enormous number of dust particles would not make their presence known to the sight. On Mt. Washington, day and night for weeks at a time, there is a continued rush of cloud, 40 and 50 miles and hour, and thousands of feet thick. I do not believe it is possible for such an enormous amount of dust to find its way to this height of 6300 feet. It is an interesting question in this connection, and the verity of the phenomenon has been accepted by many on the *ipse dixit* of a single experimenter. I would like to see a few gallons of rain-water boiled away and the residum collected. We are taught that except for a little ammonia our rain is as pure as the purest distilled water.

It is a remarkable fact that the formation of rain in our laboratories is an exceedingly doubtful phenomenon. Prof. Curtiss, in the November issue, speaks of having seen snow when very cold air was let into a room filled with vapor (steam) on washing day. I do not quite understand this. I have tried the experiment, with saturated air but not with steam without success. It is barely possible that with a saturated air outside, a sudden gust into a room filled with steam would cause a slight precipitation at the junction between the steam and the saturated air, but it would not be general over the room, and the whole effect would be exceeding evanescent. In fact, computation does not show an appreciable precipitation except as the cloud particles are driven together. Saturated air at 80° F. contains about 11 grains of moisture per cuoic foot, and at 30°, 2 grains; a cubic foot of the mixture would contain 6.5 grains if none were precipitated, but a cubic foot at 55° would contain 4.86 grains. This would appear to give nearly 2 grains to be precipitated, but this condensation of moisture would liberate latent heat enough to heat the air to over 65°, and at 65° a cubic foot of air will hold 6.8 grains. In fact, unless we can get rid of this latent heat, by conversion into electricity, or in some other way, we can have no rain at all, according to theory. This suggestion was made three years ago in the American Meteorological Journal for July, 1889, Prof. Dolbear, of Tufts College, has just published a book, "Matter, Ether and Motion," in which, p. 185, he suggests that condensation of moisture would very quickly cease unless the latent heat were transformed into electricity, and he thinks it not improbable that this is the source of atmospheric electricity.

I have dwelt thus at length upon this experiment given by Prof. Curtiss because it may lead to some very important results if closely followed up. It is to be hoped that others may be led to experiment with steam-filled rooms. We want to known the temperature of the outer air and its dew-point; also the temperature of the air in the room. We ought to learn whether the snow, or precipitation, occurs uniformly over the whole room or only at the plane of junction of the cold and warm air. If a jar of saturated air be suddenly immersed in a pail of water 40 degrees colder than itself, no cloud will be formed in the center, but the moisture will collect on the sides of the jar and trickle down to the bottom. If a piece of ice be immersed in such a jar of saturated air at a temperature of 80°, no cloud will be formed about the ice, but a beautiful white stream of cloud will descend from the ice. Why may not the cold air, as it strikes the warmer, saturated air, draw to the plane of junction sufficient moisture to cause precipitation at that plane? Turning now to the recent experiments in Texas and Washington, D. C., I think there are one or two very significant facts which have been ignored by many writers. Prof. G. E. Curtiss, the meteorologist to the Texas experiments: "In several instances, when a dense, threatening cloud was overhead, a sharp detonating explosion was followed after an interval of 20 or 30 seconds by a spatter of rain, or, if it was already sprinking, the blast was followed by a very noticeable momentury increase of the drops" (Engineering Magazine, July 1892, p. 548.)

On the early morning of Nov. 3, 1892, twelve ground explosions of a chlorate powder were made on the west bank of the Potomac, not far from Washington. Prof. Curtiss was about three miles from these explosions, and he testifies that each of the earlier ones was followed within an interval of from 2 to 30 seconds by marked splashes of rain. The peculiarity of these drops was their size, not unlike the large drops that fall so often after a clap of thunder.

Another interesting point in connection with these explosions was a marked clearing of the sky. The moon and stars began to appear after the seventh concussion, and before the last the sky was largely cleared. If this effect was due to the explosions, it was certainly remarkable and sets at rest at once the question of the utility of such methods of rain production. In fact, the one result brought out more strongly than any other in all these explosions, was the entire impotence of man in producing rain economically. Granting this, however, it still appears that there were some extraordinary results which theory does not account for.—We are told that the utmost movement of the air at a quarter of a mile would be only .0091 of an inch, and such an effect would be inappreciable in agglomerating cloud particles into rain-drops. On the other hand, it is certain that these explosions caused windows to rattle at distances of four and even five miles, and, if so, it does not seem incredible that they should have caused other effects. No rain was noted on November 3, at a distance of eight miles from the city in one direction, so that it cannot be said that this was a universal rain over this whole region. Was the effect in all these cases purely mechanical, or was it brought about, indirectly, through a change in the electric potential or in any other way? Was there a well-defined interval between the explosion and the resultan rain at different distances? This would seem a very favorable field for study, though it must be said that the methods thus far followed are altogether too crude and expensive to be carried on any farther. Science cannot favor the expenditure of $35,000 with so meager results and under such conditions as have been adopted. As has been said over and over again, what meteorology needs more than anything else to-day, is an exploration of the cloud region on all sides of our storms and, above all, in the region where rain is falling. The expense of such exploration need not be great; a sum of $5000 would enable us to make 100 ascensions to heights very much greater than any yet attained in this country, and by conserving the gas it is probable that 200 ascensions may be made. It would be difficult to tell the enormous advantage that would accrue from such an exploration. Where is the Queen Isabella who will aid such an enterprise in this Columbus year?

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

POSITIONS FOR GOOD BUSINESS MEN. The Provident Life Association, No. 207 N. Liberty Street, Baltimore Md., desires to engage a manager in this part of the State. An experienced, active business man, who can present proper testimonials, as to character and ability, and who is willing to do personal work, is offered a permanent and profitable position. The Association also requires the services of special, district and local agents. Address,
28jan1mo AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

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.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

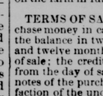
UNDER and by virtue of power and authority contained in a mortgage from Thos. Carmine and wife to M ry E. Furness bearing date on the 19th of January, A. D., 1886, and duly of record in liber L. H. G. No. 50, folio 147, etc., one of the land record books of Caroline County the undersigned Attorney named in said mortgage, will offer at public sale in front of the store house of J. F. Ledum in the town of Preston on

SATURDAY,
The 11th Day of February, 1893.

between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock p. M. of that day, all and singular that farm or tract of land situate lying and being in the 4th Election District in the county aforesaid on the public road leading from Bethlehem to Preston, wherein said Thomas Carmine now resides and more particularly described in said mortgage, containing

88 Acres of Land,

more or less. This farm is the best wheat producing land in this section of Caroline Co., and not only has a comfortable residence and good out buildings on it, but also a



Large Peach Orchard.

in its prime, and other fruit trees.

TERMS OF SALE.

One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale, and balance in 3 equal instalments of 6, 12, and 18 months.—The credit payment to be secured by the note or notes of the purchaser bearing interest and endorsed to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

WM. R. MARTIN,
1-21 3t Atty. named in the Mtg.

WILLIAM H. ADKINS,
Attorney at Law.

ATTORNEY'S SALE
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE,
IN
Talbot County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of the power to sell contained in a mortgage from Jonathan P. Bartlett and Rebecca T. Bartlett, his wife, dated Oct 28th, 1891, and record d among the land records of Talbot county aforesaid, in Liber T. H., No. 116, Folios 7, etc., I, the attorney named in said mortgage, will sell at public auction, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, in said county, on

TUESDAY,
The 14th Day Of February, 1893.

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., when I will offer at public sale

All That Farm or Tract of Land.

called and known as

"Travellers Rest,"
OR
"Hopkin's Point,"

situated in Talbot county aforesaid, on the Tred Avon River, adjoining the lands of Jos. T. Bartlett and other, being the same farm whereon Jonathan P. Bartlett now resides, containing the quantity of

150 Acres of Land,

more or less, and being the same property described in said mortgage. The farm is improved by a

COMFORTABLE
Frame Dwelling,

and outbuildings sufficient for the use of the farm. This is a beautiful salt water situation within six miles of the town of Easton and about one or two miles from a Railroad station, and is one of the most desirable farms and residences in Talbot county. The land yields large crops of grain and grass, and there is a fine young orchard of

Peach and Apple Trees

on the farm in full bearing.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money in cash at the time of sale; and the balance in two equal instalments in six and twelve months respectively from the day of sale; the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser endorsed to the satisfaction of the undersigned; or all cash at the time of sale, as the purchaser may elect.

W. STARR GEPHART,
2 21-4t Atty named in the Mtg.

A. L. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Easton, Md.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
—: OF A :—
BEAUTIFUL SALT WATER FARM,
—: IN :—
OXFORD NECK.

By virtue of authority contained in a mortgage from ouis F. Longfield and wife to Jos. C. Feldhaus and Catherine L. Feldhaus, bearing date the 9th day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty four, and duly recorded in Liber T. H., No 98, Folios 31, etc., one of the land record books of Talbot county, and duly assigned to Peter J. Campbell and Alfred L. Tharp, attorneys, which said assignment is recorded among the land record books of Talbot county in Liber T H., No. 88, Folio 33, the undersigned as signees of said mortgagee, will offer at public auction, in front of the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 14,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., all the property and premises described in said mortgage.

Being that farm in Oxford Neck of Talbot county, whereon Chas. R. B. Willis now resides, upon the waters of Island Creek, adjoining the lands of Jos. D. Wingard, the heirs of John W. Plummer and others, called

"Nether Foster,"
OR
"Rich Neck,"
Containing Eighty-Nine Acres and Three Roods of Land,

more or less, all arable and in good state of cultivation. There is a fine

Apple and Peach Orchard

on the farm, and a very superior

Orchard of White Cherries.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

CONSIST OF A



Large Mansion

AND

SMALL Tenement House.



Barn, Stable and Corn House, and all necessary Outbuildings.

TERMS.—Terms of sale are cash on the day of sale. Title papers at the expense of purchaser.

PETER J. CAMPBELL,
ALFRED L. THARP,
Attorneys,
Assignees.
1-21-4t

ORDER NISI.

Robert B. Dixon, Trustee vs. Matthew T. Goldsborough and wife. | In the Circuit Court for Talbot County, In Equity. January term, 1893.

Ordered this 19th day of January 1893, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceeding, being tract No. 1 known as Idaho made and reported by Robert B. Dixon, trustee of Matthew T. Goldsborough, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 14th day of March next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Talbot county once in each of three successive weeks before the 13th day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $11,000.

THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.
True Copy—Test:
21jan THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

James H. Holmes, Mortgagee, vs. Annie K H Barnite & Emory R Barnite her husband. | In the Circuit Court for Talbot County. In Equity.

Ordered this 10th day of January, 1893, that the sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by James H. Holmes, mortgagee, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of March next; provided that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Talbot county once in each of three successive weeks before the 9th day of February next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $14000 00.

THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.
True copy—Test
14jan4t THOMAS HUGHLETT, Clerk.

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.

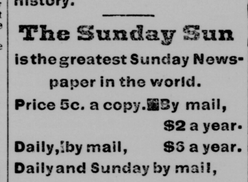
During 1893 THE SUN will be of unsurpassed excellence and will print more news and more pure literature than ever before in its history.

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.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.



BEST LINE TO THE WEST

SUPERB DINING CAR SERVICE

The only successful California excursion business in the United States is the

PHILLIPS-ROCK ISLAND Personally Conducted EXCURSIONS.

They, in a very satisfactory way, meet the demands of the public for a

QUICK TRIP AT CHEAP RATE,

and you can make this trip with your family or send your friends by this route, and depend upon it, they will be properly cared for.

This is an old established company, and has carried more people than all other excursion companies combined. The conductors appointed by this excursion company are men who can be trusted and relied upon, and will look after your every comfort.

Taking Chicago as an embarkation point, THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE runs the Pullman Tourist Sleeping cars on the above named personally conducted excursions, and you can make this trip on the fastest trains that run, and at very low rate of fare. Car leaves Chicago every Thursday night at 6 o'clock. Ask your nearest ticket agent, or address JNO. SEBASTIAN,
Gen'l Tk't and Pass. Ag't,
CHICAGO.

FREE! FREE!

If you want to know all about California, send to A. Phillips & Co., 104 Clark St., Chicago, and get a very fine book mailed to you free of charge that tells all about California.

JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A.,
10dtf Chicago, Ill.

INSTRUCTION ON PIANO.

PUPILS RECEIVED.

MRS. WM. M. CONEY,
Cor. Dover & Aurora Sts.,

Will receive a limited number of pupils for instruction on piano. Apply for terms, etc
sept3tf

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

WM. R. MARTIN and JOHN W. DEAN, vs. EDWD. M. JEFFERSON and WIFE.

In the Circuit Court for Talbot County.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Auditor will proceed to make an audit in the above entitled cause, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1893,

at his office in Easton. Persons having claims against the fund are hereby notified to file the same, properly authenticated, with the clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, on or before said day, otherwise they may be excluded from all benefits of the fund.

1-28 3t OSWALD TILGHMAN, Auditor.

BALTIMORE & EASTERN SHORE R. R

WILLARD THOMSON, Receiver.

FALL AND WINTER TIME TABLE.

In effect Tuesday, November 8th, 1892

East-Bound (read down)			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	West-Bound (read up)	
$ 15	$9			$6	$ 16
Mix. A. M.	Ex. P. M.			Ex A. M	Mix. P. M.
	4 30		Lv. Baltimore, A- (*Pier 9 Light st.*)	12 30	
7 00	8 00		Claiborne	9 10	5 45
7 05	8 04		McDaniel	8 56	5 40
7 10	8 08		Harper	8 52	5 35
7 20	8 15	St.	Michaels	8 48	5 20
7 24	8 19		Riverside	8 39	5 17
7 40	8 25		Royal Oak	8 35	5 12
7 46	8 30		Kirkham	8 30	5 02
7 52	8 36		Bloomfield	8 2	4 54
8 20	8 45		Easton	8 20	4 45
			Turner		
8 40	9 00		Bethlehem	8 03	4 26
8 55	9 06		Preston	7 50	4 10
9 05	9 14		Elwood	7 40	4 00
9 20	9 22		Hurlock	7 24	3 50
9 27	9 27		Ennals	7 17	3 40
9 33	9 31		Rhodesdale	7 12	3 35
9 58	9 48	St.	Vienna	7 02	3 15
10 08	9 54		Barren Creek Spri.	7 12	3 00
10 18	10 00		Hebron	7 02	2 47
10 2	10 05		Rock s Walking	6 57	2 40
10 26	10 15		Salisbury	6 50	2 30
10 50	10 25		Walston	6 30	10 45
10 55	10 28		Parsonburg	6 32	9 58
11 00	10 33		Pittsville	6 26	9 53
11 05	10 43		New Hope	6 16	9 36
11 00	10 47		Whaleyville	6 12	8 31
11 07	10 53	St.	Martin's	6 05	8 36
11 30	11 00		Berlin	6 00	8 20
11 45	11 15	Ar.	Ocean City, Lv.	5 45	8 00
P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.

F Stops on Flag to receive or discharge Passengers or Freight.

K Stops on Flag to receive or discharge Passengers for Regular Stops, or Baltimore Passengers.

§ Leave Daily except Sunday.

‡ Train No 6 is annulled between Ocean City and Salisbury except on Mondays and Tuesdays. Train No. 9 is annulled between Salisbury and Ocean City except on Saturdays and Mondays.

WILLARD THOMSON, General Manager. A. J. BENJAMIN, Supt. & Gen. Pass. Agt.

Delaware & Chesapeake Railway

GOING SOUTH.		STATIONS.	GOING NORTH	
285 Mail	281 Pass		280 Mail	280 Pass
A M.	P.M.		A.M	P.M.
6 30	3 00	—— Baltimore ——	11 10	5 35
7 27	3 53	—— Philadelphia ——	10 38	7 59
8 15	4 37	——Wilmington——	9 48	7 13
9 42	5 55	——Clayton——	8 30	5 34
5 57	6 04	——Kenton——	8 21	5 24
10 08	6 14	——Hartley——	8 10	5 10
10 11	6 16	——Slaughters ——	8 08	5 06
10 21	6 23	——Marydel——	8 01	4 57
10 30	6 30	——Henderson——	7 54	4 47
10 36	6 37	——Goldsborough ——	7 48	4 39
10 51	6 47	——Greensborough ——	7 39	4 28
11 03	6 56	——Ridgely——	7 29	4 15
11 15	7 03	——Queen Anne——	7 20	4 03
11 26	7 13	——Corsica——	7 11	3 50
11 36	7 20	——Chapel——	7 05	3 42
11 54	7 32	——Easton——	6 55	3 30
12 10	7 45	——Trappe——	6 39	3 02
12 20	7 55	——Oxford——	6 30	2 56
A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.

BALTIMORE and OHIO RAILROAD

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 22ND, 1892.

LEAVE CAMDEN STATION

For Chicago & Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.20 A.M., Express 7.15 P.M.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.30 P.M., Express 10.15 P.M.

For Pittsburg, Express daily 10.20 A.M. and 7.40 P.M.

For Cleveland via Pittsburg, 10.20 A.M. and 7.40 P.M.

For Washington, week days, 5, x6 20, 6 25, x7 10, x7 20, x8.00, 8.35, x9.30, x10 20, (10.35 A.M., 12.00 P.M. 45 minutes) 12 15, x2 10, x2 30, 2 50, (3 45 45 minutes) x4.15, 5 x6, 6 18 x6.50, x7.15, x7 40, x8 18, 9.05, x9.55, x10.15, 11.30 P.M. Sunday 6 25, x7.10, 8.35, x9 30, x10 20 (10.35 A.M., 12.00 P.M., 45 minutes) 1.05, x2 10, x2 30, (3 45 45 minutes) 5.00, 6 18, x6.50, x7.15, x7 40, x8.18, 9.05, x9.55, x10.15, 11.30 P.M.

For Ann