Easton Star.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1873

T. K. ROBSON, Editor.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH & HOFFMAN, Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 4 South street, Baltimore, Md., are duly authorized to contract for advertisements at our lowest rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with this house.

The Practical Effects of the Congressional Salary Steal.

The thieving Congressmen, who, at the last session, appropriated to each of themselves $5,000 extra back pay, also made provision in the appropriation bill how the stolen money should be raised. They abolished the free exchange between publishers, abolished the free circulation through the mails of county newspapers, taxed all exchange papers and periodicals, and imposed a tax of *twenty cents* a year on every man who subscribes to one of his county papers. If a citizen of this county is disposed to take all four of the papers published in the county, by way of encouragement, he is now compelled to pay the Government *eighty cents* a year for so doing, to make up the loss to the Treasury occasioned by the salary steal. The collection of this abominable tax, imposed by thieving Congressmen to reimburse the Treasury for what they stole at the end of the session, commences to-day. When called on by the Post Masters for postage, let every subscriber to our county papers remember where the money went, and who has it in their capacious pockets. If it had not been stolen from the Treasury by virtuous Congressmen, in the shape of extra back pay, there would have been no deficiency to provide for, and no tax imposed on county newspapers and exchanges. Every dime paid for postage on county papers is just so much levied on the people towards the salary steal. It costs just as much now to carry the mails as it did before this nefarious law went into operation. The Government does not save a penny by it, and there was no earthly use for the tax, but for this infamous salary steal. Every man who now reads his county papers must pay a quarterly tax to these public plunderers, who go about among the people as unconcerned and appearing as innocent, as though they had not feloniously robbed their constituents of so much of their property. The people, like "Old Hickory," should swear "by the Eternal" never to forget or forgive one of them, and never confide again in their selfish and depraved leadership. They should be driven into their homes and offices, and sunk so low politically, that the sound of Gabriel's horn shall not reach them. Every five cents hereafter paid in postage on county papers should be sent hissing through the Post Office Department with curses on these betrayers of the public interests. The press should anathematise them, until they disgorge this stolen money and repeal this infamous law. They should be made to know that the Government is made for the benefit of the people, and that Congressmen cannot rob, and plunder, and tax the people with impunity. It will be strange indeed, if this postage tax, small and insignificant as it is, does not prove the "last nail in the coffin" of many members of the Forty-Second Congress, who imposed it on the people to cover up their $5,000 extra pay robbery. The end is not yet. They have not yet fully waked up the sleeping lion.

Mr Hodges, one of the three candidates for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Baltimore has withdrawn. The contest is now between General Latrobe and Mayor Vansant. The primary election for Delegates to the Mayoralty Convention takes place to-day. It is believed that Mr. Vansant will be nominated for re-election. Mr. Latrobe made open war against all persons in office in the city, and said he should turn them all out should he be elected. He would be defeated on that platform should he receive the nomination; and he ought to be.

The Baltimore *American*, the leading Republican organ in Maryland, and the most influential paper in that party south of Mason and Dixon's line, remarks:—"There is no use of trying to be-little what is known as "the Farmer's party" in the West. Should an issue arise in which the supposed special interests of the farming population are involved, it would not surprise us if the new organization would carry every Western State. There was a "Grange" pic-nic, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Tuesday, which in its proportions was truly Western. Where in all the world could a procession be marshaled containing six hundred farm wagons, except on the boundless prairies?" The new party is certainly assuming tremendous proportions.

THE SALARY STEAL.—Walk up to the Post Office to day, gentlemen and ladies, and pay your quota towards the Congressional Salary Steal. Those who do not pay their postage in advance will be required to pay double. Such is the Post Office regulation.

The following is the concluding paragraph in Col. Mosby's letter, which has given rise to the fear that the late Confederate Partisan Ranger is insane. He says:—

As everybody knows, the Radical party in Virginia is composed of a mass of negroes led by a few white men. I don't think the white people in a local election ought ever to divide on questions of Federal politics. If they did, the negroes would get control of the State Government. I think the Conservative party en masse ought to go over to Grant.

A large meeting of farmers and laboring men was held at Shelbyville, Ind., on Saturday. Several addresses were made, and resolutions were unanimously adopted condemning "the salary grab," railroad monopolies and the moneyed aristocracy.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SALARY GRABBERS.—These unfortunate swindlers are having a hard time of it all over the country.—Both the Press and the People are giving them "Hail Columbia." Lay on McDuff! They deserve it all.

TELEGRAMS.
From all Parts of the World.

Financial Excitement in South Carolina—Condition of the Cotton and Grain Crops.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A dispatch just received from Columbia, South Carolina, says the people are very much alarmed concerning rumors which are in circulation, to the effect that sinister influences have been brought to bear on the Supreme Court of the State in the matter of the mandamus case of Morton, Bliss & Co., which, if granted, will add several million dollars to the burdens of the taxpayers.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

The reports received at the Department of Agriculture from all parts of the country indicate the following condition and prospects of winter and spring wheat, respectively, about the first of June: Of 751 counties reporting the condition of winter wheat 202 are above the average, 168 full average and 381 below. Of 286 counties growing spring wheat 103 are above average, 115 full average and 68 below. Judging from the relative proportions of the above figures, the prospects of spring wheat at this date appear more flattering than those of winter wheat, the former showing 286 counties full average or above, while in the latter favorable reports come from less than half. The character of the winter wheat crop is pretty nearly determined, but the spring sowing is just at the inception of its career, and has the vicissitudes of a whole season yet before it. Virginia reports 48 counties below average to 19 full average and 11 above.

ACREAGE OF WHEAT.

The acreage of wheat reported is largely in excess of last year. Of winter and spring wheat combined, 840 counties report an average equal to last year's, 360 an increase, and 238 a decreased acreage. As to condition, 383 report full average, 305 above, and 449 below.

The Cholera.

NASHVILLE, June 25.—There were twenty-five deaths from Cholera to-day, of which fourteen were white persons. Special dispatches from Gallatin, Tenn., report the cholera on the increase there.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—There were three deaths from cholera reported to-day at the health office. All fears of an epidemic have disappeared.

MEMPHIS, June 25.—There were 14 deaths from cholera to-day. A cold rain fell this afternoon.

The Walworth Murder Trial—Formal Opening of the Case.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The case of Frank H. Walworth, charged with the murder of his father, Mansfield Tracy Walworth, which was taken up by the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, was formally opened to-day.

The following is a full list of the jury:—Joseph H. Horton, jeweler; Jacob A. Chamberlain, provisions; James W. Tucker, machinist; John P. Bell, lumber; Bernard Campbell, retail butcher; John Henry Lewis, gilder; Elijah H. Purdy, sash maker; Wm. H. Dougherty, foundery; Wm. C. Smith, builder; William Hart, marble; Chas. S. Millbank, brewer; George W. Wright, grocer. The jurors appear to be respectable and intelligent.

The prisoner was accompanied by his mother and little brother.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins opened the case for the people.

Hooper C. Barrett, clerk at the Sturtevant House, testified that he gave the prisoner room 267; saw him again about 6.30 next morning, when he said, "I have shot my father four times; get an officer;" in about two minutes after the officer arrived; the prisoner sent a telegram to C. H. Walworth, his uncle, at Albany, saying, "I have shot father; look to mother."

The witness was cross-examined by Charles O'Conor, but nothing was elicited to contradict his testimony.

The afternoon was occupied in examining witnesses for the prosecution. Their statements differ in no respect from the accounts previously published of the murder.

The prosecution rested before adjournment of the court, and Mr. Beach opened for the defense. He stated that it would be proven that the prisoner did not fire until his father had placed his hand inside his breast pocket, as if to draw a pistol, which his son knew he always carried, and which he had reason to suppose he would use, in consequence of his numerous threats. Counsel painted the deceased as a man of utterly depraved morals, and said he would read letters showing him to be a demon at heart.

The district attorney interrupted him, saying he went outside the scope of opening, and the court sustained the objection. At the conclusion of Mr. Beach's address the court adjourned until to-morrow.

THE CHOLERA.

SANITARY AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The Board of Health of Baltimore city call attention to, and especially commend the excellence of a publication just made by the American Public Health Association. It cannot be too strongly urged upon the attention of all our citizens, and completely agreeing with the Board of Health in their estimate of its importance we cheerfully give it a prominent place in our columns. It is as follows:

The American Public Health Association, by its Executive Committee, submits the following memorandum respecting the most available means for arresting and preventing the fatal prevalence of malignant cholera in this country:

SANITARY CLEANSING.

The local conditions that chiefly promote the outbreaks and propagation of cholera are: First, neglected privies; second, filth-sodden grounds; third, foul cellars and filthy or badly-drained surroundings of dwellings; fourth, foul and obstructed house drains; fifth, decaying and putrescent materials, whether animal or vegetable; sixth, unventilated, damp and uncleansed dwellings and apartments.

These localizing causes of cholera should be promptly and very thoroughly removed before a case of the disease appears in the town or district; and if any sources of putrescence, or of excessive moisture remain, these should be controlled by the proper cleansing, drying and disinfection.

Thorough scavenging and surface drainage, with the application, at the same time, of quick-lime and coal-tar or crude carbolic acid; whitewashing with fresh quick-lime; the cleansing and thorough drying and ventilation of cellars, basements, chambers and closets; and daily care to cleanse, flush, ventilate and purify the sources of defilement about all inhabited premises, will afford almost complete protection if suitable care is taken of

PERSONAL HEALTH.

The security of personal health requires pure drinking-water, fresh and substantial food, temperance, and the needed rest and bathing of the body.

RULES AND METHODS OF DISINFECTION.

For Privies, Water-Closets, Drains and Sewers.—Eight or ten pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in five or six gallons of water, with half a pint of crude carbolic acid added to the solution and briskly stirred, makes the cheapest and best disinfecting fluid for common use. It can be procured in every town and by any family, and if the carbolic acid is not at hand, the solution of copperas may be used without it.

To prevent privies and water-closets from becoming infected or offensive, pour a pint of this strong solution into every water-closet pan or privy-seat once or twice a day.

To disinfect masses of filth, privy-vaults, sewers and drains, gradually pour in this solution until it reaches and disinfects all the foul material.

For the chamber-vessels used by the sick, and for the disinfection of ground upon which any excremental matter has been cast away, use the solution of copperas and carbolic acid; and for disinfecting extensive masses or surfaces of putrescent materials, and for drains, sewers and ditches, this disinfecting fluid may be used, or the "dead oil" ("heavy oil") of coal tar, or coal tar itself; coal tar may be used as a paint upon the walls of cellars, stables and open drains.

Other disinfectants, such as the solutions of sesquichloride of iron, or of chloride of zinc, are effectual in privies and drains, and upon foul surfaces and offensive materials.

Quick-lime is useful as an absorbent and dryer upon foul walls and in damp places, and whitewashing with it should be practiced in common tenements, factories, basements, closets and garrets.

To disinfect the clothing or bedding defiled in any manner by excremental matters from the sick, throw them into a solution made as follows: 1 lb. of sulphate of zinc to 6 or 8 gallons of water, to which add 2 or 3 ounces of *pure* and strong carbolic acid—such articles to remain therein at least half an hour; then immediately place them in boiling water, and continue boiling. If the acid is not at hand, then use the solution of zinc in water. The same disinfecting solution is excellent for bed-pans and chamber-vessels, and for soiled floors or defiled surfaces.

Apartments, bedding and upholstery that have been used by the sick with cholera or diarrhœa, should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

PRINCIPLES AND DUTIES TO BE OBSERVED.

First. That thorough cleanliness, domestic and civic, and an abundant supply of pure water are essential means of preventing cholera in any household when the disease is near.

Second. That general cleansing, scavenging and disinfection should be attended to in every city and town before cholera makes its appearance, and that wherever it does appear, that house and the exposed premises should be kept constantly disinfected.

Third. That whatever differences of opinion there may be respecting the epidemic phenomena of different periods, the paramount importance of thorough cleanliness and disinfection is to be kept in mind; and that, in the words of the Chief Medical Officer of Great Britain, "It appears to be characteristic of cholera, not only of the disease in its developed and alarming form, but equally of the slightest diarrhœa which the epidemic can produce, that all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels are infective; that the patient's power of infecting other persons is represented almost or quite exclusively by those discharges, they are comparatively non-infective at the moment they are discharged, but afterwards, when undergoing decomposition, acquire their maximum infective power; and if they be cast away without previous disinfection, they impart their own infective quality to the excremental matters with which they mingle in filth-sodden earth, or in depositories, and conduits of filth, and to the effluvia which those excremental matters evolve; that if the infective material, by leakage or soakage from drains or cesspools, or otherwise, gets access, even in the smallest quantity, directly, or through porous soil, to wells or other sources of drinking water, it can infect, in the most dangerous manner, very large volumes of the water; that the infective influence of the choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing and like things have been imbued with them, and renders these things, if not disinfected, capable of spreading the disease."

Fourth. Cleansing and purity, skillful disinfection, temperate habits and wholesome diet, with pure water and fresh air, are the trusted and sure means of health and security in all places and for all classes of people when exposed to the causes of cholera. The watchword against this destructive enemy should be—Remove the local causes that favor the propagation of cholera, and wherever it appears, let its germs be quickly stamped out by powerful disinfectants and special cleansing.

AN ADDRESS
BY THE
Easton Dist. Temperance Committee
TO THE
PEOPLE OF TALBOT COUNTY

The Temperance Reform movement is now thoroughly organized throughout the county. Each Election District has a committee, composed of seven good citizens, who represent the respective political parties, the various churches, and temperance societies; men who may be relied upon for the highest integrity to the cause, and the most zealous and energetic work in its behalf.—These committees, doubtless, will soon meet and form their plans of operation in their respective Districts. We hope that good citizens will heartily sustain them in all their efforts; there is much to do, and it is time to be up and doing; the time for supinely lamenting the evils of intemperance has passed, and the time to *act*, like true and determined men, has come. The Destroyer has wrought ruin, in open daylight, under the sanction of law, with the countenance of good citizens, and the approval of the multitude, long enough. He can be no longer thus endured.

In order that you may thoroughly understand the *object* of this great movement which is engaging the attention of patriotic people in this and other States, and the *means* by which it is proposed to reach that object, we request your careful consideration of the following points:

I.—THE GREAT PUBLIC EVIL.

We have in our midst a great political, social and moral evil, viz: *the traffic in intoxicating liquor.*

It is a political evil, because it is used by unscrupulous politicians, in the stead of patriotic principle and sound reason, to influence elections and legislation; and in thus corrupting and debasing the people, their representatives themselves become corrupted, and are therefore untrustworthy officers and legislators. This is a notorious fact, to be mentioned with profound humiliation.

It is a social evil, because it affects every interest of society. It produces drunkenness, disease, idleness, poverty, strife, bloodshed, and domestic suffering and wretchedness. Its patrons are to be found in the mansion, as well as in the hovel; and it selects its victims from among the high, as well as from among the low. Thus it draws its patronage from all classes and conditions of society, and, in return, works the ruin of body, mind, character and fortune. In proof, we refer you to your own observation in the community in which you live; it is before every man's eyes, if its iron is not in every man's heart.

It is a moral evil, because it is a violation of the law of God, which forbids everything whereby others are made to transgress and suffer, and which says: *"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also."* In violating the law of God, it likewise violates the rights of men. Every man has a right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but the liquor traffic destroys life, by a mortality more appalling than that of war; it establishes a tyranny more absolute and tormenting than the vilest despot ever conceived of, and it arrests men in the pursuit of happiness, and drives their unwilling *steps* to utter physical, financial, domestic, moral and eternal distress and misery.

But for the legalized bar-rooms, restaurants, dram-shops and whiskey stores, the drunkards of to-day would be sober men; many who are in prison, at the expense of the tax-payers, would be enjoying liberty, domestic happiness and public confidence and esteem; many who are in almshouses, or otherwise dependent upon public charity, would be living in their own houses, and cultivating their own lands; many who have scarcely bread enough to sustain life, and scarcely clothing enough to cover their nakedness, would be possessed of every convenience and comfort they could reasonably desire. Aye, and many, too, who are dead and forgotten, would be yet living, not as they once lived, to neglect and abuse their families, monsters at home and nuisances abroad, but as dutiful sons, faithful husbands and fathers, and useful and honorable citizens. These are some of the evils, which every one knows, are produced by this traffic; but who can compute the *sum* of this evil?

But, what is more strange and more humiliating, is that this crime and ruin-breeding traffic *has the sanction of the Law of the Land!* It is *lawful* to pursue personal gain, in the State of Maryland, at the expense of public morals, and by the use of means, which legitimately result in crime, poverty and distress among the people.—That business is legalized and protected by law, which produces, directly or indirectly, nine-tenths of the offences against the peace and dignity of the State, which the law punishes. The law clothes men with authority to locate themselves in our cities, towns and villages, anywhere everywhere, and protects them, while they grow rich by manufacturing criminals; and when the criminals are thus made and begin to prey upon society, then it sends forth men to arrest and punish them for the crimes which resulted directly from patronizing the business which the law authorizes and protects. Is this wise legislation? Are you satisfied with it? Certainly not. The law should be as far from providing a nursery for crime and immorality, as from providing a paradise for criminals. You cannot give your consent to the perpetuation of a law which establishes and protects the wrong doer. If men will prey upon the public health, the public morals, and the public prosperity and happiness, all good citizens must unite in demanding that they shall do *so against law*, and not by its authority and under its protection.

II.—THE OBJECT.

The *object* of the Temperance Reform Movement, is to secure from the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, a prohibitory law, to be operative in all districts, counties, wards and cities, where a majority of the people demand it, and not otherwise. This law is known as the "local option law."

Because the liquor traffic is injurious to the community where it exists, therefore, we claim that the license law, which legalizes this traffic is wrong, not being for, but against the general good; and must be repealed. We hold that what is injurious to a community, jeopardizing, the life, liberty and happiness of the people, should be, as far as possible, prohibited by law. We therefore seek to overthrow the license system, and to secure Local Option. For this, the State Alliance, and its auxiliaries, mean to struggle, from year to year, until the liquor traffic shall be utterly destroyed, and our children shall be no longer exposed to the fearful monster *Intemperance.*

The questions which this movement brings up for your consideration are these:—Do you want the traffic in alcoholic liquor, continued in your own neighborhood, or do you want it to cease? Do you want the State to grant license to men to sell to you, and your children, and to your friends and neighbors, this undermining, poisonous, maddening destroyer, or do you want the State to prohibit the sale of an article which can do you no good, and will, in all probability, ruin you and them, if you patronize the traffic? Do you want your children constantly exposed to all the allurements of the dramshop, or do you want these allurements removed out of their way? Do you want temptation to meet you wherever you go, or, well knowing its power, do you wish it to be banished from the places where duty calls you? Do you want the *cause* that produces intemperance to be made honorable by the sanction of law, or would you have it under the ban of legal condemnation, as it is now, with all good people, under the ban of moral condemnation? Now all these questions may be included in one, viz: Will you cast your vote, this Fall, *for* License, or *against* License? If you shall conclude to vote against Local Option, which will have the force of a vote for the continuance of the present license system, you will give your consent to the perpetuation of all the evils of intemperance. For so long as it is sold, people will buy, and drink, and become drunkards. But if you shall vote for Local Option, which will be equivalent to a vote against License, you will be free, as a citizen, from all responsibility for the existence of this accursed traffic in your community.

III.—THE MEANS.

It is very important that you should thoroughly understand the means by which it is proposed to accomplish this object.

1. *Voting.* It has been determined not to create a Temperance Political Party, and, therefore, we shall run no temperance candidates. Our plan is to act through existing party organizations. That is, by permission of the respective parties, all the tickets will have printed on them:—"Against License," or "For Local Option," and those who are opposed to the temperance movement, can tear that part of the ticket off, and thus vote against it. By this arrangement temperance men can vote the democratic or republican ticket, and, at the same time, express their will on the temperance question. And by the permission of the judges of the election, a clerk will be furnished to take account of the temperance vote. This vote of course will have no legal force, but it will exhibit the strength of the temperance movement, and will be used in the Legislature as the petition of the people. And upon the ground of this petition, we shall claim at the hands of our representatives a prohibitory law to become effective wherever the will of the people demands it.

2. *Candidates.* Of these we make but a single requirement, viz: That they will leave this question where it is, with the people, and will pledge themselves to be governed by their instructions. Let them say, "We will advocate and vote for local option, if a majority of our constituents be in favor of it."

3. *Agitation.* The chief work of the present is to agitate this subject among the people. They must be aroused from their lethargy, and excited to thought and action. To this end the pulpit, the press, and the rostrum should be brought into requisition. Public meetings should be held, under the management of the District Committees, in all our towns, and villages; and in all suitable places in the rural districts. Agitate the subject, and the subject will agitate the people, and they will rise up in their strength and overthrow this giant evil.

IV.—OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

1. It is objected, that a prohibitory law dictates what a man shall eat and drink, and is therefore in conflict with individual rights.

The law cannot say what a man may or may not drink. But if the free, public, common sale of intoxicating liquor, or any other article, be fraught with great mischief and ruin to the people, and threaten even to uproot the very foundations of society, it is in consonance with the highest ends of law to prohibit it.

2. That those who use it properly, would be put to great inconvenience, for the benefit of those who abuse it.

Who knows that he can always restrict himself in the use of it within safe and proper bounds? Every poor unfortunate inebriate once claimed this power of self-control, but alas how self-deceived. The absolute selfishness of this objection refutes its claim to consideration.

3. "That it is class legislation."

What! class legislation, when it is founded upon the will, and manifestly for the benefit, of the whole people? This is an absurdity.

4. That it is a concealed trick of shrewd partizan politicians, using weak, but honest men, to divide the opposite party, and draw voters over to their side.

These objectors are wise men. To them alone it is given to discern a hidden trick. They can discover the designs of other men without seeing with the eye, or hearing with the ear, and in the absence of all data from which to reason, or evidence by which to produce conviction. And their fellow-citizens, who are not thus gifted, have fallen into the hands of intriguers, and are being used for party ends to which they are themselves opposed! The misfortune, however, is that their extraordinary insight is not so apparent to others as to themselves, and although they may be *inspired*, temperance men have the weakness to require the proof of what they assert. In Western Maryland Republicans are certain it is a Democratic trick. In Eastern Maryland Democrats are equally certain it is a Republican trick.

This objection is utterly without foundation. There is no truth in it. Politicians had nothing whatever to do with originating the Temperance Movement in our State, *or they would never have given it the form it has taken.* On the contrary, this movement originated, and is being conducted, by intelligent and good men of both parties, who have a single aim, viz: the overthrow of the liquor traffic. They seek the advancement by this measure of no political party; but they most earnestly desire to keep it free from all partizan politics. And if they fail the responsibility will be upon the parties, and not on themselves. This objection may frighten those who are unsettled in their convictions, but the friends of the Temperance Reform are not to be thus driven from their great work.

JOHN BAGGS,
WALTER H. THOMPSON,
B. F. BENSON,
LEONIDAS DODSON,
R. H. T. COUNCELL,
JOHN MASON,
LOUIS E. BARRETT.
Committee.

[County papers please copy.]

THE NEW KENT COUNTY COURT HOUSE.—The committee appointed by the Levy Court to purchase a site for the New Court House, has purchased the property on Dover green now in the occupancy of S. G. Laws and C. H. B. Day, Esqs. The county gives Mr. Merritt $2000 for his portion, Mr. Watson $1000, and Mr. Fountain $600. The property has a front of 62 feet on the public square, and a depth of about 150. It is contemplated to commence work on the building next spring.

WINE IN VIRGINIA.—The Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle states that since the introduction of the domestic grape wines in that community the sale of strong alcoholic drinks in the bar-rooms has diminished greatly, and the use of these wines has proportionately increased. This looks as if the wine-growers were friends of temperance.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Those eminent men, Dr. Jas. Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his now widely-known Balsam of Wild Cherry, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.

Dr. Garvin's Tar Remedies cure Constipation. Sold by all Druggists

The Most Popular Medicine Extant.

1840. Over 30 Years 1873.

Since the Introduction of

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER.

THE PAIN-KILLER
Is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old.
THE PAIN-KILLER
Is both an Internal and External remedy
THE PAIN-KILLER
Will cure Fever and Ague when other remedies have failed.
THE PAIN-KILLER
Should be used at the first manifestations of Cold or Cough.
THE PAIN-KILLER
Is the Great Family Medicine of the Age.
THE PAIN-KILLER
Will cure Painter's Colic.
THE PAIN-KILLER
Is good for Scalds and Burns.
THE PAIN-KILLER
Has the Verdict of the people in its favor.
THE PAIN-KILLER
Gives Universal Satisfaction.
THE PAIN-KILLER
Beware of *Imitations* and *Counterfeits.*
THE PAIN-KILLER
Is almost a certain cure for CHOLERA, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease than any other known remedy, or even the most eminent and skillful Physicians. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the PAIN-KILLER is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, a SURE REMEDY.
THE PAIN-KILLER
Each bottle is wrapped with full directions for use.
THE PAIN-KILLER
Is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines. July 1-1m

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an allhealing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price, 50c a bottle, large bottles $1.00. J. B. ROSE & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. mh25-6m

The dreadful yellow disease is raging in this country. Death stares you in the face. Why do you delay? Go to the Drug Store and get a package of Simmon's Liver Regulator, for one dollar and remove the cause of this fatal disease. Keep your Liver in proper order and there is no danger of your being afflicted.

New Advertisements.

GOOD MACHINE OIL at 75 cts. per gallon. Also, Lard Oil and Sperm Oil, for sale at TRIPPE'S Drug Store.

A CARD.

DR. ISAAC A. BARBER,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
FORMERLY OF WOODSTOWN, N. J.,

OFFERS his professional services to the people of Talbot county. He can be found at the office formerly occupied by Dr. Bateman, on Washington street, Easton.
jy1-tf

AMONG THE MODOCS!

JUST PUBLISHED—WONDERFUL ADVENTURES. A series of Narratives of Personal Experiences among the Western Indians. By Maj. A. R. Calhoun, William A. Bell, F. R. G. S., Dr. R. Brown, and others. With 45 Elegant Illustrations. Printed on tinted paper, bound in beveled boards, 313 pp. 12mo. Price $1.50. For sale by
G. W. MINNICK.

FRESH CONFECTIONERY—
Fruits and Nuts received per steamer every week, by G. W. MINNICK.

PRIME ORANGES, Lemons, Bananas, Coco-Nuts, &c., &c., just received by
jy1 G. W. MINNICK.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

Wye and Miles River Route.

ON and after Monday, July 7th, the Steamer MASSACHUSETTS will leave Wye Landing every Monday morning at 8, Trimbles at 8.15, Miles River Ferry at 9.30, and St Michaels at 11 o'clock, arriving in Baltimore at 4 P. M., and on every Tuesday and Thursday will leave Wye Landing at 5, Trimble's at 5.15, Miles River Ferry at 7.30, and St. Michaels at 9 P. M., arriving in Baltimore at 4 o'clock the following mornings. On the return trip will leave Baltimore from Pier 3 Light street, every Monday and Wednesday evenings at 11 o'clock, and every Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.—
Freight taken at lowest rates.
jy1

PUBLIC SCHOOL
Examinations.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the second and final examination, in the public schools, for the present scholastic year, will be held as follows: High School Examinations will begin on THURSDAY, July 10th, prox.; in such Grammar and Consolidated Schools as have classes for promotion to the High School, the examinations will begin on MONDAY, July 14th, otherwise on TUESDAY, July 15; Primary School examinations will begin on TUESDAY, July 15th. The examinations of all the High School pupils, and the 1st and 2d classes in the Grammar and Consolidated Schools, must be written. Teachers must mark, endorse, and preserve for inspection all examination papers and lists of questions. No pupil must be promoted without a written examination, in the schools and classes named above. School trustees, parents, guardians, and all who feel an interest in the schools, are invited to attend.

By order of the Board.
A. CHAPLAIN,
jy1-2t Secretary

4th July Celebration!

GRAND EXCURSION

To La Belle Grove!

The Steamer Highland Light,

Capt. E. T. Leonard, will give a Grand Excursion to La Belle Grove, West River, on

FRIDAY NEXT, JULY 4th,

Leaving Cambridge at 7, Wallack's at 7:30, Clora's Point at 7:50, Easton at 9, Double Mills and Goldsboro's at 9:30, Oxford at 10 A. M. Arrive at La Belle Grove at 1 P. M., and leave on the return at 3:30 P. M.

La Belle Grove has been specially engaged for this excursion, with the exclusive right to the Dancing Pavilion, &c.

Prof. Zeigler's celebrated BRASS and COTILLION BAND has been engaged, and will furnish fine music. No pains or expense will be spared to make this the Excursion of the season.

TICKETS $1.00. Children half price.

Confectionery and Ice Cream on board.

The trip of the Highland Light will not be extended above Cambridge on the above date.
jy1-1t

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE EASTON NATIONAL BANK OF MARYLAND, AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS,

JUNE 13, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$333,165 98
Overdrafts	1,160 30
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	200,000 00
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand,	50,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,	43,662 07
Due from Redeeming & Reserve Agents,	37,419 03
Due from other National Banks,	9,990 60
Due from State Banks and Bankers,	1,975 12
Banking House	12,000 00
Current Expenes,	23 56
Premiums,	1,906 04
Cash Items, (including Stamps)	880 34
Bills of National Banks,	4,938 00
Fractional Currency, including nickles,	3,711 65
Specie,	960 85
Legal Tender Notes,	48,332 00
	$750,025 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund,	70,000 00
Discount.	7,680 75
Profit and Loss,	10,945 73
Nat. Bank Circulation, outstanding,	165,623 00
Dividends Unpaid,	6,618 98
Individual Deposits,	270,144 58
Due to National Banks,	14,204 88
Due to State Banks and Bankers,	4,807 62
	$764,827 05

STATE OF MARYLAND,
COUNTY OF TALBOT, } ss

I, Richard Thomas, Cashier of the Easton National Bank of Maryland, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. THOMAS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 26th day of June, 1873.
N. E. NICOLS, J. P.

Correct,
Attest;
M. M. DAWSON,
I. L. ADKINS,
SAML. HAMBLETON,
jy1-1t Directors.

FOR SALE—

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, suitable for wheat threshing. Will be sold cheap for cash. WM. T. ELBEN,
je24-tf Potts' Mill, near Easton.

TO FARMERS—Fresh Ruta Baga and Turnip Seeds just received by
HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH.

CENTAUR LINIMENT—This celebrated Liniment for man or beast, for sale by je24 HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH.

The Feed Store.

BEING unable to personally superintend the business, I will close the Feed Store temporarily. I sincerely thank the public for past favors and will endeavor to be again at my post as soon as practicable.
je24-3t F. G. FEDDEMAN.

TO keep free of disease let your surroundings be sweet and clean, which you can do, by the free use of Carbolic Acid and Bromo Chloralum—to be had at
je24 TRIPPE'S Drug Store.

New Advertisements.

JULY 1st, 1873.

THE

FINEST LINE

OF

WHITE GOODS

IN THE MARKET,

Are on Exhibition

and For Sale by

THOMPSON & KERSEY.

CHEAP!

VERY CHEAP!

JOB LOT!

GREAT BARGAINS!

Come and See!

Line of Very Cheap

COATINGS

AND

PANTALOONERIES

Just Received by Rail from

PHILADELPHIA.

Thompson & Kersey.

Lumber, Coal, and

INSURANCE.

LUMBER.

R. B. DIXON, at his yard at Easton Point, keeps constantly on hand a complete stock of Lumber, including House Framing, Weather-boarding, N. C. and Va. Flooring, Lathes, Shingles, Barn Boards, Fencing Plank, Palings, Locust Posts, at lowest Baltimore prices, and all kinds of Frames, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Mouldings, &c., for houses, ready made and furnished to order at Factory prices. Lumber delivered at any of the landings on the Third Haven river, and parties buying of, or ordering through him, will save the freight.

COAL.

He keeps at his coal depot at Easton Point, a stock of Cumberland Coal, Blacksmith's Coal, Anthracite Coal, hard and soft, all of which he offers for sale at the lowest Baltimore city prices.

INSURANCE.

R. B. DIXON continues to take risks against fire in all kinds of buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other personal property, in the following strong and reliable companies: The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery county, The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, the Maryland Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, and the Queen, of Liverpool, is prepared at all times to make surveys and issue policies, making them binding at once. Call on or address
R. B. DIXON,
At his Insurance Agency,
jy1 Dover street, Easton.

Road Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following petition will be presented to the Commissioners for Talbot county at the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof, for opening a public road as therein mentioned and described, in Chapel district in said county:

July 1st, 1873.

To the Honorable Henry E. Bateman, John F. Kersey and F. A. Wrightson, Commissioners for Talbot county—

The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents that the public convenience requires a public road from the angle of what is known as the Probasco road, at the corner of the land held by the heirs of R. Skinner Collier, running thence in as nearly as practicable a straight line, till it strikes the south east corner of what is known as the Poplar Field farm,—thence westwardly with the line of said fence to the southwest corner of said farm, and thence in as nearly as practicable a straight line, following the general direction of an old weighborhood road already there, till it intersects the road leading from Long Woods to Wye Heights, the residence of D. C. Trimble, Esq. The length of the proposed road is about one mile, and will run through the lands of R. L. W. Probasco, Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett and D. C. Trimble.

A W Neal
T R Blake
Lewis Willis
O A Boon
Jno J Felton
John Sorter
Thos H Kent, jr
Wm W Harrison,
George H Tarbutton
Wm G Quimby
T J Rowens
F A Henrix
Wm T Mann
Hedge Thompson
Henry Ziegler
Thos J Slaughter
R L W Probasco
Chas M Jump
Frank Rowins

Edwin F Jump
Geo W Straughn
John Chance
John Seemer
H Clay Harrington
James H Collier
Charles R Sheridan
Levi T Dukes
J A Catrup
Wm L Arringdale
Wm W Rose
Jos H Brown
F G Ereckson
P A Morgan
John Reese
A W P Robinson
William T Lee sr
Chas H Rose
James H Ridgaway

jy1-5t

DESIRABLE LOT.

THE lot on the corner of Railroad Avenue and Harrison street can be bought—apply to Jas. H. Covington or John Baggs.
J G 3t

June 24th, 1873.

Great Reduction

IN

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

In order to run off an immense stock of

DRESS GOODS

AND

Cassimeres,

J. J JUMP & CO.

are offering

Great Bargains.

Come soon and secure them.

Paris Grenadines.

Best qualities, very scarce. We can offer you special inducements in bl'k Grenadines of all kinds.

J. J. JUMP & CO.

White Goods!
White Goods!

an immense stock,
very cheap.

Robed Lawns,
Robed Batistes,
Saged striped Organdies.

J. J. JUMP & Co.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
MARYLAND DISTRICT.

In the Matter of SOLOMON PIPPIN, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the Estate and effects of Solomon Pippin, the above named bankrupt, by the order of the United States District Court for the Maryland District, passed June 25th, 1873.

Dated at Wye Landing, this 1st day of July, A. D., 1873.
JAMES C TARBUTTON,
jy1-3t Assignee.

MORE NEW

SUMMER GOODS.

JOSEPH RASIN

HAS again returned from the city with a stock of New Summer Goods, at very low prices.

WHITE GOODS,

A very large assortment of VICTORIA LAWNS, SWISS, BOOK, MULL, NAINSOOK, Plaid, Striped and Cambric Muslins, also Tarltons and Musquito Nettings, at low prices. J. RASIN.

BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED MUSLINS of the best makes, and all widths a large stock just opened by J. RASIN.

Selling off—Selling off at Reduced Prices.

Bargains are now offered in LADIES' DRESS GOODS, without regard to cost.—Call early and secure a bargain at
J. RASIN'S.

HARVEST GOODS.

Large supplies at the store of
J. RASIN.

Rice, Sugars, Coffees, Molasses and Syrups at J. RASIN'S.

Tin Cups, Tin Plates, Knives and Forks, Bowls, Dishes, Plates, Cups and Saucers and Tumblers in store and for sale low by
J. RASIN.

Bacon and Lard, Sides, Shoulders, and Hams for sale by J. RASIN.

Flour and Crackers—Gambrill's Flour and Fresh Crackers always on hand and for sale by J. RASIN.

LIQUORS—Brandies, Whiskies, Gins, Rum, &c., at reduced prices for Harvest.
J. RASIN.

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.—A pure article for medicinal use—can be had by the bottle or in larger quantities of J. RASIN.

CHAMPAGNE WINE, Sillery, Herdsick, Muscatel, Sparkling Catawba and Claret Wine, several cases in store, and for sale by the bottle or case, by J. RASIN.

ALES, PORTERS and Brown Stout.

Younger's Scotch Ale, Guinness' Dublin Stout, and D. Arcy's Brown Stout—a fresh supply can be had at
jy1 J. RASIN'S.

Pacific Guano.

I AM now ready to furnish the farmers of Talbot County with this very valuable Fertilizer at Manufacturers' Prices, delivered at any Steamboat landing in the county, free of drayage and freight. The large quantities of this article sold in this section of the State is the strongest proofs I can offer of its value.

Try it on Grass, Corn, Oats, and Garden Products. Send your orders in early.
ROBERT B. DIXON,
ap-1 G J Easton, Md.

SOMETHING NEW.

AN ELEGANT ALBUM for 25 cents, holding 24 full-sized cards, bound in full gilt cover and sold at the low price of 25 cents, suitable for the pocket or centre table. Order a sample sent by mail, post-paid on receipt of 25 cents, 3 for 60 cents, or 6 for $1.

Address BURROW & CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

Agents Wanted. Catalogues of Books, Pictures, &c., sent free.
je17-3t

CROQUET SETS,
BASE BALLS and BATS.
At city prices, by
G. W. MINNICK.

WHITE GOO

We invite attention to our complete st

WHITE GOODS,

Victoria Lawns,
Victoria Lawn Stripes,
Mariposa Stripes,
Saratoga Stripes,

French Muslins,
French Nainsooks,
Swiss Muslins,

Plain and Plaid Cambric

Plain, Plaid and Striped Nainsooks,
White and Colored Piques, &c., &

H. A. BATEMAN,

Opposite the Brick Hotel.

GENT'S GOODS.

Gauze Shirts,
Lisle Thread Shirts,
White Jean Drawers,
White Linen Drawers

Brown and Bleached
English Half Hose,

Lisle Thread Half Hose,
Neck Ties, Collars,

Cuffs, Suspenders, &c., &c.
Dress Shirts, ready made and made to order.

A large stock of White Linen Ducks, and Brown Linen Ducks and Drills.

CLOSING OUT REMAINING STOCK of Cassimeres at greatly reduced prices, included in our stock of Cassimeres will be found a few pieces of those English Diagonal coatings that have proved so popular this season.

An examination is solicited.

H. A. BATEMAN,

Opposite the Brick Hotel.

J. W. CHEEZUM & CO.

J. W. CHEEZUM & CO.

Are closing out the remainder of their

stock of

Ladies' Spring

Dress Goods,

Cloths,

Cassimeres,

AND

Suitings.

at greatly reduced prices; they must be

sold regardless of cost.

WHITE GOODS,

Black

and Brown

Muslins,

They have the largest stock they have

ever offered to the public.

Victoria Lawns,

Organdies,

French Muslins,

Stripe Lawns,

Batiste,

Nainsooks

These goods have been purchased for

cash, and will be offered as

SPECIAL BARGAINS.