Easton Star.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29, 1878.

T. G. ROBSON, Editor

The Maryland Legislature.

The Senate and House of Delegates appear to be progressing with the public business, but most of the bills reported are private bills, and therefore of no special interest to our readers. A joint committee of the two Houses has been appointed to consider and report upon all local option petitions.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, member of Congress from Ohio, addressed the members of the Maryland legislature, in the State House at Annapolis, last Tuesday night, on the currency question. Our people are beginning to see that the remonetization of silver will soon supply the national banks with a coin reserve, that will liberate for discount purposes the $75,000,000 of paper they are now required by law to keep in their vaults, which will be better for the banks, and better for the business interests of the country.

Now For Resumption.

Now is the time for the Government to resume specie payments, if it wants to, as gold is only 14 per cent premium, and it can be done in a day or two, by Congress passing a joint resolution, authorizing silver, gold, green backs or national bank paper to be received at the custom houses in payment of duties, and the redemption of green-backs in coin, and the reissuing of the greenbacks. If Congress will pass such a resolution, nobody will be hurt, and all difficulties about the finances will end at once. Has it got the courage to do it? It is doubtful.

It having been stated by one of our Easton contemporaries, that Col. Hambleton was the choice of this county for United States Senator, we deem it proper to say for the benefit of our friends abroad, that the statement is incorrect. The day the ticket was nominated last fall, it was thoroughly understood that it was the wish of the party here that Gov. Thomas was to have the support of the Talbot delegation for U. S. senator; indeed, one of the gentlemen elected could not have been nominated, had not the assurance been given, that all personal difficulties between him and Gov. Thomas should be reconciled, and that the Governor should have his support as a county man. We are quite sure that Gov. Thomas was the choice of nine tenths of the Democrats of Talbot for Senator.

The Public Debt to be Paid in Coin According to Contract.

Stanley Matthews' concurrent resolution respecting the payment of the public debt in coin, according to the law and the contract, passed the United States Senate on Friday by a vote of 43 yeas to 22 nays.

The resolution as passed reads as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, (the House of Representatives concurring therein.) That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412½ grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of public faith nor in derogation of rights of the public creditor.

End of the Eastern War—The Terms of Peace Agreed upon.

The latest news is that the Eastern war between Turkey and Russia is virtually ended, the Russian terms of peace having been accepted by the Porte. The conditions are, Russian war vessels to have free passage of the Dardanelles; Turkey to pay Russia $100,000,000 war indemnity, and Russia to hold Armenia as a guarantee, until the indemnity is paid; Servia and Roumania to be free; Montenegro to receive Antivari, Niesics, Spuz, and a portion of territory bordering on lake Scrutari; Bulgaria to have a Christian governor, to be appointed by the Porte, but to be approved by Russia; the peace to be signed at Constantinople by the Grand Duke Nicholas, and the Russian army to embark for Russia from that city. England declared for a fight the day the terms were accepted, and therefore Lord Beaconfield has to take the back track.—Orders were issued to the English fleet to enter the Dardanelles, but have since been countermanded. Russia has clearly outwitted England, and now she has arranged to place her paws on Kars, Bayazid, Batoum, and Ardahan. She will never take them off unless forced, and who will force her?

Women who Pay Taxes.

The idea that property ought to vote in regard to the management of municipal concerns is becoming very fashionable, if not very popular, and in Massachusetts it has resulted in a movement to extend the suffrage to the tax-paying women, and not, as in New York, in an effort to restrict it to tax paying men. In Boston alone there are 7,500 women who own property which amounts in the aggregate to $75,000,000, and it is said that they are organizing to push upon the Legislature their claim for a voice in the government of the city. In the whole State there are 34,000 of this class, and for the first time they seem to be taking an interest in the suffrage question: for the privileges which they have long refused to demand, as women they seem to consider essential to them as tax-payers. They saw no cause to dread special legislation affecting their sex, but legislation affecting their property was an instant and overwhelming evil which has roused them to action.—*N. Y. World.*

Tut, tut, Mr. *World*; it will never do to call the rich and accomplished "ladies" of Boston "women." It is downright treason to thus speak "disparagingly" of the sex. You will have to stop it or some Yankee Sancho Panza, like our own chivalrous "Mozart" will be after you with a sharp stick.

Death of John B. Kerr.

Hon. John Bozman Kerr, formerly a prominent lawyer of this county, and for the past seven years a Solicitor in the Sixth Auditor's Office, Post-office Department, Washington, died suddenly of heart disease, at his residence in that city last Sunday morning. Mr. Kerr was a son of Hon. John Leeds Kerr, formerly United States Senator from Maryland. John B. Kerr was a graduate of Harvard University, and represented this county in the State legislature in the winter of 1838. He was Deputy State's Attorney for this county under Attorney General George R. Richardson. In 1849 he was elected to Congress, and was subsequently appointed by President Fillmore charge d'affairs to Bogota, in Central America. For sometime before the War, after his return from Central America, he resided at St. Michaels, but at the close of the War he removed to Washington, and accepted office under President Johnson. He was a fine scholar, and a genial, accomplished gentleman. He married a Miss Stevens, who survives him, and he leaves a family of five sons and four daughters. His remains will arrive here on Wednesday morning, and the funeral services will take place at Christ Church, at 11 o'clock. He will be buried at the family burying ground at Belville, in Oxford Neck.

The proposition now before the legislature, for the State to buy or build a state grain elevator, we deem wholly inexpedient. Not one farmer in a thousand stores his grain, and if any should want to do so, it can be done as cheaply at private elevators as it could be done at a public one. Besides, the measure would entail a heavy expense on the people of the State without any corresponding benefits. Neither is the project in harmony with the policy which looks to the early abolition of grain and tobacco inspections, and the sale of the State tobacco warehouses. All of these old institutions, which serve only to paralyze trade, ought to go by the board, and business should be left open to free competition. The elevator project is a step backward, and should be defeated. The State finances are in no condition to justify the State in embarking in such experiments, and the finances of the people are in no condition to bear the burden that such a measure would entail. If any body has an axe to grind by suggesting the scheme, it would be well for him to put it aside, for it can be of no earthly use to the farmers, who must not only build the elevator, but pay the cost of running it, and the salaries of officers to superintend it, and they are not disposed to turn such a heavy grindstone to grind such a useless axe. The farmers want quick sales and prompt returns, and they would like to see the gambling in grain on the Baltimore Corn Exchange broken up; a business that tempts impecunious commission merchants to use the proceeds of the sales of the grain of their consignors, with the expectation of speedily realizing a big fortune, but only to end in failure, and the loss of the farmers' money. Security against such land sharks is what the farmers want, and not expensive State grain elevators, to entail upon them additional expense.

There is a matter we think others more familiar with the subject than we are should bring the attention of the legislature, and what we may now say is only intended as a suggestion, for their consideration.

The State of Maryland has expended large sums of money on the Maryland State Hospital, to make provision for the treatment and cure of the insane poor of the State. We believe there is no difficulty about actual paupers. Those who have no means are sent to the hospital, and their expenses are paid by the county commissioners. It is those of small means, who may unfortunately become temporarily insane, whose cases are deplorable. Under the law as it stands, or under the present construction of the law by the Hospital authorities, no insane person, owning a small property, can be sent to the hospital at the public expense until all of his or her private means have been exhausted. The lowest cost per annum of a private patient in the hospital is about $600. The cost of a public patient or pauper is only $150 per annum. Now, suppose a woman who owns a house and lot worth $1000, and which will rent for $100 a year, is so unfortunate as to become so insane as requires her to be sent to the hospital for treatment and cure, the property must be sold, (and the process of holding the inquisition an appointing a commissioner obtaining a decree, and making the sale is tedious and expensive) and the proceeds exhausted before she can be placed upon the county as a public patient. If she is so fortunate, or, rather, unfortunate, as to be cured in the course of two or three years, she returns home to find her property all gone and herself a beggar, which must necessarily superinduce a condition of mental distraction, well calculated to drive her insane for life, and consequently she must return to the hospital and be a tax on the county for life. It is the same of any other person of small means who may have to go through the same vicissitudes. This ought not to be. Justice and humanity protest against it, and demand that, under such circumstances, the insane person should be sent to the hospital as a pauper at the expense of the county, and that there should be established a short method of appointing a trustee, to hold and rent the property, and pay the rents and profits to the county commissioners, who should be required to make up the deficiency, if any. Then, if the patient is cured, and it is to be presumed that most of such patients are sent to the hospital to be cured, he or she will return home no worse off pecuniarily than when first attacked with the distressing malady; while the healthful condition of mind resulting from finding his or her rights of property and means of support undisturbed during the attack, would strongly tend to a permanent cure, and thus relieve the county from further expense in the premises. We submit that legislation is needed to mitigate the hardships of such cases as we have been considering, and we do hope some one able to treat the matter properly, will, for humanity's sake, bring it in a practical shape to the attention of the General Assembly, now in session at Annapolis.

The Silver Question in the Legislature.

When the report of the committee on Federal Relations—Mr. Scharf's report against remonetizing silver, and opposing the repealing of the resumption act, in the teeth of the Democratic national platform of 1876, upon which Mr. Tilden was elected—came up in the House of Delegates on Thursday, it was not acted upon, but on motion of the Author of the report, it was recommitted for further consideration. When the report is made again, we apprehend that the absurd part of it we criticised last week will be omitted—On Thursday night there was a Democratic caucus held at Annapolis to consider the silver and resumption questions, and the following account of it which we clip from the Baltimore *Gazette* of Friday, indicates that there is a wide difference of opinion among the democratic members of the legislature on the subject. It is a well known fact, that while there has been little or no increase of the currency of the country since 1868, there has been an increase of near 10,000,000 of population, and as these ten millions of population have had to draw on the currency allotted in 1868 to the then 37,000,000 of population for what money they needed in business, it has necessarily brought on a stringency in the money market depressed prices, destroyed confidence, and brought business to a stand still. An effort was made and failed four years ago to increase the greenback circulation, and now it is proposed to relieve the depression by remonetizing silver, the estimate being that the coinage will average $25,000,000 per annum, very little more than enough to keep the average per capita circulation (taking into account that the population is increasing over 1,000,000 per annum) to about what it is now.—Seeing they cannot defeat the remonetization of silver, the speculators in gold have turned around, and now want a great big silver dollar coined, one that will command a premium abroad, so that the silver dollars may be exported as soon as they are coined. But this is not what the people want. They want the silver for home circulation, and it will be sure to remain in this country just so long as it is worth a fraction less than gold. Gold has been banished from circulation by our financial system; Congress will issue no more green backs; and the establishment of national banks creates scarcely an appreciable increase of circulation, for 80 in greenbacks must be retired for every $100 of national bank paper issued, and the reserve the new banks must keep in their vaults more than amounts to this difference; then how is the circulation to keep up with the increase of population except by remonetizing silver? These matters are setting our statesmen at Annapolis to thinking, and well they may, for they are of vast importance to the country.

We subjoin the *Gazett's* report of the caucus.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A caucus of both houses on the currency question was held to-night in the house, which lasted three hours. Senator Sulivane was opposed to instructing the representatives in Congress at all. Mr. Blair urged that it be dropped. Senator Peter wanted resolutions in favor of silver remonetization, as did Mr. Carroll of Allegany. Mr. McKaig urged the adoption of resolutions favoring a double standard. Senator Sullivane moved that it was inexpedient to instruct the representatives. Mr. McKaig moved that the report of the committee on federal relations and all matter relating to the currency be hereafter laid on the table. Mr. Gorman moved to appoint a committee to consider all resolutions on the subject, and to report to a caucus to be called. Mr. McLane supported Mr. Gorman's resolution, but hoped the subject would not be pressed so far as to cause a breach in the party. Like Mr. McKaig he favored a double standard, and the remonetization of silver, but he wanted a silver dollar as good as a gold dollar. He wanted specie payments, but was opposed to present resumption. Mr. George H. Williams and Senator Dennis made strong speeches against silver remonetization, and hoped the democracy of the state would not commit itself to so ruinous a doctrine. The question of adjourning *sine die* was discussed, but Mr. Gorman's resolution was finally carried by 36 to 22, and Messrs Sulivane, Gorman, Combs, Piery, Hardcastle, Scott, Blair and Williams were appointed. Senator Dennis and Mr. Thomas declined to serve.

[From the St. Michaels Comet.]

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

Maj. W. E. Stewart on the Taxation of Mortgages.

To the Editor of the Comet:—

To tax mortgages is not to levy a two-fold burden on the property of the same person.

A farm on which a mortgage is given is *one thing;* the debt secured by the mortgage is *another thing*, the instrument of writing called a mortgage is but a private collateral security; the farm belongs to one, the mortgage is the wealth of another, each person should pay taxes on what is his.

If you borrow money and give your note for it, and purchase a horse with the borrowed money, you have to pay taxes on the horse, the owner of the note has to pay taxes on it, and if you sell the horse and take from the buyer his note, then he has to pay the taxes on the horse, you on his note, and the party who has your note on it; all for one horse, and if the horse dies still the notes are taxed; why? because the notes are evidences of wealth to the owner.

If you give a judgement on your farm for borrowed money, you pay taxes on the farm and the owner of the judgement pays taxes on it. Why? because each is is something that goes to make up the fortune of its owner, each is of value, and aggregate values make up the assessable bases of taxation. And every one should pay taxes in proportion to his worth in real or personal property of every kind and description.

To exempt mortgages from taxation, makes them a privileged class of private securities; which is unjust to the owners of other private securities which are not so favored: the man who owns $50,000 worth of mortgages, gets at least six per cent. on them, and pays no taxes, and cannot possibly lose anything; the man who owns a farm, and has to labor hard, and by rains or drought may lose his crop, and scarcely ever realizes over four per cent. on his capital, has to pay his taxes on the full cash value of his property; so to exempt mortgages is wrong, because by so doing, you tax one man's property, and exempt another's. You tax a man's farm worth $1,000, and you exempt the man who holds and gets full interest on *a hundred thousand dollar mortgage.* Moreover it is a *double* wrong, because as it requires a certain amount of money to carry on the government (state and county, etc.,) if a very large portion of property (mortgages) is exempt to tax, levy has to be collected on the property that is liable to assessment, then those whose property is taxed, have not only to pay their just proportion of taxes, but their property has to be almost doubly taxed, to meet the deficiency caused by exempting another's property (mortgages).

This privileged class of private securities is an injury to state or county, because the money lender knowing the entire safety of his investment and no taxes to pay, will lend his money only on mortgages; he hoards his wealth and waits for a mortgage, and thus money (a circulating medium) is induced by our present laws to forsake its proper function, and instead of being used by the owners thereof, for the improvement of the county, buying, building and improving farms, houses, vessels, mills factories, and a thousand other useful purposes is kept now closely locked by the capitalist until he can get a chance of buying a mortgage.

The poor fellow who has to borrow (whether mortgages are taxed or not) has to pay for his distress, and the amount he has to pay (whether called interest or bonus) is controlled entirely by his necessities and the lack of conscience in the lender.

I have (in all that I have heard or read on this subject) noticed that the matter has only been discussed as it affects the mortgagee and the mortgagor, the borrower and the lender, and whether the borrower ought to pay the taxes of the lender or not. A law can be enacted that will let mortgages be taxed as other property, but as I said above, you cannot prevent men in trouble from borrowing money, nor can you prevent unconscionable men from taking advantage of the necessities of their fellow men.

We cannot expect to legislate only for the mortgagor and the mortgagee, but every man should bear his proportion of the burdens of the state according to his worth in real or personal property; and in the endeavor to settle the matter between the mortgagee and the mortgagor as to which should pay the tax on the mortgage debt, the legislature in 1870 cut the gordian knot by declaring that no one shall pay taxes on mortgages; so the millions of wealth invested in this class of securities are entirely outside of taxation, and the thousands and hundreds of thousands of citizens of this state who are neither mortgagers nor mortgagees are compelled by law to pay almost double taxes on their property; because of the trouble between borrowers and lenders on mortgages.

If a law should be enacted to tax mortgages, it could not affect mortgages already in existence, so there need not be the great anxiety as expressed by some that there would be innumerable foreclosure; it would affect those only executed after the law should go into effect, because by the constitution of the United States, a state legislature is inhibited from passing any ex post facto laws, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts, the exemption of mortgages by the act of 1870, is a contract made in pursuance of the provisions therein contained. It is a vested right and cannot be abrogated. It is not a matter relating to remedies, but to rights acquired, and if a contract made in pursuance of law, which at the time of its making was exempted from taxation, should during existance, have imposed on it additional and conflicting stipulations, it would certainly that far impair the obligations of such contract and be null and void. But out of abundant caution, to quiet absurd rumors, and possibly avoid some litigation, the legislature could insert a proviso, declaring that mortgages now in existence should not be taxed.

E. K. Collins, the founder of the Collins' line of ocean steamers, died in New York last Tuesday, aged 76 years.

The annoyance occasioned by the continual crying of the Baby, at once ceases when the cause is (as it should be) promptly removed by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. 25 cents per bottle.

News Items.

Captain A. K. Long, of the U. S. Army committed suicide in Washington last Friday. Hard drinking is given as the cause of his suicide.

The Russians are advancing against Constantinople, and the Turkish Government is moving to safer quarters.

The grand jury of Manchester, near Richmond, Virginia, have presented the City Council of Manchester, and requested the Judges to have them indicted for violating the city charter.

In the U. S. Senate Tuesday, Senator Blaine denounced Massachusetts for her want of patrotism in the war of 1812, for doing which he had quite a bout with the Massachusetts Senator.

Hon. J. N. Glover, of the House, and author of the resolution for investigating the Departments, had an interview with Mr. Hayes on Tuesday. The President promised to afford every facility for the investigation, which is more than the Grant administration during the last Congress did.

The official conduct of Chief Justice Willard, of South Carolina, is to be investigated on the charge of bribery.

Judge Yellott, of Baltimore county, was tried at Annapolis last week on the charge of drunkenness, and honorably acquitted. This ends the Baltimore county farce, which was begun by the grand jury indicting the Judges of the third judicial circuit.

William H. Vanderbilt's fast team ran over Mathew Reilly and killed him in the streets of New York last week. Here is the foundation for a big damage suit, if the unfortunate Reilly left a widow and children.

The Methodist Preachers of Chicago have held a meeting and reaffirmed their belief in a hell, which some of the wicked preachers in New York are disposed to abolish altogether.

Dell Noblit, over 100 years old, died at Wilmington, Delaware, last week. He was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 19th, 1777. He removed to Wilmington in 1810, and remained there till his death.

Mayor Kane, of Baltimore, who has been in bad health for some time past, is better. His first message to the City Councils, a first class reform document, was sent in on Monday week.

Gov. Carroll has appointed, and the Senate has confirmed the appointment of Hon. E. K. Wilson as associate Judge of the first judicial circuit, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Franklin.—Judge Wilson is an able lawyer, and will doubtless make a popular and impartial judge.

King Alfonso, of Spain, and the Princess Mercedes, third daughter of the Duke De Montpensier, were married in magnificent style, at Madrid, last Wednesday. The King is twenty-one years of age, and his Queen is eighteen. Queen Isabella, the mother of the King, was not allowed to visit Spain to attend the wedding.

The contract of the Syndicate with the Government has terminated, and the Secretary of the Treasury will probably appeal to the people for a popular 4 per cent. loan.

They have a Charlie Ross in Baltimore, brought in a steamer from Demerara, and the great question is, 'is he Charlie Ross?" It all depends on what Mr. Christian K. Ross may say about the matter. If he fathers the boy it will end the Charlie Ross muddle.

John Brougham, the dramatist, is said to be in great proverty. He had saved several thousand dollars, but lost his money by the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Company in 1875.

The Pope is reported to be worse again and it is also rumored that he has again relapsed into hostility to the Italian court.

Tilden had Nothing to do With Blair's Memorial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A special to the *Post* from Washington says: Montgomery Blair, who has been here since the introduction of his memorial in the Maryland Legislature, declares he presented the memorial without consultation or suggestion from any one, and that Mr. Tilden had nothing to do with it. He says that having done what he conceives to be his duty, the responsibility of further action rests with the Maryland Legislature.

Sharp, darting pains through the forehead and temples, alternating with periods of restless anxiety, and a constant disposition to change of thought, place and occupation, great irritability of stomach, provoking severe nausea—these are symptoms of another type of Headache, popularly termed "Sick Headache." The remedy giving instant relief is Keller's Vegetable Life Drops, which will soothe the irritated Stomach and assuage all pain in the Head.

Fire on Tilghman's Island.

The store house, stock of goods and books of Mr. William May, on Tilghman's Island, were consumed by fire last Tuesday night. Mr. May closed his store at the usual hour, left it, went home and went to bed. Before he got to sleep the alarm of fire was given, and on reaching the store and opening the front door, the flame burst out into his face, so that it was impossible to get in and secure his books and papers. He then tried to effect an entrance at the back of the store, by cutting through the weatherboarding. While engaged in his efforts, the fire exploded a keg of powder in the store; the explosion blew out the end of the house and ended all efforts to extinguish the fire. It was with great difficulty that the house of R. Frank Harrison was saved. We have not learned the amount of Mr. May's loss, but understand that he has insurance on the property in ff. B. Dixon's agency to the amount of $1,000.

County Commissioners.

The board met on the 22nd, Messrs. William Willis, C. M. Jump and Joseph Horney, present. W. H. D. Harper, clerk.

John L. Hopkins, collector for 1876 and 1877, presented his quarterly account for the quarter ending December, 1877.

1876 ACCOUNT.

Total Amount Collected		$3,684 77
Am't paid the Commissioners, including releases and previous over payment		4,143 65
Amount over paid		508 88
Amount of interest received		167 25

1877 ACCOUNT.

Amount county tax collected		$6,631 88
" State tax collected		2,090 25
" co. levied and not distributed		380 00
Total		$9,111 63
Levies pd in settlement of taxes	$1,795 94	
Am't pd Co. Com's in October	1,700 00	
Discount on taxes	52 56	
Am't pd School Com's in Dec	2,000 00	
" " Jan'y '78	1,500 00	
" Co. Com's "	1,000 00	
" State	1,100 00	$9,148 52
Amount over paid		$36 89

The declension of Joshua Daniels, appointed constable for Oxford, was received and accepted. The vacancy was not filled.

The report of the commissioners appointed to lay down a private road for Thomas H. Whitly and George W. Parrott, through the lands of W. and R. Hatten, in Chapel district, was received. Objection being made to the report by the Messrs. Hatten, it was laid over for further consideration.

A petition was presented by numerous persons in the neighborhood of Royal Oak, praying the commissioners to have the road widened running from Royal Oak into the farms of Edward S. Harris and Mrs. Tenant. The said road being a private one, the board ordered the petition filed, having no jurisdiction in the premises.

Mrs. Rebecca H. Martin, guardian of her children, asked to be released from paying the taxes for 1877 on $4,680 belonging to her wards and invested in mortgages but taxed by the board of control and review as private securities. The board deferred action on the petition until they could consult their counsel.

The insolvent lists of J. V. B. Wright, collector for 1874 and 1875 were presented and allowed as far as correct.

The bond of Wm. S. Horney, constable of Bay Hundred district, was presented and approved.

Sundry accounts of supervisors were passed and paid.

The following county pensioners were paid:—Peter Apple, $30; Lucretia Courcey, $30; Mary Hall, $30; Sallie Haddaway, $30; Mary Jackson, $30; Mary J. Merrick, $30; Wesley Pearce, $30; Harrison Rakes, $30; Rosanna Sewell, $30.

The following pensioners had been previously paid:—

Rebecca Becks, $30; Margaret Blades, $30; Mary Burke, $30; Christopher Cooper, $30; John W. Collison, $30; Frances Eaton, $30; Samuel Hemsley, $30; Daniel Hobbs, $30; Wm. Jackson, $30; Wm. L. Larrimore, $30; Sallie Small, $30; Charles Thomas, $30; Elizabeth West, $30.

The board adjourned to meet again Tuesday, the 29th inst.

BACK AT HIS OLD STALL.

WILLIAM B. TOWNSEND, Butcher, informs his friends and the public that he is back at his old stall in the Easton Market, and will be pleased hereafter to sell them their meat. jan15-3w

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere. 2

A LAST GREETING.

Among the numerous notable sympathetic creations of the celebrated artist, Gabriel Max, who stands first among the painters of the Munich school, are the touching scenes of the blind girl holding the lamp for her fellow beleivers to descend into the secret catacombs, and that the poor motherless child, "Julia Capulet," carried by the nun, also the crushed widow compelled to look on the auction of her distrained property. But by many, "A Last Greeting" is considered his masterpiece. It represents a lovely maiden, who has been cast into the arena, in pagan Rome, to be devoured by the savage beasts, for the delectation of the inhuman mob. She leans against the encircling stone wall; at her feet, broken by their fall, lie some simple wild flowers; imploringly she looks up, seeking the hand from which they came. Her whole life, like some gigantic panorama, swiftly flashes through her feverish brain, every act stands out with painful distinctness. Deeply she realizes how often that same strong hand, which now alone bestows a last farewell, had been proffered. Ably it would have protected, besides ensuring comfort, happiness and wealth, had she not carelessly and disdainfully turned away. Woman suffering from those chronic weaknesses peculiar to their sex are prone to just such actions. Every day they hear of the Favorite Prescription of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Thousands of these sufferers write in universal commendation of its great excellence and worth. Once within the dreaded pale of disease, it is worse than folly to be careless, and delay the use of this positive means of cure. Ladies suffering from weakness, bearing-down pain; or weak back and nervous prostration, will find this a specific remedy. On receipt of $1.50, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book of over nine hundred large pages, will be sent post-paid. It contains a clear and concise description of the numerous diseases with which women are afflicted. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Marriages.

BECK—HARDIN.—At the Easton M. P. Church, on Tuesday, 22nd inst., by Rev. J. E. Reed, George W. Beck to Miss Kate Hardin, all of this town.

MULLIKIN—GERMAN.—On January 22, by Rev. R. H. Adams, John F. Mullikin, of Talbot county, Md., to Miss Georgeanna German, of Talbot county.

Deaths.

HOLLYDAY.—On the morning of January 18th, 1878, Sallie, wife of Henry Hollyday, and daughter of Thomas and Frances Hughlett, aged 28 years.

PLUMMDR.—January 23d, George Albert, son of James E. and Virginia Plummer, aged 7 months, 18 days.

KERR.—Suddenly on Sunday morning, Jan. 27th, at his residence in Washington city, John Bozman Kerr, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Christ Church, Easton, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday the 30th inst., without further notice.

New Advertisements.

Grange Meetings.

Until further notice EASTON GRANGE, No. 63, will meet EVERY TUESDAY, at 2½ P. M.

F. C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y pro tem.

jan29 1t

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE

Personal Property

IN

Trappe District.

Having declined farming. I will offer at public auction at my residence, "Ingleside," in Bolingbroke Neck, Trappe district, on

Wednesday, February 13th, 1878,

all of my

LIVE STOCK,

FARMING

Implements and Machinery.

Among the live stock are:
20 head of valuable Horses and Mules,
20 head of very superior Cattle,
75 head of fine Sheep,
16 head of Cashmere Goats,
A number of brood Sows and Shoats.

Among the horses is a very fine fast trotting mare, five fine young road horses of promising speed, two superior saddle horses one pair of fine young mules, and seven good farm horses.

Among the cattle are one yoke of well broke oxen; one Alderney bull, Prince, thoroughbred; one thoroughbred Jersey bull, Prince Albert, registered; seven head of fine milch cows, most of them thoroughbred Alderneys; and a number of young Alderney and Jersey cattle. The Sheep and Goats are very fine.

Among the farming implements and machinery is a large hay wagon, market wagon, manure wagon, ox carts, horse carts, plows, narrows, cultivators, rollers, reapers, mowers, corn shellers, corn and cob crushers, wheat fan, grist mill, cider mill, hay and fodder cutters, wagon harness, cart harness, plow gear, a spring buggy of William Rogers make, Philadelphia, a very superior article, several sets of elegant carriage harness.

ALSO,

One Sail boat, and many other articles too numerous to mention. The property is nearly new, and about as good as new.

Terms of Sale:

The terms of sale are cash on all sums of $10 and under; on sums over $10, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving negotiable note, with a good endorser, with interest added from the day of sale.

No property to be removed until terms are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRANTZ SCHEPPERS.

Matthias Merrick, Auctioneer.

jan29ts L

Dividend Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Caleb Merrick dec'd, are hereby notified to file the same with the Register of Wills for Talbot county on or before the 20th day of February next, for dividend, otherwise they may be excluded from all benefits of said estate

MATTHIAS MERRICK, Admr. of Caleb Merrick, dec'd.

jan22 3t

SLIPS for PICTURE FRAMES. Assorted colors. G. W. MINNICK, opposite the Bank.

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We are offering our DRY GOODS for Cash at prices

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We will during these HARD TIMES and the HOLIDAYS dispose of 100 NEW PIANOS and ORGANS, of first-class makers at lower prices for cash, or Installments, than ever before offered. WATERS' PIANOS and ORGANS are the BEST MADE, warranted for 5 years. Ill. Catalogue mailed Great inducements to the trade. PIANOS, 7 octave, $140; 7½ octave, 150; ORGANS, 2 stops, $48; 4 stops, 53; 7 stops, $65; 8 stops, $70; 10 stops, $85; 12 stops, $80; in perfect order, not used a year. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers 40 East 14th Street, New York.

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PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. Parlor Organs, price $340 only $95. Paper free Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

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Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration d. b. n., c. t. a., on the personal estate of

JAMES M. SETH,

late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of May, A. D. 1878, otherwise they may be by law excluded from all benefits of the said deceased's estate.

MARY F. LOWE,
CHAS. H. GIBSON,
Admrs. d. b. n., c. t. a., of James M. Seth, deed. jan29-3t

1819—1878.

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THE

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jan15-3t

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T. C. Nicols.

STOVES promptly repaired and made nearly as good as new. All kind of Stove work promptly attended to. T. C. Nicols.

1878.

Spring is new here, and farmers will soon commence active duties. I am prepared for them, and offer such inducements as have never been offered here. Besides my superior stock of

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I have the most complete assortment of

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ever in Easton, and at prices that must command attention. I have all the leading plows of the day, for any work. A new ground plow is offered subject to any test desired.

The Farmer's Friend,
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and others, are all particularly known. Castings for all plows. Drag Harrows of all styles Cultivators, &c. A full supply of

Garden and Field Seeds.

Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Kentuck Blue, Mixed Lawn

and other Field Seeds.

Garden Seeds:

Early Potatoes, very fine;
Seed Oats;
Onion Setts, very superior;

Every kind of Garden Tools,
Farming Implements of all descriptions,
Harness, very cheap,
Collars, Bridles, Hames,
Traces, &c., in large supply.

Besides my usual unsurpassed assortment of

HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Iron, Seeds,

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I have the largest and most varied stock ever before on the Peninsula.

Call and see me, one and all. You are welcome at all times; and if you want good goods, CHEAP goods, and ALL KINDS in my line of business, here is the place.

Call. Examide price and quality. I'll suit you if you can be suited.

THOS. C. NICOLS

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Net assets January 1, 1877,		$5,582,867.59
RECEIPTS.		
Premium receipts	$1,179,791.03	
Interest receipts, &c	378,615 75	
		1,558,406.78
Total		$7,141,274.37
DISBURSEMENTS.		
*Losses and endowments paid	$379,407.89	
Dividends to policy holders	230,953.20	
Surrendered policies re-insurance, etc	231,849.29	
Commissions, salaries, medical fees, etc	127,342.75	
Taxes, legal expenses, advertising, etc	109,218.02	
		1,077,771.15
Assets Jan. 1, 1878, at cost		$6,063,503.22
ASSETS.		
U. S. 5 and 6 per cent. bonds, Philadelphia and city loans, R. R bonds,