Easton Star.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1878.

T. K. ROBSON, Editor.

Wm. M. Tweed died at Ludlow street jail, New York, on Friday.

The latest news from the East is decidedly pacific. Russia will get Bessarabia, and there will be no war.

The Northwestern National Bank of Chicago has commenced redeeming its notes in gold. Other banks will follow.

Vesuvius (the world's great safety valve) again threatens an eruption—always uncontrollable by human effort. Eruptions of the physical system, as Boils, Pimples, etc., are nature's safety means to warn the sufferer that its blood needs entire purification—most quickly and effectually accomplished by using Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

Gov. Thomas returned home from the legislature last Tuesday, looking remarkably well after a hard winter's work. The Governor made a great many strong friends and gained immensely in popularity, by his course last winter at Annapolis; and it is no secret or boasting to say, he is now the most popular public man in Maryland. Numerous members of the legislature just before the adjournment, told us at Annapolis, that had the U. S. Senator been elected at the close instead of at the beginning of the session, Gov. Thomas would have been elected without opposition. His great services to the state during the winter, especially the part he contributed towards the defeat of the Eastern Shore Senatorial bill and the settlement of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad question, are so highly appreciated by the leading men of the state, that they are seriously talking of electing him Governor again. It is very rarely that a gentleman gains so much in popularity by attending a session of the legislature as Gov. Thomas gained last winter. His great abilities as a statesman and orator appear now to be appreciated throughout the State. His magnanimity in dealing fairly and squarely by those who have hither to opposed him, caused even his former enemies to be loudest in his praise, at the adjournment of the session. To advance the public business and reconcile conflicting interests, so as to sacrifice no interest, and yet make friends on all sides, requires the sagacity of the true statesman, and perhaps no other man in the state could have performed this so successfully as the Governor did at the late session. It looks as if he was just entering again upon a new career of usefulness. We heartily congratulate him upon his fresh laurels.

Baltimore Salvage Corps.

Mr. R. G. Kettlewell, a member of this organization, writes as follows:—Gentlemen—I am pleased to bear testimony of the merits of Keller's Roman Liniment. I have been cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism in which the leaders and chords of my legs were drawn up in knots from the excessively acute pain. Less than one-third of a bottle of this Liniment has entirely cured me.

A FIELD DAY IN THE HOUSE.

A SPICY DEBATE.

Election of Genl. Field Door-Keeper—Genl. Shields Placed on the Retired List of the Army as a Brigadier.

When the House of Representatives on Saturday, the 6th inst., dismissed the Door-keeper, and declared the office vacant, General Butler, of Massachussetts moved that the House immediately proceed to an election, and that General Jas. Shields, of Missouri, be chosen. General Butler represented General Shields as very poor and needing the place. General Shields is a Democrat, was wounded in the Mexican war, and was deserving position, but as the office was at the disposition of the Democrats, they were not disposed to let General Butler make the appointment for them. Pending the resolution the House adjourned. Subsequently a Democratic caucus was held, and General Charles W. Field, of Georgia, was nominated. The matter came up in the House again on the Monday following, and elicited a spicy debate, which we subjoin:

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—After the reading of the journal in the House to-day, the Speaker said that the first question in order was whether the resolution nominating General Shields for Door-keeper presented a question of privilege. The house decided that it did by 219 yeas to 4 nays. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Bland (Mo.), Mills and Throckmorton (Tex.), and Young (Tenn.), all Democrats. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the House proceed to the election of a Doorkeeper, and that the true, Union, maimed, soldier, Brigadier General James Shields, of Missouri be chosen to that office.

Mr. Clymer (Dem, Pa.) offered a substitute providing that the House should proceed to the election of a Doorkeeper.

Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.) tried to induce Mr. Clymer to insert the name of the Democratic caucus nominee in the substitute, but failing in this refused to yield for it. He then had read a letter to himself from General Shields, asking him when the Senate bill increasing his pension to $60 a month should come before the House to try and make it $100, adding that others who had suffered less and not done more were on the retired list, and that this kind act would not injure him (Mr. Butler) in New England.

Mr. Eden (Dem., Ill.) suggested that if Mr. Butler would offer that amendment to the Senate bill all the Democrats would vote for it.

Mr. Butler (scornfully)—Oh, yes! I hold that letter a justification if when I find an office vacant, instead of making the old veteran of the Mexican war eat the bread of pension and dependence, I would give him (so far as I was concerned) an office in which he can earn his living and hold an honorable position. The only complaint that I heard was from the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox), that General Shields was too good for it, that he was too high and too noble for it. This letter is my warrant for doing it. Now, here is a Union General, twice wounded on the glorious road to Mexico; a man without reproach; a man not seeking the office, for if he had written to me to present his name for the office of Doorkeeper I should have hesitated, but a man who is now travelling through New England to earn his livelihood by lecturing, and when such a man presents himself before me asking the poor pittance of $100 a month—he gets but $30—and when I see a place where he can get $200 and earn it honorably and fairly, have I not done right in bringing his name before the House?

Mr. Stenger (Dem., Pa.)—Does the gentleman not know that that office will only last for one year, while the pension would be for life?

Mr. Butler—Pardon me—if he is capable, if some one does not tie him down by stating him to be eighty-five years of age when he is but sixty-seven, he will remain here many years. This office will last him two years at any rate, and after that I know that if we get into power we will keep him and will give him a pension besides. And I know that the other side will keep him unless some Confederate, who is not hurt, wants the office there than he does.

Mr. Eden—Does not the gentleman from Massachussetts think that General Shields would be better suited to fill the position of Postmaster-General than that of Doorkeeper of the House, and does he not think that with this Administration he could succeed in getting him into that office?

Mr. Butler (ironically)—Oh, my great influence with this Administration! (Laughter.) The gentleman must certainly have hardly got over the festivities of Saturday. I do not have the proper influence with the Administration to nominate a Postmaster-General. Those who do have nominated as Postmaster-General a Confederate general—a very good man—and it seems that, that is the desire of the House of Representatives, because it is the same sort of man that the other side now nominate for Doorkeeper, so that the President and the House of Representatives seem agreed upon this question. I do not. [Laughter.] Now, against this nomination of General Shields there is a nomination pending of a gentleman named Field—a good, true loyal Confederate soldier, who did his duty as he understood it faithfully and well, who fought well. I happen to know on occasion where he fought well. I have not a word to say against his services for his country as he chose it, but it was not for my country, and therefore I cannot reward that servant. By all laws, human and divine, he ought to have been hanged, but the clemency of the country saved him from that penalty, and I have the unfortunate preeminence of being about the only man who ever did enforce that penalty, and I stand by the act. This gentleman left this country to seek another. He made himself the servant of an Egyptian prince, a subject of the Sultan of Turkey, because the Sultan of Turkey does not allow any man to go into his army who does not swear allegiance to him. I am waiting before I vote for him to hear whether the Sultan of Turky or the Khedive of Egypt has removed his disabilities as their subject. I want to hear from the Khedive whether he is willing to give up this subject of his, because I do not want a man to forswear a part of his country and get pardoned, and then forswear the whole of his country and take service under a foreign Prince, and then return hotfooted from that service to be made a Doorkeeper in the House of Representatives, which ought to be next to being doorkeeper in the House of the Lord.

Mr. Hunton (Dem., W. Va.) declared that General Field never accepted service under any foreign prince or potentate which interfered at all with his allegiance to the Government of the United States. He accepted service under the Khedive under the same contract as was signed by four officers of the Federal Army, two of whom are now in the United states Army.

Mr. Butler—I am always glad to hear from the learned gentleman from Virginia, because he always speaks to the point.

Mr. Hunton—I desire to state another fact, with the gentleman's permission. In the contract entered into between those officers and the Khedive it is stipulated that they shall serve the Khedive in any war against his enemies, unless there should become complications and war with the United States of America, in which case they were relieved from service.

Mr. Butler maintained that there was a difference between the cases of General Field and these four subordinates. He continued: "Gentleman of the other side, I ask you in closing not to do this thing. We are a little sore yet, some of us up North. There are a great many graves dotting the hillsides of all our villiages, with the grass hardly yet grown green over them, which we are going to decorate on the 30th of May next—the graves of men who fought to save the Union. Do not send the sobbing widows and weeping orphans to their husbands' and fathers' graves with the idea that their comrade has been put behind those who led the army that killed those husbands and fathers. Do not press us so fast; we will get along pretty soon. Be a little tender with us for a while; we have not got quite to that point yet. I speak in all friendliness. I have never before attempted to excite any unkind feeling about this question. I tell you men of the North, that this seems a small matter; but so was the first gun fired at Sumpter; it did no harm, but it lit up a flame which almost destroyed our country, the effects of which we still feel. Men of Pennsylvania, so true, so staunch to the flag in the time of peril, let me say to you that this will light up among the glorious old hilltops of that State and among her loyal citizens a flame which, like the red cross of Roderick, will spread from hill-top to hill-top. This will not be after a while a political question. I pray you in all sincerity, in all spirit of friendliness, do not do this thing. You have shown by the election of your Postmaster in the regular course of business that you chose to give a recognition to the Confederacy, and we bore with that because in that matter you were organizing your House in your own way at first. But now by the visitation of God—if the vote in this House the other day can be called a that—you have cut down a Doorkeeper, and a Union maimed soldier, whom, if you do not like to honor for what he did in the war of the rebellion, you must honor for that glorious charge at Cerro Gordo, is before you for that office. If you do not wish to stand by him on account of the wound which he received from Stonewall Jackson's brigade, you can stand by him on account of the copper bullet which he received from the Mexicans.

Mr. Eden referred to the appointment of General Longstreet to an important office.

Mr. Butler replied that General Longstreet had repented for more than two months. [Sneering laughter on the Democratic side.] He not only repented, but he gave "works meet for repentence.—"More than that," said Mr. Butler, "I have lived too long when I have lived to hear in the House of Representatives the fact that a man repented of his treason to his Government sneered at and coughed down."

Mr. Clymer said that the pension of General Sheilds was increased from $30 to $50 on the ground that he was not only personally disabled so that he could not earn a livelihood, but that in addition required the services of some one to take care of him. He offered, if the gentleman would join him, to vote for a bill to restore General Shields to his place on the retired list of the army, which would give hime $3,000 a year for his life. He would even vote to pay him for the services which he would have rendered in that Congress from which he was turned out, though elected by a majority of thousands. Mr. Clymer denounced the treatment of Dem cratic soldiers by the Republicals, and declared that neither the Democratic members nor their constituents were to be frigitened by such efforts as that of General Butler.

Mr Butler sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a copy of General Shield's petition for an increase of pension, in which he says that he was formerly a Brigadier-General in the United States Army, and served as such in the Mexican war; that at the battle of Cerro Gordo, on the 18th of April, 1847, while leading his brigade against the reserve of the Mexican Army under the immediate control of Santa Anna in person, he was shot down in front of a Mexican battery of five guns by a large grape-shot supposed to be copper, which passed through his body; that from that wound he recovered sufficiently to enter the valley of Mexico at the head of his brigade with the rest of the army and to lead his brigade at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco; that he was again wounded at the storming of Chapultepec, but that he continued to press forward into the city of Mexico, neglecting his wound so that his arm had begun to mortify, and that he came near losing hi life; that he was afterwards allowed a pension of $30 a month and that he again took part in the last war, when he received another wound in the battle of Winchester from a fragment of a shell having shattered his arm and elbow; that he is now sixty-seven years of age; that he has applied to the bureau for an increase of pension, but has been refused, because he was not totally helpless; that he is not totally helpless, although unable to earn his livelihood by labor; that, on the contrary, he does everything he can to help himself and hopes to do so as long as he lives; but that, as his years are growing upon him, he appeals hopefully and respectfully to the liberality of the American Congress for such an increase of pension as will save him from want in his old age.

Mr. Butler declared that the office of Doorkeeper wanted brains, honesty and capacity for business, and all these qualifications General Shields had. Mr. Butler then referred to the circumstance of General Shields having been a contestant before the House some years ago for a seat from Missouri, when the report was made against his election, and he said that on that occasion the case against General Shields was so clear that no division was asked on the question.

Mr. Bragg (Dem., Wis.) wished to testify to his love, respect and reverence for General Shields. But in order to test the intentions of the other side of the House and the honesty of the gentleman from Massachussetts he offered as a substitute a joint resolution placing General Shields on the retired list of officers of the United States Army with the rank and pay of a brigadier general on the retired list.

Mr. Butler refused to accept the substitute. It was not in order. When it was he would vote for it, but they could not put it in here now in order to get in a Confederate General. The Confederate General never could ride upon old Shield's back, and never should with his consent.

Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.) was the next speaker. He declared the war over, pleaded for harmony, and urged that the demand of the Confederates for the offices of the House had been modest.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) declared that would any act could be done offensive to Northern sentiment in the disposition of patronage it was urged upon the House and crystallized in action. It was for that that the last Congress took as its clerk to the Committee of Ways and Means Hamilton, the man who named his child after the assassin of President Lincoln. It was because of that that the last Congress chose an ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the Confederate House of Representatives as the Doorkeeper of this House, and had to get rid of him at last because he was incompetent. It was because of that that this winter a Southern man was taken as Doorkeeper, and when he failed to do the behests of leaders in his party he was turned out, and when the party went into caucus again it was confronted with the nominations both of Confederate soldiers and Union soldiers. General Shields was nominated in that caucus by a Southern gentleman and was indorsed and sustained by him. He was an equally good Democrat with the gentleman whom that caucus had nominated. He was equally a Southern man, residing in Missouri, where the old Doorkeeper came from. He was true in every regard, in every respect, to the party principles which he had always maintained, and was as good a man as General Field. But he was overwhelmingly by a vote of 5 to 1, and the Democracy chose to nominate a man whose record is that, educated at the expense of the Government and an officer at West Point, when the rebellion broke out, at a mature age, not urged by the excitement and effervescence of youth, but a captain in the Union Army, he broke the bond of loyalty and went into the red sea of rebellion, with the advantages which he had gained in being educated at the expense of the country. He fought continuously during the war, and gained rank and recognition on the side of the Confederacy. At the end of it, failing in business, he expatriated himself and went to a foreign clime and transferred to that foreign country whatever of ability and education this country had gived him. Finally, on the accession of the Democratic party to power, he returned here, and the only place of patronage—controlling subordinates—which the party had in its control was given to had as against one who was a Union soldier and who bore on his body wounds received in defense of his flag. General Shields had nothing to recommend him to the Republicans but his loyalty and his ability and his services in the war. They would receive no favors at his hands.

Mr Blackburn (Dem. Ky.,) said that the very contest which the gentleman from Maine described was settled by the House when a Confederate from Alabama was beaten for a more unimportant office by as gallant a Union soldier as ever wore the Federal uniform, in the contest for the clerkship. That was decided in a Democratic caucus. He went on to deny that he or any one on his side had ever proved to have uttered a word on this floor that looked towards the opening of issues which should have been buried in the war. He despised the man, here or elsewhere, who sought to make either personal profit or political character out of revamping issues which belonged to the darkest period of this country's history. It was the part of ghouls and hyenas to delve into the trenches where putrid carcasses were buried, and drag them out to batten and fatten upon the feast. Mr. Blackburn continued: "It was left to the gentleman from Massachusetts and Maine to refuse to allow a subordinate officer of the House to be elected without fighting the war over again. We have been told here to-day that the candidate who has been nominated in Democratic caucus for the Doorkeepership of this House deserved by every law, human and divine, to have been hanged. We have been told—using him as an average specimen of the element which embraces 8,000,000 of the people of the land—that they were all breathing a miserable existence at sufferance and were indebted for their poor miserable lives to the magnanimity of the Republican party. It is false, and falsehood should wither and die on the lips that last uttered it. How was it possible, I ask, for a man who belonged to the army of the Confederacy to have been hanged after the terms of surrender and capitulation had been agreed upon?"

Mr. Butler—Have I stated or hinted that after the Confederates laid down their arms they ought to have been hanged? The time was before.

Mr. Blackburn—Aye; but the difficulty was to hang them so long as they bore arms. I would like to know how many men could have been hanged in the Confederate service while they were standing in line of battle with glistening bayonets on their country's battle-fields. It is time it should be admitted that, without doing violence to the plighted faith which your country—or our country, if that will suit you better—had pledged the men who wore the uniform on the other side should no longer be refused admission to every personal right, privilege and prerogative of citizenship so long as they observe the conditions of their parole: it is time it should be admitted that these men from then until now were not only entitled to every right of personal liberty and property under the Constitution of the country, but that they should become the object of protection at the hands of the dominant party itself, and that your word deliberately given should not be violated, as it cannot be violated without rendering infamous the man who dares to do it. I am sorry that it was necessary for a member of the House to remind us of the exercise of what he chooses to term clemency, but which impartial history will denominate but common fairness, and that in illustrating this magnanimity for which he claims such credit to his party it was necessary for him to parade before us boastfully the execution of an unarmed and helpless prisoner, the only man, I believe, who in the history of that war known to have been killed or injured on the Confederate side by the warrior from Massachusetts. (Loud laughter and applause on the Democratic side.)

Mr. McMahon (Dem., O.) thought the love of the Republican party for the soldier to be the love of a woman for her lover, with the exception that the Republican party had the vice of parading its love on small occasions. He called attention to the fact that the Democratic party always voted for the pension bills, while the Republican party opposed the Mexican Pension bill almost solidly. But when the Republican party could get a Doorkeeper down and maul him, then the party rose to a moral grandeur which it never reached on any other occasion. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) might be sincere in his support of Mr. Shields, but when the rest of the Republican party were found voting for a Catholic Irish Democrat there must be "a cat in the meal-bag" somewhere (Laughter and applause.)

The first vote was taken on the resolution of Mr. Clymer to proceed to the election of a Doorkeeper, and it was adopted: yeas, 123; nays, 109—a strict party vote, with the exception of Messrs. Collins, of Pennsylvania, and Cutler, of New Jersey, who voted with the Republicans in the negative.

Mr. Clymer then nominated Charles W. Field, of Georgia.

Mr. Butler—I nominate the gallant, Christian, loyal, tried and true Union soldier of two years—James Shields, Brigadier General of the United States Army. (Laughter.)

Mr. Randolph (Dem., Tenn.) nominated John H. Trent, of Tennessee.

The vote was then taken, and resulted:

For Charles W. Field, 123—all cast by Democrats.

For James Shields, 101—all but one cast by Republicans, and that one being cast by Mr. Springer, of Illinois.

For John H. Trent, 8—cast by Messrs. Errett, Bayne, Evans, O'Neill, White and Harmer, of Pennsylvania; Randolph, of Tennessee, and Bagley, of New York.

Upon the announcement of the vote Charles W. Field was declared duly elected, and was thereupon sworn in, taking the modified oath.

Mr. Clark (Dem, Mo.) asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill authorizing the President to appoint General Shields a brigadier-general of the United States Army on the retired list, his pay to commence from the time of the passage of the bill.

Mr. White (Rep., Pa.) objected.

Mr. Clarke moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. White declared that that motion was not in order until after the morning hour.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

The vote was then taken and the bill was passed—yeas, 228; nays, 6—the negative votes being cast by Messrs. Randolph, of Tennessee; White and O'Neill (Reps., Penn.), Jones and Cox (Reps., O.), and Acklin (Dem., La.)

Is Medicine a Science.

As generally understood, science consists in deducing from theory, and as the mathematician requires a knowledge of *one* factor in order to determine the value of unknown factors, so medicine, when practiced as a science, demands a knowledge of one or more facts, upon which to base its calculations. Understood and practiced in this way, the blunders of guesswork are avoided. In preparing his now popular Family Medicines, R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., devoted much time to the careful investigation of the several classes of diseases for which his remedies are prescribed as specifics. Their unparalleled success attests, in arguments stronger than words, the Doctor's skill. His Golden Medical Discovery is unsurpassed in curing diseases of the throat, lungs, liver, and blood; while the Favorite Pre cription is sold under a positive guarantee to cure those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women. No remedy yet known equals Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed in curing dysentery and kindred irregularities of the bowels. Over one hundred thousand copies of the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser have been sold. Price $1.50, post-paid. Address, the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. 1

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Marriages.

JONES—NORTH.—On the 9th inst., by Rev. E. L. Hoffecker, Robert W. Jones, to Miss Susan A. North, all of Talbot.

HICKS—JONES.—At East New Market, on March 27th, by Rev. Wm. H. Lane, Henry W. Hicks, of Dorchester county, and Mrs. Susan A. Jones, of Talbot county.

Deaths.

SAULSBURY.—March 22d, at Wye Mills, Thomas Harold, aged 18 months and 5 days, eldest child of T. Bascom and Mary H. Saulsbury.

KIRBY.—In St. Michaels Sunday, April 7th, 1878, John Randolph, son of Wm. N. and Mahala Kirby, aged 3 years, 6 months and 4 days.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

A reliable man to drive stage from Easton to Centreville; leave at 7 a.m., and return at 5 p.m. Also a Man and Wife on my farm near Easton; the man must be practical Farmer and a good worker; the wife to attend to the Dairy and Poultry. Apply to

T. E. MARTIN.

apr16-3t

Denton Journal and Cambridge Chronicle copy.

MY SPRING OPENING

OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

will take place

Saturday and Tuesday,

May 4th and 7th, 1878.

All are invited.

G E. V. HIGGINS.

1878.

Buy Only the Best.

The Champion Grain Thresher

IS THE

MACHINE FOR THE FARMER

All who use it are Enthusiastic.

No other Thresher has ever Pleased them so well.

Wet grain and damp straw are no hindrance to the Champion.

It works right along in the rain, when other Threshers must stop.

Those who have used it will have no other, because it does better work, gets out the straw cleaner, does not scatter the grain, and when once started there is no delay.

Farmers who know the Champion will wait weeks for it rather than get out their wheat with any other machine.

It is light running and takes much more grain than any other machine.

The Farmers of Talbot have only to try it, to give it the preference over all other machines.

N. C. RITTENHOUSE,

Agent for Talbot and Queen Anne's counties, Maryland.

Our public days can be found at the Brick Hotel in Easton. All letters addressed to him through the Easton Postoffice will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES.

Respectfully refers to the following farmers of Talbot, who have used the Champion Thresher or seen it work:

L. J. Catrup, Esq.; John Outram, Esq.; *James M. Warner, Esq.; Robert Bartlett, Esq.; Edward H. Hopkins, Esq.; Solomon S. Hopkins, Esq.; Dr. Edward R. Tripp; Mr. Levi Voshell; Mr. Parry G. Stewart, Jr.; Mr. John Plater; Dr. E. M. Chamberlaine; Mr. James R. McNeal.

*Has ordered a machine.

Machines for sale, and contracts made for threshing the coming season.

Price of the Thresher from $300 to $450, according to size. Every machine guaranteed to do what is promised. No money to be paid, and no notes given, until the machine has been tried and proved satisfactory.

N. C. RITTENHOUSE.

Easton, April 16th, 1878—2m G

STOVES

Plain, Stamped & Japanned

TINWARE

And Sheet-Iron Ware

Excelsior Cook Stove,

The Best in the Market.

Ranges and Cook Stoves

of every description.

Roofing and Spouting

done in Talbot and adjoining counties.

Estimates given upon application.

Special attention paid to the repairing of old stoves.

Having worked at the trade for the past 8 years, I have advantages that enable me to get up work at lower figures than any other establishment in town.

Orders through the mail will receive prompt attention.

apr16 GEO. W. BECK.

Fruits, Nuts, &c.

I have just received a fresh supply of Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Raisins and Nuts of all kinds.

John *M.* Mason.

Report of the Trustees

FOR

Talbot County Alms House,

For the Year ending April 1st, 1878.

To the Hon. Commissioners for Talbot County:

GENTLEMEN—We come before you with our written report of Talbot county Alms House for the year ending April 1st, 1878. The Trustees have held regular meetings once in each month, with a general attendance of all the members including the physician, Dr. I. A. Barber, who is given entire satisfaction to all. Under his treatment and the attention rendered by our worthy matron, Rachel M. Collins, those unfortunate inmates have enjoyed better health than could be expected considering their many infirmities, having but a death within the last year out of an average of 43, about an equal number of white and colored. They have been furnished with good and sufficient meat, drink, clothing and bedding, including in part, good beef furnished each week out of the farm. Upon the resignation of Jacob Clark, one of the Trustees appointed Dr. E. M. Hardcastle, who, we believe, has acted and attended to his duties very satisfactorily, being convenient to the house, the enabled him to give much better attention to the inmates than otherwise obtained. Our Superintendent, Wm. H. Warner, has given due attention in assisting to maintain order among the inmates, he has also given personal attention to the management of the farm, under whose supervision there has been raised the following products, viz: 510 bushels of wheat, 220 bbls corn, 3300 lbs. of pork and a quantity of vegetables for use, also 118 bushels wheat reserved for use and 50 bushels sown on farm with 27 tons fertilizer. We have put up 4000 feet of new post and plank fence, enclosed the graveyard in a manner, put up a summer kitchen to the farm house, repaired the chimneys and hearths of Alms House and repaired the south wing of the same and laid a brick gutter running thereby from the pump, thus preventing all stagnant water, so that the buildings and tenements are now in good order. In finishing our financial report one year since, we showed out of $2,500 previous year levy, a surplus after paying all expenses up to April 4th, 1877, of $ 855 78

To which add whole of levy for fiscal year ending April 1 1878, 1500 00

Also 342 bushels of wheat sold as per account of sales filed, 383 55

And 350 bushels of corn sold as per account of sales filed, 152 91

7 calves $11.75, 12 lambs $49, 60 lbs wool $15.12, other things $6 84, 112 71

And we have available means to defray the expenses of farm and alms house amounting to 3005 95

From which deduct all bills of Mdse. for use of alms house and farm including pay to physician, trustee, supervisor and labor on farm up to April 1 with Matron's salary up to May 1st, 1878, amounting in all to $2387 82

Also amount paid for one young mare, 89 00—2476 82

Leaving a balance in your hands of $529, in Bank $29 13, making a surplus of $529 13

In consideration of the premises being in good order, the farm sufficiently stocked and supplied with implements, the inmates furnished abundantly with good beds and bedding which was found very deficient by us, the excellent appearance of the growing wheat, we think a levy of $1 200 with the $529 surplus, ample to meet the current expenses for the coming year. Having performed the duty assigned us to the best of our judgment and ability in the management of this institution for the past two years whereby there has been a saving of $3,029 as compared with the two previous years, without privation to the inmates therein, we trust the new Board will do better than we selves, which will doubtless commend them to the community and especially the tax payers of your county. All of which we very respectfully submit for your consideration.

WM. N. POWELL,

Secretary.

To the Public.

Notice is hereby given that I trusted the negro man young Tom Lloyd to sell oysters for me; that he got into me $2.87½; that instead of bringing me the money, as he should have done, he kept it, and went to huckstering fish with it. As he is with nothing, I cannot force it out of him by law. He is a miserable chap. I warn everybody not to trust him, and not to have anything to do with him.

JOSEPH HORNEY.

Easton Point, April 13th, 1878-1t

CROQUET,

Base Balls & Bats.

LARGE stock, *better* and *cheaper* than ever before offered in this market.

G. W. INNICK,

opposite the bank.

Moonlight Mechanic.

PERSONS on South street and neighborhood can have their back premises promptly attended to by engaging the Night Excavator,

apr16-3t THOMAS LLOYD.

New Advertisements

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, 1878, TENTH ANNUAL VOLUME NOW READY. 388 pages. Price 50 cents. Free by mail. Contains the names and circulations of all newspapers, and a Gazetteer of the towns in which they are published. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded *Medal prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities* and *excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring*. The finest tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

USE THE WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'S PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR. It is recommended by the agricultural press, and used by thousands of the very best Dairymen. It gives a perfect June color, and is harmless as salt. A 25-cent bottle colors 300 pounds, and adds 5 cents per pound to its value. Ask your Druggist or Merchant for it, or send for descriptive circulars.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, BURLINGTON, VT.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. A GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE. FOR DISEASES OF LIVER, STOMACH & BOWELS. CATHARTIC. FOR PAMPHLETS ADDRESS DR. SANFORD, NEW YORK.

FOWLER & FULTON,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Solid Head, Reloading, Military, Sporting, Central Fire

CARTRIDGES!

Also Rim Fire Ammunition for Pistols and Rifles. Cartridge Cases, Swaged and Patched Bullets, Primers, Reloading Tools, &c., &c. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 300 Broadway, New York City.

40 Mixed Cards, with name 10c. Agents' outfit 10c. L JONES & CO, Nassau, N Y.

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

25 Fancy Cards, Snowflake, Marble, etc. no 2 alike with name, 10cts. Nassau Card Co, Nassau, N. Y.

Soluble Sea Island Guano,

Manufactured by R. L. W. Ruhn & Co., Baltimore, has no superior as a crop producer. Pays well on corn. For sale by

DANIEL LLOYD

J. C. Henry will act as agent during my absence in Easton.

mar26-6t

Dividend Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President and Directors of the Workingmen's Permanent Building and Loan Association of Talbot county, Maryland, have declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the paid up monthly payments on the Stock held on, or their legal representatives, and that after the Second Tuesday in April, 1878, at the office of Robert B. Dixon, the transfer books will be closed until April 15th, 1878.

GEO. W. BURRIS, Secretary.

FARMERS,

Look to Your Interest!

and get the Chemicals to make the

Home Fertilizer.

It costs only $13.75 per Ton (with a liberal discount for Cash), and is pronounced by Farmers who have used it, to be equal to the Best Fertilizer in the market—that cost $40 to $50 per Ton. It contains

Fire-dried Bone,

Ground Plaster,

Nitrate of Soda,

Sulphate of Soda,

Sulphate of Ammonia, &c.,

in the right proportion to make a very good for CORN as for WHEAT. For sale by

R. J. TRIPPE,

Agent for Talbot county.

Potatoes!

Prince Early Rose Potatoes, just received at Tripp's.

Garden Seed,

Garden Seed,

Garden Seed

Just received. Fresh Lot.

Landreth's Celebrated Garden Seed.

There is no need to send away for your Garden Seed. We can sell them as low as any first class Seed House in the county, when bought in same quantities.

Ferry's, Shaker's, & Briggs's Garden Seeds.

All at reduced prices. For sale at Tripp's.

DIARIES for 1878, a nice assortment for sale at Tripp's.

Paint! Paint!! Paint!!!

Ready Mixed Paints

In all sizes and colors, readily and easily applied by any one who can handle a brush.

Also a full supply of Pure White Lead, Pure Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, and all kinds of Colorings, very cheap for the Cash, at TRIPP'S.

THE NEW ILLUMINATING OIL

The "Domestic Compound"

gives a light superior to coal oil and

Is Warranted Non-Explosive.

It is the cheapest oil in use.

It is not greasy.

It emits no disagreeable odor.

It will not soil the finest fabric.

It burns in an ordinary lamp.

Try it, and you will use no other.

It is patented.

Having secured the territory for Talbot, Caroline and Dorchester counties, and thoroughly tested the oil, and found it all the patentee claims for it, and intending to make Easton my headquarters for the manufacture and sale of the oil, I recommend all to get a small quantity and try it, satisfied that they will afterwards use no other oil.

Remember it is NON-EXPLOSIVE and ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

J. F. KELLEY.

Easton, April 7, 1878-1m

Jennings' Eau Dentifrice,

An elegant, safe and efficient Mouth Wash for sale by Henry & Goldsborough.

J. M. LAROQUE'S ANTI-BILIOUS BITTERS

W. E. THORNTON PROPRIETOR. BALTIMORE.

A POSITIVE CURE for Headache, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Constipation, and all bilious diseases may be found in J. M. LAROQUE'S ANTI-BILIOUS BITTERS. 25 cents a paper. $1.00 a bottle.

W. E. THORNTON

Baltimore and Harrison Streets, Baltimore.

J. M. LAROQUE'S ELIXIR OF CALASAYA BARK, a pleasant Cordial, which strengthens the weak and debilitated, is an excellent preventive of Fever, Fever and Ague, &c., and a great Tonic, especially applicable to those nervous diseases incident to Females. $1.25 a bottle.

W. E. THORNTON,

Baltimore and Harrison Streets, Baltimore.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE FLORIDA WATER OF J. M. LAROQUE. Delightful, refreshing and permanent. Superseds Cologne and Bay Rum. An indispensable requisite for the bath and toilet. Price reduced to 50 cents a bottle.

W. E. THORNTON,

Baltimore and Harrison Streets, Baltimore.

PEARLY WHITE TEETH, ROSY RED GUMS, A FRAGRANT FLOWERY BREATH, are the invariable results of the use of J. M. LAROQUE'S LIQUID ODONTINE, the standard Tooth Wash of the elite and fashionable. 50 cents a bottle.

W. E. THORNTON,

Baltimore and Harrison Streets, Baltimore.

RICHMOND, VA., March 6th, 1878.

Mr. W. E. THORNTON—Dear Sir: Your LAROQUE ANTI-BILIOUS BITTERS have proved decidedly beneficial to me. I suffered much from Dyspepsia. I am glad to recommend them to all who suffer with that terrible disease. Very respectfully,

A. T. VIANI, No. 1904 Main Street.

W. E. THORNTON, Sole Proprietor,

Baltimore and Harrison Sts., Baltimore, Md.

Bargains, Bargains,

IN

Boots and Shoes.

JESSE HUGHES

HAS just returned home with a large and Superior Stock of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at bottom prices. Those who are in want of goods in my line of business, will do well to call, as I am determined to sell as cheap, or cheaper than the same quality of

ARTICLES

can be bought elsewhere.

I have all kinds of Gaiters, Balmorals and Slippers suitable for the Ladies. I have all kinds of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters suitable for Gentlemen.

Boys', Misses', Youths' and Childrens' Shoes in Great Variety.

Manufacturing.

I am prepared to make to order, all kinds of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.; that may be wanted in my line of business. Those who are in want of home-made work will please give me a call. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

Feeling thankful to my friends and the public in general, for past favors, as in years that are past and gone, in my effort to do business, I beg them to watch me in the future.

JESSE HUGHES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

Embracing a full and authentic account of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of modern Europe, the wonderful discoveries in the New World, etc., etc.

It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Good for canvassers of both sexes. Agents report from $50 to $100 a month. Address, for circulars, giving full particulars, etc., HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nail Brushes and Hair Brushes—a good article, at Henry & Goldsborough.

Fragrant Sozodont—a fine article for the Teeth, at Henry & Goldsborough.

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

HARDWARE

I have the most complete assortment of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

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

The Farmer's Friend,

Heckendorn, Concave,

Patuxent, Minor & Horton,

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