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The Kent News:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
Office in the Masonic Hall.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.
PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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LOCAL and other correspondence solicited.
AS AN EVIDENCE of good faith all communications addressed to THE NEWS must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address.

COMMISSION CARDS.

Established 1862.
SAMUEL M. LAWDER. R. FRANK LAWDER.
SAMUEL M. LAWDER & SON,
Successors to Barkman & Lawder,
General Commission Merchants,
Fruits, Fish, Wool, Poultry, Eggs, Live Stock, &c., &c.
88 South Charles Street,
jan5-y. BALTIMORE, MD

R. GROVES. T. H. WINPENNY.
GROVES & WINPENNY.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
112 Light St., Baltimore, Md.,
For the Sale of all kinds of Country Produce.
All business entrusted to us will receive our earnest attention. Communications answered promptly. mar17-y.

R. J. FOARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN and PEACHES,
GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, GAME, &c.
No. 95 South Charles Street, corner Camden,
BALTIMORE, MD.
May 17, 1884.

WM. B. TILGHMAN. M. T. G. EARLE. C. C. TILGHMAN.
WM. B. TILGHMAN & CO.,
(Successors to Kenly & Tilghman,)
General Commission Merchants,
No. 18 BOWLY'S WHARF,
je14—6m. BALTIMORE.

FRANK WRIGHT. JNO. N. SPARKS.
R. NELSON STEVENS.
—WITH—
WRIGHT & SPARKS,
Commission Merchants,
No. 114 Light street Wharf, Baltimore,
For the Sale of
GRAIN, FRUITS, LIVE STOCK
AND GENERAL PRODUCE.
jan6-y.

B. P. ALRICH
WITH
LUCAS & BROWN,
GENERAL PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, WOOL, BERRIES, FRUIT AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
m24-3m. No. 13 Camden st, Balto., Md.

PRODUCE.
We are COMMISSION MERCHANTS in all kinds of PRODUCE — Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Fruit, Garden-Truck, &c. Correspondence solicited. No trouble to answer letter. Send us your name and address and we will quote you our market. Marking-plates, Shipping-tags, Shipping-cards, and daily quotations of our market furnished free of charge.
D. E. MANTON & CO., 153 Chambers st., N. Y.
Our motto, "Quick Sales, Prompt Returns."

W. H. RUTTER. JOS. M. ASHBURY.
RUTTER & ASHBURY,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
GRAIN, HAY, MILL FEED, &c.,
No. 79 SOUTH STREET,
BALTIMORE.

GEO. Z. GREENWOOD. A. W. WOODALL.
GREENWOOD & WOODALL,
Commission Merchants
And General Produce Dealers,
72 SOUTH St., Corn Exchange Building
BALTIMORE.
Commission on Grain 1 cent per bushel. Commission on Peaches and Produce 7 per cent., and no charge for collecting empties. iy26.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEO. W. BERRY.
D. B. STEWART & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic FRUITS,
Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs, Dried Fruits, Canned Goods, &c.
Southern Fruits and Vegetables a specialty.
No. 68 S. Calvert St, Baltimore, Md.,
Orders for Sweet Potatoes, Aspinwall Bananas, Oranges, Lemons and Produce generally, promptly filled. feb.

WM. TOMLINSON, Sr.,
WITH
CREW & JEROME,
Commission Merchants
For the sale of GRAIN, FRUIT AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,
No. 3 Camden Street, BALTIMORE.
Near Light St. wharf.
Consignments respectfully solicited. Correspondence promptly and cheerfully answered.

B. F. PARLETT & CO.,
Manufacturers of all styles
CHEWING TOBACCO
AND DEALERS IN
LEAF TOBACCO, SEGARS, PIPES and SNUFF.
No. 92 Lombard, and 5 Water Streets,
BALTIMORE.
FACTORY—No. 18, Danville, Va.

Cummings' Bakery
AND
CONFECTIONERY.
Bread and Pies fresh every day; Pound Cake, Jelly Cake, Sponge Cake, Spanish Buns, Cinnamon Buns, Rusk, Doughnuts and Saratoga Rolls. Full line of Fresh Confectionery always on hand. Orders for cakes for Wedding Parties or Festivals will receive careful and prompt attention.
STEAM ICE-CREAM MANUFACTORY.
Ice-Cream at wholesale and retail. Cool and pleasant Ice-Cream Parlors for Ladies and Gentlemen. Cream put up in 1, 2, 3 and 4 quart boxes for families. All kinds of Fruit in season.
CUMMINGS' ICE-CREAM PARLOR,
m24-tf. Next door to N. G. Wescott.

VERY BEAUTIFUL line of Window Shades, very low at LOUIS K. STAM'S.

Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to General and Local Intelligence and Literature; Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Interests; Politics and Advertising.

Vol. 45. CHESTERTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884. No. 11.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of authority vested in the undersigned by the heirs at law of the late George L. Maslin, he will sell at public sale at the Voshell House in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1884,

At 11½ o'clock A. M.,

THE FARM

of said deceased, called "WEDGE'S DISCOVERY" or "BRICE FARM," or what is commonly known as

The "G. L. Maslin Farm"

situated in the Fifth Election District of Kent county, Maryland, on the east side of the public road leading out of Skinner's Neck to Edesville, adjoining the lands of Thomas A. Strong, Cyrus Copper and others, and containing

121 ACRES,

2 Roods and 31 Perches,

More or less.

THE IMPROVEMENTS consist of a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING

and necessary Outbuildings, one Tenant House and two Wells of good water. There is a

Peach Orchard of about 500 TREES

in bearing; also, an APPLE ORCHARD of good varieties. A radius of one mile includes three Churches, Post Office, Steamboat Landing, and Grist and Saw Mills. The soil is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of fruits and cereals.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third cash, and the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale. The credit payments to be secured by mortgage on said farm and to bear interest from the day of sale.

Possession given January 1, 1885, with privilege of seeding wheat next fall.

THOMAS C. MASLIN,
AGENT.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct'r. je28-s.

"Struck it this Time!"

IS WHAT YOU WILL EXCLAIM
UPON EXAMINING

M. T. Goslee's

IMMENSE SPRING STOCK
JUST IN.

Everything New and Desirable
—IN—

FOOT-WEAR!

You will find in our Elegant Assortment

REMEMBER! We are Three Points Ahead of ALL COMPETITORS:
Point No. 1—The STYLE. Point No. 2—The FIT. Point No. 3—The PRICE.

OUR INDUCEMENTS.
Superb Stock, Admirable Assortment, Affable Attention.
Big Bargains, Brilliant Bonanzas, Ridiculous Reductions.

FACTS!
We want everybody to know:
Our Price—THE LOWEST!
Style—THE LATEST!
Goods—THE BEST!
Fit—THE NEATEST!
If you Ladies want a fine SHOE, we can suit you, either in PEL'S, POLLOCK, ZEIGLER or CROXTON'S make, either in Peb, Goat, Kid, Foxed, French or American Kid, from $2.50 to $6.00.
And if you want a good SHOE for less money we have it from $1 to $2.
Our $1.50 and $2 Button, Kid Fox'd we have made expressly for us and guarantee them to be solid leather or money refunded.
Our assortment Men's, Boys', Youths' Children's and Infants' Shoes is complete. Look at our line of SLIPPERS, and get our prices.
Seeing is convincing. Come in and get our prices, and you will be surprised when you learn what a good Shoe can be had for a little money.
Always remember, it is a pleasure for us to show our goods.
Don't Forget the Place:—Next door to the Bank; and remember our motto—A Little Profit, Good Goods and One Price to all.
Measure taken when we cannot fit.
Try a pair of our hand-stitched Men's Shoes. Every pair Warranted. Price $5.
We challenge the world for a better $3 Shoe than we sell.
We invite all to give us a call.

M. T. GOSLEE,
SUCCESSOR TO T. D. PIERCE,
Adjoining Kent National Bank,
March 29, 1884. Chestertown, Md.

LIME! LIME! LIME!
Hair! Hair! Hair!
Brushes! Brushes! Brushes!
Bear in mind that Thompson always keeps in stock a lot of Whitewash and Plastering Lime; Hair Brushes, &c., all sold at a small margin.
a5. THOMPSON, up town.

Trustee's Sale
—OF—
VALUABLE
MILL PROPERTY

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as trustees will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at the Voshell House in Chestertown, Kent county, Md., on

TUESDAY,
The 29th day of July, 1884
At Eleven o'clock A. M.,

All that Valuable Mill Property

in Kent county, Md., commonly called

The Urieville Mill Property

situate on the public road from Chestertown to Kennedyville, about six miles from the former and two miles from the railroad depot at Kennedyville.

This property consists of a

GRIST MILL

with two Turbine Wheels, and a NEW TWO-STORY SAW MILL, both in running condition.

A TWO-STORY DWELLING,

with Kitchen, and Stable and Carriage House, on a

LOT OF ABOUT THREE ACRES, and immediately opposite and adjoining the Mill-house; Store-house and Dwelling with Garden immediately on said public road; a small Dwelling with Garden unoccupied; a small Double Dwelling with Garden as enclosed; and two other small Tenant Houses on the meadow land, and an old Shop, now used as a barn.

There is probably no better or finer stream of water in the county; it is abundant for use at all seasons. There are

Also about 30 ACRES

including the above Gardens, attached, being valuable as meadow land and for Trucking.

The neighborhood is good; Schools, Churches and Railroad are near, and there is probably no finer Mill Property in the county.

This property will be offered in parcels and then as a whole, and sold in the way most is realized; the above store-house and dwelling with garden, small dwelling with garden, and the small double dwelling with garden, each being a parcel and the residue of the property a parcel.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third of the purchase money in cash on day of sale, or in sixty days thereafter, on note with interest added, and approved security, and the residue of the purchase money in two equal installments in 9 and 18 months from day of sale, with interest from said date on each installment till paid, to be secured by the bonds or notes of the purchaser, with a surety or sureties, to be approved by trustees.

Further particulars made known on day of sale.

JOHN B. BROWN,
EDWIN H. BROWN,
TRUSTEES.
JAMES H. COSTIN, Auct'r. jy5-s.

CLOTHING.

I. Hamburger & Sons,

164 W. Baltimore Street,

—SELL THE—

BEST MADE CLOTHING

AT LESS PRICES

Than ANY HOUSE in BALTIMORE

As many of our customers in this and adjoining counties will bear witness.

If you are going to Baltimore to buy anything in the CLOTHING line call on them and they will prove it to you.

I. HAMBURGER & SONS,
Leading Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,
164 W. Baltimore St.,
Adjoining the B. & O. Building.
je14-3m.

53 W. Fayette St., and 31 North St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Top Buggies $60 to $75

Oriole, Dayton and McCaul Wagons $125 to $150.
Jump-Seat Carriages $125 to $150.
Full line of Village and Road Carts.
OUR $73 TOP BUGGY has all leather top, full Brewster spring, Steel Tire and Improved Swell Taper Solid Collar Axle.
A. W. HAWKS,
Manager for R. F. BRIGGS & CO.
April 12—6m.

A BOX of CIGARS at 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 2.00 and 2.50, at THOMPSON'S, up town.
ap5.

TRY ANTIFERMENTINE for Canning Fruits without worrying over a hot fire. SPARKS.

Mortgagee's Sale
—OF—
TWO
Valuable Farms
NEAR TURNER'S CREEK LANDING.

BY VIRTUE of the power and authority contained in a mortgage from Geo. W. Howard and Mary J. Howard, his wife, to Thomas W. Eliason, dated the twentieth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty, and recorded in Liber S. B. No. 1 folios 482, 483, 484 and 485, one of the land record books for Kent county, in the State of Maryland, the undersigned mortgagee will offer at Public Sale, at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, Kent county, and State aforesaid, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 30th day of July, 1884,

between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m., and 1 o'clock, p. m., the sale to begin at 11 o'clock a. m., ALL THAT VALUABLE FARM on which the said George W. Howard resided at the time of his death, called

"Young's Neck,"

or the "NOTLEY YOUNG FARM," situated in the Second Election district, in Kent county aforesaid, on the Northwest side of the public road leading from Kennedyville to Turner's creek, adjoining the lands of Franklin H. Harper, Mary E. Janvier, John Wethered's heirs and the "Upper Bloomfield Farm" of the said George W. Howard, and containing

265 ACRES,

2 Roods and 11 Perches of Land,

more or less, including therein the 13 Acres, 2 Roods and 32 Perches which were intended to be conveyed to the said George W. Howard by a certain instrument purporting to be a deed from John L. Wethered, and his wife, dated the eighth day of April, A. D., 1865, and since recorded among the Land Records of said county; but exclusive of the 8 Acres, 2 roods and 30 Perches of land more or less part of "Young's Neck," which the said George W. Howard and his wife intended to convey to John L. Wethered in the year 1865, by a certain instrument purporting to be a Deed.

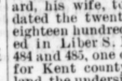
About 215 Acres of this Farm is arable, and the residue in Wood and branch or meadow land. The arable land is divided into seven fields and a lot and

APPLE ORCHARD.

It has on it about 2,000 old PEACH TREES IN BEARING, 3,000 Peach Trees two years old and 3,000 set out last fall; also a PEAR ORCHARD of about 600 to 800 trees, and about 5 Acres in Asparagus.

The soil is a loam with red clay subsoil, suitable for wheat, corn and fruit, and in good condition. The hedges and fencing are mostly in good condition.

THE IMPROVEMENTS



Are a Fine, Large, Three-Story BRICK DWELLING,

with a two-story Brick Kitchen, in good condition. A Granary and Cribs under one roof, a Stable, Sheds, Carriage House, Poultry House and Meat House, and a pump of good water, and a cistern for water. There are also THREE TENANT HOUSES, one of them has four rooms and a basement; one four rooms and a shed kitchen. Each of these may be used by two families, the other has two rooms.

Also, ALL THAT FARM
CALLED
'UPPER BLOOMFIELD'

on which George C. Howard now resides, adjoining the first above described farm, and lands of Franklin H. Harper and William T. Hepbron, and the "Lower Bloomfield" farm of said George W. Howard, and containing

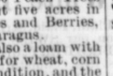
208 ACRES,

2 ROODS and 12 PERCHES of LAND,

more or less; about 168 Acres of which is arable, and the residue in Wood and branch or meadow land. The arable land is divided into five fields and two lots. It has on it about 2500 old Peach Trees in bearing, and about 1100 Peach Trees set out last spring; about five acres in Pear Trees, Cherry Trees and Berries, and about 8 acres in Asparagus.

The soil of this farm is also a loam with red clay subsoil, suitable for wheat, corn and fruit, and in good condition, and the fencing is in fair condition.

THE IMPROVEMENTS are a



GOOD BRICK DWELLING

and Kitchen two stories high, with dormer windows in the garret, which is finished; a Granary, Cribs and Stable under one roof; a Carriage House, a Shed, a Poultry House, a Meat House, a Pump, and TWO TENANT HOUSES.

These farms are in a highly improved neighborhood, and desirable for residences, convenient to a Public School, and to Churches, and for the shipment of their products by sail vessel at Turner's Creek Landing, or by railroad at Kennedyville station of the Kent County R. R.

Persons wishing to purchase will examine the property.

THE TERMS OF SALE:

Eight thousand dollars cash on the day of sale, on the first named farm, and one-third of the purchase money for the last named farm, in cash on the day of sale, the balance of the purchase money on each of these farms payable in two equal installments in one and two years from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and be secured by the bond of the purchaser with sureties approved by the undersigned; the interest on the whole amount of the deferred payments to be payable with the first installment and on the residue, after the first installment is paid, to be payable with the last installment. The purchaser or purchasers to have possession of the farm purchased on the first day of January next, and to have the privilege of seeding wheat thereon this fall, but is not to be entitled to, or receive any part of the crops or rent for the present year.

THOMAS W. ELIASON,
Mortgagee.
Chestertown, July 3, 1884—ts.

Plows, Plows, Plows.

PDW CASTINGS! PLOW CASTINGS!

The ROLAND CHILLED PLOW and CASTINGS for sale by
Mar. 22. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Wanted!

100,000 BUSHELS
—OF—
WHEAT!

For the Wm. Lea & Sons' Co., Brandywine Mills, Wilmington, Delaware.

E. T. COMEGYS,
Locust Grove,
July 12-tf. Kent Co., Md.

PEACH BOXES.

WE HAVE UNSOLD
100,000 PEACH BOX PATTERNS,
which can be had at prices that will be an inducement to purchasers.
Apply early.
BACON & THORINGTON,
Melitota P. O. BUCK NECK. je28-10t*

100,000
PEACH BASKETS
from J. COLBY SMITH'S factory, Kent county, Delaware,
FOR SALE.

I HAVE what is considered the BEST SHIPPING BASKET made in the State of Delaware, and am prepared to furnish, in any quantity, at any station on the Balto. & Del. Bay Railroad, at as

LOW PRICES

as they can be bought at the factory.

Growers and Shippers are requested, before purchasing elsewhere, to communicate with me or Thomas L. Norris, at Mr. Ruth's store, Galena; Harry E. Cooper, Worton Station; or M. F. Clark at Still Pond, who will show you samples, give you prices and take your orders.

T. E. NORRIS,
June 7-tf. Still Pond, Md.

A CARD
—TO—
Peach Growers.

HAVING learned that there are parties (after finding my prices,) canvassing the county and offering Peach Crates lower, I would say to my patrons that I have consulted with the Messrs. Williams, and they have instructed me

To Sell as Low as Any Responsible Parties,

and will furnish them with HIS CRATES either in shooks or made up AS LOW AS THE LOWEST, and *THEIR Crates are MUCH SUPERIOR to any that have ever been offered here.*

I have supplied you for years satisfactorily, and intend to continue if you wish me.

GEO. T. MOORE, at Buck Neck, is authorised to do the same.

R. S. EMORY,
July 5—2m. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

A CARD!

At the close of the Spring and Summer trade we propose to alter our store room and, in order to do so, we must get rid of our large stock of Clothing.

We propose for the NEXT SIXTY DAYS to sacrifice every dollar's worth of Clothing in our house, as we must close them out.

Suits sold for $20 now selling for $10

SUITS	sold for	18.00	now selling for	$9.00
"	"	16.00	"	8.00
"	"	15.00	"	7.50
"	"	14.00	"	7.00
"	"	12.50	"	6.25
"	"	10.00	"	5.00
"	"	8.00	"	4.00
"	"	6.00	"	3.00
"	"	4.00	"	2.00
"	"	2.00	"	1.00
PANTS	"	8.00	"	4.00
"	"	6.00	"	3.00
"	"	5.00	"	2.50

Remember, these goods will be sold at these prices for the Cash only—Come early and get the best.

Respectfully,
BORDLEY BROS.
June 7, 1884—tf.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. R. TODD, M. D.,
MILLINGTON, MARYLAND.
Office consultation free. jy5.

Dr. T. H. COOPER, Homeopathist,
Opposite the Voshell House, Chestertown, Md.
Assisted by his Brother and evening. Office open all day je16-y.

T. D. CAMBRILL,
Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Terms—$10 per session of ten weeks. References: Sanders & Shannon and Rev. J. T. Rossiter, Baltimore; C. M. Lucas, Chestertown, and others. Pianos and organs tuned and repaired. a19-tf.

HARRISON W. VICKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.
aug4-y.

HOPE H. BARROLL. S. HOWARD HAMAN.
BARROLL & HAMAN.
We beg leave to state to our friends that we have associated ourselves for the transaction of legal business between Baltimore city and Kent county.
We will give prompt attention to the collection of claims against parties in Baltimore and other cities. BARROLL & HAMAN.
Chestertown.
n3-tf.

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

The Democratic National Platform.

SKETCH OF THE CANDIDATES.

THE PLATFORM.

The democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in national convention assembled, recognizes that as the nation grows older new issues are born of time and progress and old issues perish. But the fundamental principles of the democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain, and will ever remain, as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the States and the supremacy of the federal government within the limits of the constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables a continent to be developed in peace and social order to be maintained by means of local self-government; but it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be controlled by one political party. Frequent change of administration is as necessary as constant recurrence to the popular will. Otherwise abuses grow, and the government instead of being carried on for the general welfare becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers.

This is now the condition of the country—hence a change is demanded. The republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence. In practice it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the government are sufficient to have called for reform within the republican party, yet those in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent elections of the party are in open revolt. Therefore a change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again in 1880 the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers who had bargained for unlawful profits or for high office. The republican party during its legal, its stolen and its bought tenure of power has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. Its platform promises are now a list of its past failures; it demands the restoration of our navy; it has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist; it calls upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed; it imposed and has continued those burdens.

It professes the policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers; it has given away the people's heritage, till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. It professes a preference for free institutions; it organized and tried to legalize a control of State elections by federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor; it has subjected American workingmen to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war leaving widows and orphans. It left to a democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It proffers a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff; it created and has continued them. Its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than 20 per cent. reduction; its Congress gave a reduction of less than 4 per cent.

It professes the protection of American manufactures; it has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and a hopeless competition with manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw materials. It professes to protect all American industries, it has impoverished many to subsidize a few; it professes protection of American labor; it has depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half our people; it professes the equality of all men before the law, attempting to fix the status of colored citizens; the acts of its Congress were overset by the decisions of its courts; it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform; its caught criminals are permitted to escape through contrived delays or actual connivance in the prosecution. Honeycombed with corruption, outbreaking exposures no longer shock its moral sense. Its honest members, its independent journals, no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its counsels or a veto upon bad nominations. That change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than $100,000,000 which has yearly been collected from a suffering people.

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the republican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes, which have paralyzed business, crippled industry and deprived labor of employment and of just reward. The democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for law, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to its creditors and pensioners.

The Tariff Plank.

Knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands, the democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests.

But in making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom-house have been the chief source of federal revenue; such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice.

All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country.

Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the federal government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury, and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff, and, subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the government, economically administered.

Internal Revenue Taxes.

The system of direct taxation known as the "internal revenue" is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expenses of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, a like fund for the sailors having been already provided, and any surplus should be paid into the treasury.

A Continental Policy.

We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister republics of North, Central and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

Honest Money.

We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

Asserting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

A Free Ballot.

We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we recall to the memory of the people the noble struggle of the democrats in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, by which a reluctant republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls, as the conclusive proof that a democratic administration will prove liberty with order.

The selection of federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident therein. We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty. We favor honest civil service reforms and the compensation of United States officers by fixed salaries; the separation of Church and State, and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

Monopolies.

While we favor all legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law. We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should, therefore, be fostered and cherished.

We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as may tend to enlighten the people as to the true relation of capital and labor. We believe that the public land ought as far as possible to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the republican party should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations, or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees.

We are opposed to all propositions which upon any pretext would convert the general government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the States or the citizens thereof.

Old Principles Reaffirmed.

In reaffirming the declarations of the democratic platform of 1856 that the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith, we nevertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed.

The democratic party insists that it is the duty of the government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization issued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own government and by all foreign powers.

Protection of American Citizens.

It is an imperative duty of this government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country or under her flag, and can only be tried therefore on her own soil and according to her laws, and no power exists in this government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland, was born at Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., on the 18th of March, 1837. His father, Richard Falling Cleveland, graduated at Yale College in 1824, and taught a private school of high repute in Baltimore. He read theology with the Rev. Dr. Nevin, of the First Presbyterian Church and became a Presbyterian clergyman. He married Miss Ann Neal, daughter of the Rev. Abner Neal, a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the pioneer booksellers and publishers of Baltimore. After preaching awhile at Portsmouth, Va., he removed to Caldwell, N. J., where, as heretofore stated, his son Grover was born.

Grover Cleveland's ancestry presents a blending of New England and Southern stocks, his father being a descendant of the Puritans, and his mother a native of Maryland. He was named Stephen Grover after a friend of his father in the ministry, but dropped the first name because he was always called by the second. At the age of fourteen he entered a country store at Fayetteville, N. Y., where he remained two years, when his father's removal to Clinton, N. Y., enabled him to attend a high school there. After his father's death he assisted his brother, who was a teacher in the New York Blind Asylum. In 1853 he set out for the West with a companion, but his friends in Buffalo, persuaded him not to continue his journey any further to the westward. Young Cleveland therefore became a resident of the city of Buffalo and soon secured a law student's desk in the office of Messrs. Rogers, Bowen & Rogers. Mr. Cleveland was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1859. After his admission he continued with his preceptors for four years, which, with the previous four years served as a student, gave him eight years of the best kind of legal experience. He was then appointed assistant district attorney for the county of Erie, which position he filled with marked ability for a period of three years. He was nominated by the democratic county convention in 1865 for district attorney to succeed Mr. Torrance, and was defeated. Mr. Cleveland formed a law co-partnership with the late J. V. Vanderpool on the 1st of January, 1866, which was continued until August, 1869. He then became a member of the firm of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom, the late A. P. Laning and the late Oscar Folsom being his associates. This firm remained in existence for less than two years, and until Mr. Cleveland retired therefrom to assume the duties of sheriff of Erie county, to which office he was chosen at the election in November, 1870. At the expiration of his official term as sheriff he became a member of the firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell, with Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell as associates. This was a strong and popular firm, and at once commanded a large and lucrative practice. At the close of Mr. Bass's congressional career his failing health induced him to seek a residence in Colorado, resulting in a dissolution of the copartnership and the formation of another under the name of Cleveland & Bissell. In December, 1881, Mr. George J. Sicard was admitted as a partner in the law firm, which was then styled Cleveland, Bissell & Sicard, and continued to the time of his election as Governor of New York.

It was while a member of this firm that Mr. Cleveland came into prominence as one of the leading lawyers of Western New York. As an advocate before a court or jury his style was marked by a clear, incisive logic and a thorough mastery of all the details of his case.

In November, 1881, Mr. Cleveland was the democratic candidate for the office of mayor of Buffalo, and was elected by the largest majority ever known, having received the votes of many of the opposing party under the belief that he would give the city a reform administration. Mr. Cleveland's administration was such as to justify the expectations that were created by his well-known character and previous public record as well, and the people felt, without distinction of party, that they had in Mayor Cleveland an able, fearless, upright chief magistrate. He had occasion several times to interpose his veto between the city treasury and the schemes of plundering politicians, and he always did it fearlessly. In a word, his record was such that the eyes of all the democrats in the State were turned toward him as the coming candidate for Governor. He was elected to that office in November, 1882, by a majority of 192,854, over Charles J. Folger, the republican nominee, and he took possession of the executive chamber on the 1st of January, 1883.

Mr. Cleveland's administration as Governor of New York has been marked by a scrupulous fidelity in the discharge of his duties, conspicuous honesty, and great courage in opposing objectionable schemes of legislation and official abuses. He has naturally incurred the bitter hostility of men who could not use him, and the abuse which has been showered on him by his opponents will doubtless prove the best certificate of character that could be given him in the eyes of independent voters as well as the great masses of the democracy.

Gov. Cleveland's thorough legal training has served him well in the executive chair. It is some years since a thorough lawyer (Mr. Tilden) last held the office. His practice has been to scan all of the bills sent to him, and not to depend implicitly upon the advice of other lawyers, as some Governors have done. He makes thorough work of this inspection, and his vetoes carry conviction with them.

In his pardons, Gov. Cleveland has taken the greatest care to ascertain all the facts, and he has never altered the sentence of the court except for good and sufficient reasons.

Gov. Cleveland has a vigorous, robust constitution. He possesses a large frame, is inclined to corpulency, has a nervous, sanguine temperament, light complexion, thin brown hair, with a tendency to baldness, and his general make-up is what ladies would properly decide to be good-looking. But none of them have as yet succeeded in capturing his hand or his heart, for he is still a bachelor. He is a jovial, genial companion, and probably chiefly delights in association with his own sex. His residence is the executive mansion, about half a mile distant from the capitol. He always walks in both directions, and in every respect maintains a republican simplicity. He is emphatically a man of the people.

Men having business with him have learned his methods. They know he means what he says. Upon his word confidence and reliance can be placed, no matter how important or trivial the subject. Inquirers are pretty apt to quickly ascertain his views. He has that extremely rare faculty of reaching safe conclusions after a few moments study. He is a man who seldom loses his temper unless persistently vexed by men who seek to argue him out of what he expresses and believes to be a safe and wise decision. He impresses men with his frankness and explicit manners, and his visitors depart satisfied with the verdict. They quickly recognize the fact that his conclusions are reached from inborn conscientious motives. He is not swerved one jot or tittle by party or personal friendship to do what he concludes is not right. Hence his pardons and his vetoes show that they have been dictated by sound common sense.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements occupying the space of eight lines, brevier type, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries at one-half advertising rates.

No gratuitous advertising. Calls for meetings, concerts, excursions, &c., for charitable, religious for other purposes, must be paid for, the publishers standing on an equal footing with others, ready to contribute toward such objects as they may feel an interest in.

JOB-PRINTING:
HANDBILLS, CARDS,
CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.,
executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Thomas A. Hendricks was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819, removing to Shelby county, Indiana, in 1822, graduated at Hanover College in 1841, and after studying law at Chambersburg, Pa., was admitted to the bar in 1843. He at once returned to Indiana, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. He was elected a member of the Indiana House of Representatives in 1848 and of the Indiana State constitutional convention in 1850. From 1851 to 1855 he was a democratic member of Congress, and from 1855 to 1859 commissioner of the U. S. land office. In 1863 he was elected to the U. S. Senate from Indiana, and served with great distinction in that body for six years ending in 1869.

As a member of the Senate he took high rank for his unswerving devotion to and able advocacy of the principles of his party, distinguishing himself by the frankness and boldness with which he urged his opinions at a time when the country was just emerging from the chaos of civil war and the republican party seemed most securely entrenched in power. Throughout the reconstruction period no Senator was more persistent or courageous in opposition to measures subversive of State governments, to test oaths, to the civ