American Union

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning, Oct. 21 1875

A GRAND MASS MEETING

of the REFORMERS of CAROLINE Co.

WILL BE HELD AT

DENTON,

Wednesday, 27th day of October, 1875.

Hon. J. Morrison Harris,

THE PEOPLES' CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR,

Col. Edward Wilkins,

THE FARMER CANDIDATE FOR COMPTROLLER,

And other distinguished speakers will be present and address the people. Reformers, Democrats, Republicans—the whole people—are invited to be present and hear Hon. J. Morrison Harris, one of the best stump speakers in Maryland, on the issue of the present campaign.

The meeting will organize at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Approaching Elections.

The other elections to take place during the present month are as follows: October 20, California will hold its judicial elections choosing at the same time its Superintendent of Instruction. October 25, elections are to be held in Oregon and Colorado. In Oregon the election is a special one to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Hon. George A. La Dow, Democrat. The election in Colorado will be for the choice of members of a convention to prepare a constitution preliminary to the admission of the Territory as a State into the Union on the 4th of July, 1876. The final election of the month will be held in Missouri October 30, when the new constitution, adopted in convention in August last, will be submitted to the vote of the people.

The Recent Elections.

Elections were held on the 12th inst., in Ohio, Iowa and Nebraska. The Republicans were successful in each State. Allen, the inflation Democrat, in Ohio is beaten, although he boasted of 50,000 majority. From Ohio returns have been received from all counties of the State, which are considered as correct as can be obtained until official returns are received by the Secretary of State. These show Hayes' majority to be 4,753. Official returns may vary the count by 300 either way. The Republicans have a majority of seventeen in the House of Representatives and three majority certainly, and possibly four majority, in the Senate. The balance of the Republican ticket is probably elected, but official returns must decide their respective majorities.

The latest returns, which are as complete as it is possible to get them without the official count, shows that the Republicans have made a clean sweep, electing the entire State ticket by majorities ranging from 3,500 to 8,000—the latter figures for Sam Carey's competitor, General Young. The Democrats expressed hopes, after they had relaxed their hold on the ballot-boxes, that while Hayes' election was settled, the Republican candidates for Auditor and Treasurer would run enough behind to elect their competitors. But Williams and Milliken, the Republicans, though running behind General Hayes, have majorities not likely to fall below 3,500.

The corrected returns state that the Senate will stand twenty Republicans to sixteen Democrats—one not reported—giving the Republicans three majority, which will be increased to five if the frauds in Perrysburg are defeated. The House will stand sixty-five Republicans to forty-five Democrats and one Independent Democrat.

From Iowa returns have been received from seventy-four counties, in which the net Republican majority is 24,529. It estimates the Republican majority will reach about 30,000 to 31,000. Its advices report one further gain in the Senate for the Republicans (Wilson, of Jackson). Both branches of the Legislature is strongly Republican which secures the re-election of a Republican United States Senator.

In Nebraska the Republicans have been successful, and have made heavy gains, carrying the State by 10,000 majority.

In Newark, N. J., the Republicans elected their municipal ticket by 3,900 majority, a gain of 3,500 over the same election in 1873.

Drowning at Dover.

A HOTEL KEEPER FALLS HEAD-FOREMOST DOWN A WELL AND IS DROWNED.

The proprietor of the Railroad Hotel at Dover, George C. Schaich, was drowned in a well connected with the hotel property last week. The well is dug beneath a kitchen, and it seems that repairs were being made to the platform, by which the top was uncovered. Mr. Schaich, approaching to look down, fell forward and plunged head-foremost through the opening to the bottom of the well his feet being uppermost. Efforts were at once made to extricate the unfortunate man, but before he could be reached he was drowned. Mr. Schaich was a rather portly gentleman, and the well being small the pump stock had to be removed before the body could be pulled out. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict, we understand, in accordance with the above.

DEATH OF A FORMER MARYLANDER.—Robert C. Hynson, one of the most prominent citizens of Rapids parish, Louisiana, died in St. Louis on the 4th inst., on his return from the Virginia Springs. Mr. Hynson was a native of Kent county, Md., but removed to Louisiana when quite young. He was a member of the Louisiana State Convention of 1845, and was for many years in charge of the Branch Bank of Louisiana, at Alexandera in that State.

A picnic procession of colored coach drivers, in Brooklyn, N. Y., was assailed with stones on Thursday night by rowdies, and two colored men killed. Seven of the assilants were arrested.

Mr. Woolford and Senator Earle.

Messrs. Editors Baltimore American:

The charge against Comptroller Woolford of having attempted to procure the passage of a bill improperly disposing of public funds has naturally and properly attracted much attention. In common with many others, I formed an opinion in 1874, when the charge was first made, adverse to Mr. Woolford, and until the publication of the letters of Messrs. Waller, Dennis and Roach, I had no reason to doubt its justice. Those letters puzzled me considerably, and in order to test the accuracy of my recollection of the charge and its attendant circumstances, I have taken the pains to examine the Senate Journal of 1874, with the view of comparing the record with my recollection of the proceedings of the Senate in regard to the Revenue bill, which was the occasion of the charge.

It is fair to suppose that if my memory reproduced correctly the proceedings of the Senate which were entered on the Journal, it would be equally accurate in recalling the rather remarkable circumstances attending this charge, made at the same time, against Mr. Woolford. Finding my recollection of these proceedings fully bourne out by the Senate Journal, I have not the slightest doubt of the accuracy with which I recall the facts simultaneously occurring which were not entered on the Journal, such as the charge and personal explanation made by Mr. Earle. I am therefore forced to the conclusion that these letters of Messrs. Waller, Dennis and Roach were written under a misapprehension of the facts, and refer to some other and entirely different matter than that contained in Mr. Earle's charge. Otherwise, I am utterly unable to reconcile those letters with what I personally know to be true.

I have no acquaintance with Mr. Woolford, have not now and never had any personal grievance against him, and until I had good reason to the contrary thought him a good officer and worthy man. I think my present unfavorable opinion was formed impartially and on sufficient ground. Certainly I have no cause or desire to do Mr. Woolford injustice, and in order to prevent it and to elicit the whole truth authoritatively from those who must know, I will state what I saw and heard in Annapolis in 1874, upon which I judged Mr. Woolford guilty.

That we properly understand the matter in all its bearings, it is necessary to revert to Mr. Woolford's recommendation in his report of 1872, that a revision of the revenue laws should be made, which resulted in joint resolution No. 10. (See Act 1872.) That resolution requested Mr. Woolford "to revise and systematize the revenue laws of this State and report the same to next General Assembly." Accordingly Mr. Woolford prepared and had reported in House of Delegates in 1874 what was known as the "Revenue Bill," which was intended to repeal and take the place of all then existing revenue laws.

I was in attendance very frequently upon the session of the Legislature in 1874, and very much to my surprise heard Mr. Woolford repeatedly denounced by the Democratic members of the House for what they termed his unwarrantable interference with legislation—especially in connection with the "Revenue bill." Certainly that bill was not acceptable to many Democratic members of the House, and to avoid criticism and debate Mr. Woolford managed to have it disposed of in caucus, so that it was passed in the House without debate. Nobody will deny this, I think.

The bill then went to the Senate, and on March 27th, 1874, Mr. Earle, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, made the adverse report, which will be found on page 763 of the Journal. This report was adopted and the committee discharged, which would have ended the matter, but for the reconsideration which Mr. Woolford, by renewed effort, was able to secure.

On Saturday, March 28th, 1874, there was read in the Senate Mr. Woolford's communication, which will be found on page 785 of the Journal, urging the passage of the bill on account, among other things, of an empty treasury. On March 30, the next meeting of the Senate, (page 797 of the Journal), on motion of Senator Fields, of Caroline county, the return of the bill from the House (whither it had gone on its rejection by the Senate) was asked. The bill was accordingly returned the same day, and on further motion of Mr. Fields, the previous action of the Senate was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted. [Page 822 of the Journal.]

It was on the occasion of the reading of this communication of Mr. Woolford's (March 28, 1874) that Mr. Earle denounced Mr. Woolford, stating, in effect, that Mr. Woolford's assertions that the treasury was empty were untrue, that proper efforts had not been made to recover defalcations, and that if the whole truth were known, Mr. Woolford would be damned in the estimation of every honest man.

Mr. Earle was here interrupted by a point of order made by Mr. Fields, and added, as if in continuation of the previous sentence, "And the Senator from Caroline is covering it up."

At the next meeting of the Senate, which was on Monday, March 28th, 1874, Mr. Earle, in a personal explanation, said that he had been advised by friends that his language at the preceding meeting, in reference to the Comptroller's communication and the Revenue bill, was unparliamentary; that he desired to withdraw such language, and apologized to the *Senate* and to *Mr. Fields*, and in lieu of the unparlimentary language would state the facts which caused its use, and leave comment to others.

Mr. Earle then went on and stated that Mr. Woolford had attempted to have a man improperly put on the pension list, and appealed directly and personally to Messrs. John Lee Carroll, from Howard, and Henry Williams, from Calvert, to correct him if in error. There was no correction or denial of the charge made by anybody, nor do I understand Mr. Earle as withdrawing or in any manner modifying his charge against Mr. Woolford. In short, the whole matter is fully and correctly stated in your editorial columns of October 16th, and I unhesitatingly endorse that as the true version of what occurred. I desire it to be distinctly understood that I was present in the Senate when this charge was made, and when the Senate proceedings before mentioned were had, and heard every word of said proceedings, and of Mr. Earle's charge and personal explanation as above detailed. I wish to be understood as stating what I actually heard and saw in person.

Now, what was I to do but to apply to Mr. Woolford the rule of law and common sense that, having failed at the time to deny or explain the charge, he stands convicted? Is it not also a sound rule that a denial at this late day, forcibly evoked by the necessities of the situation, taken in connection with the failure to make instant denial when the charge was fresh, is rather a matter of additional suspicion than refutation?

From what has gone before it is apparent that Mr. Woolford was all-powerful with both branches of the Legislature, and it is inconceivable that a man who could induce the House to pass *a revenue bill in caucus and the Senate to overslaugh its own committee on the same bill, without gainsaying that committee's reasons for its adverse report*, had not one friend among all these supporters bold enough to deny and correct the slander, if such it was. It is also inconceivable that a man of the character and standing of Mr. Earle would wantonly or without just cause make such a charge, or that Mr. Carroll and Mr. Williams, knowing it untrue, should not say so when directly and personally appealed to by Mr. Earle.

I know nothing personally of the truth or falsity of this charge, but I claim that, with the evidence before me, and which I have just given, I am bound to accept it as true, and to think that Messrs. Waller, Reach and Dennis are mistakingly referring to other matters.

I cannot avoid, in this connection, mentioning the fact that I have never yet seen an explicit denial by Mr. Woolford to this day. If the letters mentioned are intended as such, I have to say that denials of such a charge by *proxy* are not sufficient. Let Mr. Woolford come out like a man over his own signature and put the truth of the matter directly in issue.

Certainly then, if not now, though I say now, Mr. Earle and others knowing all the facts should make them public without reservation. As it now stands, either Mr. Woolford is unfit to hold office, or Mr. Earle has made an outrageous charge without foundation.

Mr. Earle owes it to himself and to the public to give the whole truth, without fear or favor. If he was mistaken, let him say so. If not, let him so state the facts and proof, that there can be on further confusion.

To avoid misconception as to my position in this matter, I will add, for the benefit of those who don't know me, that I am and always have been an uncompromising Democrat, but I don't choose to let corrupt men and fraudulent primary meetings lay down for me the party platform.

I was in active service (except when disabled by wounds and disease) in the Confederate Army, from the first battle of Manasses to the last charge at Appomattox Court House, and actively participated in both.

I thought then I was fighting for Democratic principles, and I think so still.—Give me an honest, capable man on a true Democratic platform, and I will support always—a dishonest or incapable man, never on any platform.

Modern Democracy seems to mean creation of offices for benefit of self and friends, and voting the "straight ticket. I fail to recognize this as entitled to my allegiance, or that of any honest man.

I am weary of this cry of "Principles, not men," and its results. I would prefer for a change, *men with principles*.

C. IRVING DITTY,
31 St. Paul street, Baltimore.

Speech of J. Morrison Harris

AT FREDRICK, MD.

Mr. Harris came forward, and was greeted with tumultuous applause, which continued for some minutes. Mr. Harris said:

That the chairman in his brief and pointed remarks had announced a settled and fundamental Democratic principle, that it was the right ot the majority to rule, and that it was essential that the people and not the cliques and rings should determine the policy and indicate the candidates of the party. He was glad to find so old and influential Democrat as the chairman was known to be, expressing so frankly his full concurrence with the reform movement, and that he was sustained in his position not only by his fellow-Democrats who had been named as Vice Presidents of the meeting, but by so many of the influential and well known members of the party, not only in Frederick county, but throughout Western Maryland. Indeed, he said, that while it is evident that throughout that whole section of country the cordial support of the Republicans were given to the reform movement, it was a most noticeable fact, and of striking significance, that wherever he had been in Western Maryland, he had been called upon and put in communication with as many if not more Democrats than Republicans, and that the evidence of an intention on their part to sustain the movement was manifested continually to so marked an extent, that the least sanguine man would be forced to conclude that a great change had developed itself, the significance and extent of which we are really only beginning to appreciate, and that ensured a result as surprising, as favorable to the Reform cause.

He then spoke of the circumstances under which he had accepted the nomination, and his entire freedom from all pledges, promises or trammels of any kind. He said that the canvass had been opened and its character outlined by the other side to suit their own purposes, and upon issues not really involved in it, nor upon those which the people themselves would decide it. It was evasion of the true issues and practical questions about which the popular heart was stirred. It was a confession of judgement in advance, and involved a series of fatal mistakes.—It was a mistake to arraign the movement originally of a Know Nothing movement, but this had had the effect of calling to its support large numbers who had, after the dissolution of that party, gone into the Democratic organization. There was no foundation for the charge, either in the published platforms or the action of any one of the elements conjoined in the opposition to the Ring.

The tickets of the party, which recognized both foreign-born citizens and Catholics, gave conclusive denial to such a charge. Yet a more serious mistake was committed in connecting the religious question with the contest, and forcing it, as our opponents had done, into a canvass which the Reform party proposed to make without any reference to the doctrine of infallibility or the pamphlets of Mr. Gladstone. It was another mistake to seek to break down the movement by abusing its candidates upon old issues. In this connection Mr. Harris read from an able editorial in the *Union*, the Democratic organ of Frederick, which forcibly showed the folly and denounced the impolicy of such a course.

Mr. Harris said he was satisfied that the course pursued toward himself had strenthened instead of hurting him, and he thought that all who had read the address of Mr. Wallis to the voters of the State would have no difficulty in concluding that a great mistake had been committed in attacking him. He then said it had been denied that there were rings, political corruption, wasteful expenditure of public money, or excessive taxation, for which the domoinant party could be held responsible and he proposed to establish the existence of all these things, not by the accusations of the Reformers, but by the positive proof furnished by prominent Democratic speakers, by leading Democratic State conventions and thoroughly accredited Democratic newspapers, all within the bosom of the party itself. This he did by citing and commenting upon the resolutions, the Washington and Calvert county conventions, the editorials of the Cumberland *Times*, the Frederick *Union*, and other recognized Democratic organs; and, in this connection, he pressed with great force views of one of their most eminent and talented citizens, as embodied in the eloquent speech of the Hon. John Ritchie, delivered in the nominating convention, July 22d, 1875.

Having thus established these points, Mr. Harris claimed that the need of the Reform movement was both admitted and strenuously sustained by Democrats who were yet in full communion with the party, and than whom there could not be higher party authority.

He then passed to the question of taxation, and dwelt upon its needless and oppressive burden of 20 5-16 cents on the hundred dollars. After speaking at length upon this point and elucidating the true theory of popular taxation. Mr. Harris referred, among other things, to the illustration of increasing expenditure in connection with the Legislature, which, costing in 1866 only $70,000, had run up in 1875 to the enormous sum of $191,000, which charge stands in the Comptroller's report naked and alone, with no detail of items whatever, and in which gigantic sum, as the Hagerstown *Mail* alleges, "is covered up the small and great villainies now the accompaniments of legislative bodies."

After citing other illustrations forcibly bearing upon this point, and fully reviewing the whole subject, Mr. Harris insisted that one of the first duties of the Reform party, if successful, would be the adoption of such measures as would cut off all wasteful and extravagant expenditures, abolish all needless offices, lessen this great burden of taxation, and adopt wide measures calculated to equalize it. He insisted upon the impropriety of eliminating from the "free list," much of the property now exempt from taxation, and the appropriation of the money thus raised from the whole people of the State to strictly proper and legitimate purposes. In conclusion, Mr. Harris made brief reference to a matter to which his attention had been repeatedly called at different points of his canvass, but which hitherto he had refrained from noticing; this was the reference, or attack, as they might choose to consider it, made upon him by his competitor, in connection with his supposed presidency of the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore. He had construed that reference as an intended sneer, but as such things were matters of taste, he had been content to let it pass without notice. As, however, he had seen some recent explanation of his competitor on the subject, he had now only to say that, while he was not the President of that Association—which he would consider a very honorable office—he was the President of the Board of Trustees of the Building Fund. He had long felt an earnest sympathy with the purposes and capacities for good of that and kindred associations throughout the country and the world. And in common with many of the best known and most representative gentlemen of the various religious denominations in Baltimore, he had given all the aid in his power to the effort to establish that Association upon a firmer basis, increase the sphere of its usefulness and provide for it a suitable building; and he expressed his gratification in learning the existence of a flourishing institution in their own midst, to which he hoped the people of Frederick would soon give equally substantial support.

News and Other Items.

A dog weighing only three ounces is astonishing the fanciers of Troy.

Mrs. Tilton is living with her mother in Brooklyn.

Jack Frost has been chewing tobacco in the South.

Jas. C. Dunham, Postmaster of Bridgeport, Conn., has been suspended by the President for having sold appointments.

Edmonson, the negro who committed an outrage on a white woman in Fayette county, Ga., has been captured in Atlanta.

Samuel J. Frost has been sentenced, at Worcester, Mass.; to be hanged for the murder of his brother-in-law, Frederick P. Towne.

A member of the constitutional convention of Texas proposed a clause forbidding judges, prosecuting attorneys and jurors from officiating while intoxicated.

Commodode Vanderbilt is said to have instructed his Boston agents to buy $1,000,000 worth of productive real estate in that city.

The Republicans and ant-Tammanyites of New York city have united in support of a coalition Reform ticket.

The farm of the late Wesley Irons, situated near Dover, Delaware, and containing 300 acres of land, was sold on Thursday to Geo. W. Wells, of Wilmington, for $30,000.

The Boston census returns show 2,000 unoccupied houses. About one-twentieth of the whole number in that city.

A shock of earthquake was felt in San Francisco on Thursday evening, and the vibrations were also felt in Santa Clar Valley. The Signal Service reports that a shock was felt at Kingston, Jamaca.

Minnie German, a little girl aged nine years, was brutally outraged while walking out with a younger sister near Binghamton, N. Y., Thursday evening, by a young man named James Lovert. Her life is considered in danger. Lovert was arrested.

Touching conclusion of an obituary notice in an Indian newspaper: "He was an elder in the Methodist Church and the leader of the brass band in the village."

The irrepressible Thomas Doner of South Bend, Ind., having had his arms frozen off while on a spree, has written a book with his toes.

A field of 60,000 acres is the property of a gentleman in Nueces county, Texas, and recently filled an order by telegraph for 26,000 beeves.

A disconsolate Democrat wishes to know why Hayes-ing is tolerted in Ohio after having been abolished in the navy. We presume it is one of the reserved rights of the State.

A miner prospecting in Alaska writes to the Secretary of the Treasury of the discovery in that country of a vast gold field, which he discribes as a second California.

The manufacturers of Newark, N. J., thirty-five years ago, presented a carriage to Henry Clay. The carriage will be exhibited at the Centennial Exposition.

Andrew Worst, a native of Lorraine, France, died at Lawerenceburg, Indiana, a few days since, aged eighty-eight years. He served under and fought with Napoleon at Jena and Austerlitz, marched with him to Moscow, and was wounded at Waterloo.

At Pekin, Ill., Henry Becker, a young man, was riding in a wagon with a loaded gun between his knees. It was accidentally discharged, blowing off the top of Becker's head.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Massachusetts have decided to place the name of John Quincy Adams upon the ticket as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, vice-General Bartlett declined.

Senator Hamlin, of Maine denies that he was responsible for the Legislature increasing the postage on transient newspapers.—The intent was only to increase the postage on package mail, but through inadvertance and ignorance the increase was put on all postal matter of the third class.

Tom Sorrell, the well known Baltimore negro, who ran a drunken muck through Thompson street, New York, last July, stabbing one man dead, and desperately wounding another, had his trial on Thursday. He was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

A tramp who was seen lurking about the woods in the neighborhood of the Pembroke (New Hampshire) tragedy, has been arrested at Pittsfield, in that State. Drew, against whom there was some evidence, and whose life was threatened by the people, has been released on his own recognizance. No clue of value has yet been discovered.

Seizure of Jones' Distillery.

For quite a long time suspicions have been entertained that Ezekial J. Jones, near "Marshy high-up Bridge," was concealing a portion of the spirits distilled by him to avoid the payment of the tax due the Government upon it. At the first of the month of September the collector visited the distillery and became satisfied that a portion of the spirits distilled by him in August had been so concealed, and he told Jones so, and warned him that if proof of such fraud could be discovered he would have to suffer the consequences. At the same visit an account was taken by the collector of all the stock of cider and low-wines on hand, and a computation showed that this would make about six barrels of brandy, and Jones was informed that he would be held accountable for this amount at the end of September. On the first of October when the gauger visited this distillery, Jones gave in to him only two and a-half barrels as the total amount manufactured by him during the month. This fact was reported to the collector who sent deputy collectors, H. H. Prettyman and M. H. Davis, to the distillery with orders to search for the concealed brandy. This they did and succeeded in finding it hid in the parlor of his residence. Jones acknowledged that he had concealed the spirits. In consequence of these facts the distillery and all the spirits on the premises were seized as forfeited under the law to the United States, and Jones was arrested on the charge of defrauding the United States out of the tax on spirits distilled by him, the penalty for which is $1,000 fine and six months imprisonment. He was taken before U. S. Commissioner Smith, and held to bail for his appearance at court. Failing to give the required security he was committed to jail to await his trial in January next.

In this case as in many others, misfortunes never come singly. Hearing of the seizure of his distillery his creditors have fore-closed mortgages, entered judgments and had executions issued against him probably sufficient to sell out everything he has. He owns two farms, besides a considerable amount of valuable personal property. Possession has already been taken by the Sheriff, of all the personal property left by the collector. This is another illustration of the adage that "honesty is the best policy."—*Milford (Del.) News.*

IF the Democratic inflationists want to do a consistent, straight-out thing, they ought to nominate Jeff. Davis for President next year. He has a charming ante-war record as a repudiator in Mississippi. As President of the Southern Confederacy he was a practical "more-money" man. He inflated the currency of the Confederacy by the car-load until Confederate money was worth about five cents on the dollar.

Harvy G. Corning, a railroad engineer at St. Joseph, Mo., has sold his wife, Clara, to an insurance agent and Sunday school superintendent, J. J. Baker, for $500. Rather than not have a deal the husband threw in a lap-dog and a large framed cabinet photograph.

The mammoth hotel to be built at St. Louis by Boston capitalists will be twelve stories, 300 feet square, 170 feet high, and will contain 2,000 rooms, accommodating 3,500 lodgers.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$7.00@7.25
Patapsco Family,	$8.75@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	$8.00@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	145@150
" red,	137@145
Corn—white,	72@83
" yellow,	72@73
Rye,	75@82
Oats,	43@45

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDEPENDENT REFORM TICKET

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. J. MORRISON HARRIS,
of Baltimore County.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
COL. EDWARD WILKINS,
of Kent County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
S. TEAKLE WALLIS, ESQ.,
of Baltimore City.

Reform County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF,
John W. Hignutt.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
Dr. G. W. Goldsborough,
Wm. E. Liden.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY,
Thos. H. Kemp.

FOR THE ORPHANS' COURT,
Robt. Jarrell,
Wm. A. Ford,
Daniel Sparklin.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
Wm. Hynson,
Saulsbury Hobbs,
Jas. H. Holmes.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
E. W. Gordy.

New Goods! New Styles!

FALL AND WINTER OF 1875.

THE LADIES of Denton and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine my Stock of

New Goods,

which I am selling cheap for cash. My Stock of Goods consist of

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS, RUCHES,
NECK TIES, FLOWERS,
LADIES AND CHILDRENS
GLOVES AND HOSIERY, &c.,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Notions and Fancy Articles.

I AM ALSO PREPARED TO DO

DRESS MAKING,

in the best Style and at short notice.

Thankful for past favors I ask a continuance of the same, at the old stand under the Union office. JULIA PARK.

10-21-tf. Denton, Md.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED

AWAY from the subscriber, residing near Greensboro' on the Moses Coker farm, on the 3d of July last, a red Buffalo Cow, white star in the forehead, some white under the belly and about the lower part of the fore legs, and a clip in the left ear. A reward of $3 will be given for her return or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

10-21-3w. ROBT. BLOCHLINGER.

Anti-Ring, Reform & Citizens' MEETINGS.

ALL PERSONS opposed to the Ring and who are in favor of Reform in Maryland are requested to assemble at the times and places named below to hear the issues of the present campaign discussed.

Harmony, Saturday	Oct.	23d,	afternoon.
Denton, Wednesday	"	27th,	"
Henderson, Thursday,	"	28th,	"
Hillsborough, "	"	28th,	at night.
Preston, Friday,	"	29th,	afternoon.
Federalsburg, Friday,	"	29th,	at night.
Greensboro', Saturday,	"	30th,	afternoon.
Burrsville,	"	30th,	at night.

The above meetings will be addressed by Thos. H. Kemp and other speakers. Turn out citizens of Caroline and hear the corruptions of the Ring exposed. [10-21-tw.

Trustee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, sitting as a court of equity, passed in a cause wherein Edward T Moore et al are compliants and Caleb Connelly et al are respondents, the undersigned as Trustee will offer at public sale in front of the Court House door in Denton, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1875,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:—

All that tract or parcel of land, messusage and premises situate and being in the village of Preston in the 4th district of the county aforesaid, containing

71 SQARE PERCHES,

more or less, and being the same premises described in a deed from Edward T Moore and wife to Susan and Ann Connelly, dated 13th of February, 1868, and duly recorded among the land records for Caroline county.

The improvements consist of a single story DWELLING HOUSE; and usual out-buildings, all in good order.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale and the balance in two equal installments of 12 and 18 months from day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser bearing interest from day of Sale, and with safety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee. GEORGE M. RUSSUM,

10-21-tds. Trustee.

A FULL AND CORRECTED list of Registered Voters of the First Election District of Caroline county, Md., made September 6th, 7th and 8th, and October 4th and 5th, 1875. Also corrected list of removals and deaths, made at the above sittings.

James E Ayres, Wm J B Brown, James A Brown, James Burris, Benj Costen, Frank Costen, George Clow, James E Clark John T Carter, Reuben Crosby, George T Dill, Wm Draper, Parker Duillen, James H Elmns, C E Gough, Thos R Green, George H Hall, Ed H Hynson, Alex Hackett, Alfred Hynson, G T Isaacs, Geo T Johnson, Jas D Jones, Saml L Jones, Luther J Kilson, John L Loud, Hy Myers, Chas E Montague, Titus J Pippin, John C Pippin, Pompey Potts, Henry Parvis, Geo B Reynolds, Wm P Sewell, Charles H Spencer, Magship Stokeley, William Urry, William H Wilkerson, Madison Winchester.

WM. H. WHITELEY,
Reg. 1st Election District of Caroline Co.

DEATHS AND REMOVALS.

Samuel J Brown, James Bedwell, John T Carney, John Carney, Jas S Clark, Hemsley Carson, George Carson, John Comegys, Bennett F Downes, Wm H Ford, Lewis S Hoff, Chas E Hall, Carroll Henry, Samuel Kilson, Joseph Kilson, John R McNett, Wm Pippin, Edgar Plummer, James H Ross, Alex Scribner, Samuel Swiggett, Thos H Smith, Joshua Sadler, Enoch Taylor.

WM. H. WHITELEY,
Reg. 1st Election District of Caroline Co.

I HEREBY CERTIFY this is a correct list of all the qualified voters registered at the September and October sittings, 1875:

Isaac D Anderson, Thos A Booker, Enock Blank, Abiel Bowen, Saml G Brown, Thos J Brown, W W Brown, Wm Baynard, Jos H Brittenham, Walter Booker, Jas Brown, John D Clark, Jas H Carty, Henry Carl, Wm F Cook, Samuel M Carter, Wash Casson, Hemsley Casson, George Davis, Jas B Draper, John Darling, Zenas Dawson, Isaac Downes, J J Elliott, G W Eliason, David Foster, David Fletcher, George Fecker, Demorast Gorden, Wm Graham, John T Griffin, J W Hutchens, Wm H Henry, John H Hughs, C W Heckler, Wesley Jarrell, Thos W Jones, John C Lecompt, Robert Leager, George J Leager, Nathaniel Lain, Isaac J Melvin, Robt Matthews, Wm H Merrideth, Don McKechnie, Isaac Mattee, W Matthews, A B Maxwin, Thos Moore, Lewis L Price, J E Pearson, R H Porter, Edgar Plummer, Charles F Rich, Jos H Ross, Chas H Sangston, Samuel Swiggett, Wm A Stack, Robt Schuyler, Robt H Schuyler, Perrie Smith, Harrison Stooks, G Seward Jr., Alex Saulsbury, Alex Stooks, Harrison Stooks, Marion R Taylor, Arthur J Webber, G Wheatley, Wm A Webb, John W Wooters, Wm Wilson.

JAS. A. ROE,
Reg. 2d Election District of Caroline Co.

I hereby certifiy that this is a correct copy of all the names of the dead and removed from the registration book for 2nd Election District of Caroline county, at the September and October sittings, 1875.

J A Atwell Wm E Armstrong, Frisby Butler, Jos T Berry, John W Brown, Levin Baynard, Hughett Cannon, Elisha Calaway, Abner Coker, Moses Clarson. William Connolly, John H Cannon, Frank Cos in, Benj Costin, Albert Comegys, Jas O Dickerson, Samuel Emerson, Henry V Green, Joseph Gipson, Elisha E Greenley, Henry Hall, Robert E Hazzard, Aaron Jackson, Sorden Kinnamon, Alex Knotts, Lewis King, Eli Kenton, James Kenton, Hiram McCaulley, John H Mason, Thos E Matthews, John Pernell, Samuel E Pennington, John Pernell, Henry Parvis, Thomas Potts, Levi T Ross, Henry S Ross, Wm R Roe, Parrott Roe, Garrison Smith, W R Smith, Joseph Smith, Joshua Tinley, Wm H Tilghman, Jos H Tinley, John D Tinley, Thos S Williams, James D Wilson.

JAS. A ROE,
Reg. 2d Election District of Caroline Co.

LIST OF NEWLY registered voters, in the Third Election District of Caroline Co., Md., and of persons stricken from the list of qualified voters therein.

Saulsbury T Andrew, W E Armstrong, Samuel Anderson, Chas F Breeding, Chas A Brown, Thos of Wm Butler, A J Bailey, John Batson Jr., Alexander Butler Geo W Bryant, Chas H Clark, John H Cahall, Henry T Curtis, John E Collison, G H Chamberland, I H Cubbage, John T Comegys, Henry M Cade, J W Clark Jr., Edwin L Dyer, Robt H Dill, Isaac T Fleetwood, William Fisher, Henry Glasher, John E Gootee, F S George, Thomas Garrett, Andrew J Hixson, Wm Scott Henry, George B Hussey Jas Howard, William Hinson, Francis Johns, William H Kirby, Obedial Lewis, John D Loug, Levin Legates, Furman Mulford, John McCloud, Frank Murphy, Wm H Meredith, Henry E Price, William N Prattis, Benj F Palmatory, Joshua Porter, Thos E Pepper, Lemuel Reed, Wm M Roe, J H Robinson, Jas T Raughley, Thos J Richardson, Wm H Sutton, Gas T Sylvester, Wm A Stevens, Oliver P Steveus, George W Sanders, Jonathan E Towers, J H Truxon, David D Todd, Leonard Taylor, John H Van Gesel, Horace Wright, R Woolford.

DEATHS AND REMOVALS.

Andrew J Green, Wm H Henry, Michael R Loockerman, Tilghman Layton, William H Pratt, Jas M Pearce, Wm H Rolph, Alexander Saulsbury, Jas H Towers, Saml T Travis, Thos C Walls, Robert Woolford, Thomas H Whitby.

I hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true and correct copy of the list of newly registered voters of District No. 3, Caroline Co., and of those stricken from the list of qualified voters at the sittings of the Register on the 4th and 5th days of October, 1875.

J. BOON DUKES,
Reg. 3d Dlection District of Caroline Co.

LIST OF NEWLY REGISTERED Voters, at the sittings of the Register in District No. 4, Caroline Co., Md.

Mayrl W Anderson, Jas T Banning, Isaiah Bailey, Wm T Cole, Wm H Cook, Wm Collins, Owen S Carroll, James S Cox, Matthew Carroll, Abaham Camper, Jas H Douglass, A L Dunham, C G Fluharty, John G Faulkner, Willis P Flowrs, Saml H Fluharty, Geo L Griffith, A J Green, Timothy Hart, Samuel R Hopkins, Andrew Hutchinson, J W Harmon, Isaac Jester, J R T Johnson, Wm James, Geo L James, M R Loockerman, Dennis Lennard, Nathaniel P Miller, John R Nichols, R H Northrop, Francis S Pool, Wm N Price, John H Reese, Jacob E Reese, Jas O Redhead, Henry W Stanford, Levin Smith, Alfred W Stafford, W Sharp Jr., J H Thomas, Aaron Towers, Wm J Webb,

JOHN RUMBOLD,
Reg. 4th Election District of Caroline Co.

DEATHS AND REMOVALS.

List of names stricken from the Registration List in District No. 4, Caroline county, Md., at the sittings of the Register of Voters.

Noah Adams, Wm Anderson, S E Adams, Tilghman Andrew, Andrew Beachamp, J hn E Brooms, Robt J Bland John E Catrop, Wm A Crouse, John W Carroll, James F Carroll, Jessee C llins, Jas H Chase, Thos Carmine, Thos Cook, G W Carroll, Wm W Davis, S F Dean, Washington Dooling, Salsbury Eaton, John M Freedly, Stephen Fluharty, Robt Flemming, Wm H Fickey, James Foster, Jas C Gambriel, Wm Hurlock, M P Hubbard, R Harris, Elijah Hosier, Samuel J Lecompt, Levin Legates, Jas M McCarter, James H McCarter, Gayland L Maxson, Russell R Maxson, F E Nichols, John E Phillips, Wm N Prattis, Wm H Stafford, Jonathan E Towers, John R Webb, Wm W Webb, Horace Wright, C M Williamson, F A Willis, Wm J Warren, Jas A Wisber.

I hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true and correct copy of the list of newly registered voters of District No. 4, Caroline Co., and of those stricken from the list of qualified voters at the sittings of the Register on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of September, and the 4th and 5th days of October, 1875.

JOHN RUMBOLD,
Reg. 4th Election District of Caroline Co.

A FULL AND CORRECTED list of Registered Voters of the Fifth Election District of Caroline county, Md., made September 6th, 7th and 8th, and October 4th and 5th, 1875. Also corrected list of Removals and deaths, made at the above sittings.

Elisha Arnett, Alexander Black, Lewis Bowing, Jacob M Charles, Jacob C Connolly, Solomon S Collins, Willis H Dukes, David Evans, Alacade W Flowers, Robt Flemming, Wm W Hollis, Jas B Hignutt, James A Huey, William W Kenton, Thos Loockerman, Robinson Nichols, W H Phillips, Thos Stevenson, Geo F Smith, Manlove Scott, James F Stokes, Wm Stokes, Edward Steel, Sampson Satterfield, Jas H Towers, A A Toby, William F Thompson, J E Williamson, T J Whidborne, Lufkin Wheatley, Job Willoughby,

ELI C. GULLETT,
Reg. 5th Election District of Caroline Co.

DEATHS AND REMOVALS.

Arthur J Andrew, Thomas Bewley, Wm E Carson, James Connolly, Daily Patrick, John A Eaton, Saml H Fluharty, Chas S Fluharty, Wm H Green, John Jennings, J H Jenkins, Geo L James, Wm James, Isaac Jester, Dani D Nichols, James L Nichols, Jackson O'Day, Francis S Pool, Juniper Rathell, J H Rathell, Wm H Rathell, Adam Shepherd, William M Stayton, Jeremirah T Taylor, C A Twiford, Isaac S Warren, John Wilson of James.

ELI C. GULLETT,
Reg 5th Election District of Caroline Co.

CLIPPER WASHING MACHINE.

I HAVE USED the machine over two years and having the utmost confidence in the same, beg leave to bring it again before the public. In washing quilts, blankets and men's cassimere clothing it cannot be excelled, and will give perfect satisfaction. One trial according to directions will convince the most skeptical. This machine received the Diploma at the State Fair, held at Middletown, Dela, October, 1874.

Direction For Using.

Place the boiler on the stove; fill with water to the circle when boiling; cut from one-third to half pound of soap in the same.—Having soaked or wet the clothes in cold water, soap the soiled parts; drop them losely and evenly in the water, as many as will turn easily. Turn the crank, not all the way round, but half way round and back.—Thus by a rapid reverse motion you will have the clothes cleaned and boiled in *ten minutes*. The cleansing properties of the soap and hot water and the action combined, accomplishes the work. Colored clothes washed by this process will fade less than by the usual mode or manner of washing. All letters of inquiry in regard to machines or Rights for Counties or States will be answered by addressing

MRS. E. PENNINGTON,
Middletown, Dela.,

who has Power of Attorney to dispose of either.

CERTIFICATES.

The following are extracts from private letters from ladies who have used the machine and voluntarily testify of its merits.

"I think the Clipper machine the best that ever was invented. I have seen and had quite a number but this is the only one I can recommend." MRS. ANNA MACKERY, Easton, Md.

"I am happy to say I like the washer very much indeed. It gives perfect satisfaction—do not think I could do without it. It is all right and nothing wrong." MRS. HENRY MARSHALL, Lewes, Del.

"Having used one of your Clipper Washing Machines and being so well pleased with it, I feel it my duty to say something in its favor. I am so well pleased with it that unless I could get another of the same kind, I would not dispose of it for three times the price. It is simple and works like a charm in every particular; is less liable to get out of order than any other machine in use. To appreciate its real worth is to possess it. MRS. GEO. H. BECK, Easton, Md.

"I like the washer exceedingly—better every time I use it. Would not take $20 for it if I could not get another" MRS. WM. THOMPSON, Rehoboth Del.

REFERENCES.

By permission I refer to the following ladies as to the merits of the washer:

Mrs. Capt. A. M. Clarke,	Crisfield, Md.
Mrs. Chas Corkran,	Middletown, Del.
Mrs. Willie Lippincott,	" "
Mrs. Vanhekle,	near Port Penn, Del.
Mrs. Stroud,	Staunton, Del.
Mrs. Alrich,	" "
Mrs. Lamborn,	412 King St., Wilmington.
Mrs. R. Jones,	7th and West St., "
Mrs. Cottingham,	Seaford, Del.
Mrs. Thos. B. Hopper,	Chesapeake City, Md.
Mrs. Boyce,	Temperance Hotel, Laurel, Del.
Mrs Humphreys,	Salisbury, Md.
Mrs. Capt. Jas. Frazier,	Cambridge, Md.
Mrs. J. H. Emerson,	Denton, Md.

MRS. J. H. EMERSON, Agent.

10-14-3m.

FOR RENT FOR 1876.

THE ROOM now occupied as the Union printing office and several dwelling houses and other rooms in the town of Denton.

Apply to
9-30-tf. H. BLACKISTON.