The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning July 17, 1884

C. G. WOODALL
Editor and Publisher.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS AT LARGE:

THOMAS J. KEATING,
BRADLEY T. JOHNSON.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

First District—CLEMENT SULLIVANE,
Second " —PATRICK H. WALKER,
Third " —HARRY E. MANN,
Fourth " —SKIPWITH WILMER,
Fifth " —HENRY F. SPALDING,
Sixth " —HENRY H. KEEDY.

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

The ticket made at Chicago last week by the Democratic Convention is one that must meet the approval of every honest man, whatever may be his political predilections. There is no intelligent voter, who is acquainted with the records of Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, who doubts for a moment that their election would mean a high stand taken for upright government. Cleveland, the head of the ticket, is comparatively a young man, but as Mayor of Buffalo and as Governor of New York he has proved himself to be made of the stuff that strong men and true men are made of. As Governor of New York, he has had the pluck to stand up for his convictions in the face of strong opposition. Like most men of strong character, he has worked his way from humble birth and obscurity. He comes not from any distinguished ancestry, but from the best possible manner of stock; good, honest, straightforward common people. Mentally, morally and physically, he inherits healthy traits from a healthy ancestry. He has already filled a number of positions of trust, and in every one of them he has won the best praises of the best men.

Thomas A. Hendricks, the second on the ticket, is too well known to be commented upon. There are no two names more familiar to American readers than those of Tilden and Hendricks. Like the name of Grover Cleveland, the name of Thomas A. Hendricks stands for good government.

With Cleveland and Hendricks, there are no transactions that have to be explained, denied or apologized for. The ticket has won the approval not only of the masses and leaders of the Democratic party, but large numbers of the most prominent Republicans in New York, Massachusetts and other sections have declared their purpose to sustain it. The Democratic Convention undoubtedly did a good day's work on last Friday.

JOHN KELLY, of New York, and Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, are dissatisfied with Cleveland. Many a good man has met a worse calamity and survived it, than Gov. Cleveland meets in the opposition of Messrs. Kelly and Butler.

THE Democratic platform, which is published elsewhere in this issue in full, is well worth reading as a whole. It is a vigorous document, and it states in a very plain manner some wholesome truths.

THE stand which the Democratic platform takes upon the tariff will meet the approval of every citizen who desires tariff reform. A tariff "for public purposes exclusively" cannot be a tariff for protection, be cause a tariff for protection is for the purpose of sustaining private interests.

GOV. HENDRICKS in his speech on his return home gave a very strong reason why the people should desire to see a change in the national government. It is time, he said, that a party should have charge of the books in the departments at Washington, that is not interested in concealing, but that may be relied upon to make a thorough cleansing.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 11, 1884.

Eager eyes have for the last four days been turned toward Chicago; quick ears have been waiting to hear the names of the men who were to be honored with the Democratic standard and more than all anxiety was felt to hear whether the Democratic party was to preserve its integrity and fight under the banner of revenue reform or ignominiously surrender to the bigoted and besotted hirelings of the protective monopolies.

The Democratic party breathed free and new life, and vigor was instilled in its veins when almost, if not quite, unanimously its representatives determined to stand by its majority representation in Congress and declared that "all taxation must be exclusively for public purposes," thus placing the party once more where it properly belongs, in opposition to taxing the many for the benefit of the few and compelling the people to contribute to foster the monopolies that are sucking the life-blood of the nation, making the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

The candidates are worthy representatives of the platform and party, and receive the united voice of approval here. While some or all had individual preferences there is no dissent now, and all acquiesce in the voice of the party so emphatically expressed as it was in not only its two-thirds nomination but unanimous approval.

Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks will make a ticket that cannot be defeated.

With such platform and such candidates in opposition to the Republican platform and candidates there seems to be no doubt of the verdict of the people in November. To this platform and these candidates many earnest honest Republicans will rally to swell the Democratic ranks. With open arms and hearts they should be received and invited to join the ranks and assigned to place where all new recruits are expected to serve, and over our temple doors the motto should be displayed: "While the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return.

S. D.

CLEVELAND & HENDRICKS!

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION GETS IN ITS WORK ON THE SECOND BALLOT.

HENDRICKS OF INDIANA ENTHUSIASTICALLY NAMED FOR SECOND PLACE

The Democratic Convention, which met at Chicago on Tuesday of last week, after effecting permanent organization and adopting a platform, reached a ballot on Thursday for Presidential candidate. The following vote was cast on first ballot:—

FIRST BALLOT.

Cleveland	392	Carlisle	27
Bayard	170	Hoadly	3
Thurman	88	Tilden	1
Randall	78	Flower	4
McDonald	56	Hendricks	1

No nominations being made, the Convention adjourned until Friday. At 11 A. M. Friday morning the Convention met, and soon a ballot was taken. The first ballot resulted in nominating Cleveland. The vote by States was as follows:—

THE REVISED SECOND BALLOT.

STATES.	Cleveland	Bayard	Thurman	Randall	McDonald	Hendricks	No. Delegates
Alabama	5	14	—	—	1	—	20
Arkansas	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
California	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Colorado	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Connecticut	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Delaware	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Florida	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Georgia	22	2	—	—	—	—	24
Illinois	43	—	—	—	1	—	30
Indiana	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
Iowa	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
Kansas	17	1	—	—	—	—	18
Kentucky	4	21	1	—	—	—	26
Louisiana	15	—	1	—	—	—	16
Maine	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Maryland	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Massachusetts	8	7½	—	—	—	12½	28
Michigan	23	—	—	—	—	3	26
Minnesota	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Mississippi	2	14	—	—	—	2	18
Missouri	32	—	—	—	—	—	32
Nebraska	9	1	—	—	—	—	10
Nevada	—	—	1	—	—	5	6
N. Hampshire	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
New Jersey	5	2	—	—	—	11½	18
New York	72	—	—	—	—	—	72
North Carolina	22	—	—	—	—	—	22
Ohio	46	—	—	—	—	—	46
Oregon	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Pennsylvania	42	2	1	4	—	11	60
Rhode Island	7	1	—	—	—	—	8
South Carolina	10	8	—	—	—	—	18
Tennessee	24	—	—	—	—	—	24
Texas	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
Vermont	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Virginia	23	...	...	...	...	1	24
West Virginia	10	2	...	...	...	...	12
Wisconsin	22	...	...	...	...	...	22
Territories.							
Arizona	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dakota	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Idaho	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Montana	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
New Mexico	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Utah	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Washington	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wyoming	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dis. Columbia	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Totals	683	81½	4	4	2	45½	820

Necessary to a choice, 547.

On motion of Gov. Hendricks, the nomination of Cleveland was enthusiastically made unanimous. After the nomination of Cleveland for President, the Convention adjourned to meet again at 5 o'clock P. M. On assembling at the evening session, nominations for the Vice Presidency began. Gen. Rosecrans, Senator McDonald, General Black, Gov. Glick and finally ex Gov. Hendricks were put in nomination. At the mention of the name of Gov. Hendricks, there was such an uprising demonstration that other names were withdrawn, and a unanimous vote was cast for Hendricks. Indiana, his native State, was the last to vote for him. The chairman of the Indiana delegation announced Indiana as being solid for McDonald, but there was an immense outside pressure brought to bear, and finally Indiana announced an unbroken vote for Thomas A. Hendricks, and he was made the unanimous choice of the Convention amid great rejoicing. The following is the platform adopted by the party:—

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 countenance 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 portion 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 tenures 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 twenty per cent. reduction; its Congress gave a reduction of less than four 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 the 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.

Honey combed 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 councils 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.

Knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the operations 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 and 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.

The system of direct taxation known as the "internal revenue" is a war tax, and so long as the law continues it 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 expense 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.

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.

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.

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 preserve 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 reform and the compensation of all 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.

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 will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor.

We believe that the public lands ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corpotations 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.

In reaffirming the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1856, that the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Constitution, which make 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 shore our gates be closed. The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of this Government to protect, with equal fidelity and vigilance, the rights of 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. 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 therefor 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.

This country has never had a well-defined and executed foreign policy save under Democratic administration. That policy has ever been, in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do no act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone. As the result of this policy we recall the acquisitions of Louisiana, Florida, California and of the adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tidewater.

Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy, our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain; under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms, and almost has the American flag been swept off the high seas.

Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Under Democratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors, flying the Stars and Stripes in every port, successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry. Under a quarter century of Republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantage over all other nations in high-paid labor, favorable climates and teeming soils; despite freedom of trade among all these United States; despite their population by the foremost races of men, and an annual immigration of the young, thrifty and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in Old World monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax-consuming, non-producing standing armies; despite twenty years of peace, that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain along with our commerce the control of the markets of the world.

Instead of the Republican party's British policy we demand in behalf of the American Democracy an American policy.

Instead of the Republican party's discredited scheme and false pretense of friendship for American labor (expressed by imposing taxes) we demand in behalf of the Democracy freedom for American labor by reducing taxes, to the end that these United States may compete with unhindred powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty.

With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of republics—acquiesence in the will of the majority—that he cannot permit us again to place in his hands the leadership of the Democratic hosts, for the reason that the achievement of reform is an undertaking now too heavy for his age and failing strength. Rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow countrymen is united in the wish that that wrong was righted in his person for the Democracy of the United States we offer to him in his withdrawal from public cares not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of freemen, the pledge of our devotion to the principles of the cause now inseparable in the history of this republic from the labors and the name of Samuel J. Tilden.

With this statement of the hopes, principles and purposes of the Democratic party the great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the people in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men, and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade, the employment and due reward of labor and of capital, and the general welfare of the whole country.

A SKETCH OF GOV. CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland is the great grandson of Aaron Cleveland, a Congregational minister, who was born at Norwich, Conn., in 1774, and lived there most of his life. Aaron Cleveland was a man of singular versatility, who carried on the hat business, wrote voluminously in prose and poetry, and was a stanch Abolitionist. One of Aaron's sons was Father Charles Cleveland, city missionary of Boston, who lived to be nearly 100 years old. Another of Aaron's sons, William, a silversmith, was deacon of the Congregational Church at Norwichtown for twenty-five years previous to his death, in 1837. The youngest of Aaron Cleveland's thirteen children was the wife of Dr. Samuel H. Coxe, whose son, Arthur Cleveland Coxe, became Episcopal Bishop of Western New York. Grover Cleveland's father was Richard Falling Cleveland, the second son of the silversmith. After graduating at Yale in 1824, the Governor's father taught school in Baltimore, studied theology at Princeton, and became a Presbyterian clergyman at Windham, near Norwich, in 1828. He married a daughter of Abner Neal of Baltimore in 1829, preached a short time in Portsmouth, Va., and then settled in Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., where Grover Cleveland was born in 1837. The baptismal name was Stephen Grover Cleveland, but at an early age the Stephen was dropped, and afterward the Governor has been known as Grover Cleveland.

The Governor's parents had nine children. Anna, the eldest, was the wife of Dr. Hastings, missionary to Ceylon; William N. is a Presbyterian minister at Forestport, N. Y.; Mary became Mrs. W. E. Hoyt; Cecil and Frederick were proprietors of a popular winter resort at Nassau, and lost their lives at the burning of the steamship Missouri, off the Bahamas in 1872; Margaret became Mrs. N. B. Bawn; Susan is the wife of L. Youmans, and another sister, Rose, is unmarried.

When Grover Cleveland was three years old his father moved to Fayetteville, and the boy was sent to the academy at Clinton, N. Y., where he got the bulk of his education. He left school at 16. His father was too poor to send him to college, and he worked in the village grocery store for $50 a year.

Upon the death of his father he went to New York city and was for a time a teacher in the New York Asylum for the Blind, at Ninth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. In May, 1855, he took up his residence with his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a breeder of fancy stock, at Black Rock, Ill., whom he assisted in the publication of a herd book. He determined to study law, and began, at a salary of $4 a week, in the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, walking, rain or shine, to the house of his uncle, two miles distant, often with scanty clothing. He studied hard, amid many privations, and got about all his pleasures out of his law books.

He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Erie county in 1863. He was drafted while serving his term as Assistant District Attorney, and furnished a substitute. At the close of his term he was nominated for the office of District Attorney of Erie county, but was defeated by L. K. Brass, Republican.

He then engaged in extensive and lucrative practice as a lawyer and was successively in partnership with I. K. Vanderpoel, A. P. Lansing, Oscar Folsom, his former antagonist, L. K. Brass, Wilson S. Bissel, and George J. Sicard.

He was elected Sheriff of Erie county in 1869. At the close of his term as Sheriff he resumed the practice of law. Two years afterward he was selected as the reform candidate for Mayor of Buffalo. The campaign was a vigorous one, and he was elected by the largest majority ever given in Buffalo.

In Buffalo he was a prominent figure. He was a member of the Buffalo Club, Vice President of the City Club, and one of the Vice Presidents of the State Bar Association.

His election as Governor by a majority of nearly 200,000 was a surprise to even his firmest friends, and was partly in consequence of the fact that many Republicans either voted for him or remained away from the polls.

In person the Governor is a little above the medium height, well proportioned and portly. His thin, dark hair is tinged with gray, and his eyes are dark. He wears no whiskers, but a heavy, dark moustache. Notwithstanding the number of preachers in his family, he has not been prominent in religious matters, and has, since his manhood, devoted nearly all his time to the law. He is a bachelor.

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, Md.
July 3—10t.

DIED.

MEDDERS.—On Monday, the 14th inst, in Kennedyville, Lucy, daughter of John and Julia Medders, aged 8 months and 14 days.

TO FARMERS.

The heavy wheat mentioned in the *News* of June 28, as having been raised by Mr. J. M. J. Byron, was grown from Phosphate sold him by me. He only used 205 lbs. to the acre. I will supply farmers with the same. THOS. W. WICKES,
July 17, 1884—3t. Chestertown.

TO BUILDERS.

Proposals will be received by the Board of County School Commissioners of Kent county until July 29th, for building and furnishing materials for a frame School House, 20x22 feet, with a ceiling 10 feet and vestibule 8x14.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the School Board. E. F. PERKINS
July 17, 1884—2t. Sec'y.

NOTICE—
TO WHEELWRIGHTS.

Besides a small stock of Oak and Ash Plank here, I have at my Mill in Virginia a large lot of last year's sawing of selected butt cuts of White Oak and Ash, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inches thick, seasoned and in splendid shipping order. Terms Cash.

JOSEPH TURNER.
Scott's Point, June 17, 1884.—tf.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

AN EXAMINATION for certificates to teach in the Public Schools of Kent county, and of those whose certificates have expired by limitation, will be held in the Public School room in Chestertown, on

THURSDAY, July 31st,

commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

Applicants must attend promptly and furnish their own ink.

Applicants for scholarships in the State Normal School will be examined at the same time.

EBEN F. PERKINS,
July 17, 1884—3t. Sec. School Board

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters testamentary on the personal estate, in Kent county, of

GEO. W. SPENCER,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 26th day of December, 1884, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate.

Given under my hand this 17th day of June, 1884.

RICHARD HYNSON,
June 26, 1884—4t. Executor.

Notice.

BY ORDER of the Board of Directors of the MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Kent county, the undersigned will receive

Sealed bids for 190 Shares of the Capital Stock of the KENT NATIONAL BANK of Chestertown,

AT PRIVATE SALE FOR CASH.

Said bids to be submitted to the Board of Directors for disposal at their meeting in August next.

N. G. WESTCOTT, Treas'r
of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Kent Co.
July 10—3t.

Trustees' Sale

—OF A—

HOUSE AND LOT.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, in front of the Court House door, in Chestertown, Md., on

Saturday, the 2d day of August, 1884,

at 3 o'clock P. M.,

THE HOUSE

AND LOT OF LAND OF TWO ACRES,

more or less, in Quaker Neck, near Pomona, adjoining the lands of Jas. H. Baker and others, of which Wm. Half died siczed.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash on the day of sale or in 60 days thereafter, at the option of the trustee; the balance to be paid in two equal instalments in 6 and 12 months from the day of sale; all unpaid money to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured by bond of the purchaser with approved security.

C. H. BAKER, Trustee.

The creditors of William Hall, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof in the Orphans' Court for Kent county, within three months from the day of sale. C. H. BAKER,
July 10, 1884—ts. Trustee.

ODD FELLOWS' EXCURSION

—TO—

Cape May!

Wednesday, July 23, 1884,

Via the Balt. and Del. Bay R. R. to Woodland Beach, thence by the Splendid Bay Steamer

Thos Clyde

TIME TABLE AND PRICE OF TICKETS:

LEAVE	FARE, ROUND TRIP: Adults.	Chil. 13 yrs.
Chestertown 6 00 a. m.	$1 50	75 cents
Worton 6 20 "	1 50	75 "
Lynch's 6 30 "	1 45	75 "
Still Pond 6 35 "	1 45	75 "
Kennedyville 6 45 "	1 40	70 "
Black's 6 55 "	1 40	70 "
Sampson's 7 05 "	1 35	70 "
Massey's 7 20 "	1 35	70 "
Delaney's 7 35 "	1 30	65 "
Bingham's 7 45 "	1 25	65 "
Clayton 8 00 "	1 10	55 "
Smyrna 8 20 "	1 10	55 "
Rothwell's 8 30 "	1 10	55 "
Woodland Beach 9 00 "	1 00	50 "

Arrive at Cape may 11:30 a. m. which is the popular hour for bathing and amusements of all kinds.

Returning leave Cape May at 4:30 p. m. giving excursionists fully 4½ hours in which to enjoy themselves.

No trouble or expense will be spared on our part to make everybody enjoy themselves.

Meals furnished on the steamer at fifty cents; also Refreshments at reasonable prices.

A full Brass and String Band will accompany the steamer from Woodland Beach. The Delaware railroad will sell special excursion tickets from Harrington and stations north, to Clayton and return, which will make the cost of the trip comparatively small.

COMMITTE.—Chestertown, F. Aldridge, J. B. Burchinal, J. Henry Thompson, J. A. Perkins, jr., Colin F. Stam, Wm. M. Slay, S. L. Rawleigh, J. W. Bordley, Wm. G. Fallowfield, Geo. S. Biddle, C. J. Reiche, John N. Dodd, E. L. Maslin, Dr. J. A. Catlin, Dr. Perkins. Kennedyville, Louis C. Justis, John Medders, Dr. J. H. K. Jacobs. Galena, W. J. Spicer.

COMMITTEE ARRANGEMENTS: C. M. Lucas, E. F. C. Perkins, Hope H. Barroll, E. C. Reiche, T. G. Wroth, T. S. Bordley.
July 17, 1884—1t.

MATTING, MATTING.—Fancy, Check & White Matting to arrive. Carpets and Oil Cloth at lowers prices.

J. H. SIMPERS.

NEW Stock of Horse-Collars and Bridles, Halters, Traces and Plow-Lines at WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S.

COLLARS, Bridles, Back Bands, Traces and Plow Lines at lowest prices.

J. H. SIMPERS.

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

TRUSTEES' 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 11 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 is 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, the 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 purchase money in two equal instalments 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,
JAS. H. COSTIN, Auct. Trustees.
July 3, 1884—ts.

THE OLD STAND

Still Alive.



I am now ready to serve the public with

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, BUNS, ROLLS, BISCUIT AND PIES,

EVERY DAY.

CANNED GOODS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Orders for Families and Parties promptly attended to; also, orders for Ice Cream taken.

Wm. H. Blakeney,

HUDGINS' OLD STAND, CROSS ST.
Chestertown, July 17—3m.

Wanted.

100,000 BUSHELS

—OF—

Wheat!

For the WM. LEA & SONS CO.,
Brandywine Mills, Wilmington, Delaware.

E. T. COMEGYS,

LOCUST GROVE,
KENT COUNTY, MD.
July 10, 1884—y.

Fashionable Tailor.

DO YOU WANT A NEAT SUIT OF CLOTHES THIS SPRING?

THEN GO TO STOLL'S.

opposite the Kent Nat. Bank, Chestertown.

Spring styles of Casimeres on hand, and suits made to order in latest styles.

L. STOLL.
May 8, 1884.

NEW GOODS.

Paper Flower Materials. A large and choice assortment just received from the N. Y. Factory. For sale at City Prices.

COLIN F. STAM, Druggist.

ONION SETS.

SILVER SKIN and RED SKIN, Very cheap. M. A. TOULSON,
March 27. Druggist

THE best $2 Jerseys, in all colors, in Town to be found at WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S.

TO arrive—A Large Lot of Fruit Jars and Jelly Glasses. Prices as low as the lowest. WROTH & ALDRIDGE.

CHAIRS—very large lot of many kinds cheap, LOUIS K. STAM.

HEATING STOVES, ten to fifteen kinds on hand, some very nicely finished with nickel foot rail and trimmings. Call and examine Stoves and Prices at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

HANDSOME

and Valuable

REALESTATE

—AT—

PUBLIC SALE.

UDER the power and authority vested in me by the last will and testament, which has been duly probated, of Colonel George W. Spencer, late of Kent county, State of Maryland, deceased, I will offer at Public Sale, on

THURSDAY,
the 7th of August, 1884,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

IN THE VILLAGE OF GALENA,

the whole of his Real Estate, consisting of

Three Farms,

two of which are in the First Election District, and the other in the Second, and are herein distinguished by the Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

NO. 1 IS

THE 'HOME FARM.'

It lies directly on the public road from Chestertown to Galena, and is not more than a mile from the latter; being within two miles of the steamboat landing at Georgetown and Lambson's Station on the Kent County Railroad. It probably contains over

600 Acres,

every acre arable save about thirty-five or forty, and is divided into convenient tillages.

In view of its situation, the natural fertility of its soil and high state of cultivation, its valuable and beautiful improvements, this estate is justly considered equal, if not superior, to any in this county.

The Improvements

are a commodious and Conveniently arranged

THREE STORY

Frame Dwelling



with a Dry Cellar, Pantry and Kitchen. It is on the south side of the public road, from which there is a shelled carriage-way through a magnificent lawn, highly improved and embellished with beautiful evergreens and shade trees.

THE OUT-BUILDINGS are Large and Ample for all farming purposes, and are admirably located and arranged in reference to their utility. There is also an

Overseer's House

within convenient distance of the dwelling, and on the east side of the farm a number of small TENEMENTS intended for the accommodation of the farm hands. All the buildings are in good order.

It has a small PEAR ORCHARD and an APPLE ORCHARD of seventy-five or a hundred trees.

No. 2

Is generally known as

"The Todd Farm"

It adjoins No. 1 on the north side of the Chestertown and Galena public road, and contains

Between 350 & 400 ACRES.

all arable but