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# The Transcript,

*Chestertown, Md.*

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

**Thursday, June 28, 1888.**

CASPER G. WOODALL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.


## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
**GROVER CLEVELAND,**
of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
**ALLEN C. THURMAN,**
of Ohio.

FOR CONGRESS:
**CHAS. H. GIBSON,**
of Talbot county.

ELECTORS AT LARGE:
JAMES HODGES,
COL. HENRY PAGE.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:
1st Dist.—W. SCOTT ROBERTS.
2d " COL. JAS. G. BARRETT.
3d " WILLOUGHBY N. SMITH.
4th " I. GORMAN MOALE.
5th " ROBERT C. COOMBS.
6th " H. W. TALBOT.

ELECTION—Tuesday, November 6th, 1888.

### The Chicago Ticket.

The Chicago Convention has, after a long contest, much sweating, and considerable bad temper, made a ticket. The ticket is Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and Levi P. Morton, of New York State. The ticket is probably accurately described by one of the leading dailies, which says of it—"It is a good respectable common-place ticket." The New York *Sun* says of the head of the ticket: "He is a first-rate, third-rate lawyer." It is generally agreed that his chief claim to prominence is, that he is the grandson of his grandfather. He is a pedigree candidate. Mr. Harrison served six years in the U. S. Senate, from 1880 to 1886, and yet there were probably few people in the United States, who knew of him until he began to be discussed as a presidential candidate. He attained no special prominence while in the Senate. He is a R. B. Hayes sort of candidate, a man of whom not any harm can be said, but in connection with whom nothing that is important can be claimed. For the chief of a great nation, some other qualification is needed than "true goodness." It needs that he shall be a man with clear and decided views of policy, and with a force of character that will warrant him not to be swayed from his purpose. Grover Cleveland will be President of the United States for four more years.

### The Chicago Platform.

The Republican platform of 1888 is remarkable for one thing,—it is remarkable for the large reliance it places upon the general ignorance of the American people. With a cool assurance that is astounding, it gives the Republican party credit for having accomplished certain results which the party not only did not accomplish, but in connection with which the party while in power made a record that is inexpressibly disgraceful. The first of these cool claims is as follows:

"We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of Republicans and Democrats about 50,000,000 of acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants."

Under Republican administrations these lands were voted to private individuals and corporations recklessly and prodigally. Under these administrations the conditions upon which the lands had been granted were not complied with, and yet the lands were not reclaimed. The work has been undertaken in earnest by the Democratic administration, and large grants have been reclaimed, and still others are in process looking to a return to the people.

Another paragraph says,—

"We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities."

In order to show the tremendous assurance of this paragraph, it is simply necessary to state that during the twenty years of Republican administration previous to Mr. Cleveland's term more than one hundred millions of dollars ($100,000,000) were spent in the alleged construction of a navy. Certainly it was a sum sufficient to have assured a magnificent navy. But when the Republican party went out of power what was there to show for this expenditure? There was the dispatch boat "Dolphin" and one or two other ironclads, uncompleted. What became of the money? The Secretary of the Navy under Gen'l Grant went into office a poor man: he came out rich. There is cumulative evidence that the Navy Department was run upon the famous plan of "addition, division and silence." Upon one ship alone the records show that within a period of ten years over $8,000,000 was spent, and she was finally sold as a useless hulk for something like $30,000.

With regard to reforming the civil service, the platform says,—

"The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the Democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of freedom or purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs or because their candidate has broken his."

What a swashing piece of buncombe is this. In 1884, some of the purest and best men in the Republican party deserted the party, because the candidate nominated had a record which they were not willing to stand by, and because of the notorious failure of Republican administrations to pay any attention to the civil service law. It is a fact, that the civil service law under Republican administrations, was the merest farce. Take the Baltimore postoffice as an example—when the Democratic party got control, there were just two Democrats holding positions. In one of the examinations held while the Republican postmaster was in charge, a Democrat took the highest average, and notwithstanding that he stood first on the list, he was never appointed. It was so in all the departments at Washington. The vacancies were invariably filled by Republicans. Mr. Cleveland is the only President that has shown any firmness in making a stand for the civil service law.

In fact, the platform throughout, with one or two exceptions, is a declaration for principles, which the Republican party has notoriously sacrificed. Among the exceptions may be noted that the platform comes out boldly for maintaining war taxes, and for unlimited pension appropriations. The party still adheres to the unjust policy of taxing the people to enrich the manufacturing industries. It also stands up boldly for free whiskey and free tobacco. Taken all in all, it is a very good platform for a party courting defeat to go into the contest with.

## HARRISON AND MORTON

### The Nominees of the Chicago Convention.

**Blaine Again Requests His Friends to Refrain from Voting for Him as a Candidate.**

CHICAGO, June 25.—The National Republican Convention to-day nominated Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, for Vice-President.

Harrison's nomination was reached on the eighth ballot (the third ballot of the day) when he received 544 votes, or 127 more than the necessary majority. Following is the summary of to-day's ballot:

| Names. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alger | 137 | 120 | 100 |
| Allison | 73 | 76 | — |
| Blaine | 40 | 15 | 5 |
| Foraker | 1 | 1 | — |
| Grant, Fred | 1 | — | — |
| Gresham | 91 | 91 | 59 |
| Harrison | 231 | 278 | 544 |
| Haymond | — | 1 | — |
| Lincoln | — | 2 | — |
| McKinley | 12 | 16 | 4 |
| Sherman | 244 | 231 | 118 |
| Totals | 830 | 831 | 830 |

Mr. Morton was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot. Following is the summary:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Morton | 591 | Phelps | 119 |
| Bradley | 103 | Bruce | 11 |
| W. F. Thomas | 1 | | |
| Total | | | 825 |

CHICAGO, June 25.—Blaine's cablegram of this morning requesting his friends not to vote for him prevented his nomination and nominated Harrison. The Blaine managers have kept Blaine constantly informed of what was going on here, and he seemed to have thought that the little scheme for his nomination which his representatives were working here with his full approval ought to have been carried to a successful issue by last Saturday night. When the adjournment till Monday without balloting was carried on Saturday afternoon Blaine was undoubtedly disappointed. The Blaine managers, however, could not have acted otherwise than to go in as they did and vote for the adjournment. They had 428 votes certainly for Blaine and not more than 150 votes certainly against him, and if he had been an ordinary candidate they could and undoubtedly would have prevented an adjournment and nominated him; but in their extraordinary circumstances they had to wait as long as the other candidates chose to make them wait. Every other candidate had to have at least the semblance of a chance to win and for as long a time as he and his friends would think desirable. The anti-Blaine combination of Senators within and without the convention were trying McKinley as the possible dark horse, and when they asked time until Monday to complete their plans the Blaine managers had to give it. Meanwhile throughout yesterday more was said than had been said before about the plan of Blaine's managers, which had come to be pretty well understood. The more they talked about it the more embittered the friends of the different candidates became. They had discovered that the "chance" which the Blaine managers had boasted of giving every candidate was a dubious and deceptive thing; that the Blaine managers kept the nomination quite beyond the reach of the rivals all the while.

The feeling toward the Blaine managers became so strong that it was decided by about ninety delegates to resist Blaine's nomination to the end, even after every other candidate was quite out of the race. They drew up an agreement and signed it. The Blaine managers had, of course, no doubt all the while of the ultimate nomination of Blaine. They perfected last night their plans for breaking the force of the Sherman movement, the latest device of the anti-Blaine men and the only one which thoroughly deceived such astute politicians as Quay and McManes, both of whom last night confidently predicted Sherman's nomination on the second ballot to-day, and then, if the anti-Blaine men had been able to unite on any other candidate, the Blaine managers would have been able to defeat him, having a large majority of the convention.

Blaine's friends, realizing at last the hopelessness of uniting on the Maine man, had read to the convention two cablegrams which had been sent by Mr. Blaine to Boutelle of the Maine delegation. The cablegrams read as follows,—

"EDINBURGH, June 24.—To Boutelle and Manley at Chicago: Earnestly request all friends to respect my Paris letter.

"JAMES G. BLAINE."

The second was dated the 25th and said: "I think I have the right to ask my friends to respect my wishes and refrain from voting for me. Please make this and former dispatch public.

"JAMES G. BLAINE."

### THE NOMINEES.

**Gen. Ben. Harrison—His Character and Qualifications.**

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, the Republican nominee for President, was born August 20, 1833, near north Bend, Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati, being a son of the Hon. John Scott Harrison and a grandson of Wm. Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States. He was educated at Miami University, Oxford Ohio, and graduated when 18 years of age. He immediately entered upon the study of law in office of Judge Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, and two years later was admitted to the bar. About this time he married the daughter of President Scott, of Miami University, and a few months later took up his residence in Indianapolis, Ind. At this time he was practically without resources having only $200 or $300 advanced by his father. For a long time he lived in three rooms in a little old house, still standing, in Vermont street, near Alabama. Yet he was successful almost at the start. One of his earliest employments was by the Democratic Governor, Joseph A. Wright, in a legislative investigation, wherein he displayed much ability. Then he was so fortunate as to be selected for assistant prosecutor in the case of a woman charged with poisoning a man, a case which excited a great deal of public interest. His success in that brought him clients, and of them he has since had no lack. In 1860 he was elected reporter of the Supreme Court of the State. Shortly after the war broke out, at the suggestion of Governor Morton, he raised a company, was commissioned a second lieutenant, then a captain and then colonel of the Seventh Indiana. With this regiment he went to the front, and though for some time he had little but guard or garrison duty to perform in Kentucky and Tennessee, an opportunity to show what stuff he was made of soon occurred, and he was not found wanting. In the charge at Resaca his regiment held the post of honor, where the bullets were thickest, and Colonel Harrison conducted himself with great coolness and courage. After the charge at Resaca Gen. Hooker rode up to the young colonel and said to him: "Ben. Harrison, I'll make you a brigadier for this day's work," and Col. Harrison was soon afterward brevetted a brigadier general. Later on, for his gallantry at Peach Tree Creek, where he led his command through the enemy any back again, he was made a brigadier in full commission. Gen. Harrison served with credit to the end of the war, and escaped without injury, though he passed through the unusual experience of an attack of scarlet fever at the age of 32.

While he was absent in the field the Democratic Legislature declared the office of Supreme Court reporter vacant, and elected another person to the place, but in 1864 the people re-elected Harrison. He served till 1868, and then declined a re-election. Almost from his first appearance in the State he was taken into the counsels of the party and the local politicians. He made many speeches, assisted in the management of the State committee and gradually grew into prominence, until in 1876 he was nominated for Governor, but was defeated by "Blue Jeans" Williams. This campaign greatly extended his acquaintance and reputation, and he was recognized as the "coming man" of the Republican party in Indiana. In 1878 President Hayes appointed Gen. Harrison a committee of the Mississippi river commission. In 1880 he was elected to the United States Senate, and served in that body six years, gaining a fair reputation as a lawyer and debater. The legislature to choose his successor was to be elected in the fall of 1886. That campaign was a memorable one. The Democrats had districted the State so as to secure a large majority on joint ballot, and most of the prominent Republicans thought the result a foregone conclusion. Gen. Harrison was almost alone in his belief that the State could be carried and the Legislature won, and he made a brilliant struggle to that end. On the popular vote the Republicans did carry the State by a small majority, but lost the Legislature by a slender margin of two votes on joint ballot. After a long and exciting contest Gen. Harrison was defeated for the senatorship by the Hon. David Turpie by two votes. Mr. Turpie's right to the seat was recently confirmed by the United States Senate. Gen. Harrison is not rich. His law practice is large, but he appears disinclined to set his fees high enough to meet the modern standard. He owns a handsome home in Indianapolis, where his wife receives much company. They have a married daughter and a son, who is becoming prominent in the politics of Montana Territory. Gen. Harrison is a member of the Indianapolis Literary Club, and occasionally takes part in its debates and exercises. He is also an active member of the First Presbyterian Church, and some years ago taught a Bible class in the Sunday school.

Benjamin Harrison, the great-grandfather of the Republican nominee for President, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, in 1740, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. President William Henry Harrison, grandfather of Gen. Ben. Harrison, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, February, 1773, and died in Washington city, April 4, 1841, just one month after his inauguration as President. The Hon. John Scott Harrison, father of the nominee, was born in Vincennes, Indiana, in 3804, and died near North Bend, Ohio, in 1878. He was elected to Congress from Ohio, as a whig, serving from 1853 to 1857.

### Levi P. Morton.

The Hon. Levi Parsons Morton, the Republican nominee for Vice-President, was born in Shoreham, Vt., May 16, 1824. He became a clerk in country store, soon developed aptitude for business and rose rapidly. In 1850 he was made a member of the firm of Beebe, Morgan & Co., merchants, of Boston, and in 1854 removed to New York, where he established the firm of Morton & Grinnell. In 1863 he founded the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New York, and that of Morton, Rose & Co., in London. The latter were the fiscal agents of the United States government from 1875 to 1884. The firms of which Mr. Morton is the head were active in the syndicate that negotiated United States bonds and in the payment of the Geneva award of $15,500,000 and the Halifax fishery award of $5,500,000. He was appointed honorary commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1878. In the same year he was elected to Congress as a Republican, and was re-elected in 1880. In the latter year he declined the nomination for Vice-President on the Republican ticket. President Garfield offered to nominate him for Secretary of the Navy or minister to France. He chose the latter post, and filled it from 1881 to 1885, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Robert M. McLane, of Maryland. He was American commissioner-general to the Paris electrical exposition, representative of the United States at the submarine cable convention, and publicly received, in the name of the people of the United States, the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World." Mr. Morton in 1887 purchased "Ellerslie," the estate of William Kelley at Rhinebeck on the Hudson. The degree of LL. D., was conferred upon him by Dartmouth in 1881 and by Middlebury in 1882. In 1887 he was a candidate for United States Senator, but was defeated by the Hon. Frank Hiscock. He is many times a millionaire.

### Political Notes.

Alger's Almighty Dollar is still as round as the moon, but not quite as big as it was a week ago.

Emmons Blaine says that his father will sail for this country on July 17, and will spend the rest of the summer at Bar Harbor.

What the Republicans seem to need just now is some such jolly iceberg as George F. Edmunds. Platform: Tax the old palm-leaf till the perspiration pours out of it.

How would Fred Douglass do for a dark horse?—*Boston Transcript.*

Well, Fred's a little too "light complected"—too much of a strawberry roan, as it were.—*Phila. Record.*

Those presidential candidates who are now out of the race many console themselves for their defeat by remembering the words of Bismarck to Prince Alexander when the latter was about to accept the Bulgarian crown—that it would always be a nice reminiscence for him.

Chicago recommendations:
I've got a barrel.—Alger.
I've got a record.—Sherman.
I've got a grandfather.—Harrison.
I've got a tongue.—Ingalls.
I've got a State.—Allison.
I've got a backset.—Gresham.
I've got a bloody shirt.—Foraker.
I've got a chance.—KeKinley.
I've got a party by the tail.—Blaine.
—*Washington Critic.*

The Chicago platform boasts that the Republican party gave to the country the great boom of the homestead laws. But after giving the country the law, the party bestowed the land upon the railroad monopolies.

Before the Democracy lies the pleasing task of teaching the people within the next four or five months that a nation cannot become prosperous by taxing itself. Accordingly as this work shall be performed or neglected, the party will succeed or fail in the November election.

Half a dozen neat and comprehensive pension vetoes were among the midsummer cotributions of President Cleveland last week to the political history of the country. Referring to one case—that of a man who had been voted a pension because in a drunken fight he had been hit with a brick—Mr. Cleveland said: "I believe that if the veterans of the war knew all that was going on in the way of granting pensions by private bills they would be more disgusted than any other class of our citizens." Some veterans would be, no doubt, but a great many would not be disgusted. With an overflowing Treasury the temptation to the veteran offered by pension schemes and methods is almost irresistible. Unless a change shall soon be brought about we may arrive at a stage where everybody will be pensioned—a fool's paradise for loafers and bummers.—*Philada. Record.*

Waiting—
(Adapted, by J-m-s G. Bl-ne.)
My soul to-day
Is far away.
Far, far from Caledonia gray;
I meditate
From morn till late
About the prospects of the slate.

* * *

A sanguine stress
I must confess
Pervades the columns of the press.
Sometimes I feel
That 'neath my heel
There lurketh some banana peel,

Once more, once more
My native shore
May tempt me with its loud uproar;
But if rebuff
Doth greet me rough
I'll humbly own I've had enough.
—*Augusta (Me.) Chronicle.*

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE reported that the best place to buy clothing and furnishings for men and boys at the lowest prices in Baltimore, is the Bell Clothing House, Oehm's old stand, Pratt street, adjoining Hanover.

### Pension Frauds.

Senator Ingalls has declared his purpose of championing the cause of the soldiers against a President who vetoes, with "ghoulish glee, two-dollar pension bills for mutilated veterans." How well the Kansas statesman is redeeming his pledge may be seen from the following report of proceedings in the Senate on a private pension bill day:

Mr. Ingalls stood up in front of his desk marking the place on the calandar. He would call for a bill by its number on the order of business, and the clerk would report its number as a bill. Then Mr. Ingalls says: "In Committee of the Whole." The clerk reads the bill rapidly, and as he finishes Mr. Ingalls says: "Reported to the Senate, engrossed, read third time and passed. No. —," calling out the next measure. No vote is taken; no one listened to the bill; in fact, the whole business was transacted by the president pro tempore and the clerk. There were less than a dozen Senators in the chamber, all engaged in something else than giving attention to the business being transacted, as in fact their attention was not required.

Such is the fashion in which hundreds of private pension bills are crowded upon the President of the United States; for nearly every one of these claims, it should be remembered, had already been rejected by the Pension Bureau in different administrations under the most liberal interpretations of a most liberal system of pension laws. But under the practice of Congress in granting these claims after their failure to pass official examination the President of the United States is being made the object of a special examination. The foregoing report shows how pension bills are ground out in the Senate when Senator Ingalls has his hand on the legislative crank.

One of the latest bills which President Cleveland has been constrained to veto with the "ghoulish glee" attributed to him by his coarse Kansas caricaturist illustrates the character of most of these jobs. William Burr enlisted for 100 days in 1864, and died of dropsy in 1867. His widow filed an application for a pension thirteen years after, in 1880, alleging that the disease of which he died, claimed to be dropsy, was contracted in the service. The Pension Bureau rejected the claim on the ground that the dropsy causing the man's death was not due to his military service, but that he had been subject to the same before his enlistment. On this state of facts the President could not do otherwise than veto the bill.

In varied forms most of the private pension bills that are rushed through Congress are of the same fraudulent character. The claims have been rejected by the Pension Bureau on their utter want of merit, and the President is constrained by his sense of public duty to veto them. But the greater the number of such jobs that are forced upon President Cleveland the better Senator Ingalls imagines he will succeed in fastening upon the President his foolishly malignant charge of "ghoulish" hostility to the Union veterans.—*Philadelphia Record.*


STICK TO YOUR HELM and steer for the Bell Clothing House, Oehm's old stand, Pratt st., adj. Hanover, Baltimore, if you want bargains in best quality clothing and furnishings for men and boys.

**Syrup of Figs**

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds, and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.
April 12—y.


## DIED

PLUMMER.—Near Smithville, on Friday, June 22, 1888, MARTHA J. PLUMMER, daughter of ex-Sherift Plummer, in the 14th year of her age.

CATLIN.—At the residence of Mr. Joel R. Clements, in Chestertown, on Tuesday, June 19, 1888, MRS. MARY E. CATLIN, relict of Joseph Catlin, aged 53 years.

USILTON.—In Colorado, on the 10th instant, of paralsis of the heart, GEORGE USILTON, formerly of Chestertown, aged 36 years.

COSDEN.—At Church Hill, on Monday, June 18, S. JOHN COSDEN, son of the late Joshua Cosden, aged about 25 years.

KENDALL.—In Piney Neck, Saturday June 16, at 8½ P. M., of Bright's disease, EMMA A., oldest daughter of Luther A. Kendall, aged 22 years, 1 month and 10 days.

CROSSLEY.—Near Rolph's Wharf, on June 20, MRS. JOHN P. CROSSLEY, aged about 40 years.


MUST REST!

By advice of my physicians I shall take a needed rest from a confining dental practice for a few weeks. Shall not be found in office before July 7th. My patients will please take notice, and post-pone engagements.

W. G. Phelps, D. D. S.
*Galena, June 15th, 1888.*

WANTED—
A Sound, Gentle, Handsome, Faultless HORSE, ten or Twelve years old, that travels eight miles an hour without whip or sound. Horse must be left with me a week on trial. Price $200.
June 14—3t. JOSEPH TURNER.

# PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a mortgage from James C. Ringgold, et al., to Geo. B. Westcott, dated August 16th, 1884, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent county, Maryland, in Liber S. B., No. 5, Folios 702, &c., which said mortgage on March 29th, 1887, was assigned by Chas. T. Westcott, administrator of said George B. Westcott, to Harriet L. Hill, and by her and Thomas Hill, her husband, assigned on July 19th, 1887, to Mary T. Riggs, George W. Riggs and Lawrason Riggs, trustees under the will of the late Lawrason Riggs, and by them assigned on June 12, 1888, to the undersigned, which several assignments are now of record among said land records; and also by virtue of a power contained in the mortgage from the said James C. Ringgold, et. al., to the said Mary T. Riggs, G. W. Riggs and Lawrason Riggs, trustees, as aforesaid, dated July 9, 1887, and recorded among said Land Records, in Liber S. B., No. 9, folios 389, &c., the undersigned, assignee, as aforesaid, and the attorney named in the last mentioned mortgage, will sell at Public Auction,

*In front of the VOSHELL HOUSE, in CHESTERTOWN,*

ON SATURDAY, 7TH OF JULY, 1888,

Between the hours of Noon and 2 o'clock P. M.,

ALL THAT

# VALUABLE FARM

Known as

## "OAKLAND,"

## Containing 375 Acres

MORE OR LESS,

now in the tenancy of James C. Ringgold.

IMPROVED BY A

## BRICK DWELLING,

in good condition, ample OUTBUILDINGS, including Good Barn, Corn-House and Stable.

This desirable farm is divided into Five Fields, the soil is clay loam, the land rolling and from its location—on a branch of Lankford Bay—is especially adapted to the growth of Peaches, and now

## Contains 4,000 Trees 4 Yrs. Old

with a landing in the orchard on navigable water. This farm is located in the Fifth Election District on the road leading to Piney Neck, about 10 miles from Chestertown, 1 mile from Edesville, 3 miles from Long Cove and 3½ miles from Grey's Inn, and owing to its location on navigable water, fertility of soil and the readiness with which it yields to cultivation, offers a rare opportunity for an investment.

*TERMS OF SALE:*

One-fourth cash on final ratification of sale, ¼ in one year, ¼ in two years and ¼ in three years, or all cash as the purchaser may elect; the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned; a cash deposit of $200 required on day of sale.

PHIL. H. TUCK,
Assignee & Att'y named in Mortgage,
207 N. Calvert St., Baltimore.
J. H. GREENWOOD, Auct'r. j21-ts

## ORDER NISI.

GEORGE B. WESTCOTT use of
W. W. TSCHUDY
VERSUS
MARIE L. TURNER, et al,

*In the Circuit Court for Kent County in Equity.*

ORDERED, this 20th day of June, 1888, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Chas. T. Westcott, trustee, appointed by a decree in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 21st day of August next:—Provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent County, once in each of three successive weeks before the 21st day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $6,700.00.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
True Copy—Test:
June 21—5t. SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

## CHEAP MACHINE OILS!

F. J. CARTER,
je21-5t. UNDER VOSHELL HOUSE.

SALTED FISH, Shad, Mackerel and Laborador Herring for sale by
J. B. SAPPINGTON.

Mortgagee's Sale
OF VALUABLE

# Real Estate

In Kent County, Md.

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a mortgage from Moses Lambson to George W. T. Perkins, dated November 16th, 1885, and recorded, among the land records of Kent county, Maryland, in liber S. B. No. 7, pages 275, &c., which mortgage has been duly assigned to William M. Slay, administrator, de bonis non of Caroline C. Perkins, and said assignment recorded at the foot of said mortgage, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale at the Voshell House in Chestertown, Kent county, Md., on

TUESDAY, JULY THE 10TH, 1888,

at 11½ o'clock A. M.,

## ALL THAT VALUABLE FARM

and premises, situated in the first election district of Kent county, near Lambson's Station, on the Balt. & Del. Bay R. R., and on the public road leading from Galena to Millington, commonly known as CHESTER GROVE, OSMOND FARM or

## LAMBSON'S HOME FARM.

CONTAINING 310 ACRES,

MORE OR LESS.

All this land is arable except about ten or fifteen acres in Wood, and is Improved by First-Class Buildings, the Outbuildings being large and well suited for the farm.

It is now occupied by William Redding, overseer.

## ALSO, ALL THAT FARM

of the late Moses Lambson, adjoining the said Home Farm, and lying on said road leading from Galena to Millington, commonly known as the Pearce or Smith farm, containing 212 ACRES, 3 ROODS and 10 PERCHES, more or less. This farm has about 40 acres in Wood the balance is arable.

The BUILDINGS are fair.

Also, a WOOD LOT of about Six Acres, lying on the opposite side of the public road just beyond the Home Farm.

—ALSO—

The Equitable Interest and Estate conveyed in said mortgage in and to ALL THAT FARM AND PREMISES at Lambson's Station, adjoining the aforesaid Home Farm, and

## Containing 175 ACRES,

MORE OR LESS.

This farm is all arable, the Wood Lot herein advertised having supplied it.

The Buildings are ample for the farm. There is a Three-Story Double Frame

DWELLING HOUSE,

nearly new and lot enclosed; also,

## Blacksmith & Wheelwright Shop,

on this farm, situated right at the R. R. station. The land of this farm near the depot would furnish fine building lots. It is occupied by J. W. Simms as overseer.

—ALSO—

The Equitable Interest conveyed in said mortgage in and to ALL THAT TRACT OF LAND, commonly known as

## THE "CHANCE OR FAUNCE LAND,"

adjoining the said Home Farm, and now farmed as a part of the same,

## Containing 123 ACRES,

2 ROODS and 11 PERCHES, more or less. This tract is nearly all arable, and has no buildings.

These lands all lie in a body, and aggregate about

## 826 ACRES.

They are well-located in the midst of one of the most improved sections of Kent county, and most of them are in a good state of cultivation.

The soil is of excellent quality, well adapted to the growth of grain, grass, peaches and all kinds of fruit.

They are within a mile of the railroad station, and 3 miles of the thriving village of Galena and a steamboat landing, and convenient to churches, mails and schools.

A plat showing the division lines of these tracts will be exhibited at the sale.

*TERMS OF SALE:*

One-third of the purchase money to be paid cash on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal installments, payable in one and two years from day of sale, with interest to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security approved by the assignee; all interest to be paid at maturity of first installment.

WILLIAM M. SLAY,
Administrator of Geo. W. T. Perkins, and administrator de bonis non of Caroline C. Perkins. j14-ts.

There is probably going to be a very large crop of peaches, and while I do not advise my friends to buy boxes in preference to baskets, yet to those who prefer boxes, and will want

# Peach Boxes!

—OR—

## PEACH BOX PATTERNS,

I advise them to *place their orders now*—in June—for July and August delivery, to save both money and trouble.

I will keep a stock of both all the season, and am prepared to take orders for material for

## 1,000,000 Peach Boxes!

YES, ONE MILLION.

Address

JOSEPH TURNER.

June 14, 1888.

## Seasonable Goods!

We have just got in stock for the coming season the following, in assortment:

Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, Oil Stoves, Lawn Mowers, Garden Tools, Poultry Wire, Fly Wire, Door Screen Frames, Window Screen Frames. Call in and see our goods; always welcome.

Resp'y, J. K. ALDRIDGE &

NEW Stock of Horse-Collars and Bridle Halters, Traces and Plow-Lines at
WROTH & ALDRIDGE

Mortgagee's Sale
—OF—

# Desirable Farms

IN KENT COUNTY, MD.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Moses Lambson to Harrison W. Vickers, attorney, dated 16th November, 1885, and recorded in liber S. B. No. 7, folio 287, &c., one of the land record books for Kent county, Maryland, which mortgage was afterwards assigned by the said Harrison W. Vickers, attorney, to a certain Mary Shemwell; the undersigned, by virtue of a reassignment of said mortgage by Mary Shemwell to him, which assignments are duly recorded at the foot of said mortgage in liber S. B. No. 7.

Also, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Jeremiah N. Moffitt and Arsula Moffitt, his wife, to said Moses Lambson, dated 5th February, 1887, and recorded in liber S. B. No. 9, folios 44, &c., one of the land record books for Kent county aforesaid, the undersigned, by virtue of an assignment of said mortgage from said Moses Lambson, duly recorded at the foot of said mortgage in liber S. B. No. 9, and in execution of the powers of sale contained in said two mortgages, will offer at Public Sale at the Voshell House in Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, on

## Tuesday, 10th day of July, 1888,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M.,

—ALL THAT—

## FARM AND PREMISES,

lying and being at Lambson's Station, on the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad, and on the public road leading from Millington to Galena, and

## Containing 171 Acres

2 ROODS AND 4 PERCHES OF LAND,

more or less, and commonly known as

## "THE GEORGE OR MASSEY FARM."

The Dwelling House and Outbuildings are ample for the farm.

—ALSO—

## ALL THAT FARM & PREMISES

lying near Lambson's Station, and on the public road leading from Galena to Millington, and

## Containing 123 Acres

2 ROODS AND 11 PERCHES OF LAND,

more or less, and commonly known as

## THE "CHANCE" OR FAUNCE FARM.

This Farm is without buildings.

—ALSO, ALL THAT—

## Farm or Tract of Land,

being the rear part of Comwhitton or Osmond farm, commonly known as the

## LAMBSON HOME FARM,

and now owned by J. N. Moffitt.

## This Tract Contains 92 Acres,

3 Roods and 20 Perches of Land, more or less. This farm is without buildings, but has on it a

YOUNG & THRIVING PEACH ORCHARD

of 2,000 trees one year old.

—ALSO—

The Equitable Interest and Estate of said mortgage in and to the Home Farm of Moses Lambson, adjoining the aforesaid lands, near Lambson's Station, and on the public road leading from Galena to Millington, commonly known as

## "Comwhitton,"

Chester Crove Resurveyed or Osmond Farm, and

## Containing 316 Acres

of land, more or less.

The Dwelling House is in fair condition, and the Barn and other Outbuildings are large and commodious.

—ALSO—

The Equitable Estate of said mortgagee in and to the farm of Moses Lambson, adjoining the home farm above described, and commonly known as the

## PEARCE LAND, WHEATLEY LAND,

OR SMITH FARM,

## Containing 212 Acres,

3 Roods and 10 Perches of land, more or less.

THE BUILDINGS

on this farm are frame.

These lands are well located in the midst of one of the most improved sections in the county. The soil is of good quality, well adapted to the growth of grain, grass and peaches.

These farms are all convenient to the railroad station, and within three miles of steamboat landing, and convenient to mails, churches and schools.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

HARRISON W. VICKERS,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
June 14—ts. [N]

# COAL AND WOOD

WE will call the attention of the community to our stock of Coal and Wood. And we will just say—probably it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, and get our prices before buying elsewhere. We are glad to say that we are still handling the

## LEA WHITE ASH COAL,

which is the best Coal for general use that we can buy, and will sell at a small margin for the Cash, but all bills which are not settled within 30 days, interest will be charged from day of sale. We also give

2240 POUNDS FOR ONE TON.

Our office is on Cannon street, near Princess.

J. T. TWILLEY & CO.
May 24, 1888—tf.

## SHOES, SHOES, SHOES

DON'T pay fancy prices for Shoes. We have a good, fresh stock for Ladies, for Misses, for Boys and for Babies, at prices that will sell them on sight. Call and see at

J. B. SAPPINGTON'

Executor's Sale
—OF—
VALUABLE

# Real Estate

BY vitue of a decree of the Orphan's court for Kent county, Maryland, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale on

*Thursday, July 5th, 1888,*

at the Voshell House in Chestertown, at 1 o'clock P. M.

—ALL THAT—

## Valuable Tract of Land

Situated in the third election district of Kent county, Md., known as the

## THE FLAT LANDS FARM,

being same property of which I. Parsons, late of Kent county, deceased, died seized and possessed; containing

## 214 Acres, 3 Roods

AND 20 PERCHES

of land more or less.

This farm is desirably located within 4 miles of Chestertown—the county town; 3½ miles from Buck Neck Landing; ½ mile from school and 3 miles from churches. Produce can be shipped on the farm, on a branch section of the Baltimore and Del. Bay Railroad. This farm is conveniently divided, under good fencing and is all arable. The soil is well improved and productive. There is a thrifty

PEACH ORCHARD OF 2,500

TREES, 4 YEARS OLD OF CHOICE VARIETIES

—ALSO A FINE—

APPLE ORCHARD of 100 TREES

in bearing. The buildings consist of a THREE-STORY

## FRAME DWELLING

with a new two and a-half story Kitchen attached. New Carriage House with granery on second floor. Good Stable, Corn cribs and other necessary farm buildings.

—ALSO—

## That Tract of Land

KNOWN AS

## "Judes Point,"

situated in the 3d election district of Kent county, Md., adjoining the Churn Creek or Murphy farm,

## Containing 66 Acres,

1 Rood of land, more or less, about 6 acres of this is covered with chestnut timber, the balance is arable. There is an orchard of 2,000 Peach Trees on this tract in bearing; it is under good fencing, is about 2 miles from Gales wharf and 3 miles from Worton Station on the Baltimore and Del. Bay R. R. The soil is of good quality, and well adapted to the growth of all agricultural products.

—ALSO—

## BUILDING LOTS AT WORTON STATION

situated on the Baltimore and Del. Bay R. R., and designated on plat as Nos. 5, 9, 10, 19, 20 and 21.

Lot No 5 fronts on Worton Avenue 50 feet, 125 feet deep, and is improved with a Good Stable.

Lot No. 9—50 feet front on Worton Avenue and 125 ft. deep.

Lot No. 10—50 feet front on Worton Avenue and 125 feet deep.

Lot No. 19—54 feet 11½ inches on Catherine street and 100 feet deep.

Lot No. 20—33 feet 2½ inches front on Catherine street and 125 feet deep.

Lot No. 21—33 feet 2½ in front on Catherine street and 125 feet deep.

The above lots are located at Worton Station, on the Baltimore and Del. Bay R. R., and offer rare inducements to purchasers.

Plats of all the above real estate will be exhibited at the sale.

This property will be sold clear of the widow's dowery.

*TERMS OF SALE:*

As decreed by the Orphans' Court of Kent county: For the "Flat Lands" farm, ¼ of purchase money cash on the day of sale or in sixty days thereafter, at the option of the executor, with credit of 1 and 2 years on balance. "Judes Point," ½ cash, balance in one year. Lots at Worton Station, ¼ cash, balance in 6 and 12 months.

Possession of the above property will be given Jan. 1st, 1889, with the exception of Jude's Point, which will be sold subject to a lease for the year 1889, now held by B. F. Davis.

Crops to be reserved, and interest on credit payments to begin January 1, 1889, when possession will be given. The credit payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the executor.

The privilege to enter and seed wheat will be granted.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
June 14—ts. EXECUTOR.
[N]

# Lumber. Lumber.

I HAVE NOW IN STOCK THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

## SHINGLES,

LATHS, PICKETS,

WHITE PINE, GEORGIA PINE,

NORTH CAROLINA PINE,

VIRGINIA PINE,

CYPRESS AND POPULAR LUMBER

in Kent county and other large lots to arrive, all purchased at the Lowest Cash Prices direct from the manufacturers and are for sale at

## VERY LOW PRICES!

Also, a stock