The Transcript.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1892.

R. HARRISON COLLINS. C. COX HOPPER

COLLINS & HOPPER,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

National Democratic Ticket.

For President:

Grover Cleveland,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:

Adlai E. Stevenson

OF ILLINOIS.

For Electors at Large for President and Vice-President.

PERE L. WICKES, of Baltimore City.
JOHN WALTER SMITH, of Worcester County.

For District Electors.

1st District—WILLIAM D. MASSEY.
2d District—FREDERICK W. BAKER.
3d District—JOHN HANNIBAL.
4th District—C. RIDGELY GOODWIN.
5th District—JAMES REVELL.
6th District—W. V. BOUIC.

THE sentiment of the people of Queen Anne's county, is said to be unanimously for Congressman Page's re-election.

MR. STEVENSON, the Democratic nominee for the vice-presidency, will accept, it is stated, an invitation from Mr. Cleveland to visit him at Gray Gables.

E. T. CARSON, known to every Thirty-third Degree Mason in America, in a publication, practically charges Thomas Jefferson with plagiarizing the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Carson may rest assured that no one will plagiarize his remarkable discovery.

THE Queen Anne's Democratic Convention on Tuesday selected the following delegates to the congressional convention at Ocean City: C. W. Clements, W. P. Finley, John F. Godwin, R. M. Price, Charles Butler, John H. Norman, Wm. Cecil and Wm. R. Newton.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the City Council of Pocomoke City, it has been ordered that all persons desiring to build on the site of the buildings recently burned, shall be required to build of brick or stone, with metalic or slate roofs. A wise precaution this, and it should be enforced.

THE crowning folly, as it was the crowning blunder of the Homestead affair, Pennsylvania, was the employment of *Pinkerton* men to protect the property of the millionaire manufacturers. In view of the intense hatred which exists between labor organizations and the Pinkerton system throughout the country, it was like flaunting a red flag in front of an infuriated bull.

IN HIS London cable letter to the New York *Times*, Herold Frederic says of Carnegie: "I never met but one Englishman who did not speak of him in tones of contempt, and this exception told me how he himself heard Carnegie declare at a dinner party of Englishmen, that the tariff and tariff millionaires were possible in America only because the American people were in economic matters unexampled fools." May be they will not be so foolish this time.

IN RESPONSE to a letter notifying Mrs. Cleveland that her name had been given to a political organization of American women, who are anxious to assist in the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency, Mr. Cleveland has politely declined the honor for his wife, closing his letter with the following beautiful sentiment. "We trust you will not undervalue our objection, because it rests upon the sentiment that the name now sacred in the home circle as wife and mother may well be spared in the organization and operation of clubs created to exert political influence.

"BUT if I am to name the typical American, the man who loves and believes in his country beyond everything else, the man who, determining once in what direction his duty leads, cannot be swerved from the path, the man who is doggedly persistent in what he believes to be right, the man who thinks not of self, but of his country and its needs, I would name Grover Cleveland. What he has accomplished is the very highest tribute to the possibilities of American citizenship. A country lawyer in the city of Buffalo, he shed lustre upon the high profession he had chosen. As the mayor of his native city, he presented as his record a clean and economical administration. Coming into the highest position in the land, without previous experience and with scarcely a precedent to guide him in the conditions which surrounded him, he won the affections of his party and commanded the respect and admiration of his opponents. I find myself in one of the proudest positions of my life in being permitted to present to you Grover Cleveland as the typical American."—CHAUNCEY DEPEW, at a dinner given to General Roger A. Prior, October 9, 1890.

WHETHER the Homestead affair has or has not politics in it, a great political issue is so nearly involved in the outcome that it may well be considered from a political standpoint. The royally protected Mr. Carnegie, unwilling to share unreasonable profits with his laborers, places annually a mine of wealth at the disposal of the Republican campaign committee to secure further protection, and blatant orators declare that Mr. Carnegie's industry *must be protected* in order that that gentleman may give increased wages to his men. The Carnegie, is one of the most protected concerns in the country, Mr. Carnegie alone being enabled by a due protection of the "*Infant Industry*" to draw a million and a half a year as his share of the profits. This magnanimous system of protection adopted by the political friends of the Carnegie company, while ostensibly to enable that concern to pay higher wages to its employees, has resulted in enabling them to contribute to a campaign fund to corrupt the American ballot and purchase Presidential elections. While the Homestead workmen had no right to violate and to overthrow all social and civil laws, they had a right to expect and demand at the hands of disciples of protection and their arch contributor, Mr. Carnegie, a fulfillment of his pledges of higher wages in return for a continuation of the benign influences of a "protective tariff for American infant industries."

BY THE ACT passed by the Legislature of 1892, for the relief of the bondsmen of Stevenson Archer, it was provided that upon payment by the sureties of the sum of $37,202.28, the judgments against them and the suits pending against them should be either discharged or entered to the use of such persons as might pay the amount. Two of the sureties, Patrick Howard and Allen Hoffman, not being able at present to pay their proportion in full, the other sureties have paid the amount between them, and the judgments have been entered to the use of the sureties who paid the full amount. The sums paid under this arrangement are as follows: $7,110.46 by the estate of the late Henry W. Archer, a similar amount each by Edwin H. Webster, Joseph M. Streett, J. Thomas C. Hopkins and Stevenson A. Williams, $1,025; a partial payment by Allen Hoffman and $625 by Murray Vandiver. The share of Mr. Vandiver is smaller than the others because he was not surety on the bond of 1886, the sureties on which had to bear the largest part of the liability resulting from Archer's defalcations.

IT SEEMS almost impossible, that a vast army of laboring men, containing as much of intelligence and as much of sturdy manhood as the Homestead strikers have given evidence of in some respects, should have committed the fatal blunder which stands against them. However amazing it may appear, the organization which the Homestead strikers have sought to strengthen and build up as a permanency has received well nigh a fatal blow in the house of its friends, and a blow which organized labor will find it difficult to survive. The divine right of every laboring man to demand wages to the extent of value for value, is a right which concentrated capital and millionaires may endeavor to smother and blot out, but which must stand as the Gibralter of the laborers fireside and home.

The laborer may regulate the compensation for his own work, but when organized labor claims and demands the right to dictate the terms of employment and provide for itself by taking forcible possession of the property of the employer, it has transcended all rules of reason, common sense and common justice. Doubtless, in many cases the workmen are oppressed by unscrupulous money lords, but moderation and the superior intelligence of the American workman in organization should seek the establishment of justice and reason, rather than anarchy, rebellion and bloodshed. That the Homestead laborers have overstepped the mark, their is no reason to doubt, and their organization has received a stunning, if not fatal blow at their own hands.

Votes of the Electoral College.

In the following table is shown the representation of the States in the Electoral College in 1892 as compared with 1888:

STATES.	1892.	1888.
Alabama	11	10
Arkansas	8	7
California	9	8
Colorado	4	3
Connecticut	6	6
Delaware	3	3
Florida	4	4
Georgia	13	12
Idaho	3	—
Illinois	24	22
Indiana	15	15
Iowa	13	13
Kansas	10	9
Kentucky	13	13
Louisiana	8	8
Maine	6	6
Maryland	8	8
Massachusetts	15	14
Michigan	14	13
Minnesota	9	7
Mississippi	9	9
Missouri	17	16
Montana	3	—
Nebraska	8	5
Nevada	3	3
New Hampshire	4	4
New Jersey	10	9
New York	36	36
North Carolina	11	11
North Dakota	3	—
Ohio	23	23
Oregon	4	3
Pennsylvania	32	30
Rhode Island	4	4
South Carolina	9	9
South Dakota	4	—
Tennessee	12	12
Texas	15	13
Vermont	4	4
Virginia	12	12
Washington	4	—
West Virginia	6	6
Wisconsin	12	11
Wyoming	3	—
	444	401
Necessary to a choice	223	201

STATE AND PENINSULA.

Elkton is to have electric lights.

Salisbury is to have a street railway.

On account of an exodus of negroes, Prince George's county farmers are hiring foreign laborers.

Ridgely has offered greater inducements than Denton, and the established basket factory of the latter place has gone to the smaller town.

The corn crop in many places in Worcester county has been attacked by the shot-worm. The crop was unusually promising, but has already been cut one-third of a full crop.

GRIST FROM MANY MILLS.

A $20,000,000 fire visited St. John's, New Foundland, on Saturday. Seven lives were lost and six hundred buildings were burned, including the most valuable public structures and warehouses in the city.

In addition to famine, Russia is now being ravaged by cholera.

Twelve persons were killed and forty injured by a steamboat explosion on the lake of Geneva on Saturday.

A man was arrested at Augusta, Maine, on Saturday, for desecrating the grave of Gov. Lincoln. He broke open the door to the tomb, tore the coffin apart and scattered the bones about the floor.

Pocomoke City was thrown into a state of excitement on Monday, by another fire which broke out in a thickly populated portion of the town, but three doors from where the great fire of last wee stopped. No serious damage was done to any but the house in which the fire orginated, which was damaged $500.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggist, 75c.

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT, One dollar per year.

ALL QUIET AT HOMESTEAD

FIVE THOUSAND STATE TROOPS NOW HOLD THE TOWN.

No Apprehensions of an Outbreak at Present.

The storm which has been brooding over the manufacturing town of Homestead, culminated on Wednesday of last week, in bloodshed and death, and, with the exception of one Baltimore evening paper, the TRANSCRIPT was the first Maryland journal to announce to the world the news of the battle between the Homestead workmen and a small army of Pinkerton men sent to protect the property of the Carnegie Iron and Steel Company at the little manufacturing town.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

About a month ago the steel company submitted a scale of wages to govern their workmen, which was objected to on account of the sweeping reductions made in the wages of skilled workmen. The scale was given as an ultimatum, and it was announced that unless the terms were accepted before July 1, the places of the dissenting workmen would be filled by others. The company also refused to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers, as such, or to confer with any committee from the workmen unless the scale was accepted. The men demurred and stated that they would resist the proposed reduction and would never submit to the introduction of non-union men. Each side prepared for an obstinate resistence. The contest was precipitated by the Workmen at Homestead hanging Mr. H. C. Frick, manager of the company, in effigy, and in retaliation the company ordered an immediate shut-down of the big works, two days before the time provided for by the contract under which the men were working. The employes at once began to organize for the defensive, and the company erected a high board fence around the entire works, giving them the appearance of an immense stockade, the sides being pierced with portholes. The company stated that they proposed making certain repairs and asked the sheriff to appoint deputies to protect their property. A small squad of men was sent to the works, but the workmen ordered them to get out of town, and asked that they (the workmen) be sworn as deputies to protect the property which they themselves held in a state of seige. This offer was of course refused, and the turbulent spirits among the strikers busied themselves in inflaming the minds of their companions.

ARRIVAL OF PINKERTON MEN.

An effort was made to place several hundred Pinkerton men, armed with Winchester rifles and pistols, in the company's mills. The detectives had been rendezvoused some five or six miles below the city on the Ohio river, at which point two model barges had been prepared for them. The barges were of the best build and were used in shipping rails down the river from the Carnegie mills at Braddock. The holds were filled up with bunks, cooking arrangements and other accommodations, and as an extra protection, as if in preparation for the siege to which they were afterward subjected, were lined with heavy steel plates on the inside, while the whole back deck was protected in a similar manner. It was the intention that the men should reach the works about 3 o'clock no the morning, but the guards which were on duty along the river got word of the threatened invasion of the hated Pinkerton men, and prepared to received them. The barges were towed up the river by a tug-boat, but long before the Pinkerton men reached Homestead, thousands of workmen had gathered on the banks of the river ready to give them a warm welcome. When the boats attempted to land the workmen broke through the fence surrounding the mill, and entrenching themselves behind piles of steels billets prepared to resist the landing of the detectives.

THE BATTLE ON.

At four o'clock A. M. an effort was made to land the Pinkertons, but a steep embankment forced the men to land in single file, and they were driven back after a heavy battle. Thousands of men, women and children witnessed the fight from the river bank and surrounding heights. The tug which had towed the Pinkerton barges to the scene of the battle cut loose from the boats, the fight having become uncomfortably hot. The dead and wounded Pinkerton men were carried away in the tug and sent to suitable places for treatment and burial; the dead and wounded of the striking workmen were cared for in the town. The men poured volley after volley into the oppossing line of battle, and fight was severe and fatal.

CANNON IN THE FIGHT.

As soon as day broke, the workmen planted a ten-pounder cannon in a position to command the barges, which were moored at the bank of the river. At the same time a force of more than a thousand men took up a position on the opposite side of the river and also planted a cannon which they protected with a breastwork of railroad ties. The fire from both sides was kept up, the barges having been pierced along the sides. Shortly before 9 o'clock the cannon was trained on the boats and for several hours an awful bombardment was kept up. The stout oaken timbers forming the sides of the boat were splintered, but the heavy steel plates on the inside prevented the balls from penetrating the interior. Many of the workmen, however, were expert marksmen, and they sent shot after shot into the port holes in the bows and inflicted terrible injury to the imprisoned men.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE BARGES.

When it was found that little impression could be made by the cannon on the boats, an effort was made to fire the barges, and thus compel the detectives to leave the vessels or suffer the terrible fate of being burned alive. Hose were procured and oil was spouted on the decks and sides of the barges. While this was being done barrel after barrel of oil was emptied into the river above the mooring place, the object being to allow it to float against the boats and then ignite it. This terrible deed was attempted several times, but the boats did not burn.

DYNAMITE BOMBS THROWN.

Then the men became infuriated and hurled dynamite bombs at the vessels with great effect. The situation of the detectives was such as to appall the stoutest heart. The men had been left cooped up in the barges at the mercy of the infuriated mob. The towboat had left them, and they were so encompassed by the maddened army of workmen that no succor could reach them.

FLAGS OF TRUCE SHOT DOWN.

Three times they ran up a flag of truce, but as many times was it stricken down by bullets fired by the workmen. Then it became evident that the ammunition of the besieged detectives was either exhausted or they were too much worn out to continue the fight, and for nearly two hours before the end of the struggle was reached, not a shot was fired.

THE SURRENDER.

Toward dusk efforts were again made to burn the boats with their living freight, and they would doubtless have succeeded had it not been for the interposition of the leading officers of the Amalgamated Association, who went to the scene of the war in the afternoon. Through their efforts it was agreed to allow the detectives to surrender, but this was not secured without the greatest objection on the part of the men, many of whom had lost friends and acquaintances during the day. Besides, as in all such outbreaks, there were thousands of turbulent characters attracted to the place, and as they owed no allegiance to any organization could not be controlled.

At 5 o'clock the Pinkerton men hung out another white flag, and this time it was respected and a committee of workmen went aboard to prepare terms of capitulation. They guaranteed safe conduct for the Pinkertons provided they left their arms and ammunition behind and agreed to leave the place under guard. The detectives had no alternative and promptly accepted the terms.

SEVEN PINKERTON MEN KILLED.

When an inspection of the boats was made it was found that at least seven of the Pinkerton men had been killed and twenty or thirty wounded, many of them so badly that they will die.

As they were brought from the boat they presented a terrible appearance. Many were besmeared with blood, while all of them showed signs of exhaustion from the long confinement in the close quarters between decks.

The Pinkerton men who surrendered, were inhumanly treated and subjected to all manner of indignities and insults as they were being carried captive through the streets.

APPEALS MADE FOR STATE AID.

Sheriff McCleary promptly telegraphed, asking Gov. Pattison that State troops be sent to disperse the strikers and give protection to private property. The governor doubting the expediency of undue haste, demanded that the civil authority at his command be absolutely exhausted, and not until Sunday night was the appeal complied with. Though Homestead was comparatively quiet, the strikers held full control of the mills and openly avowed that work should not be resumed unless by themselves. In view of this state of affairs, Gov. Pattison on Sunday night issued the following order: "George R. Snowden, Major General Commanding National Guard of Pennsylvania:

"Put the division under arms and move at once with ammunition to the support of the sheriff of Allegheny county, at Homestead. Maintain the peace—protect all persons in their rights under the constitution and laws of the State. Communicate with me."

"ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor."

This order has sent to the scene of action 6000 State troops.

The troops arrived at Homestead at 9 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, and the town is now perfectly quiet, though the workmen still maintain their warlike organization against Pinkerton men, and show a determination to prolong the struggle, claiming that the troops are there to suppress violence and not to end the strike.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

An Interesting Talk About Mrs. Cleveland and Other White House Queens.

In the lull of things political, matters personal assume a fugitive importance. Man was made for talk, though much of it is *Sineian* and not human. We gossip life away, and are not content when the grave closes over us. "Letters from hell" are mailed to those who will follow us into the regions desolate, and raps and sheet-shows and State-talks can be had for $1.00 per hour from our assumed "shades" at the hands of any super-hysterical medium. So, as we must have amusement by the sweat of our jaw, let us begin away up, and see what offers in the ranks of the nation's four hundred.

Just now contrasts are being made between some of the mistresses of the White House, with a view to their relative worth to the world at large. Those who are widely remembered as the most gracious, dignified and winning of all of recent date are Mrs. Lucy Hayes and Mrs. Frances Cleveland. The former was a disciple of the old school of things at once quaint and attractive. Her manners were cordial, easy and delicate. You were neither abashed nor emboldened in her presence, but given a chance to be your self-possessed personality.

Mrs. Hayes dressed simply, but in conformity with her station. An odd arrangement of her glossy black hair, following the old custom of smoothing it down about the temples and parting it in the middle, gave her the appearance of a portrait of the first quarter-century. But her rich garments betrayed nothing antiquated or "funny." For the most part ornaments were discarded, and the "all heel and no neck" style of garb found no patroness in her.

Lavish in hospitality beyond any of her successors—a single banquet costing $3000, and that without wines—she brought to her doors more real good, cheer and gained for herself more renown than would have been possible to many holding a station so conspicuous, and at the same time so defamed, as was that of the White House in her day. Defamed, however, by the accident which brought her husband to the Presidency through the electoral commission and the famous returning board.

In matters religious and moral, Mrs. Hayes occupied, perhaps, the most advanced position ever taken by a president's wife. Here it was that Mrs. Cleveland, famous in all else, failed to excel; her hopes in this direction, it was said, at the time being thwarted by her *much the bigger* "half." Grover was not a hustler in the way of a Christian, but his charming wife inclined that way. She frequently appeared at the gathering of the saints in their conventions and assemblies; but her name rarely appeared in practical connection with their ends. And it was said this was owing, not to her indisposition—for she "abounded in every good work"—but to the stately monarch of the "Blue Room," who made some "blue laws" for the religious feet of his spouse to toe.

Grover's boot was never shaped by Providence to hold the twinkling pedalian member of Frances' adorable frame. But when he "put his foot down" it "carried the house" by an awful majority, providence or no providence. Hence, though the name of Mrs. Cleveland was on subscription lists to good causes, she was not prominent in the causes themselves as was her single predecessor with whom she has so often been compared and contrasted.

In the matter of temperance, the personal *stand* of both of these ladies was alike, but the occasion and the opportunity were different in the latter case from that of the former. Hence, the difference in actual results before the world. Mrs. Hayes must forever stand in the very forefront of renown, whatever may be the achievements of her successors in this particular. To have defied all customs, set aside all precedents, borne the whispered insinuation of a skinching frugality, and the open reproach of saving up salary, demanded something more than "gall." It took Christian courage. There is no other term that will meet the case. Mrs. Hayes was first and foremost a Christian; after that she was the obedient servant of the nation, the courtly hostess of a great capital. Essentially different was the over-lauded audacity of ex-President Grant in reversing his glass at the banquets of Continental monarchs. His was an act at once courageous and refined, but it was not without precedent, and was a privilege none could deny to his rank and personal preference. But hers was without precedent—a gaping novelty, an obtrusion of private opinion upon immemorial customs, a daring fling at the hallowed past, a reproach upon her times and an offense to the social privileges which were cherished in the aristocratic circles to which her sudden eminence had lifted her. And hence it was it called forth so much venom; so cruel reflection upon her supposed parsimony; so groundless charges against a supposed lack of refinement and good breeding.

To meet these reproaches and dispel them, to endure these criminations and dissolve them, to win to admiration by her magnificent social success those who had no sympathy with her "sentiments" in temperance matters, her bitterest opponents some of them, was no small feat. But to conquer by the bare force of superb character, ever drawing notice to itself despite its moral vagaries (as her temperance predilections were mildly called) was one of the marvels of the day and of the century. For, be it understood, there was no other way open to her. She did not begin a crusade; she did not "platform," talking faster than any three men in the kingdom. She wrote nothing for the public under the guise of a "private letter to an old school friend." She simply showed that a munificent hospitality could be dispensed without intoxicants, and that lavish entertainment did not necessarily involve fuddled brains and demoralized legs. A *clean* White House and a clean conscience thus stood together. And together they created more real interest in temperance than any other agencies perhaps that were used during her quadrennium here.

MRS. CLEVELAND.

All political considerations aside, there is one thought running through the minds of the American people to-day creditable alike to the public head and heart. This is the inspiration of kindly greeting to the bright-minded and beautiful woman who, as the bride and mistress of the White House, a few years ago, occupied a place in the esteem and affection of the American people not exceeded by any President's wife since the foundation of the Government.

To Mrs. Cleveland—and the hope and pride of the nursery as well—there will go out sincerest well wishes. The good mistress of "Gray Gables" never permits herself to be intruded in any way into the political arena, and during all the excitement of the coming contest she will scarcely be seen and never heard. But if the mutations of politics should recall her to the historic mansion where her presence was a perpetual charm and delight, there will be a wave of congratulation that will know no political bounds, no section, no class lines of any sort. To Frances and the baby the average American citizen today presents his warmest compliments.

So says the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* and what it says in reference to matters political, may be repeated as to matters personal. *Intrusion* into anything has never been charged against Mrs. Cleveland. Her presence has been the entrance of sweetness and light into the company and the occasion. Never before in this land and rarely in the history of nations, has one created for herself the place she occupied during her reign in the nation's mansion. Reign, I say, for it was something more than admiration for herself, something other than profound respect for her station, that was paid her. Women loved, and men "worshiped" her. They lost their hearts and heads.

It would be impossible to put into a phrase the singular combination of qualities that distinguished this incomparable woman. But aside from her youth, her beauty, her engaging manner, her kindly attitude toward all who met her, there was an indefinable charm about her. I cannot describe it except by saying that she possessed a *good heart*. This is the foundation of all her charms. It is the background of all her excellencies. She has culture, sound sense, perfect control of her appearance, so that no embarrassment prevades her movements, and that magnificent air which fills one with delight in her presence. But we carry with us a sensation of something that is unlike all these, and by an instinct unmistakable we know that to be native goodness of heart.

To the proof of this take this unpublished episode. An aged lady called at the White House and was dismissed by the attendant, on the ground that Mrs. Cleveland was about to take a drive. Mrs. Cleveland happening at that instant to be on the stairway, and hearing that she was excused, immediately descended and against the protests of her caller (wholly unknown to her) dismissed her carriage, ushered her visitor into her boudoir and gave the entire occasion to her entertainment. The old lady had not intended to do more than present her card, and see if she might be permitted to call at a future date. But her hostess would not permit her to depart, and assuring her that it was a privilege to be with her, made her stay so delightful, that a visit into another life seemed opened to her that day. Some hours were charmingly spent thus. Mrs. Cleveland showed her curious objects of interest in her chamber and after setting out a luncheon, went into the conservatory, cut some of her choicest flowers and calling her coach graciously despatched her visitor in the "President's team" when she was ready to leave. Soon afterward a handsome basket of flowers found its way to the residence of the aged caller, with a note referring to the pleasure of her visit and an invitation to the White House whenever it might be convenient for her to call.

This does not seem to be an exceptional instance in the social moyements of this superb lady, but a characteristic of her life. And it means something more than that she is courteous, it means that she is good. No one would have heard of the old lady and the world would have been no wiser had she gone her way. But the exceptional sweetness of a loving nature lifted both hostess and guest into notice; this it is that makes Frances Cleveland the glorious creature she is, and—ever will be.

OBSERVER.

LOST:

SILVER WATCH AND CHAIN.

Lost on Sunday afternoon, July 10, a Silver Watch and Chain, in going from the Crawford House, Chestertown, to the residence of Mr. Josiah Massey, near Goose Hill. The finder will return the same to the TRANSCRIPT office and receive a suitable reward. j14-3t.

NOTICE.

MILLINGTON, June 28th, 1892.

I hereby forewarn all persons from trusting my wife, Ida Stephens, and all debts contracted by her I will not pay, as she is no longer under my roof.

j30-3t. JOHN STEPHENS.

FOR RENT:

WHARF, GRANARY, STORE and Small DWELLING HOUSE, at Green Point. Apply to

E. B. TURNER, Executrix.
ju23-6t. BETTERTON, MD.

FOR RENT.

MY FARM for the year 1893. Four Thousand Thrifty Peach Trees. None but a man able and competent to handle it need apply.

A. J. HYNSON,
j23-3t.* Chestertown, Md.

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE.

100 *BUSHELS PEERLESS SEED POTATOES* at reasonable prices.

M. A. BARNARD.
m12-tf.

WANTED:

A Partner in the Lumber Business.

Young Man who can take charge of the Books, Finances and Credits of my present business.

This Business is Extending its Scope of Territory

Its general management requires so much of my time that I cannot properly watch the department above referred to.

a21-tf. JOSEPH TURNER.

Teachers' Examination.

AN EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES to teach in the Public Schools of Kent county will be held on

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1892,

at the School Room, in Chestertown, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ Candidates will bring pen and ink. Applicants for the Normal School will be examined at the same time. By order.

j7-4t. [N] E. F. PERKINS, Sec.

ORDER NISI.

In the Matter of the Mortgage Property of Perry H. Tillison.

No. 997 Equity.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County.

ORDERED, this 9th day of July, 1892, that the sale of the real estate, made and reported by Wm. J. Vannort, Mortgagee of Perry H. Tillison, to Wm. J. Vannort, recorded among the Land Record Books of said county, in liber S. B., No. 15, folio 485, etc., a certified copy of which is filed in these proceedings, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of September 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 15th day of August next. The report states that the amount of sales to be $65.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, Clerk.
j14-4t.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration c. t. a. upon the personal estate of

EDWIN JOHNSON,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 21st day of January, 1893, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of July, 1892.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
j14-4t. Administrator, c. t. a.

Notice to Creditors.

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

ANNA M. GRAY,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of January, 1893, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand the 5th day of July, 1892.

HELEN GRAY,
j7-4t. Executrix.

The PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE

The Best Farm, Field and Garden Fence on Earth. Master of Contraction and Expansion.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

Being a self-regulator, is always ready for business; slacks up at 30 below, and takes a new grip in the shade. Gently persuades a runaway team to reconsider its action. An unruly bull is as safe as a canary in its cage. It says to the festive hog, "Thus far shalt thou go," etc. The fierce wind and snow heeds it not. The "trespasser is not led into temptation," and the rail stealer's occupation is gone.

Write for circulars and prices. We sell largely of it.

FEDDEMAN & EARLE,
July 14—3m. Centreville, Md.

FREE, FREE, FREE

SCISSORS SHARPENED

FREE OF CHARGE!

By Electricity!

Bring Along Your Dull Scissors.

WM. S. McDONNELL,
July 14, 1892. Chestertown, Md.

Greatest Offer

Ever Made.

We will present to the person buying the largest bill of goods of us from this date—July 14, to Jan'y 1—with a ticket to Boston by steamer, or ticket to the World's Fair, whichever preferred.

WESTCOTT & DODD.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County.

No. 980 Equity.

Thomas W. Eliason, Mortgagee,

vs.

Thomas S. Wilmer and Wife.

THE creditors of Thos. S. Wilmer are hereby notified to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the clerk of the Circuit Court within two months from the first publication of this notice. By order of Court.

E. F. PERKINS,
June 16, 1892—4t. AUDITOR.

Wheat! Wheat!

Wanted---78,500 Bushels

OF NEW NO. 1 AND NO. 2 WHEAT!

READY FOR SHIPMENT

JULY 15 TO AUGUST 15.

H. M. BROWN,
Office Court Street, Chestertown, Md.

ATTENTION!

* H. + J. *

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

WHAT IS IT NOW?

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE!

Having fitted up for the business, I am now prepared to make and sell it at $1.10 per gal., in lots of less than five gals. Five gallons or more $1 per gallon. Terms Cash.

HARRISON JENKINS,
m26-3m. Cannon St., between Cross & Mill Sts.

FRAME HOTEL.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

THE undersigned, having moved into the "Maxwell Property," in the town of Millington, and having thoroughly fitted up the same, would announce that he is prepared to accommodate both permanent boarders and transient visitors with good and comfortable rooms and beds.

MY TABLE

will be furnished with the best the market can afford.

MY STABLES

contain good and reliable horses; attentive hostlers, and a plenty of food. Travelers conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Terms moderate. Give me a call.

SAMUEL MALLALIEU,
Jan. 27, 1887. PROPRIETOR

Trustee's Sale.

BY VARTUE of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, in chancery, passed on the 13th day of June, 1892, in the case of William S. Archer vs. Martha A. Price, et al., I will sell at Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, 19th day of July, '92,

At 11 o'clock A. M., at the Court House Door, in Chestertown,

All That Farm,

CONTAINING

188 ACRES,

1 ROOD ANE 10 PERCHES OF LAND,

more or less, whereon Lewis S. Price now resides, in the First Election District of Kent county, on the public road leading from Chesterville to Millington, about three miles from Millington, adjoining the lands of Captain Andrew Woodall and Richard F. Moffett, and described in a deed from John Lee, Richard C. Johnson and William Cacy, commissioners appointed to divide and sell the Real Estate of James H. Smith, to Lewis Price, dated 14th October, 1876, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent county, in Liber D. C. B., No. 2, folio 366, etc.

The farm is divided into six fields, and contains 146 Acres of Arable Land, 20 of Wood Land and 22 of Permanent Meadow and Hillside Pasture. It is well watered, well fenced and in a fine state of cultivation, with a

Good Apple and Peach Orchard

on the premises.

The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a

GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL

Frame Dwelling House,

STABLE, GRANARY and other necessary Outbuildings, all in good repair.

It is within three miles of three railroad stations, and six miles of two steamboat landings, in a pretty neighborhood, conveniently near to schools and churches and altogether a very desirable property.

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, or on the ratification thereof, in the discretion of the trustee; one-third in six months, and the residue in twelve months from day of sale. The credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured by the notes or bonds of the purchaser, with surety to be approved by the trustee.

JAMES J. ARCHER, TRUSTEE,
JOHN H. GREENWOOD, Auct.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE,

Near Millington, Kent Co., Md.

BY virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Richard Hyland and Eliza Ann Hyland, colored, to Hope H. Barroll, and by him assigned to Benjamin T. Ruley, as will appear by reference to said mortgage, dated the 16th day of August, 1888, and recorded among the Land Records for Kent county, Md., in Liber S. B., No. 11, folio 130, etc., the undersigned will offer for sale at the Court House door, Chestertown, Md.,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 23D, 1892,

at 11 o'clock A. M., ALL

That Tract of Land

in the First Election District of Kent county, Md., lying in what is known as Riley's Neck, near Millington, and lying on the westerly side of a road or lane leading from the public road which runs from Millington to the Delaware State line, adjoining the lands of the heirs of David A. Price, Henry Graves and others,

Containing 15 Acres of Land,

MORE OR LESS,

IMPROVED BY

A FRAME DWELLING,

TERMS OF SALE are as follows: $125.00 cash on the day of sale, and on the balance a credit of 6 and 12 months will be given with interest from the day of sale, the purchase money to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
ju30-ts. Attorney named in the Mortgage.

ATTORNEY'S SALE

—OF—

A Valuable Farm

NEAR FAIRLEE, KENT CO., MD.

BY virtue of competent authority from the owners, Adam Diehl, Richard S. Diehl, Martha E. Skirven and Mary A. Diehl, the undersigned will offer at public sale at the Court House door, in Chestertown, Maryland,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1892,

AT 11.30 O'CLOCK A. M.,

All That Valuable Farm

CONTAINING

170 ACRES

of land, more or less, whereon Herbert Lamb now resides, situated in the Fifth Election District of Kent county, Md., on the public road leading from Fairlee to Tolchester.

The Improvements consist of a

Good and Substantial

Frame Dwelling House,

Stables and other necessary Outbuildings, all in good repair; fencing is good, and the farm is convenient to railroad, steamboat, schools, village and postoffice, and is desirably located in a thrifty portion of Kent county.

THERE IS A GOOD

Peach Orchard

on the place, and the land is especially adapted to the growth of grass and Grain.

Possession given January 1, 1893.

TERMS OF SALE:—$1000 cash on the day of sale or within sixty days thereafter, and on the residue a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given, or these terms may be modified to suit the purchaser upon the giving of proper security for the purchase money to the undersigned.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
j30-ts. Attorney for the Owners.

WM. S. CULP,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

COAL and WOOD,

—ALSO—

LIME and BALED HAY.

☞ COAL ALL SIZES. ☜

WOOD SAWED and SPLIT for cooking and kindling, delivered at short notice.

☞ Orders left at CHARLES S. SMITH'S promptly attended to.

WILLIAM S. CULP,
March 19, 1891. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Subscribe for the TRANSCRIPT. Subscription, *one dollar* per year

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN GALENA, KENT COUNTY, MD.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, Maryland, in equity, the undersigned, trustee, will sell at Public Auction, in front of PENNINGTON'S HOTEL, in the village of Galena, Kent county, Maryland,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1892,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.,

ALL THAT VALUABLE

LOT OF LAND

lying on the west side of the public road leading through Galena to Georgetown, now occupied by W. R. Miller as a hotel.

Also, WHEELWRIGHT SHOPS, etc, now tenanted by Michael Quinn, Jr.

The Improvements consist of a

TWO-STORY

FRAME DWELLING,

with attic, Meat-House, Stable and Carriage-House, Poultry-House and Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shops.

It is one