Kent News.

SATURDAY MORNING ....MAY 2, 1885.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Proceedings Continued from Last Week.

FRIDAY, 24th—The jury in the case of Thos. Sunkett was out at the time of going to press.

The grand jury returned indictments against George Baily, John Lynch and Alfred Redding, true bills. The grand jury brought in presentment against J. Frank Connelly for embezzling the moneys, notes and other valuable securities of R. J. Baker & Co., of Baltimore, and one against Thomas G. Deford with embezzling as in case of Connelly. The grand jury returned indictments against John W. Holden and Geo. W. Parsons (2) true bills. In the case of State vs. Wright S. Chrisfield the defendant admitted a plea of guilty. Court then adjourned.

SATURDAY.—Court met with Judges Wickes and Stump on the bench.

In the case of George W. Parsons, indicted for forgery, was taken up and tried before the court. Parsons was tried for forging the names of John Gale and Tilghman Shafer to a note for $500, which was discounted at the Kent National bank. The accused through his counsel entered a plea of guilty. The other charges of forgery than the one above named were stetted, and the court rendered a verdict of guilty, and sentenced Parsons to imprisonment in penitentiary for six years. Hynson and Pearce for defense, Smith for State.

In the case of State vs. Thomas Sunkett, continued from yesterday, the jury were unable to agree until six o'clock last evening and brought in a sealed verdict. The verdict, being read this morning, was, Guilty of an assault with intent to murder. The jury were polled and each juror answered guilty as his name was called. Mr. Vickers, counsel for defense, filed a motion for a new trial.

In the case of State vs. Al. Redding, indicted for committing Sodomy with a mare, tried before the Court, he was adjudged not guilty, but was tried for an attempt, found guilty and sentenced to undergo confinement in the county jail for six months from this date. Baker for defense.

State vs. John Lynch indicted for defrauding W. H. Scotten of four dollars. Pleaded not guilty and tried before the Court. The evidence tended to show that it was not $4 Lynch got from Scotten, but board and lodging. He was found not guilty. Pearce for defense and Smith for State.

M. deK Smith moved the admission of J. W. Bryant, Esq., of the Denton bar, to practice before this court, which was accordingly done.

The grand jury returned indictments against S. J. Watts, J. Frank Connelly, Wm. M. McClaim and Thomas G. DeFord, true bills. The grand jury bring in presentments against Emory Staten for rape, James Miller for rape, Chas. Rolph (3) for selling whiskey and Thomas W. Wickes for selling whiskey.

MONDAY, April 27.—Court met with Judges Wickes and Stump on the bench. The case of State vs. Samuel Green indicted for burglariously entering the barn of Mrs. Mary Wilson and stealing ½ bushel of corn. Pleaded not guilty; elected to be tried by jury. The jury were drawn, prisoner exercising right to challenge. The evidence showed that the prisoner was caught in the act of stealing the corn by the two Messrs. Wilson. The defense relied upon the intoxicated condition of the prisoner, but failed to convince the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty. Smith for State and Perkins for defense.

The grand jury returned indictments against Chas. Rolph (3), Emory Staten and James Miller, true bills. Also presented Jeremiah N. Moffett for forgery.

John Murphy, a native of Ireland, declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and took and subscribed to the necessary oath.

The case of State vs. Wm. McClain, indicted for shooting George Bailey with a pistol or gun was taken up for trial and tried before the court The evidence showed that McClain had shot and seriously wounded Bailey at Hadaway's store in Quaker Neck on Christmas eve last and was adjudged guilty and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for 2 years from this date. Smith for State and Gardner for McClain.

The case of State vs. Bailey was next tried for an assault upon Wm. McClain with a knife or razor on Christmas eve last, at Hadaway's store in Quaker Neck. The case was also tried before the court. Bailey was found guilty and sentenced to be confined in the county jail for 4 months from date.

Benj. Richardson, a native of Nova Scotia, declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and took and subscribed to the necessary oath.

The grand jury brought in indictments against Thos. W. Wickes and Jeremiah Moffett true bills.

The grand jury completed its work on Monday and adjourned. The following is the report made by the jury to the Court:

TO THE HON. JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT:

The grand jury beg to report to Your Honors that during the session they have examined seventy-nine witnesses, found thirty-seven indictments, returned twenty-six true bills, ignored seven presentments and recommended the discharge of one prisoner from jail.

In the discharge of their duties they have visited and inspected the new jail and found it in good order. The general arrangement of the building is commended, and it seems well adapted for the purpose for which it is used. It is well ventilated, heated throughout by furnaces, and with a single exception looks very secure. The window of the room from which the prisoner lately escaped was not as well guarded as it should have been. It is proper to say, however, that that room was not intended for the confinement of prisoners, and had it been used for the purpose originally intended, would have been inaccessible to them. But after the introduction of water into the town it was converted into a bath room for the use of the prison department. While not disposed to harshly censure the jailor, we think that he was somewhat thoughtless in permitting the prisoner to have access to that room, especially at night.

A case has been presented to us involving the question as to whether the landing on the wharves, and storing of fertilizers in the granaries, is a nuisance. It seems that, last September, the commissioners of the town, upon the complaint of some of its citizens, passed an ordinance for the removal of fertilizers and fertilizing materials stored within its limits, and that no more such commodities should be stored for a longer period than twenty-four hours, (no provision was made for the intervention of Sundays or rainy weather). The primary object of this ordinance was to remove the fertilizers then stored in the granaries on the wharves and to prohibit its storage in the future. In our opinion the enforcement of such an ordinance would embarrass and cripple trade, and add to the costs of fertilizers to the farmers of the county, who so much need such materials at the smallest possible outlay.

Strangers who visit our county are impressed with the high improvement everywhere visible. They are also impressed with the fact that the town is hardly abreast of the county. But the remark is sometimes made that it is a decade behind it. A few more fertilizer or strangling ordinances will send it still further to the rear. It does seem strange that while many sections are clamoring for appropriations for widening and deepening the channels of their creeks and rivers, this ancient town of Chestertown should by restrictive legislation forego the blessing vouchsafed by a kind providence—of a water-highway which needs no appropriation by Congress to keep in navigable condition.

We cannot conceive that the landing, storing and hauling of fertilizers through the streets is detrimental to the health of the inhabitants, and hence forbear to take action that would deprive the people of the advantages of the warehouses and river front of the town.

The session of the jury has been a long one. We acknowledge and thank the court and its officers for the courteous assistance rendered to us. Respectfully submitted.

W. N. E. WICKES, Foreman.

TUESDAY, April 28th.—Court met with Judges Wickes and Stump on the bench. The case of State vs. J. Frank Connelly, indicted for embezzling the moneys, notes and valuable securities of R. J. Baker & Co., was next called for trial. The prisoner elected to be tried by a jury and exercised the right of challenger. There was some difficulty in getting a jury, the regular panel was exhausted and six talesmen summoned before the jury was completed. Messrs. Pearce, Hynson and Vickers appeared for Connelly, and Messrs. Smith, Bryant and Townsend for the State. R. J. Hollingsworth, of the firm of R. J. Baker & Co., was the first witness called upon the stand. He showed a written contract executed by R. J. Baker & Co. and Connelly & DeFord, whereby Connelly & DeFord, who were indebted to Baker & Co. for the sum of $10,000, agreed to handle their goods as agents, and turn the proceeds of sales of goods to be forwarded to Connelly & DeFord by R. J. Baker & Co. as their agents, and promptly account for all sales and in pursuance of their contract, R. J. Baker & Co. shipped to Connelly & DeFord their goods to the amount of $3500, but never received from Connelly & DeFord any returns from the goods save some $500 in notes, and about $1,100 of goods not sold. The evidence of Mr. Hollingsworth had not been concluded when court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 29th—Court met and Judges Wickes and Stump on the bench. The case of State vs. Connelly continued from yesterday, was again taken up and cross-examination of Mr. Hollingsworth concluded. At three o'clock the case was adjourned until six when the defense was begun and concluded at about nine, the evidence tending to show that though the contract styled Connelly & DeFord agents, there was an understanding between them and Baker & Co., that they were not agents in fact but that the contract was entered into for the purpose of preventing other creditors of Connelly & DeFord from seizing the goods shipped by Baker & Co. under an execution, and that Connelly believed the money realized belonged to him.

THURSDAY, April 29th.—Court met with Judges Wickes and Stump on the bench. The defense submitted the case of State vs. Connelly to the jury without argument. The jury retired and after being out about an hour returned with a verdict of not guilty.

The case of State vs. Thomas W. Wickes, indicted for selling a bottle of whiskey to James H. Brice, was called and tried before the court. Brice swore that he obtained a bottle of Duffy from Wickes' clerk and laid the money — one dollar—on the opposite counter. The evidence tended to show that young Brice had made statement that he never paid for whiskey at Mr. Wickes' drug store save when he had a physician's recipe. Mr. Hodgkin, the clerk, testified he never sold him any and that Mr. Wickes had instructed him never to sell whiskey in his absence. Verdict not guilty. Smith for State and Pearce for defence.

The two cases of State vs. James Miller and Emory Staten, colored, indicted for committing a rape upon Irene Stewart, a colored girl about 14 years of age, were called next and tried before the court. The prosecutrix testified that she had been outraged on Friday night last near the college road and her cries and screams stifled by the two prisoners, and that she had promptly complained of the injury to Bailiff Simpson and Justice Burgess. The defence offered the testimony of a number of colored girls who were present at the time and saw and heard Irene consenting. The court said that in spite of the preponderance of the evidence for the defence, the bloody garments of the girl spoke strongly in her favor, and they had a decided suspicion she had been badly treated, but were forced to declare the prisoners not guilty. Hynson and Barroll for defense, Smith for State.

The case of State vs. Thos. G. DeFord indicted for embezzling the promissory notes, monies and goods of R. J. Baker & Co., was next called for trial. The prisoner after a protracted conference with his counsel came into court and announced by Mr. Vickers that he elected to be tried before the court. The prisoner was then arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Messrs. Pearce, Hynson and Vickers are counsel for defence and Messrs. Smith and Bryant represent the State. Court then adjourned until tomorrow morning.

FRIDAY, May 1 — Court met at 10 o'clock, Judge Wickes on the bench. The case of State vs. T. G. DeFord was called and the defense with the assent of the State asked for a continuance until the October term of the court. The court consented to allow the case to go over until October, and held DeFord in $1,000 bail with Dr. J. T. Twilley and Thomas S. Bordley as sureties. After the transaction of minor business the court then adjourned until tomorrow.

Teachers' Association.

The teachers of Kent county met at the school room at Chestertown, Friday, April 24th, and were called to order at 10 A. M. by the president, E. F. Perkins, Esq. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Murphy, after which singing, with Miss Annie Lambert presiding at the organ. Roll was called and but 2 teachers were absent out of 58 teachers teaching in this county, those two being absent from sickness or death in the family. The literary committee, through its chairman, Mr. John F. Copper, reported the following questions, which were adopted by the association to be discussed at the next regular meeting:

1.—What should pupils be taught outside the text book?

2.—How can the power of observation be best strengthened in our pupils?

The president called up the 1st regular question for discussion, What are the best means of inducing pupils to discharge their duties voluntarily? The discussion was opened by Mr. Fallowfield, who stated the duties of pupils and claimed that either by persuasion or compulsion the pupil will become habituated to the performance of his duties.

Miss Dewing believes that pupils should be commended for work performed and this will be an inducement to discharge duties.

Mr. Starkey thought the question was a contradiction. Children need training in understanding and discharging their duties but when means are used then the performance is not voluntary. He agreed with Miss Dewing that children are influenced by persuasion and commendation.

Mrs. Gilpin thought that one of the best means is in making the children happy and making their duties agreeable; as far as consistent. It was important that the teacher should perform all her duties promptly and cheerfully that the influence of example should induce children; "as is the teacher so is the child."

Mr. Topping was of the opinion that when means are used as inducements the performance of duties are not voluntary. The experience of teachers is that children lack the disposition to voluntarily discharge their duties as pupils, and when persuasion or compulsion is used, or any means to induce or compel a performance of duties, the duties are not voluntarily performed. He would discuss the question by leaving out the word "voluntarily" and state that training, drilling, discipline are necessary in order to have a partial discharge of duties. He believed that the wisdom of the teacher would direct him in his methods and expedients to influence or compel pupils to perform their duties.

Miss Leaverton believed that the question is not a contradiction; that means may be employed to induce pupils to do their work and perform their duties voluntarily. Love for the teacher is an important requisite, and love for the work, also, which may be induced by the teacher making the work agreeable to the pupil. Discipline is needed, and when children are properly disciplined the force of habit will cause them to perform many if not all their duties.

Miss Mollie Downes thought that it was necessary to secure the confidence of pupils and to show them the importance of study and the duty they owed their parents and others in improving every moment of time. She believed that an important inducement is to make study and work as attractive and pleasant as possible and that study and work would, to a certain degree, be voluntary.

Col. Day believed that the question was really this, "How can we induce them to discharge their duties cheerfully?" An important requisite to induce a discharge of duties is in securing their interest in the work of the school-room and by treating them as ladies and gentlemen. He believed in the law of rewards and punishments but declaimed against a constant goading to duty. In explaining his theory of voluntary and involuntary acts he gave as an illustration this: Suppose my hands and feet were tied and I was tossed through the window; that would be an involuntary act. Should some one pointing a pistol at my head say, "Jump, or I fire," and I jump, that is a voluntary act.

Prof. Long opposed that idea. He believed the act of jumping would be involuntary. "Suppose," said he, "you meet me on the highway and at the point of the pistol compel me to sign a note for $50, would the courts decide that a voluntary act on my part? No court," said he, "would pronounce the act of signing voluntary."

Mr. Starkey offered an illustration. "Suppose you have an idle pupil who fails to recite properly and threatening him with the rod you compel him to perform his work, is the act voluntary, or involuntary on his part?"

Rev. Mr. Murphy was not entirely clear on this question. He had asked two teachers what was meant and they were not clear as to the meaning. Still he had no criticism to offer concerning the phraseology, but would take the question in its broadest sense. He had taught school for a period of twenty years. He agreed with Col. Day that children were largely influenced by hopes of a reward in performing duties, and were sometimes driven to duty by fear of punishment. If children had a wholesome fear and love for their teacher he believed they would perform their duties faithfully, honestly, and voluntarily.

Prof. Long coincided with Rev. Mr. Murphy in his broad view of the discussion of the question. He believes that when a child has been properly trained, he will do his duty when he is shown what is his duty. He believes that the work and exercises of the school should be as interesting as the teacher can possibly make them. The fear of punishment has an effect in many cases in inciting to duty.

Mr. Crosby believes in the influence of good example. If the teacher is in earnest the children will be in earnest, and if the teacher is careless or negligent in performing his duties the children, imitating the teacher, will be careless or negligent. He related an instance in his experience, that of a small boy who was fond of reading but not fond of study. He was assigned definitions in his reader to memorize them, and when called on knew nothing about them. After detention from play for two or three times he applied himself to the work and was pleased that he had been compelled by his teacher to master the work.

The Examiner said that he differed from Mr. Topping and those who advocated the view that when hope of reward or fear of punishment had the effect to cause one to perform duties, that those duties were not voluntarily performed. Boys and girls took pleasure in performing duties which they understood. He had nothing to criticise in the framing of the question, that it expressed what should be intelligible to all, and he believed that when a teacher grasped the matter and induced pupils to perform their duties that he covered the whole ground of instruction. There are no patent or stereotyped methods to induce pupils to perform their duties. Each particular case requires its particular expedient. "He read from Beldum's Art of School Management," a book lately issued, and one which he recommended to teachers,—an instance in which an intelligent but incorrigible boy was induced to mend his way simply by the teacher reposing confidence in the boy. The teacher ought to discharge every duty in his sphere that the child may be led by force of good example, to perform every duty in his sphere. He would not undertake to enumerate all the instances in which duty would be induced, but would mention punctuality on the teacher's part as having a certain tendency to induce punctuality on the pupil's part.

At the close of the discussion Rev. Mr. Townsend delivered an able and interesting address on "The Dignity and Aim of Human Life."

On motion of Mr. Brown, a rising vote of thanks was unanimously tendered Rev. Mr. Townsend by the members of the Association.

The Examiner notified the teachers that a change of readers has been ordered for the 1st of September, Sheldon & Co's series, which he considers superior to the series in present use in many respects. They are durably bound, especially those for the lower grades. Notice was given of a joint institute of teachers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties, to be held at Chestertown, beginning June 29th, and continuing four days. The meeting then adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting was called to order, and after singing by the Association with Miss Annie Lambert at the organ, the roll was called by the secretary. Questions were called for, and the Examiner asked Mr. Milton Melvin what success attended his efforts to induce the pupils of his school to make some article of skill. Mr. Melvin, in reply, gave an interesting account of his success and though he spent but little time in directing them and their handiwork was done at home, yet when the appointed time for public display arrived, those who were invited to examine and pass upon the merit of the work commended the pupils highly for their efforts.

Miss Ella Thomas read an interesting essay, having for her subject, "Difficulties of a Primary Teacher." A motion was made that Miss Thomas be requested to allow the publication of her essay in the papers of our county. This motion was adopted.

The second regular question was called up for discussion, "How far should utility be the object in school training?" Mr. Crosby opened the discussion by saying that utility was the main object in view in his teaching.

Miss Nettie Gooding always kept utility before her, and the different studies were but means to an end that of making useful men and women.

Mr. Melvin made utility the central point around which all studies revolved. He believed we should not lose sight of our place in the school nor the purpose for which we aim, but should teach those things which will make useful and agreeable citizens. He encouraged his pupils in the hope and effort of being useful, but never in shining in society. In reply to a question from the Examiner he believed that the higher branches were useful, and that geometry was especially adopted to training the reasoning faculties, and by no means useless in the curriculum of studies. He believed in developing them for good and usefulness.

Mr. Long regarded utility as the main thing in teaching, but does not think that higher branches, such as Latin, Geometry, Algebra and Philosophy should be left out, for he regards them as practically useful. He does not think that elementary branches are the most useful.

Mrs. Clift thought that the formation of good habits was useful, and such things should be taught that would assist in producing practical results.

Miss Roberts regarded utility as an important object, if not the main object in teaching.

Mr. Topping believed that utility should be abstracted from studies.

Mr. Starkey had been asked questions like this by pupils, "Is this study of any use?" Parents sometimes were disposed to question the utility of studies unless they could see some way in which the study could be made practically useful. He believed all our studies may be made practically useful.

The Examiner had no difficulty in comprehending the meaning of the question. He believed that the object of study is not merely the acquisition of knowledge but for the culture of the mind. No one could tell during childhood what studies will be practically useful to them in the future. They should be taught to see a practical usefulness in every study.

Mr. Long moved that the annual examination be conducted as they were a year ago. This motion was lost. He then moved that examinations begin the first week in June, which motion was lost.

Mr. Starkey moved that the examiner designate the days on which examinations be held, which was adopted. After some questions and explanations concerning the Teachers' Institute to be held at the close of the term, the association adjourned.—*Transcript.*

Temperance.

Messrs. Editors:—The statement in your last issue as to the Maryland State Alliance is not quite correct, and is calculated to mislead. First, as to the number of delegates in attendance, you state 682. This was the whole number appointed throughout the State. I do not think over 300 attended. There were a number of count votes on very exciting questions and I do not think over 225 ever voted at one time, counting both sides. Few if any delegations were full. The agricultural club appointed 3, only one was present. Still Pond Sunday-school appointed 3, and none went, and so on through the State — 682 was the paper delegation, about 300 the real attendance.

Again. The Janvier resolutions were most assuredly not adopted by any majority large or small. Could they have been voted on the first day they would have passed by a large majority, but every parliamentary device was used to prevent this, Mr. Daniel throwing the whole weight of his personal influence against them, claiming they were a direct attack on him, and stating that if passed he would not remain in the alliance one hour; and as a consequence they were referred to a committee appointed by Mr. Daniel, with instructions to report at 10 o'clock the second day. As was expected, when the report was made the best friends of the resolutions could not recognize them; only one brief reference to their subject matter and that in a vascillating and very uncertain way; besides the report fully sustained the executive committee in sending delegates to the Pittsburg convention, and was altogether unsatisfactory to the nonpartisan wing of the alliance, but the second day the convention was full of St. John and Daniel people, in Baltimore to attend the third party convention on Thursday, and after a long and bitter contest the report of the committee was sustained; this with the fact that nearly every officer elected from the president down is an officeholder in the third party, is proof that the State Alliance is to be run as a tail to the prohibition political party kite, and if the great mass of temperance workers wish to continue the grand successes of the past they must withdraw from the Maryland State Temperance Alliance. I believe this has already been done, and the want of confidence was shown when the attempt to raise funds was made, only about $500 being subscribed—one-fifth of the sum asked for—many of the counties not responding at all, after the most persistent begging. From the fact that the partisan temperance party organized last Thursday will probably hold its convention the day following the sessions of the alliance, the conservative element can hope for no favorable legislation, and the only course is for a separate organization as a centre with which the best men of every political faith can work.

Temperance is broader than political parties, wider than partisan platforms, ranks with Christianity and not with partisan politics. A partisan party antagonizes the voters of all other political parties and must fail. The splendid success of local option was achieved by the aid of the best men of all political parties, who could vote on a great moral question without severing their allegiance to the party of their choice. The idea of a partisan political party ever curing the curse of rum is as chimerical as it would be unwise. R. P. J.

GRANT'S SIXTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY.—Gen. Grant took a ride and a walk on Monday. His birthday was celebrated in New York by the display of flags, by the presentation of flowers to the old soldier, and by the sending of numerous telegrams and messages of kindly greeting. Reports from various parts of the country show that his birthday was observed in many places by appropriate private or public services. The following has been furnished for publication.

To the various army posts, societies, cities, public schools, States, corporations, and individuals, North and South, who have been so kind as to send me congratulations on my 63d birthday, I wish to offer my grateful acknowledgments. The despatches have been so numerous and so touching in tone that it would have been impossible to answer them if I had been in perfect health. (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

THE OWNERSHIP OF MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS.—The Supreme Courts of New York and Massachusetts have settled the matter as to who owns a medical prescription. The substance of the decision is that the physician, in prescribing, gives the patient a written order for drugs, and their delivery terminates the operation. The druggist may on his own responsibility, renew the drugs, for he is a merchant, and has a right to sell drugs in any shape. He is not bound to give a copy of the prescription, nor even to keep it though he usually retains it as a protection in case of error on the part of doctors or patients.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—The Baltimore papers of yesterday quote as follows:

WHEAT—Longberry $1.12@$1.15, Fultz, $1.08@1.10 for fair to good. CORN—White, prime, 62@63; yellow, 60@60. OATS—47c.

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Dry Goods.—Col'd Dress Goods, Dress Ginghams, Percales, Lawns, Calicoes, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins in all widths, full line white goods in India Linen, Victoria Lawn, Nansook, &c., Cassimeres, Cottonades, Linen Drills, Tickings, Flannels, Shirtings, &c.

Notions.—Gloves, Hosiery all grades from cheapest to fine regular made, a very good Corset at 50c., Towels from 5c. up, a regular bargain in a Towel at 25c., Hamburg Edging and Inserting, Swiss Embroidery, Laces, Gent's Collars, Cuffs and Neckwear, Silk & Linen Handkerchiefs, Fine Shirts, &c.

Shoes.—Gent's Calf Button, Gent's Calf Lace, Boys and Youths' Calf Button and Lace, Ladies and Misses' Goat Button' Ladies and Misses' Kid Button, Ladies and Misses' Kid Fox Button, Children's Kid, Goat and Grain Button and Lace, Children's Solar Tip, Men & Boy's Plow Shows, Men and Boys' Base Ball Shoes. Ladies' Fine, Kid Opera Slippers at $1. We have a very large stock of Shoes bought at low prices, which we offer at small profit.

Carpets, Matting, Oil Cloths, Ingrain and Jute Carpets, Matting from 12½ cts. up, a bargain at 20c. per yard. Floor Oil Cloths from 25c. per yard up.

Straw Hats—a large stock just opened comprising all grades from common to fine, suitable for all ages, at prices to please.

Groceries, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Flour, Spices, Yeast Powder, Soap, Tobacco, Segars, &c.

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of all kinds. We keep in store a large stock of first class well seasoned material of all kinds, therefore we can and do guarantee our work to stand. It is not like work put up and sold as first class work that rattles to pieces in less than a year from imperfect workmanship and unseasoned material.

Our Dearborns, Carts,

PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, &c., are all well finished.

Our WAGONS,

for their neatness and lightness of build, yet strength and durability and light-running, acknowledge few their equals and NO SUPERIOR.

Carriage Repainting and Repairing

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All other Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

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OUR CHARGES to suit the times.

We cordially invite the public to call and see for themselves, get prices and examine our work of Twenty-four years' experience.

Thankful for past patronage we solicit a continuance of the same.

We are also agents for Kent county for Hench & Drumgold Riding Wheel Cultivator, the Taylor Riding Wheel Cultivator, The Taylor Iron Frame Cultivator and the celebrated Beedle & Kelly Corn Planter, and the Oliver Chilled PLOWS. Also all Repairs for same.

Correspondence solicited. All orders by mail will have prompt attention.

March 21, 1885.

Chestertown, Feb. 17, 1885.

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to have it delivered direct to you, saving expense.

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Call at SCOTT'S POINT and examine for yourself our EXTRA STOCK of DRY

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Come and look at them and you cannot fail to buy if you are in need. This is no humbug but the truth, we need money and must sell.

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are greatly reduced in price but are not included in the above goods at cost.

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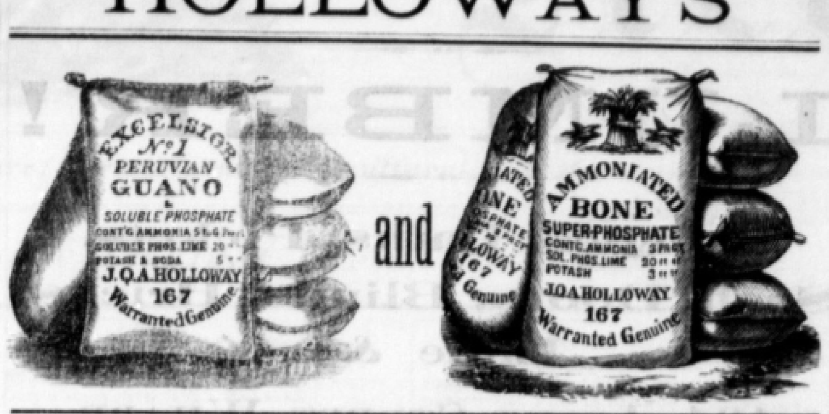

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W. N. E. WICKES,

AGENT FOR LISTER BROTHERS,

offers their well known Fertilizers, STANDARD SUPERPHOSPHATE, AMMONIATED BONE PHOSPHATE, U. S. PHOSPHATE, PURE GROUND BONE, &c.

☞ Orders left at WICKES & BRO.'S will be promptly attended to.

April 4, 1885—2m.

LOW PRICES REQUIRE LARGE CROPS.

C. W. KENNARD & CO.,

Chestertown, Md., Manufacturers of

HIGH GRADE BONE PHOSPHATES,

FOR CORN, FRUIT, TRUCK AND ALL FARM CROPS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO OUR

Monarch Peach Tree Phosphate,

composed of PURE BONE and HIGH GRADE POTASH, which we offer at bottom prices. No South Carolina Rock is used in any of our Goods.

April 4, 1885—8.

Seed Corn!

Peter Henderson's "GOLDEN BEAUTY"

LAST MAY I bought of Henderson at a cost of over $5 per bushel, some of this Seed Corn; raised a fine crop and now offer Seed at $1.50 per bushel.

Last season Henderson offered this corn for the first time, and says "it is one of the most beautiful varieties of field corn ever cultivated—ears perfect, with 10 to 16 rows, full to the end of bright golden grain, largest size, not hard and flinty nor shriveled; vigorous grower, stalks 8 to 10 feet bearing one and two ears; matures early and unsurpassed in size, appearance and productiveness. Has produced 100 bus. shelled corn per acre under ordinary culture." Mr. Henderson now asks $2.50 per bus.

JOS. P. IRELAND,

mh14-8t. GALENA.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

Large Stock Va. Pine Frame Stuff.

VA. PINE CULLS 12, 14 and 16 ft.

White Pine Barn Boards,

" Pick "

" Selects "

" " ⅝ SIDING,

VA. PINE SIDING,

WHITE PINE FENCING,

HEMLOCK FENCING,

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS,

DOORS, WINDOW & DOOR FRAMES,

SASH and BLINDS,

at low prices and on liberal terms. For sale by

mh28. T. W. ELIASON, JR.

WORTON MANOR STOCK FARM!

Imported Southdown Buck J. J. Coleman

stands at the head of my flock of PURE Southdown Ewes some of which I purchased from Pennsylvania. Also, others from Ohio, which had just taken first premium at the Penn. STATE Fair of 1884. The public are invited to call and inspect my stock which are for sale.

Southdown Buck and Graded Hereford Calves a specialty. JOHN GALE,

mh28-6m. Hanesville, Kent co., Md.

THE season for Ice-Cream is now at hand and we have on hand a nice assortment of Freezers, such as the Peerless, White Mountain, Crown, &c., at J. K. Aldridge & Co.'s.

WE are agents for the Cooley Creamer, it is only to be tried to be appreciated. Gives universal satisfaction.—Call and see them. J. K. Aldridge & Co.

Sassafras River Line.

On and after Thursday, March 12,

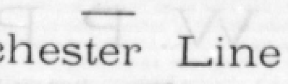
Steamer Trumpeter,

Will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10½ A. M., for Buck Neck and all landings on Sassafras river. Will leave Georgetown alternate days at 7½ A. M., and stopping at all landings on return trip, arriving in Baltimore at 1.30 P. M. WM. CUNDIFF,

mh14-1885. MASTER.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Tolchester Line!



Steamer Pilot Boy

Leaves Tolchester on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

Leaves Baltimore, Pier 15 Light st., at 7 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.

☞ By the above arrangement passengers have over THREE HOURS in the city and return the same day.

For further information apply to Chas. Lloyd, Tolchester Beach, or

TOLCHESTER S. B. CO.,

Office—Pier 16 Light st., Baltimore.

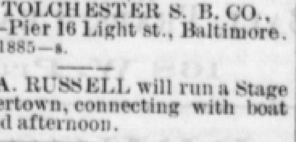
March 14, 1885—s.

☞JAS. A. RUSSELL will run a Stage from Chestertown, connecting with boat morning and afternoon.

CHESTER RIVER

STEAMBOAT COMPANY

Spring Arrangement 1885.



Until further notice the

New Iron Steamer EMMA A FORD

WILL LEAVE

Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock A. M., for Baltimore, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn, Queenstown and Kent Island, arriving in Baltimore at 1.30 P. M. Returning will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M., making all the above landings.

The Steamer CORSICA will leave Crumpton every Tuesday and Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m., and on Saturday at 12 m., for Baltimore, Spry's, Deep Landing, Round Top, Chestertown, Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Centreville (via Corsica creek).

Will leave Chestertown at 5 o'clock p. m on Tuesday and Thursday, and at 3 o'clock p. m on Saturday.

Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light st. wharf at 11 p. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, making the above landings.

GEO. WARFIELD,

April 11, 1885. President.

BRICKLAYING.

THE undersigned offers his services to the people of Kent and Queen Anne's counties as a BRICKLAYER. Terms for Contracting and Jobbing will be as moderate as possible, and will feel thankful for any and all orders. Orders can be left with Mr. J. A. Fiddis, opposite the M. E. Church, Chestertown.

ap:11-3m. J. EDGAR FIDDIS.

COMMISSION CARDS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GALE & HUTCHISON,

Fruit and General Produce Dealers,

254 N. Water Street, Phila., Pa.

☞Consignments solicited d13.

BALTIMORE.

Established 1862.

SAMUEL M. LAWDER. R. FRANK LAWDER.

SAMUEL M. LAWDER & SON,

Successors to Barkman & Lawder,

General Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Fruits, Fish, Wool, Poultry, Live Stock, &c., &c.

88 South Charles Street,

jan5-y. BALTIMORE, MD.

ANDREW W. WOODALL,

(Successor to Greenwood & Woodall,)

Commission Merchant & Produce Dealer,

No. 53 West Pratt Street.

☞Special attention given to the sale of Grain, Dried, Evaporated and Green Fruits.

FRANK WRIGHT. JNO. N. SPARKS.

R. NELSON STEVENS,

—WITH—

WRIGHT & SPARKS,

Commission Merchants,

No. 114 Light street Wharf, Baltimore,

For the Sale of

GRAIN, FRUITS, LIVE STOCK

AND GENERAL PRODUCE.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEO. W. BERRY.

D. B. STEWART & CO.,

General Commission Merchants

And Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic FRUITS,

Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs, Dried Fruits, Canned Goods, &c.

Southern Fruits and Vegetables a specialty.

150 W. PRATT ST., Baltimore, Md.

☞ Orders for Sweet Potatoes, Aspinwall Bananas, Oranges, Lemons and produce generally, promptly filled. fe9.

R. GROVES. T. H. WINPENNY.

GROVES & WINPENNY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

112 Light St., Baltimore, Md.,

For the Sale of all kinds Country Produce.

All business entrusted to us will receive our earnest attention. Communications answered promptly. mar17-y.

R. J. FOARD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE SALE OF

GRAIN and PEACHES,

GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, GAME, &c.

No. 95 South Charles Street, corner Camden,

BALTIMORE, MD.

WM. H. RUTTER,

General Commission Merchant,

AND DEALER IN

GRAIN, HAY, MILL FEED, &c.

No. 79 SOUTH STREET,

BALTIMORE.

CREW & JEROME,

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

GRAIN, FRUIT AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,

No. 3 Camden Street, BALTIMORE,

Near Light Street Wharf.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Correspondence promptly and cheerfully answered.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE

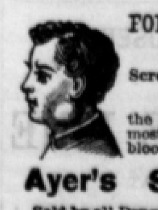
WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.



FOR ALL THE FORMS OF Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders, the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles, $5.

BEST STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS

Established 1856.

NO AGENTS! IS WHAT MAKES LOW PRICES!

☞ COMPARE the SIZES and PRICES of our Engines. We have No Agents or middle men to protect by adding commissions which customers must pay.

H. Power.	Cylinder.	Price, on Wheels.
4	5x8 Stroke	$450
6	6x9 "	500
8	7x10 "	600
10	8x10 "	700
15	9x12 "	950
20	10x16 "	1250

Stationary Engines, 2 to 60 Horse Power, Boilers of any style or power, Stacks, Tanks, Furnace Work, Saw Mills, Flour Mill and Mining Machinery, Steam Pumps, Centrifugal Pumps, Creameries fitted up, Bark and Cob Mill, and General Machinists.

JOHN BEST & SON 333 E. Fulton St. LANCASTER, PA.

REPAIRING old Stoves and Tinware.

mh 14. J. K. ALDRIDGE & Co.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

No gratuitous advertising. Calls for meetings, [con]certs, excursions, &c., for charitable, religious [or ot]her purposes, must be paid for, the publish[ers sta]nding on an equal footing with others, contribute toward such objects as they [have a]n interest in.

G[...]R-PRINTING:

[...]S, CARDS,

[...]LARS, BLANKS, &c.,

The SH[...]ess and dispatch, and at [...]le prices.

Has disposed of his o[...] BOOTS and SHOES [...] to the peop[...] TRUST.

New Go[...] by the Safe [...]s Against in the way of Footwear fresh [...] of Factories which he is receiving [...] and selling at a REFORM PRICE.

MEN'S PLOW SHOES!

every pair warranted to be all leather for $1, Men's Fine Shoes from $1 25 to $6. The BEST $3 MEN'S FINE SHOE in the country.

Our Youth's Calf Bals.

that we had made takes the prize for Style and Durability.

Ladies' French, Dongola, Camel Leopard, Mat Glove and Curacoa Kids, Kid Foxed, Straight Goat and Pebbled Buttoned Shoes, Hand and Machine made, on A. B. C. and D, lasts, ranging in price from $1 50 to $5.

We give our entire attention to the SHOE TRADE, and will show you the Largest, Finest and Best Selected Assortment and guarantee our prices to be the LOWEST of any one. Remember the place and look for name in the window.

M. T. GOSLEE,

Adjoining Chestertown Nat'l Bank,

Chestertown, Md. Mar. 28, 1885.

Kent County Commissioners'

ANNUAL NOTICE.

THE County Commissioners of Kent County will meet at their office in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY,

the 10th day of March, 1885

at 10½ o'clock A. M., and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

EVERY TUESDAY,

until the Fifth Day of May, next,

for the purpose of noting Transfers and correcting assessments.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since their last sitting for said purpose, are particularly requested to attend at an early day to have their assessments corrected and adjusted.

After Tuesday, the 12th day of May, next,

NO ALTERATIONS or corrections in the assessments will be made for the present year.

TRUSTEES OF THE POOR will be appointed on the Second Monday—13th day—of April, next.

☞All persons having ACCOUNTS against the County are requested to present the same on or before

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, next,

otherwise they will be excluded from the levy of this year. All accounts properly chargeable to the county are required to be made out in a clear manner and itemized, and rendered under oath.

All applications for Pensions must be made in writing, stating the condition and circumstances of the applicant, and vouched for by three or more freeholders having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

N. B.—All persons neglecting to have their assessments corrected are hereby notified that no allowance for taxes paid in error in consequence of such neglect will be made.

C. P. LOPER, PRESIDENT.
JOHN B. PARROTT.
RICHARD C. SMYTH,
V. HENDRICKSON,
J. C. WHEATLEY,
Commissioners.

Attest— T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk.

March 7, 1885.

GARDEN SEED!

Fine—Large—Stock

THE VERY BEST and most Reliable Seed in the market.

☞PRICES LOW.

STAM'S

mh14. Drug Store.

WATER PIPE & PIPE FITTINGS.

GEO. M. BOONE,

cor. Kent and Cannon sts.,

is prepared to do all kinds of Steam and Water Pipe Fitting, at short notice. All kinds of Pipe and Pipe Fittings kept constantly on hand.

Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers repaired. mar21-3m.

ROOFING and SPOUTING done at short notice and on reasonable terms

mh14. by J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

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