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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN - OCT. 22, 1887

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ELIHU E. JACKSON,
of Wicomico.

FOR COMPTROLLER:
LOUIS VICTOR BAUGHMAN,
of Frederick.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
WM. PINKNEY WHYTE,
of Baltimore city.

COUNTY TICKET.

For the Senate:
JAMES S. HARRIS.

For the House of Delegates:
JOHN BRICE,
LEWIS C. JUSTIS, JR.

For State's Attorney:
MARION DEK. SMITH.

For the Orphans' Court:
WILLIAM S. WALKER,
DR. SAMUEL G. FISHER,
RICHARD F. MOFFETT.

For Sheriff,
GEORGE W. JACOBY.

For County Commissioners:
JOHN F. ERNEST,
EDW. W. HEPBRON,
SAMUEL F. COOPER,
WILLIAM MORRIS,
JOHN DICKINSON.

For County Surveyor;
HARRY H. GRESHAM.

Court Proceedings.

The fall term of the circuit court for Kent county began on Monday, October 17th, Hon. Judge Joseph A. Wickes presiding. The grand jury was drawn and other routine business transacted. The juries are as follows:

GRAND JURY.

W. W. Stephens, for'm, Rich. H. Corbaley, Albert Medders, Edw. W. Hepbron, Colin F. Stam, Geo. A. Jessop, Wm. H. Coleman, Tilghman Shafer, Samuel Hurlock, Joseph Turner, Colin F. Taylor, N. G. Westcott, excused.
Albert L. Corey, Wm. T. Anderson, Rich. T. Turner, Jas. R. Jones, Eugene M. Bonwill, S. A. J. Wickes, Samuel Todd, George Bell, James H. Gale, Joseph Rasin, G. H. Watts.

PETIT JURY.

Wilbur Ellason, John C. Sutton, Thos. W. Toulson, C. A. Leary, Rich. T. Turner, Jr., John Chas. Wheatley, Sam'l G. Lee, Isaac Gibbs, John F. Becks, Sam'l W. Wallis, George Beck, David Clements, Wm. A. Whittaker,
Jas. H. Baker, Walter B. Strong, W. G. Skirven, Sam'l A. Merritt, Geo. W. Covington, Sam'l F. Cooper, Geo. W. Harper, Jeremiah Peacock, Thos. G. Worth, F. H. Harper, Lucas Alrich, Wm. G. Trew.

TUESDAY, Oct. 18th—Judge Wickes upon the bench.

The case of Thomas J. McWhorter versus Emma Cochran, appeal from Wm. M. Johnson, J. P., was taken up. T. J. McWhorter testified that Mrs. Emma Cochran, the defendant, was a non-resident of the State, and in 1886 was indebted to him on a store account for $37.71; she declined to pay it, and he sued out a foreign attachment before the justice; he admitted that in July, 1886, John McWhorter, his brother, Mrs. Cochran's tenant, had sold him 540 bushels of wheat for $438.14, the whole crop grown that year, but as John McWhorter claimed that Mrs. Cochran was indebted to him for delivering the wheat and for other matters, and as he (T. J. McWhorter) did not know how much of the wheat belonged to his brother nor how much belonged to Mrs. Cochran he sent the latter a check for $200, the amount John claimed was due to her. John McWhorter testified that he was the agent of Mrs. Cochran to sell her grain; that he had for 3 or 4 years sold all the grain to his brother Tom, and had himself settled with Mrs. Cochran; that $200 of the wheat was the only money coming to Mrs. Cochran after deducting what was due him from her. Mrs. Emma Cochran testified that she admitted the correctness of the bill of $37.71 presented by T. J. McWhorter, and had repeatedly offered to pay it. She claimed, however, that Mr. McWhorter should have sent her his check for $219.07 as the landlord's share, as he very well knew that half of the grain was hers and half the tenant's; that for a number of years T. J. McWhorter had bought her grain, and she had never authorized John McWhorter to sell it, nor had he ever been her agent for the transaction of her business; she was willing to pay the balance of the bill if this $19.07 was allowed her. B. F. Vansant and John C. Johnson each testified that they had heard T. J. McWhorter say that he had kept back this balance on Mrs. Cochran's wheat because she owed John, and John owed him, and he (Tom) had no other way to get it out of John.

The justice below allowed Mrs. Cochran the $19.07 she claimed and Mr. McWhorter took an appeal. The court affirmed the justice's judgment, the appellant to pay costs. Hope H. Barroll appeared for Mrs. Emma Cochran and H. W. Vickers for Mr. McWhorter.

The appeal case of Wilbur W. Hubbard against Wm. Morris from the refusal of the county commissioners to confirm the award of examiners to lay down a private road, which was argued at the April term by H. H. Barroll and Jas. P. Gorter, Esqs., for Hubbard, and by Jas. A. Pearce, Esq., for Morris, the court announced that in view of the importance of the constitutional question involved in the decision of the case, no opinion would be expressed until all the judges had been consulted, and the case would be disposed of at a later stage of the proceedings.

In the appeal of H. Clay Lusby and Albert I. Dugan, garnishees of Edwin L. Maslin and J. C. W. Maslin against John F. Howard and James T. Dixon from Vachel Burgess, justice, Richard D. Hynson appeared for Lusby, Dugan and the Maslins, and Hope H. Barroll for Howard and Dixon. The evidence showed that in November, 1884, a judgment was obtained by Rufus F. Parks against George E. Lambert, endorser of a note given the said Lambert by the Maslins. This judgment was superseded by Howard and Dixon. At maturity Lambert was insolvent and the sureties were obliged to pay it, and took from Parks an assignment of this judgment. As no judgment was gotten by Parks against the Maslins, Howard and Dixon assuming the right sued them before Justice Burgess and obtained a judgment in 1885. The counsel for Maslin contended that Howard and Dixon had no right to sue on this note unless authorized to by Parks, but the court held that upon paying the judgment they could claim this right as equitable assignees. E. L. Maslin testified that on the return day of the summons on this note he had not been notified by the officer until about 1 o'clock, whereas the hour named in the writ for its return was 10 o'clock, but the court held that this technical defense would not avail and that the summons was legal. The justice, however in rendering the judgment in 1885 against the Maslins by a clerical error entered the same against Edwin L. Maslin instead of Edvin L. Maslin, but the evidence showed that it was one and the same person. Exception was taken to this error on the ground that it avoided the judgment, but the court held that the justice had the right (as he had done) to correct this clerical error. On this judgment, in favor of Howard and Dixon, against the Maslins, an attachment was issued April 21st, 1887, and laid in the hands of H. Clay Lusby and A. I. Dugan, to bind a judgment which E. L. Maslin had recovered against them, the attachment was laid in the hands of Lusby about 11 A. M., and after 3 o'clock the same day Maslin sold this judgment to R. D. Hynson, who claimed the attachment was laid too late. The court over-ruled this defence, and affirmed the judgment of the justice, and entered judgment for Howard and Dixon for amount claimed.

The case of same parties against Chestertown National Bank, being governed by same state of facts, the bank confessed judgment in favor of Howard and Dixon. Chas. T. Westcott and R. D. Hynson, Esqs., appeared for bank and Hope H. Barroll, Esq., for Howard and Dixon.

WEDNESDAY, Oct., 19th.—Court met, Judges Robinson, Wickes and Stump upon the bench.

Several cases were postponed until tomorrow. The case of John P. Edes and Julia Edes his wife, against the P. W. & B. Railroad was continued until next term on account of the illness of Geo. M. Russum, Esq., one of the counsels for the railroad. Two commissions were granted the defendent and one to the plaintiff.

The case of Jos. J. Tiller, charged with burning the straw stacks of Wm. W. Parks and Geo. R. Parrott. Tried before the court. Verdict is that he was insane at the time of the commission of the offense, and is still insane, and the judgment of the court was that he be sent to the almshouse of the county and be there confined until he receives his reason or be released by the proprr authorities.

In the cases of R. J. Baker & Co. against Hatcherson, R. J. Baker & Co. vs. Hendrickson, nolle prosse entered.

In the case of Wm. M. Slay, claimant against Chestertown National Bank, tried before the court. In this case the evidence showed that certain funds were in bank belonging to Joel C. and Mary S. Slaughter. But they were claimed by the Chester Loan Association as covered by the lien of their mortgages against the Slaughters. It was decided in favor of the Association against the claimant. Chas. T. Westcott appeared for Association.

Jas. A. Russel was appointed bailiff to the court to fill the place of the late John W. Carroll.

In the case of State vs. Jos. J. Tiller indicted for burning the straw stacks of Wm. W. Parks and Geo. R. Parrott. The evidence showed that the prisoner stated when arrested that he had picked up a bundle of straw under either arm and set fire to it determined to end his life by burning himself alive, but it became too hot for him and dropping the burning straw, the fire was communicated to the stacks. He ran out into the field determined to freeze himself to death. As this happened in May last, and the evidence tended to show that the prisoner was of unsound mind, the court rendered a verdict that at the time of committing the offence the party was insane and is still insane and adjudged that he be confined in the county almshouse until duly discharged therefrom. Smith for State, R. D. Hynson for defence.

The grand jury returned indictments against Annie E. Smith, Wm. W. Scoon (two cases), Levi Hopkins, and Isaac Baker, true bills.

In the case of State vs. Levi Hopkins for assault and battery upon Lemuel Stevens, the evidence showed that Mr. Stevens heard the prisoner beating his horses. He reprimanded him sharply and shook his fist at Hopkins, warning him not to repeat such treatment. As Mr. Stevens turned to leave he was struck by Hopkins a severe blow, but there was no evidence to show that Hopkins used anything but his fist. In view of the fact that the prisoner had been in jail for some months and of the absence of testimony that any weapon was used in the assault, the court fined the prisoner five dollars and costs.

The grand jury presented Robert Stewart for malicious destruction of property, Louisa Adams for assault with intent to kill and Wm. W. Scoone for keeping a gambling house.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20.—In the case of State vs. Robert Turner, accused of the larceny of a silver watch, the property of Matthias Diliefer; tried before the court and verdict guilty; sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. Smith for State, Wickes for defense.

Michael Kruszeski, a native of Germany, declared his intention to become a citizen.

The grand jury returned indictments against Louisa Adams and W. W. Scoone, true bills.

In the case of State vs. Annie E. Smith, indicted for larceny of clothing from Eliza J. Dunn. Tried before the court. The evidence showed that she had broken open the trunk of the prosecuting witness at the house of Robert Kemble and rifled it of certain dresses, &c. Verdict guilty, but in view of the tender age of the traverser—the evidence showing she was only ten years old and had been in jail some months—the court reprimanded her and imposed a sentence of two weeks in jail. Smith for State, Wickes and R. D. Hynson for defense.

Grand jury presented Sarah Bradshaw for poisoning Deborah Bradshaw.

An order of State vs. Wm. W. Scone indicted for keeping a gambling house and for selling liquor in violation of the local option law. The evidence was too inconclusive to convict of either charge. Tried before the court. Verdict, not guilty, in each case. R. D. Hynson, for defense.

State vs. Isaac Baker, indicted for murder of Noah Caulk was still on trial at time of going to press. The case is tried before a jury, and the opening statement made by M. deK. Smith for the State claimed that the prosecution would show that the prisoner deliberately threw young Caulk off the wharf into Chester river where the water is twelve feet deep, and thereby drowned the lad, who was sickly, and who, as the prisoner knew, was unable to swim. Rich'd Hynson for the defense stated that they would show that the drowning was accidental and occurred while the prisoner and the dead boy with their companions were playing and romping on the wharf.

The session will probably last until the middle of next week. The poisining case is set for Tuesday. The grand jury expect to conclude their labors and adjourn today.

The Late Temperance Convention.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having used my name very freely in your comments on the late temperance meeting, I am justified in asking a small space in your paper to correct some of the mistakes into which you have fallen or been led.

You say "Mr. Janvier is a prohibitionist." Wrong. I have never been connected with that party, believing their objects impracticable and their methods unwise.

You say, "Mr. Janvier declares his purpose to vote as he pleases." Wrong again. I made no such declaration. It was unnecessary and would have been immodest and out of place.

You say my resolution was sustained. Wrong; it was lost. The resolution was intended to retain the right of private judgment for those in the meeting who did not vote for the nominees of the convention and was so explained.

You say I "am a Republican." Correct. As I believe their principles and policy far better for the individual and the community than those of the Democratic party.

You ask persons what I would do under certain circumstances. Wrong. *Ask me*, [We know without asking.—Eds.] You would receive a prompt and correct answer. Yours, EDWIN P. JANVIER.

ORPHANS' COURT, Tuesday, Oct. 18.— Present, Judges Walker, Hyland and Stevens

Letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jos. Riley were granted unto Rhoda Riley, who filed bond with security.

Letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elizabeth DeFord were granted unto Catharine DeFord, who filed bond with approved security, and T. W. Russell and C. L. Dodd were appointed to appraise estate.

I. R. Leaverton and J. C. Loud, admrs. of Isaac Cordray, returned list of debts due their decedent.

The last will and testament of Sarah H. Smith was placed on file for probate.

The last will and testament of Wm. H. Pennell, late of the State of Pennsylvania, was placed on file and recorded.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. H. Pennell, late of Philadelphia, were granted unto Penelope Pennell.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS met in special session Tuesday. Mr. Ernest, from 1st district, absent. Petition requesting the appointment of certain Republican judges of election was considered and filed. The appointment of judges being under consideration the following were appointed:

1st district—Frank Cochran, Adam F. Huey, Thos. J. F. Smith.
2d district—Daniel U. Dewees, H. C. Wallis, Samuel Nickerson.
3d district—Jos. R. Usilton, Wm. G. Rasin, Rich. T. Turner, Jr.
4th district, 1st precinct—Sam'l Vannort, James T. Dixon, James W. Lambert.
2d precinct—Thos. D. France, Gustavus Startt, Cornelius G. Hadaway.
5th district—Thos. A. Hulme, Stevenson Constable, Wm. W. Coleman.

Board examined iron work on jail rooms contracted for by Henry R. Davis, of Baltimore, and approved and passed the work and settled with the contractor.

Board adjourned to meet in regular session the first Tuesday in November.

STILL POND AGRICULTURAL CLUB.

CLUB ROOM, Oct. 15, 1887.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The first business in order after the usual organization was the report of committees.

The committee having in charge better and more enlarged facilities for marketing fruit and produce in Baltimore reported progress and were advised by the club to formulate a circular letter addressed to kindred associations and prominent agriculturists bordering on the waters of the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries, advocating widespread organization and united action looking to the calling of a convention in the near future to discuss and mature plans for the organization and practical operation of the objects sought.

Under the head of questions H. Kruzen asked, "Is it proper to cut back the present year's growth of berry canes?"

W. D. Pennington discouraged cutting later than June. Cutting later, while growing, stunts the growth and injures the vitality; cutting now, after the growth is made, is destructive, as the cold snaps of winter are liable to freeze the pith to the very roots and kill the plants.

Discussion of the regular question: "What are the best varieties of corn to plant for profit?" was opened by E. B. Pennington, who advised planting yellow Pennsylvania flint on thin land; would yield more corn, more blades and better fodder. One very peculiar feature relating to corn culture is if you ask a Pennsylvanian, Delawarean or Jerseyman, who is farming here, which is most profitable yellow or white corn, they will unanimously tell you that the yellow is most profitable. Ask an Eastern Shoreman the same question and he will invariably tell you that white is the best. Mr. P. gets the best results from planting yellow, but he advises all to plant what they like best. Very much depends upon varieties. When he gets a good kind he holds on to it; thinks frequent changes bad policy; has grown ten bushels less per acre by changing sometimes. Long-eared varieties produce poor fodder.

W. D. Pennington hardly knows which is best. Plants yellow because it yields best for a Delawarean. Quality of land should be considered in selecting varieties; advised planting flint on thin, heavy soil—Pennsylvania mammoth is a valuable kind.

H. Kruzen had noticed that the ears are shorter this year than usual.

E. B. Pennington claimed that some kinds were limited so as to yield under any circumstances never exceeding much over forty bushels on either poor or rich land, while other kinds under the same conditions produced sixty bushels. Long-eared varieties either white or yellow yield best.

F. H. Harper got more money out of white, though some of his tenants differed with him.

W. D. Pennington stated that Major Reybold procured white corn from Quaker Neck many years ago and planted near Delaware City. It yielded poorly; could not sell it in Philadelphia.

S. J. Roseberry plants yellow; yields better than white.

J. S. Harris has best yield from a white; always plants white second or third planting in peach orchards as it is not so likely to rot. Preferred long-eared kinds either yellow or white. A few years ago raised six thousand bushels white. Is quite confident if he had planted yellow he would have had only about five thousand bushels. But then you know, Messrs. Editors, he is an Eastern Shoreman; were he a native of Delaware, New Jersey or Pennsylvania this order of things might be reversed. This is a conundrum yet to be solved.

W. D. Pennington says if good seed is planted on heavy soil the product will be harder; plant flinty kind on sandy soil the product will be softer.

E. B. Pennington—A farmer in Pennsylvania raised one hundred bushels to the acre; a man in Delaware procured seed from him and planted in good land and only raised thirty or forty bushels in a good season with good cultivation. In New Hampshire they grow from five to ten stalks to the hill; in Pennsylvania three to four; in Maryland two, and further South one. Never thin corn in Ohio; grow six to seven stalks to the hill.

From the above experience I conclude we have much to learn yet in this matter. We have not arrived at perfection in our calling. By an exchange of views much is to be gained. We intend to pursue this subject further; expect to learn the very best and most profitable kinds to plant in varieties of soil here. Hope the farmers will attend our meetings regularly and give us the benefit of their experience. We need you; you need us. Let us take counsel of each other. "There is wisdom in a multitude of counsel." No man is so wise but he can learn more.

Subject for discussion at our next meeting: "At what time, most profitably, can cattle be fattened for the butcher." EUSEBIUS.

KENT COUNTIAN'S LETTER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, France, October 11, 1887.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Living in Paris is different from any other place in the world. Persons take lodging rooms in some hotel and get their meals at a restaurant or a cafe. Very few people, even amongst the rich or titled classes, live in private houses. It is a hotel, with a courtyard, through which one enters to get to the house; several doors open into it. At the front of the courtyard is a room on ground floor where the proprietor or concierge lives, who keeps the keys of all the apartments or suites. Every time one goes or comes the key is given by the concierge, who also attends to the cleaning and arranging of rooms. The houses are built of stone and are very old, most of them having seen the rise and decline of empires and the various changes through which the Parisians have passed in the chequered history of their country's government. The furniture is everywhere here of the old style and solid—floors bare and painted, with rugs or pieces of carpets and drapery or curtains between every room. There seems to be no new-fashioned or cheap materials sold por bought for furnishing houses and hotels, such as we see in America. The beds are usually three mattresses piled one on top of the other, each covered with coarse linen; all sheets and pillow-cases are of linen; the beds are high with old style canopies trimmed with lace. "In Rome one must do as the Romans," and so it is with Paris; we must adopt the ways of the Parisians and do as they do. We cannot live here as we do at home. The French only *stare* at you and *shrug* their shoulders if you *want things your own way*.

In eating everything is served separately and always on a different plate. It is not considered refined to eat a *mixture* on one plate. This same custom is used by all the working classes or *bourgeois*, who wear a loose blue shirt, and even on Sundays do not assume the dress of gentlemen citizens. Every one in Paris is expected to take coffee and hot milk (called *cafe au lait*) early in the morning on a roll. At about eleven o'clock is a breakfast or lunch; at six P. M. is dinner, the most enjoyable meal of all. It is served in five or six courses, every dish separate. It is most deliciously cooked and wonderfully cheap. There is no cooking so perfect as the French. It is all done by the *men*; women generally are waiters, except in very large hotels. Some of the French names are puzzling. I called for one with a very high-sounding name—*contre filet aux champignons*—when it was served it was only pigs feet and mushrooms. Long names are sometimes only simple dishes. The French are very polite and kind-hearted and assist one so much in learning their language, that is soon very familiar. Fresh sardines broiled in butter is a delicious dish. Every one drinks wine, even children; it is very mild, pure grape juice. I never tire of the *cafe au lait*, it is a perfect drink. Beautiful flowers are now in full season. Violets are out all winter from south of France. Abundance of fruits, such as fresh figs, pomegranates, pears and grapes. The peaches are finer than in America; very large, red and white; different from any I have ever seen in America. Oranges are not now in season. The climate just now is about like our own.

ROSALIE MITCHELL.

PUBLIC NUISANCE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As Mr. Pearce's communication of last week makes it appear that we gave an unconditional promise to join the commissioners in laying a brick gutter on Maple avenue and afterwards failed to comply, we would be obliged if you will publish these facts: Our promise was given with the express understanding that all (*not some*) of the property-holders on the avenue did the same. All not acceding to the proposition of the commissioners there was no promise on our part. As to any improvement being made we for one cannot see it. A better crossing for carriages has been made, but in place of an offensive ditch of about forty feet they have given us a gutter of about 200 feet as offensive and unsightly as the other. Now, as all the water that ran into this ditch came from houses on the north side of Queen street, would it not have been as well to have carried the water in front of these houses toward Mr. Perkins' meadow, which we believe could have been done at less cost and more justice. As to injustice being done we are the ones to complain. The whole thing, Messrs. Editors, narrows down to this point: There is the nuisance which you or any one else can see for yourselves as great a one, either public or private, as can be found in town. Some one is responsible. If it is the property-holders place to keep the public gutters in order, we ought to be counselled to remove this nuisance. If it is the commissioners duty there ought to be some law to compel *them* to do the same. RESIDENT OF THE AVENUE.

The Temperance Convention.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I read in last week's KENT NEWS and in this week's *Transcript* that a resolution was passed by the temperance convention on Oct. 12 not holding those making the temperance ticket bound to support it. I was not aware that such a resolution was passed. I heard the question asked, "How far are we bound to support the ticket?" but as for the resolution which appeared in the *Transcript*: "Resolved, That no member of this convention shall consider himself bound to support the ticket which the convention shall make," I never knew it was offered, much less passed. I suppose the reason I failed to know this, was that I was out on special committee. Had I known that as a temperance convention we were making a ticket we were not *bound* to *support* and *vote* for, I should have withdrawn from the convention while the ticket was being made. I have no patience with men who offer such resolutions and not very much with those who indorse them. The resolution is worse than child's play, for children will usually eat the taffy they make though it is not good. According to the special resolution every temperance man at the convention is as free as though the convention had not been held; being free to change the temperance ticket to suit myself, I shall make such changes as I deem advisable.

C. R. BLADES.

THE RIGHT VIEW.—Governor Fitzhugh Lee's letter to Mr. Hoblitzell, expressing his regret at not being able to address the democracy of Baltimore, takes the only safe ground for any democrat when he asserts that "democratic reform, when necessary, should be insisted upon inside of the party, and not by co-operation with those outside of it."

FARMS FOR SALE.

One Hundred Acres near Washington city, productive soil, good buildings; 166 Acres, in Accomac county, Va., good soil, and buildings of all kinds new, peach orchard; 300 Acres on the Potomac river, conveniently situated; 214 Acres in Calvert county, good soil, low price; several valuable farms in Kent county with large orchards, some of them fine water locations. Also, have a number of good farms to exchange for town or village property. We have a large list of farms of various sizes and prices, in different sections of Maryland and Virginia. SOME RARE BARGAINS. Valuable timber lands. If you want a farm of any kind inquire of us.

JUDEFIND BROS.,
Mar. 19, 1887. Edesville, Md.

The Chester River Fish Law.

The Fish law passed by the last Legislature has been charged to me. By what line of reasoning such a conclusion was ever reached it is impossible to imagine. The record of the House of Delegates, which is in the clerk's office, and can be seen by any one *who really may wish to inform himself of the facts in the case*, show that the petition of 102 citizens of Kent county asking for a new law to govern fishing in Chester river and Eastern bay was presented to the House by my colleague, J. F. Wilson. The bill itself was offered by Wm. W. Busteed, of Queen Anne's. The records further show that I was absent from the House when the bill was passed, on account of sickness. The bill to become a law had to pass the Senate. The record of the Senate's proceedings show that Senator W. D. Burchinal voted for the bill in its final passage. To him, more properly than myself, belongs the task of showing, as he can do, that the Kent delegation did not secure the passage of any law injurious to their constituents. I have no desire or disposition to shirk the responsibility of any act of mine while in the Legislature, but I do earnestly protest against being charged with having gotten up and secured the passage of a law and being held responsible *for its defects*, with which I had of necessity as little to do as with the Chester River Fish Law.

L. C. JUSTIS, JR.

Demands of the Colored Voters.

Significant Movements and Speeches by Prominent Colored Leaders.

The colored voters of Kent county have been acting like their race in some other sections of Maryland and it is understood are expected to continue to so act. They are to be massed and voted as so much chattel at the bidding of the white leaders. Intelligent colored leaders in the city of Baltimore are disposed to break these political fetters and act for themselves. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Calvary Baptist Church, colored, corner of Park avenue and Biddle street, last Friday night week. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Maryland Protective League, an association of colored people, formed about two months ago, having as its object the protection of the civil and political rights of its members. Rev. P. H. A. Braxton presided, with Stansbury Boyce, secretary. After transacting routine business Rev. Mr. Braxton made a speech, and was applauded throughout with much earnestness by the audience.

Rev. Mr. Braxton said: The republican party owes its existence to the negro, and it is his party. But, alas! it is like everything else that the negro ever did have; it has been stolen away from him by his pretended white friends. As long as the republican party held on to and recognized the claims that the negro had upon it it succeeded and held the government of this country; but as soon as it failed to recognize the claims of the negro and tried to cut him off it failed. In 1876 Mr. Hayes took the Louisiana vote to seat himself as President and then recognized Kellogg as Governor, but refused to recognize Pinchback, who had more votes than either Hayes or Kellogg, because Pinchback was a colored man. The defeat of the republican party two years ago is due to the action alluded to, which caused the colored people to begin to lose confidence in the republican party, and I am afraid it will never be regained. From that day to this there has been a disposition on the part of certain silk-stocking republicans to drive the negro out of the republican party, notwithstanding there are thousands of white men who rode into office on our black backs. But they are nearly all out now, and the republican party will never get into power again, neither in State nor nation, without the aid of the negro vote. And I may add, they will never get the negro vote as a whole again. They will lose more by their continual ignoring colored men because they are colored than they will gain by catering to the dissatisfied white men of other parties. The white men who claim to be leaders of the republican party seem to forget that we colored people are being educated to think for ourselves, and that we will not continue to vote for the 'name' of a party. Why should they assume that all colored people will vote the republican ticket? Is the negro different from other people? Is it to be supposed that as the negroes are educated that they will not disperse in their mode of thinking and act accordingly? And is not the present mode of acting destined to hasten the colored people into other parties? I answer, yes. I am astonished at the actions of the educated republican leaders of the State of Maryland in the present campaign. They have allowed a few whisky-drinking, monkey-jumping, would-be leaders to fool them. The future negro will vote with the party that recognizes him as a citizen and not as a tool. The republicans must remember that of the 71,000 republican votes in this State 42,000 are colored. How can a few 'silk-stocking' republicans ignore these and succeed in carrying the election? Will the republican party prove false as to drive away the colored vote because a few independent democrats do not want the negro?" Speeches were also made by Prof. J. E. Drapers, Stansbury Boyce and others. The following resolutions were offered by J. E. Bruce and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the colored voters of the State of Maryland constitute forty-two seventy-firsts of the republican party in this State, and whereas the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges are not accorded to said colored citizens by the laws of the State; and whereas the platform of the republican party does not state the position of that party in the matter of securing to the said colored population of Maryland the rights and privileges of which they are deprived; therefore we, the members of the Maryland Protective League, in meeting assembled, do appoint a committee of three, including the president of the league, to wait on the republican standard-bearers, Messrs. Brooks and Bartlett, and ask what will be their attitude, if elected, in the following matters: Will they do what they can to secure 1, the expunging of the word 'white' from the constitution and the laws of the State of Maryland wherever it occurs, so that all citizens may stand equal before the law? (2) The employment of a pro rata number of white and colored men in the several public works in the State and city of Baltimore? (3) The employment of colored teachers in the colored public schools of Baltimore? (4) The employment of colored men on the city police force, in the fire department and the street-cleaning department, and all other public works.

A BATTLE WITH ROBBERS.

One of the Murderers of Rev. Thomas Ryan Shot and Another Lynched.

On Thursday night of last week a gang of highwaymen entered the home of Rev. Thomas Ryan, a methodist minister, who lives in Roane county, W. Va. They made demands for money and got several hundred dollars, but missed a large sum which had been but a day or two before sent to the bank in Charleston. Ryan, who is a brother of the Rev. Edward Ryan, of Michigan, was shot dead by one of the masked robbers. The murdered man was sixty years old, and was quite well-to-do.

Fully 300 citizens started out Saturday morning after the robbers who murdered Mr. Ryan. After the house was robbed and the old man was shot, the robbers, thirteen in number, compelled the family to send him upstairs and to get breakfast for them. The officers and citizens ran into the robbers Saturday night at George Duff's residence, eight miles from Sissonville, and were warned to keep off by the robbers, who had taken refuge in the house, fitted port-holes and made other arrangements for protection. The murderers were fired upon and George Duff Jr., was killed, Jake Coon was captured and lynched. Five of the officers and citizens in the battle were wounded. There are about twenty robbers in the gang, who have been going on at a high rate. R. M. Duff, George Drake and Frank Shambling are prisoners, and await the pleasure of the vigilance committee for their disposal. Coon is the man who killed Rev. Thos. P. Ryan and shot five of the vigilance committee. It is believed that a full confession will be made and the whole gang lynched. The vigilants are still after the others, and it is said a well-known State detective is mixed up in the robbery. A large number of robberies have been committed by this gang during the past few months.

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

WHEAT—Fultz, 82c.@82c. for fair to good; Longberry, 86c@. CORN—White, prime, 55c.@56c.; yellow, 56c.@57c. OATS—34c.

—OUR—
BUSINESS CHAT
With the People.

WE like to talk about business with the people, for we want them all to know that Mabley & Carew's MAMMOTH STORE is the very centre of TRADE and COMMERCIAL LIFE. If you're thinking about buying new clothes (Pantaloons, Suit or Overcoat), or Furnishing Goods, Shirts, Underwear or Toilette "Fixings" of any description, you'll find the Grandest, Largest and most Elegant stock your eyes ever gazed upon now arranged for your selection at Mabley & Carew's. Buyers should remember that our mammoth store is not only the leading Clothing and Furnishing Goods House in the South, but that the thirty-two consolidated stores of Mabley & Carew represent the largest clothing syndicate in America. Our purchases and manufacturing interests are so enormous that we invest tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars in our business where other concerns draw the limit at a few thousands.

Folks who are compelled to "go shopping" experience many vexations and meet with numerous disappointments in their tedious walks from store to store, from shop to shop, searching for what they wish to purchase. There's as much difference in the individual tastes of people as there is in the variety and quality of goods. If a dealer does not sell goods to please everybody then these establishments must take chances for trade on such patronage as they may accidentally receive. There's no "accidental" patronage at Mabley & Carew's. A buyer who comes to our store can ALWAYS purchase just the goods he wants, for our enormous display affords him an abundance of styles and patterns to select from.

When you come to the city you're welcome to make our store your headquarters. If you are encumbered with baggage or packages have them checked free at our first floor bundle counter subject to your order on demand. Courteous salesmen will give you any information desired, whether you purchase or not. Our store is Maryland's acknowledged Clothing and Furnishing Goods headquarters. We have goods for everybody. Merchants, Bankers, Mechanics, Laborers, Men, Boys and Children are all treated with uniform courtesy and fairness. One price to all, and that is always the lowest quoted in Baltimore.

Overcoat Department!

NOTE.—Do not fail to visit our Overcoat Department. We display the grandest general assortment of Overcoats (all qualities) ever seen in this locality. Prices from $2 up to $50.

Custom Department!

NOTE.—The model emporium of artistic tailoring. Suits made to order at prices 33 per cent less than are charged by excessive tailors.

Our stock is always open for inspection. Signed and registered guarantee given with every article sold.

MABLEY & CAREW,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Send your name and address and we will mail you free our Fall and Winter Fashion Review, containing rules for self-measurement and description of all the latest fashions. Also Furnishing Goods price list and set of handsomely colored cards.

October 8, 1887.

U will find it to pay to buy your own or your boy's Fall and Winter Clothing from us. No matter what promises are made elsewhere, we CAN and WILL do better. All must admit that our enviable reputation is the best proof of our thorough reliability. Special Bargains in our new Men's & Boys' Furnishing Dep't. Order Dep't stocked with choicest Woolens. Becoming attire at reasonable figures guaranteed.

Samples, &c., &c., promptly mailed on request.

OEHM'S,
PRATT adj'g HANOVER ST.
BALTIMORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

HAVING BOUGHT FOR CASH a Large Stock of SHOES for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children, we feel prepared to meet the demands of the trade, both in PRICE AND QUALITY. We don't knowingly misrepresent our goods. We have cheap goods, which we offer for what they are, but we also have goods which we can recommend as being equal to, if not superior, to any in this market for the same money, and we honestly believe that anyone who may purchase these Shoes will get the value of their money every time.

☞ Call and look as an examination will cost nothing and may be money in your pocket.

JAMES A. SHAW,
May 7, 1887. COURT STREET.

MACHINERY OIL,
Castor Oil! Lard Oil!
West Va. Oil, Train Oil.
TOULSON'S,
June 18, 1887. Drug Store.

—THE—
GREATEST SHOW
OF THE SEASON.

THE GRAND OPENING OF
Fall and Winter Footwear.

We would call your attention this week to our stock of
BOOTS!
for Men, Boys and Children.

we have all sizes from No. 7 Children's Boots to a No. 13 for Men. We guarantee to suit every man, boy or child who wears Boots in Style, Weight, Quality and Price. Call and ask to see our 24-inch-leg Boot for Men at $2.50, and our Double Upper Boot at $3,00, our L. Kip Boot at $2,00 cannot be equaled for the money.

We not only have more Kip Booots than can be found under one roof but believe we have as many

GUM BOOTS
as any SIX STORES in Chestertown.

We have the assortment, can suit you in makes, and will make our Prices to suit the times. We have the Boots and they must be sold. Call and see our stock and assortment, get our Prices and be convinced that you can save money by buying your Boots of

GOSLEE,
The Shoeman under Stam's Hall.

Our line of SCHOOL SHOES is complete and prices at the bottom.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
—OF THE—
School Board
—FOR—
THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1887.

Balance on hand Sept. 30th, 1886	$ 2041 99
State School Tax	7809 76
State Free School Fund	1659 80
County School Tax	16520 00
Oyster Licenses from White Tongers	621 30
Rent of Lot	9 20
Sales of Lot	499 25
State Appropriation to Colored Schools	3438 16
Oyster Licenses from Colored Tongers	87 40
	$32686 86

DISBURSEMENTS:

Teachers' Salaries	$21849 22
Fuel	1039 65
Incidental Expenses	237 52
Rent	53 00
Books for Indigents	6 35
Repairing	535 48
Furniture and Stoves	193 84
Postage	21 47
Sec. Treas. and Examiner	1200 00
Per Diem of Commissioners	299 80
Account Books	9 13
Printing and Advertising	78 88
Attorney and Clerk's Fees	11 35
State Associations	49 25
School Lot	315 56
Reports and Registers	46 83
PAID COLORED SCHOOLS.	
Teachers' Salaries	3003 41
Fuel	457 30
Repairs	11 15
Furniture	20 00
New School House	150 00
	$28568 99
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1887	3117 87
	$32686 86

On the first day of Oct. 1887, Collectors of School Tax were indebted as follows, exclusive of interest:

Geo. S. Biddle, for 1885	$ 85 83
James T. Lamb, for 1886	100 00
William L. Meredith, for 1886	500 00
	$685 83

EBEN F. PERKINS,
Treasurer School Board.

OFFICE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD,
Oct 11th, 1887.

We hereby certify that we have examined the aforegoing report of EBEN F. PERKINS, Treasurer of Board of County School Commissioners for Kent County, and the books, papers and vouchers upon which it is based, and find it correct.

R. W. JONES,
CORNELIUS J. SCOTT,
JAMES A. PEARCE,
COMMISSIONERS.

Oct. 15, 1887—3t.

The Fair Season!

J. T. BLACKWAY, UP TOWN,
Has just opened a full line of
Groceries and Provisions,
which he offers to the Public at lowest prices for CASH. We quote no prices but ask you to come and see us and we are sure you will come again.

Country Produce Solicited.

We will thank you for a portion of your patronage. Yours resp'y,
J. T. BLACKWAY,
Northeast corner High