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The Kent News

CHESTERTOWN - OCT. 27, 1888.

HODGES—GIBSON—GORTER.

The Democratic Mass Meeting Last Wednesday.

STAM'S HALL FILLED AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Solid and Convincing Arguments.

Last Wednesday's mass meeting will greatly advantage the Kent Democracy. It was a success in every respect. It was enthusiastic but not noisy.

Dr. S. Beck, chairman of the State central committee, called the meeting to order at 3½ P. M., and named the following officers: President—James A. Pearce; vice-presidents—1st district, Col. R. C. Johnson, J. F. Wilson; 2d dist., Garrett Foxwell, George W. Davis; 3d dist., Thos. Gale, Daniel E. Jewell; 4th dist., Harrison W. Vickers, Thomas D. France; 5th dist., R. Bennett Willson, J. Charles Wheatley; secretaries, Richard D. Hynson and L. C. Justis, Jr.

Mr. Pearce opened the meeting in a short but eloquent and earnest address. He extended a welcome to all without regard to politics or creed. For 24 years the Republican party had imposed their policy upon the country; by all the power of patronage and position it had held the government. The old leaders of Democracy one by one lay down to rest, but with the confident assurance of ultimate triumph for the principles they held. We have seen the culmination of this hope. Democracy has triumphed. What other party—what organization—could have stood such an exile o 24 years? None but Democracy, which finds its strength in its position: "The greatest good to the greatest number." In all that dark period of exile from power noble representatives of Democratic faith stood up in the halls of legislation, and wielded the trenchant pen, and in 1876 its principles again burst forth in living flame and the American people called Samuel J. Tilden [cheers] to the executive chair. In '84 Grover Cleveland [cheers] was borne to the presidential chair and since then has administered his high office with consummate ability. And now this grand old party of the people must fight for the maintenance of its power. This should not surprise us. Every good thing must be fought for—to get it and to keep it. Grover Cleveland has furnished an issue which both sides in the great contest were compelled to accept. It is made the paramount issue. We must deal with it or prove unworthy our trust and coming generations will condemn us and make good our deficiency.

Mr. Pearce concluded by introducing

JAMES P. GORTER, ESQ.,

of the Baltimore bar. Mr. Gorter is a young lawyer of ability and a pleasant speaker. He was listend to with marked attention by the large audience present and his discussion of the tariff question, to which he confined his remarks, was dispassionate and strong. He was greeted with applause at many points in his speech.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gorter's speech Mr. Pearce referred to the circulation of Republican campaign documents in the audience. One of these is in the form of a leaf containing falsehoods of the first water and which has been exploded so long ago that decent Republicans in other sections are ashamed to own their paternity. Kent Republicans are behind the times, they have either not learned the fallacy of their charges, or, knowing, refuse to acknowledge the same, and having no effective ammunition must rely upon exploded shells.

HON. C. H. GIBSON,

the Democratic Congressional representative was the next speaker. He was welcomed by a spontaneous outburst of applause, and proceeded at once to make good use of his time. He said ther was no room for side issues. The contest was between two great parties—the great national Democratic party on the one hand and the great sectional Republican party on the other. One of these must be left—and it will not be the Democratic. [cheers.] It will be the life or death of the Republicans;—a new lease for the combines, the trusts, the greedy monopolists that are sapping the life blood of the nation, or the disintegration of that party, and hereafter the Democracy will be confronted by the odds and ends of all factions. The Democracy will live on, whether in victory or defeat, because its principles are eternal. If Lincoln were alive to-day he would be with the Democracy upon these economic questions. He referred to his course in Congress and the advantages secured to the district and to Kent county by his position upon important committees.

Mr. Gibsonalso referred to the Rock Hall postoffice removal, and read a clipping from the Baltimore *American* in which he was censured. He acknowledged his responsibility for the appointment of Mr. Wickes; it was his duty to represent the whole people alike—without regard to party—and he had conscientiously tried to do this, but in the matter of government patronage, when he had to decide between a Democrat and a Republican he would take the Democrat every time, and the Republicans had no right to find fault. In regard to location, the community was responsible for that, not he. Petitions had been received asking for its location in the village of Rock Hall, but *larger* petitions requested that it should stay at Wickes'—and claiming that the new location was most convenient to a majority of the patrons of the office. In this condition of affairs what could he do? That only which he did—regard the majority voice: "the greatest good to the greatest number."

The distinguished speaker then eloquently discussed the tariff and other living issues, holding the greater part of his audience until dark, and closing with an earnest appeal to the people to carefully weigh the important questions presented. The issue is made up—high taxes or low taxes. The Republican platform favors high taxes; the Democratic demands the lower tariff. The wealth of the treasury is the poverty of the people. The Republican tariff tax falls heaviest upon the poor and is made up primarily to benefit the rich. The prosperity of the country is not because of a protective tariff but in spite of it.

THE NIGHT MEETING.

SPEECH OF EX-MAYOR JAMES HODGES.

At 7½ o'clock Stam's Hall was again filled with people, and the entrance of the distinguished speaker was the signal for enthusiastic applause. President Pearce introduced Hon. James Hodges, of Baltimore, to the audience, and that gentleman laid aside his overcoat and greeted the sea of upturned faces. Then in clear voice and easy manner he proceeded:

It would be extremely difficult for me to describe the feelings which I experience in confronting this large and influential assemblage of the citizens of Chestertown and the yeomenry of the county of Kent. While many of you are strangers to me I feel a peculiar interest in your presence here to-night caused by the belief that many of you are the descendants of the friends and acquaintances of my father who was born in this county, educated at Washington College and buried at Liberty Hall fifty years ago among four preceeding generations of his ancestors. I need not tell you that this county is my native heath, where the days of my childhood were passed in roaming along the shores and marshes of the Chesapeake and tramping over a beaten pathway, with my dinner basket in hand, to the little knowledge-box, called a school house, at Rock Hall cross-roads. It was there that the first dawnings of education shed its full light upon the early budding of my mind. The golden bread of my youth was eaten here, when life to me was bright and green in all its hopes and aspects, and I live in pleasing remembrance of the happy past. Old Kent of Maryland is a sentiment to which my heart has clung with ceaseless fidelity ever since I bid farewell to its sacred soil to work out my destiny in the commercial metropolis of the State; and in making my salutations to you, my Kentish friends, this evening, I beg to assure you that I am glad of the opportunity, which an invitation afforded to speak here this evening, to visit the county of my birth once more, and to give you all the assurance that I have always felt an interest in its welfare. I read everything pertaining to your local affairs with interest, and am glad to learn that your progress is encourging and that your prosperity is unexcelled by any other county of Maryland. If I may judge of your farming qualifications by the clean and orderly condition of your farms I would say that you are entitled to all the good words that have been written about you."

He referred to a recent visit to New York and the headquarters of the National committee, and assured his hearers of a most promising outlook in all the doubtful States. Upon the popular topic of the hour—the tariff—the result must turn. The arts of the Republicans had been practised so long that the deception of the people was well nigh complete. It was the duty of the Democratic party to expose these deceptions. The speaker then proceeded in a business-like way, as a practical business man, to consider these questions of vital importance to the people. We have not the power to recall, if we had the space to publish, the logical and convincing arguments of Mr. Hodges on this occasion, and only give the merest hint at some of the points of his speech.

A revenue tariff is good—its object is to encourage importations. A protective tariff is to embarrass importations, its very logic is prohibition; its legitimate offspring everything that is bad—trusts and monopolies are undermining the domestic institutions of the country.

The farmer is injured more than any other class of consumers. He pays 47 per cent. tax on all he buys. And this 47 per cent. is not for the support of the government—it is not 47 *cents* on the hundred dollars to support your institutions but FORTY SEVEN DOLLARS ON EVERY HUNDRED, AND THAT GOES INTO THE POCKETS OF THE RICH CORPORATIONS!! $47 in every hundred dollars of the farmers' expenses goes to increase the wealth—the dividends—of the rich manufacturer, under the specious plea of PROTECTING INFANT INDUSTRIES! In return the farmer must sell his products in the markets of the world, at prices regulated in Liverpool!

Mr. Hodges is a large importer himself and knows what he is talking about when he says THERE IS NO PAUPER LABOR IN EUROPE ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING. This wolf cry is a fallacy.—THE WOLF IS NOT at the LABORER'S DOOR but HE IS AT THE FARMER'S! IT IS THE AMERICAN FARMER THAT COMPETES WITH THE PAUPER LABOR OF EUROPE AND ASIA.

To sum up: Everything a farmer SELLS is on the basis of FREE TRADE. Everything he BUYS is on the basis of a TARIFF TAX OF $47 ON EVERY $100! He is ground to death between the upper and nether millstone of HIGH TARIFF on the one side and LOW PRICES on the other.

The great treasury surplus is a dynamite cartridge liable to explode at any moment. Harrison's expedient to relieve the treasury is childlike—he has probably never studied maxims or markets. The coin and currency of the country which should be in circulation—relieving the people and increasing business—is lying idle in the treasury. In 1873 a great panic was caused by the indisposition of the Republican administration to relieve the money market. A more inefficient secretary never occupied the treasury office than Richardson, in that crisis. The black days of '73 were followed by six years of distress and penury, involving a loss of five hundred millions of dollars to the people! And this incompetent Secretary's comment was "This is not our funeral!"

How different under the administration of a statesman: Grover Cleveland recently saw a like impending danger. His treasury secretary was wisely directed by him—a hundred millions of the treasury surplus was timely placed on the market and found its way into the marts of trade, and thus the dread panic was avoided. But this is only a temporary expedient. We want permanent relief.

The tariff taxes are all paid by the consumer. The speaker clearly showed this. This tax falls heaviest on the poor. He is taxed on everything, from the cradle of the infant to the coffin of the dead. The LORDS of the loom and the forge are the beneficiaries. These lords know that tariff reform will be of incalculable relief to the people and they will defeat it if they can. Their money will flow like water to defeat Grover Cleveland. If the people are willing to continue to bear these unjust burdens for the benefit of the few, then their own sufferings will be sufficient penalty.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause. He delighted his hearers by the strength of his logic and forceful utterance. Would that every voter of Kent could have heard him.

Large Meeting at Easton.

A large democratic mass-meeting was held in Music Hall, Easton, last Saturday afternoon. Col. Edward Lloyd presided and the meeting was addressed by Senator E. K. Wilson, Mayor Latrobe and Congressman Hutton, of Missouri. The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

All sections of Talbot county were well represented by as intelligent and representative audience as was ever gathered in Easton. A number of prominent republicans were present, and listened attentively to the speeches. The gallery reserved for ladies was well filled. Senator Wilson's speech was a masterly presentation of the issues now before the people, containing particularly an exhaustive review of the tariff question. He had the close attention of the audience, and made a most favorable impression. Mayor Latrobe is always a favorite speaker in Easton, whether it is politics, centennials or agricultural fairs. In setting forth in plain terms and eloquent praise the democratic doctrines he was at his best and got unbounded applause. He truly appreciates the Eastern Shore, and says when he leaves Baltimore he is coming here to live, bringing the old gray mare with him. Congressman Hutton, a stranger here, is an eloquent and graceful speaker. His principal topic was the difference between the parties and the question of local self-government and constitutional construction, showing historically the democratic side of these fundamental questions. The speakers all expressed confidence in the election of Cleveland and Thurman, and each of them paid tribute to the worth and services of Representative Gibson as an intelligent and industrious member of Congress. At every mention of Gibson's name the audience would appland vociferous.y.

More Converts to Cleveland.

Hon. R. M. Morse, Jr., a leading Boston lawyer, and one of the strongest republican leaders in Massachusetts, has cut loose from his party and declared himself a Cleveland man. Mr. Morse says: "When Mr. Cleveland issued his manly, out-spoken message in favor of a reform in the tariff, Mr. Blaine seized upon the opportunity immediately to publish a manifesto embodying extreme protection views. He evidently expected to bring the republican party to an indorsement of those views, and he succeeded, as witness the Chicago platform. I am more than ever convinced of the necessity of tariff reform, and I believe that such is the opinion of most thinking men."

The Hon. Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, N. Y., has writen a letter in which he announces his intention to vote for President Cleveland. "I am in favor of the election of Cleveland and Thurman, "he says," and generally of the democratic ticket, because I do not find it consistent with my judgment of what is for the best interest of the country to promote the success of the republican party at this election. When I became a republican it was at the birth of the party. It was a free-soil or anti-slavery party and nothing else. After the election of Mr. Lincoln and the consequent civil war it became a national or Union party, and such it continued until slavery was abolished, the war over, and the Union preserved, its credit restored, and its debts paid as far as could be. At every national convention since 1866 down to 1884 I know that at all times it has declared in favor of a revision of the tariff, reducing taxation and the needs of government with incidental protection. To-day it favors direct, not incidental, protection, or high as opposed to low taxes. To this I am opposed and have been always."

THE United States Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of State laws prescribing tests of color blindness for railroad employes.

WHEN you visit Baltimore stop at the Malthy House, where will be found first-class accommodations and exceedingly low rates.

Letter from Galena.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—One night last week a party from Locust Grove called on Constable Miller, of this place, for the purpose of arresting a colored man who had shot at them in their own house, the balls just clearing their heads, making a large hole in the wall. They were afraid he might repeat the effort and shoot again. When Constable M. tried to arrest him, the fellow, as soon as he saw the officer, made for the woods and the constable failed to catch him. He is still at large.

Our sportsmen around here seem to be waiting patiently until the law gives them the right to shoot; in the meantime they are not idle in locating the coveys of birds they expect to go for on the 1st of Nov.

The colored man that was shot some time ago at Cecilton, by Cole, another colored man, died a few days ago.

Messrs. Gooding & Taylor are very busy just now packing and shipping thier canned and evaporated goods, of which they have an immense quantity.

A good many here seem to be interested in the outcome of that social club in your town, as there are many inquiries about it.

We are about to have another new church here, or rather a chapel, the cornerstone of which is to be laid on Sunday.

Our minister, the Rev. I. G. Fosnocht, is a thoroughgoing man. Our friends of the P. E. Church here expect their new minister very shortly, Rev. Mr. Batty. Their church has been closed for a long time—a great drawback to the spirituality of the people.

Constable Miller, wife and daughter have returned home after a two weeks' visit to Philadelphia and Wilmington. A. B. C.

A Trip to St. Mary's.

CHESTERTOWN, Oct. 23, 1888.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If our trip to St. Mary's county, Md., is worthy of a place in your columns you can use it, if not, consign it to your waste basket.

We will designate ourselves as Messrs. A. B. and E.; residence, Kent county, Md. Two of us, Messrs. A. and E. took passage on the steamer Emma A. Ford Friday, Oct. 19th; met Mr. B. in Baltimore; left Baltimore the same evening for St. Mary's on board of steamer Sue, arriving at Bacon's wharf early Saturday morning; weather very inclement, and so unfavorable was the outlook that Mr. A. became unmanageable and left us. The Sue having left the wharf Mr. James Coppage sent him across the country some ten miles to Piney Point, another stopping place on the Potomac river, on her route to Washington. From that time until we left for home we enjoyed the hospitality of our hosts Messrs. James and Wm. S. Coppage, sons of Mr. John Coppage, of Queen Anne's county. Bacon's wharf, the home of Mr. James Coppage, is beautifully situated on St. Mary's river, commanding an extensive view both by water and land. Here you can see St. Mary's college, the site of old St. Mary's city, Broom's wharf, Priest's Point, St. George's Island, Corn Field Harbor, Point Lookout and down the bay as far as the eye can penetrate. Saturday morning we embarked in a canoe with our hosts to see an old homestead, some seven miles down the river, called Jutland. Our down trip was pleasant, having a nice sailing breeze. The first place of note we viewed was Priest's Point, a large estate owned by Catholics, and so called from the fact of its settlement by priests and being devoted to a summer resort for young men studying for the ministry. They have large and nicely kept buildings for their accommodation, and a very pretty location. A little further down we viewed St. George's Island. On this island we were informed, is large and commodious hotels which are filled to overflowing during the summer, with boarders from our large cities. Arriving at Jutland we spent some four hours going over it; to our surprise we found the place in a splendid state of cultivation, that is, land rich, outbuildings in abundance, splendidly stocked and a finer estate we never saw. On our return we ran across large flocks of wild geese; tried to bag one with rifle, but failed; the wind blew very hard, and although we stood it well had finally to seek shelter and landed about half way home, at a fisherman's shanty. After some two hours, the wind lulling, we proceeded on our way and arrived home safe, but tired. Sunday we were given the opportunity of seeing the inland. Mr. James Coppage, our host, harnessed his team and drove to many places of note, our chief object being to see White Plains, another old homestead; this, contrasted to Jutland, was dilapidated, but fine soil, deserted entirely by its owners; from there we visited another, known as Martin Manor; fine situation, but in nearly as bad condition; returning, stopped at Great Mills, a little village with postoffice, store and shops, here we enjoyed an oyster scald. After an extended trip and pleasant drive we arrived home to fine our hostess, in our absence, had prepared us a turkey supper, but, alas! oysters had done the work, no room left for turkey. We spent the night with Mr. Wm. Coppage. Monday morning we took a tramp over his large estate and were very much pleased with his home place in particular, it also commands excellent water views; here we were treated to some of the finest oysters we ever saw. After returning from our tramp Mr. Coppage harnessed his team and took us to see other portions of the county; on this trip we visited Mr. Jack Harris, formerly of Chestertown; we found him looking well and glad to see us; returning, we left our kind host and started for home, arriving safely this afternoon, Oct. 23d, none the worse for wear and not regretting our trip. Our conclusions are: that with push and a little capital, St. Mary's might be made to compare favorably with our beautiful Kent; the soil is good, and susceptible of a high state of cultivation; land rolling and well drained, and must in time be taken up and improved. We think the opening good for any one, but would *recommend colinization*. St. Mary's must improve and now is the time to invest.

Yours, &c., E.

WHAT WAS DONE BY CONGRESS.—The session of Congress concluded on Saturday was the longest continuous session of that body since the foundation of the government. Apart from the regular appropriation bills, which were on an extravagant scale, there were few measures of great public interest passed, though many were discussed and a number advanced to a stage that will make their passage practicable, if desired, at the session which begins in December. Of the 15,252 measures introduced but 1,200 became laws, and of this number about 800 were private pension bills or other measures of private concern. Among the 400 acts of a more or less public character may be mentioned the bill authorizing the creation of boards of arbitration to settle controversies between railroads and their employes, the bill for the construction of fortifications and other works of defense and the armament thereof, the Chinese exclusion bill and an electoral count bill. The list of deferred and partially completed measure embraces the House tariff bill, the Canadian retaliation bill, the interstate commerce amendment bill, the Pacific railroad funding bill, the international copyright bill, the direct tax refunding bill, the undervaluation bill, the dependent pension bill, the Blair educational bill, the bill to incorporate the Nicaragua canal Company, the Hohnan bill to suspend certain timbe-culture, pre-emption and desert-land laws, the bill to make the department of agriculture an executive department, various bills forfeiting railroad land grants, the bill in regard to the purchase of bonds, the bill increasing the salaries of United States circuit and district judges, the eight-hour bill, to prevent the importation of adulterated food and the bills admitting as States Dakota and other Territories. Some of these measures will, no doubt, be taken up and passed at the second session of the Fiftieth Congress, but the majority of them will probably remain to be acted upon by the Congress to be elected two weeks hence. The session just closed will be long remembered for the efforts of the majority of the Senate to discredit the policy of the administration as expressed in the Canadian fisheries treaty, the Chinese exclusion treaty and the tariff bill. Battle was joined on each of these measures, and in each case the President, it is generally considered, finally carried off the honors. The protraction of the session was due to the attempt of the Senate to improve the republican position on the tariff question. The House tariff bill was passed after much opposition on July 21. The Senate finance committee then went to work on a measure to compete with it and reported its bill on October 4. The new bill, which was intended to be a substitute for the House bill, was not even voted upon, and fifteen days after its introduction the Senate adjourned without an attempt to pass it.—*Balto. Sun.*

Proceedings of Circuit Court.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

SATURDAY, Oct. 20th, 1888.—Court met, Judges Robinson Wickes, and Stump on the bench.

Grand jury returned a number of indictments of illegal sale of whiskey against Nathan Marcusi.

MONDAY, Oct. 22d, 1888.—Court met, Judges Wickes and Stump on the bench.

The case of State vs. Isaiah Wheeler, colored, was taken up and tried before a jury. Accused was indicted for assault upon James Thompson with intent to kill. The facts brought out in the trial were that Wheeler and Thompson were both employed on Emma Ford, and that in a fracas Wheeler drew a pistol and fired directly at Thompson, the ball taking lodgment in the jaw of the latter. Jury brought a verdict of guilty. J. D. Urie for defense.

Case of State vs. Vincent Cohee charged with assault upon Joseph Venable, was tried before jury.

TUESDAY, Oct. 23d.—Court met, Judges Wickes and Stump on the bench.

Case of State vs. Vincent Cohee resumed, and after argument was submitted to jury. Verdict guilty, and fined $1 and costs, and to be confined in county jail for one month. Vickers for defense.

The Court appointed Richard D. Hynson to be one of the examiners to take testimony in equity, and he took and subscribed to the oath required by law.

The Court ordered an attachment for Thomas E. Sewell for contempt.

Case of State vs. Moses Payne, indicted for assault upon Chas. Lee with intent to kill. Accused elected to be tried before the court, Verdict, guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. Urie for defense.

Case of State vs. Robert Cohee, indicted for assault upon George A. Venable with intent to kill; tried before jury. Testimony showed that in a difficulty between Vincent Cohee, father of the accused, and Venable, Venable threw the father of accused and was sitting astride of him, when accused ran up, and catching Venable in front attempted to draw him off. Accused had a knife in his hand with which he cut Venable across the chin and throat. Accused testified that he had been cutting peaches with the knife and that he was so frightened that he had forgotten it was in his hand and that the cutting was unintentional on his part. After hearing testimony, jury rendered verdict of not guilty. Vickers and Constable for defense.

Grand jury brought in a number of indictments.

Wednesday Oct. 24th court met, Judges Wickes and Stump on bench.

Case of State vs. Daniel Henry Brooks presented for larceny of hat from wash room of Voshell House, tried before the court. Accused acknowledged taking the hat, but pleaded that he was drunk at the time. Verdict guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months. Slay for defense.

State vs. Wm. Williams, indicted for assault upon John Clendaniel with intent to kill; tried before jury. Testimony in the case showed that the accused was employed by Clendaniel to work on farm, In September last in a difficulty between the accused and Mr. Clendaniel, accused drew a knife, and subsequently stuck a pitch fork in the face of Mr. Clendaniel. Accused claimed to have acted in self defense. The case was tried upon two counts, one for assault with intent to kill and the other for simple assault. It was argued before the jury by State's Attorney Smith for prosecution and Richard D. Hynson for defense. The jury brought in verdict of not guilty on both counts.

The case of State vs. Louis Crippen was taken up and tried before the court. Verdict, guilty; sentenced to penitentiary for eight years. R. D. Hynson and Urie for defense.

State vs. Wm. Gardner, Jr., for assault upon Rosa Wacherity. Not guilty. R. Hynson for defense.

Thursday, Oct. 25, Judges Wickes and Stump present.

State vs. Wm. Henry Wilson, for assault upon John W. Robinson with intent to kill. Tried before the court; not guilty. Urie for defense.

State vs. John E. Blake, for carrying concealed weapons. Fined $5 and cost.

State vs. T. W. Wickes, indicted for selling whisky. Jury trial; not guilty. Vickers and Constable for defense.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury beg leave to report that we have at last completed the work of this session, which has been the longest one that we have ever known. The labors have been arduous and very tedious, from the fact that many witnesses who come before us are very unwilling, and endeavor to evade the questions and give evasive answers to many that are asked. If such witnesses could only awake to a sense of their duty as citizens, a duty they owe to the county as citizens, it would give the Grand Jury but very little trouble and not run the county to so much expense. We have, however, examined one hundred and six witnesses, made fifty-eight presentments and found fifty-eight true bills. We have examined the jail and found all of its apartments in a cleanly condition. We found that the floor in the passage in front of the cells was settled so much that two of the cell doors could not be shut, thereby rendering them unfit for use. We also found two imperfect places in the wall; and the window in the bath room in a very unsafe condition. The iron grating at that window is put in with small screws, easily taken out, and the paisoners escape. Former Grand Juries have made the same report as regards the bath room, and why it has not been properly fixed we cannot tell. We would advise that this be attended to at once as the sheriff informed us it was not used on account of its unsafe condition. We would also recommend that small wickets be placed in the doors so that the prisoners' food and drink could be given them without unlocking the doors.

It having been brought before this Grand Jury that a public fear is entertained concerning the condition of the Kent county Railroad as to its safety for the conveyance of passengers; this body respectfully asks the attention of those having control of the said road to the subject, and earnestly request said managers to have said road in a safe condition, and avoid blockading the public crossings with their cars or otherwise.

We have endeavored to do our duty as you have instructed us in investigating the violations of the gambling and local option laws, which has by no means been a pleasant task. We extend to the court our thanks for the assistance you have rendered, and the patience manifested toward us, and also to the State's attorney and the officers of the court for the kind and willing manner in which they have assisted us in performing our duty. All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL VANNORT, FOREMAN.

State vs. E. Hurtt for keeping a gambling-house. Tried before the court; not guilty. R. D. Hynson for defense.

State vs. T. W. Wickes, for selling whisky; guilty, fined $100 and costs. Vickers for defense.

State vs. S. H. Crawford, for selling whisky; jury trial; not guilty. Vickers and Constable for defense. [This case is referred to elsewhere.]

Stave vs. A. Dugan, for keeping a gambling-house; two cases; tried before the court; guilty; fined $200 and costs in each case.

Capt. T. DeC. Ruth was reinstated as a registered voter of the fourth district.

Friday, Oct. 26, Judges Wickes and Stump on the bench.

State vs. Edwards, for selling whisky; jury trial; not guilty. Vickers for defense.

State vs. W. W. Copper, for selling whisky; jury trial; not guilty. Vickers for defense. In another case for same jury out. A third case against same on trial.

State vs. Wm. P. Howard, for selling whisky; jury trial; not guilty. Pearce and R. D. Hynson for defense.

Sate vs. Thos. Harwood, for selling whisky; tried before the court; guilty; fined $100 and costs. Pearce for defense.

QUAY SHOULD PAY UP.—Senator Quay, chairman of the republican national committee, decorated the bill-boards of New York with flaming posters offering tempting rewards for the arrest and conviction of persons guilty of false registration in that city. The reward for the first conviction was to be quite handsome, both as a recognition of detective vigilance and an incentive to further endeavor. Well, Chairman Quay now has an opportunity to plank down as the first man arrested on the charge of false registration was convicted on Tuesday and sentenced to Sing Sing for two and a-half years. The man had registered in three different election precincts on the 18th of October. The fact that this repeater turned out to be a republican will be apt to dampen Mr. Quay's ardor in behalf of a stringent inspection of the registration lists, but in the interest of fair elections he should promptly pay the promised reward.

You may talk about your high protective tariff till you grow red in the face and are in danger of apoplexy. The fact remains that it is gradually dividing the American people into two classes—the very rich and the very poor. The middle classes are being wiped out, obliterated, and the chance which a man used to have to crawl up from the good to the better and from the better to the best is becoming more and more slim every day. One man takes a million and a half out of his business in a single year, and his workmen can't make both ends meet to save their lives. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.—*New York Herald.*

YOUNG MRS. BLAINE TO SUE.—The New York papers state that Gen. Mastin T. McMahon, Gen. Roger A. Pryor and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, counsel for Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., are about to begin a suit at the instance of their client against her husband's parents, ex-Secretary James G. Blaine and Mrs. Blaine, for damages in the sum of $100,000 for alienating her husband's affections. Young Mrs. Blaine does not sue for divorce, for she is a rigid Catholic, and her ideas on the subject of divorce are in accordance with the well-known rules of the church. Besides, those who have the authority to speak for her say that she is still attached to her husband and, above all things, desires a reconciliation with him. She says that her husband's perents have come between herself and him so that he has deserted her, refused to answer her letters and telegrams imploring him to send her some token of his affection, and, in a word, has cast her off. Mrs. Blaine's resolution to bring suit was, it is said, arrived at after her return to New York last Thursday night from Augusta, Me., to which place she had gone with her mother to see her husband, and where she had been denied the privilege by her husband's mother. Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., was Miss Marie Nevins, daughter of Col. Richard Nevins, of Columbus, G. Miss Nevine's grandfather on her mother's side was Samuel Medary, who was Governor of Kansas under Buchanan. Col. Nevins was of a well-known Philadelphia family. Miss Nevins was a brightand charming girl. She was educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Cincinnati, and was married to Mr. Blaine, in New York, September 6, 1886.

The New York *World* of Sunday says: "According to the friends of young Mrs. Blaine, the commencement of the trouble dates from the time the baby was baptized. The young mother being a Catholic, the child was baptized in the Catholic Church, and though young Blaine has never been charged with having too much religion, his family, it is said, was displeased when informed that James G. Blaine, third, had been made a Catholic. That young Blaine is an unwilling party to the treatment his wife has received from his parents is shown, friends of both parties say, by the regard he has always displayed for her."

BENJAMIN BORDLY, a colored man, noted throughout that section of the Eastern Shore for his great strength, died a few days ago at his home in Denton. He is said to have walked across the street with 800 pounds of iron on his shoulder.

CRANE BROS., Baltimore, say they are going to almost give away carpets this fall and will pay freight to your homes. Look for their advertisement.

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

WHEAT—Fultz, $1.00@$1.14 for fair to good; Longberry, $1.18@$1.21. CORN—White, prime, 51c.@52c. Yellow, 50c.@51c. OATS—32c.

THIS SPACE RESERVED

For the Clothing Adv.

—OF—

T. S. BORDLEY

WHICH WILL APPEAR IN OUR NEXT ISSUE.

COMPLETE and SEASONED

Stock of Lumber

GEORGIA SILLS, JOISTS and PORTICO FLOORING,

Virginia Bill Stuff, Posts, Ties,

Plates, Joists and Scantling,

Stock Boards, 12, 14 and 16 ft. long,

Cypress Fencing, 1x6 16, 2x4 16 and 2x3 16,

White Pine Stock Boards, 12, 14, and 16 feet long,

Also DRESSED 6-4, 5-4, 4-4 SELECT PICKS and COMMON WIDE, SELECT YELLOW POPLAR. Oak, Walnut, Ash, &c.

JOSEPH TURNER,
Oct. 13, 1888. SCOTT'S POINT, CHESTERTOWN.

JOS. L. DOWNES. W. R. JENNINGS.

DOWNES & JENNINGS,

Merchant Tailors

NEAL BUILDING,

NO. 18 S. Holliday Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

July 20, 1887.

Corn and Wheat

WANTED.

Highest Market Price Paid for CORN and WHEAT.

I have perfected arrangements for handling Grain, whereby I hope to give the Grain Growers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties thorough satisfaction, both in prices and prompt settlements.

☞Call with sample and get my prices before selling or shipping.

HIRAM M. BROWN,
OFFICE: Court Street. CHESTERTOWN, oct13-tf.

Oehm's Acme Hall,

BALTIMORE'S LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.

BALTIMORE, Fall, 1888.

To the People of Maryland and the South:

This will interest you; it will pay you. We've the grandest stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing in all Baltimore and the South. Made from choice weavings—foreign and domestic—in newest styles and finish. Grand goods, grander work, grandest results.

Fine Dress Suits, $10 to $40.
Splendid Business Suits, $7.50 to $25.
Fall and Winter Overcoats, $5 to $40.

FURNISHINGS.

This department is a mine of richness and beauty. Grandest stock; gorgeous styles. Everything for men and boys to fit them out. For instance: Neckwear in superb array and exquisite styles, 50 cents, worth $1.00—and everything in same ratio.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

The effort of our buyers show magnificent results in this department. Our Boy's Suits are marvels of excellence, beauty and popularity. They are made of the best fabrics and finest trimmings, they show for it.

Suits $2.50 upward.
Boys' Hats and Caps in Cloth, Felt, Velvet Plush and Silk.
Everything for your boy at ¼ less than the regular price.

Measured Garments.

Clothing made to order in matchless style and harmony of effect.

Thousands of patterns to select from and all newest styles. Fit guaranteed.

Everybody is welcome. Baggage is checked free. Waiting and toilet rooms. Telephone and telegraph. All theseare at your service.

☞Fashion Catalogue and Samples sent free of charge.

OEHM'S ACME HALL,
One door from Charles Street. 5 and 7 W. Baltimore Street.

I. W. HINES, is connected with this establishment.
Oct. 6, 1888.

CARPETS!

CRANE BROTHERS

No. 423 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore,
(Near Gay.)

Have enlarged their store and are now prepared to show one of the finest lines of

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Rugs, &c.,

ever exhibited in Baltimore city, in all the latest shades and at Low Prices. Our goods are not surpassed in Baltimore. Remember, we also guarantee to more than meet competition, as our expenses are smaller than any other Carpet House in the city. We respectfully solicit an inspection of our goods before buying elsewhere.

CRANE BROTHERS,
No. 423 E. Balto. St., three doors above Gay.
Sept. 28-3m.

FARMERS and HORSEMEN!

Look to Your Interest!
Prices to Suit the Times

REMEMBER I do not sell Stoves, Medicine, Muslins, Calicoes, Sugars, nor Coffees, but I do keep

A HARNESS STORE

SELL, MAKE and REPAIR

all kinds of Carriage, Wagon and Dearborn Harness, Bridles, Collars, Riding Saddles, Whips, Rope and Chain Traces, Backbands, Curry-Combs, Brushes, Robes, Blankets, Sleigh-Bells and every thing kept in season that is usually kept in a First-Class Harness Shop, from a 10-cent Hame Strap to a Set of Fine Harness.

Encourage me by buying your Harness Goods where you can have them neatly and promptly repaired. Thantful for past patronage I remain yours respectfully,

WILLIAM PARR,
fe11-1y. STILL POND, MD.

Snow Hill Nurseries.

PEACH and APPLES

STOCKED WITH BEST VARIETIES—WH OL SALE OR RETAIL.

FOR the coming fall will have 500,000 One Year-Old Peach Trees, and about 500,000 June Budded Peach Trees, comprising all the leading orchard lists. Special prices per car load for Peach Trees. 150,000 Apple Trees of leading varieties; also a select list of popular Southern keeping Apples.

PEARS—all the standard varieties.
CHERRY and PLUM trees of the leading kinds.
SHADE TREES—Best Stock.
Excellent Stock of Hardy Native GRAPES.
ASPARAGUS—Conover's Colossal, from one to two years old.
3,000,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, from new beds—planted last spring—never fruited—strictly pure. Special prices on large lots.
Small Fruits and every kind of plant in endless variety. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Descriptive catalogue free on application. Our trees are all grown from Natural Virginia Pits. The public is requested to come and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Reference by permission to John A. Groves, Pomona, Kent county, Md.

Address WM. M. PETERS & SONS,
o13-y. Wesley Station, Worcester county, Md.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

By virtue of authority conferred on me as Collector by Act of Assembly I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of Jacob Freeman, colored, of, in and to a

HOUSE AND LOT OF LAND IN "CASTLETOWN,"

in the Third Election District, on the road to Buck Neck, upon which the said Freeman now resides, adjoining Henry Wright and Charlotte Doman, col'd,

Containing ONE ACRE, more or less.

And I hereby give notice that

On TUESDAY, 20th of November, 1888,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House Door, in Chestertown, I will sell the said property for cash to pay the taxes due as follows:

State and County taxes for 1886 ..... $7.79
State and County taxes for 1887 ..... 7.61

together with all interest and costs of the sale due and to become due thereon.

M. M. RASIN, Collector.
oc20-ts.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

The Act of Limitation is out, and the RISING SUN SALOON will commence this the first day of the season with a full supply of FRESH OYSTERS, cooked in all ways, and in his old style. Retail and wholesale.

WILLIAM PERKINS.
s1-tf.

—"Chickens Will Come Home to Roost!"—

After an absence of more than ten years I have returned to the town of my youth,
—and offer—

My Autumn Salutation

—TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC—

with the pleasing conviction that they will give a ready attention and kind reception to our offering. It has been my wish to signalize the opening of my new store in a manner which should show my appreciation of the many good wishes for success from my friends of earlier life. But after considerable thought, bestowed upon the subject, I concluded to put away all idea of novel or expensive souvenirs and express my appreciation by submitting to the people

AN ARRAY OF BARGAINS that shall Eclipse all former Efforts!

The verdict of the public must determine our success, but we can say this much in our behalf, that we have given every effort to the selection of a stock which in all respects should have no superior, and we consider that in this we have succeeded. No department of our store has been neglected, or class of customers slighted in our selections, and we feel justified in the belief that no buyer who means business can leave our store unsuited or unsatisfied. We should like to lay due stress upon the word quality in relation to our goods—for seventeen years' experience has proven—to build a trade it must be done with quality. Goods in all departments shall be sold on their merits—for just what they are