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The Transcript.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1885

Subscription $1.50 per year; 75 cents for six months, in advance.

Advertising Rates.

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JOB WORK.

Handbills, large and small; flyers, dodgers letterheads, billheads, envelopes, cards, tags programmes, and other kinds of job work will be done neatly and reasonably.

Correspondence upon matters of local interest desired. Anonymous communications will not be inserted.

It is desirable that communications be in by Saturday night if possible, and in any case no later than Monday night or Tuesday morning.

Simple notices of marriages and deaths, inserted free. Obituary notices will be charged at rate of five cents per line.

—Messrs. Hill of Baltimore, and Bryant and Townsend of Denton, have been visiting attorneys at the Kent county court this week.

—The property of the Enterprise Transportation Company is offered for sale in this issue. Much of the property is valuable and desirable.

—County politics is quiet this week. The county committee will probably be called to decide upon time for the primaries soon after court business is over.

—Mr. J. E. Hendrickson, formerly of this county, and now president of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange, was recently married to Miss Anna Ruoff, of Philadelphia.

—The next meeting of the Easton District Preachers' Association will be held in Chestertown, May 26 and 27. The curators appointed are J. D. Kemp, E. C. Macnichol and J. M. Lindale.

—The rain of Sunday morning, and the fine, bright weather since, has been doing wonders for wheat. Farmers, however, say that the crop cannot be a full one, because there is so much wheat missing.

—Mr. Wm. Slay, the father of Wm. M. Slay, Esq., of Chestertown, died at his home in Camden, Del., Monday of last week, after a long illness. Mr. Slay has been kept away during the present term of court by his father's death.

—The grand jury report for the spring term of this year, which we publish in the court proceedings, is a little different from and rather more interesting than the regulation grand jury report. It takes up a question that was brought before the jury and makes a piquant argument upon it.

—J. F. Howard was elected town commissioner on Monday to fill vacancy caused by expiration of term of W. B. Usilton. Mr. Howard received 79 votes, which was all the votes cast. He is a very unanimously elected councilman, and we have no doubt will make a first-class town father.

—The melancholy days have come, when the ice cream saloon is open every evening—melancholy to the young man, but joyous and happy to the young woman. We call attention of the young ladies to the fact that Mrs. Cummins, opposite the bank, sets out the ice cream on call. Your best young man may seek to deny this fact, but it is true nevertheless.

—Now is the time for the city papers to tell us what they know about peaches. The peach trees bloomed during the warm days of the latter part of last week, and these are the days of tribulation and uncertainty. A frosty night would now send the peach crop to the bowwows. If the frost keeps away for two weeks, the peach crop will be almost out of the woods, but not entirely out.

—One of the candidates for clerk has adopted a creed, that it is to be hoped will be generally adhered to. Mr. B. F. Beck, Jr., says that if he should happen to be beaten in the primary contest near at hand, there will be no sore-head business with him. He thinks there should be a fair and friendly trial of strength in the primaries, and after that an earnest and united effort to elect the men chosen. If any man has got better political doctrine than that, we should like to see him trot it out.

—A lady, who is evidently an un-reconstructed rebel and who does not believe that the war is over, sends the following to the *Transcript* and requests its publication:

"Then go, Tecumseh, creep into your grave;
Jeff Davis lives, though knaves and cowards rave,
Not a dead lion, but the bravest of the brave!
And when the historic muse in some succeeding age
Shall hand your life on less than half a page,
Jeff Davis' name will shine the polar star,
Forever bright, with Jackson, Lee, Lamar,
Great beacons on the deep for Freedom's mariner."

—A verdict for the plaintiff for $11,837.66 was given last week in the United States Circuit Court of Philadelphia in the suit of J. Wesley Supplee, of that city, against Mr. Dennis McCauley, of this county, upon two promissory notes—one for $3,000 and the other for $8,000—given by the defendant to S. Morris Walu & Co. in 1883, and transferred by the latter firm to Messrs. J. W. Supplee & Co. in payment of a debt. Payment had been raised upon the ground that the notes were accommodation paper and had passed into the plaintiff's hands with that notice.

—The Robbins circus exhibited at Chestertown on Monday. The attendance was not as large as circuses usually draw here, either in the afternoon or evening, but the show is considered by those who attended one of the best that has ever exhibited here. The menagerie was small, but quite interesting. The circus was a two-ring one. The acrobatic feats were interesting, and the riding of Fish was something astonishing. The *Transcript* has been asked so frequently why the circus did not advertise in the Chestertown papers that, speaking for itself, it will explain the conundrum for the sake of a rest. The advance agent called on us, stated the amount of space he wanted, and we stated our price. He said it was more than he was authorized to pay. He telegraphed to the head of the show for instructions and received a reply not to pay price asked. Just here we may say that we sell our advertising space just as a grocer sells potatoes. We do not sell sometimes for fifty cents and sometimes for fifteen cents a peck. We recognize the principle, however, that when a man does not buy our potatoes we have no reason for complaint against him. The *Transcript* at the same time believes that it gives value received for every cent charged for advertising, and it believes that the show and every other business concern that wants to reach the public makes a mistake when it fails to use its columns. There can be no doubt whatever that the best way of reaching the people of this county is through the county papers.

—Orphans' Court, Tuesday, April 28, 1885.—Present, Judges Walker, Hyland and Stevens. The last will and testament of Eliza Baker, dec'd, was admitted to probate and ordered to be recorded.

The last will and testament of Annie E. Taylor, dec'd, was admitted to probate and ordered to be recorded.

Charged With Rape.

Irene Stewart, a smart-looking mulatto girl, aged about fourteen years, who is employed as nurse by Mrs. Chas. Armstrong, charged on Saturday morning that Emory Staten and James Miller, two colored youths, had committed an outrage upon her person on the evening previous. The case was taken before the grand jury and a true bill found, and it will come up for trial at the present sitting of court. The girl's version of the story is as follows,—She says that Gussie Starling and another colored girl, both of about her own age, came around to the hotel Friday evening to coax her to go play hide-and-seek. They came for her twice, but each time she was employed and could not leave. When they came a third time she was at leisure and went with them. They went up to the vacant street beyond Mr. J. L. Stam's. When she arrived there Emory Staten seized her, and he and Miller both forcibly assaulted her before they released her. She says that she endeavored to scream, but they held her mouth. The case has not yet come up for trial. It is claimed there will be testimony for the defense that will show the case in a different light. Miller is out, but is held on $1,000 bail.

HORRIBLY BURNED TO DEATH.

A WOMAN'S CLOTHES CATCH FIRE AND SHE STANDS AND ROASTS TO A CINDER.

Wm. W. Morris is the overseer of Mr. George Beck, near Lankford. He and his wife have lived in a tenant house of the farm. On last Monday, the other hands came to Chestertown to the circus, and Mr. Beck and his family were away. Morris was requested to remain at home and keep an eye on affairs about the farm. While he and his wife were at dinner he observed that the hogs were in the wheat field, some distance from the house. He went to get them out. Before he returned he heard his wife scream. When he got back to the house he found her alive, but burned almost to a cinder from head to foot. Her clothing had caught fire and, unable to extinguish the flames, they had entirely consumed the clothing while around her body. Even her corsets were consumed and the heat was so intense that it melted the gold rings in her ears. Her body was roasted from the shoulders down. Notwithstanding the horrible nature of her burn, she lived from twelve o'clock on Monday until six six o'clock Tuesday morning. Dr. Price was summoned and saw her about one hour after the accident. He of course could do nothing for her.

Mrs. Morris remained conscious up to the time of her death. The strangest thing connected with the matter is that she seemed to suffer no pain of any consequence after the burning. She only complained of a stinging sensation in her left hand and of a pain in her back as if from a strain. The pain would doubtless have been greater if the injury had been less. She was unable to account for the manner in which she took fire. She said that she was walking to the cupboard to put away a piece of meat. She looked around and saw that her clothes were in a blaze. Before she could do anything to extinguish the blaze she seemed to be afire all over. She started to run out of doors, and fell. The door steps were scorched where she fell. She got up from the steps and ran and clung to a tree. Her husband came up at this point. He rushed into the house and got some carpeting and wrapped around her, and succeeded in putting out the fire. It was too late, however. All that was left of her clothing when the carpeting was taken away was a few scorched rags. Her skin after the burning was the color of the brown side of a piece of tanned leather. She felt so little pain that she did not think she would die. Dr. Price, however, had no hope for her after he observed her condition.

The tree to which Mrs. Morris clung was not more than fifty yards from the river, where the water was two feet deep at the shore. If she had only retained enough presence of mind to rush to the river and plunge in, her life might have been saved.

A Little Game that Goes Around With the Circus

A circus rarely travels that does not carry in its wake confidence men and swindlers. One smart fellow with the Robins show, tried to work the town on Monday with a game that is new. He called at Goslee's shoe store, bought a pair of slippers for $1 and gave a twenty dollar bill. He was given $19 in change. As he started out, he said he had found a dollar in his pocket, and asked Mr. Goslee to give him his twenty dollar bill, and take the $20 of small bills. The transaction seemed to be all right, but later Mr. Goslee found five dollars gone.—The same fellow went into Wheatley's hardware store a little lower down, bought a pocket-knife, for 50 cents and gave the same $20 bill. He later found that he had 50 cents, and taking that with $9.50 of the change he asked that a ten dollar bill be given him for it. Mr. Wheatley handed him the ten dollar bill, when a sudden thought seemed to occur to the customer, and he said, pushing the ten dollar bill which Mr. Wheatley handed him, and the $10.00 in change, "Oh, just give me back my $20." This request Mr. Wheatley also complied with. A little later a sudden thought also occurred to Mr. Wheatley. The thought was that he was ten dollars out. Messrs. Goslee & Wheatley after comparing notes obtained authority to arrest and got officers Dugan and Simpson and went to look for their man. They found him aboard a car at the station, the bracelets were on his wrist before he fairly knew what had happened. He made no denial of having played the little game, and was glad to refund the money and call it square. Messrs. Goslee and Wheatley think the same game was played on other merchants in town and that the victims are keeping mum over it.

Minutes of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Held on the First Tuesday in April.

Devotional exercises conducted by Mrs. M. E. Brown. Minutes of the last meeting adopted.

Complimentary and encouraging letters read from Mrs. Dr. J. C. Thomas, of Baltimore, State president of the W. C. T. U. Motion adopted that Mrs. J. W. Corey read an original essay at our next meeting.

The following petition has been presented to the official boards of the Methodist churches of Chestertown.

"We, the officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kent Co., do hereby petition your high authority to abolish the use of intoxicating wine at the Lord's Table, in consideration of our weaker brother, substituting unfermented wine, which can be obtained at the M. E. Book-room, in Philadelphia. Signed, Mrs. Corson, president; Mrs. M. E. Brown, vice-president; Mrs. W. D. Burchinal, treasurer; Mrs. J. N. Usilton, rec. sec'y; Mrs. J. W. Corey, cor. sec'y."

Parlor meetings have been resumed, and we hope at least to make them profitable, as in our Christian endeavors we are trying to do something toward lifting the veil of dissipation that has long been drawn over this fair land of ours and sowing the seed of temperance reform. Our next meeting will be held next Tuesday, May 5, 1885, in the M. E. Church. REC. SEC'Y.

Peninsula Items.

Smyrna and Easton are yet holding off on the water-work question.

Several business buildings will be put up in Centreville during this summer.

The Snow Hill *Messenger* has put in new type, and is looking bright and fresh.

The recently adjourned Delaware Legislature, divorced from the bonds of matrimony, thirty-one couples.

As this is expected to be a cholera year, the anti-hog-pen sentiment is stronger than usual in Peninsular towns.

The Green[illegible] *Free Press* makes in its last issue, alte[illegible] which it has for some time contemplated, which give it enlarged advertising space.

The Wicomico *Record* thinks that Salisbury has got a barber that is a more thorough dude than our John. We challenge the *Record* to send its barber up and give a side and side exhibition.

An effort is being made to introduce the electric light into Salisbury. A party of Salisbury capitalists are prepared to furnish the necessary funds to put down the plant, which will cost $30,000, if the business men will encourage the enterprise by a general use of the light.

Wilmington, Del., elects a new mayor in June. The *Wilmintonian* says that the Republican candidate will be either H. C. Conrad or John Hare. The Democratic candidate, according to same authority will be one of five—C. B. Rhoads, Harry Sharpley, ex-Mayor Simms, Senator McWhorter and Register Frazer being the five.

The Wicomico *Record* with its 29th number changes hands. The *Record* has been an uncommonly well printed journal, and started its career on twelve-cent paper and with nine columns to the page. The *Record* in the past seems to have been run more for glory than for cash. The new management will be known as the Record Publishing Co., with Mr. L. S. Bell as managing editor. The paper will continue Democratic.

The Cecil *Whig* of Saturday says: "Judge Frederick Stump, of the Circuit Court for this county, purchased from a Philadelphia florist recently what was represented to be a new and rare variety of flower called the "Dude Flower." He presented an Elkton gentleman with a couple of the plants. They were planted out, grew famously, and a day or two ago they bloomed, when they proved to be nothing more than the common jonquil or daffodil."

Proceedings of Circuit Court for Kent County, April Term.

[The *Transcript* has been requested by several interested in the proceedings of the circuit court to omit mention of cases in which they were interested. When a case appears before the court, it is a public matter, and when a newspaper undertakes to report court proceedings, it has no right to publish some and to omit others. To comply fully with the desire not to publish would be to leave out court proceedings altogether.]

WEDNESDAY, April 22 (continued from last week).—The case of State vs. Chas. T. Dill, previously indicted, was called for trial and defence elected to be tried by a jury. The evidence was conflicting, the witnesses for the State testifying that Dill commenced the assault upon Simpson, and those for the defence that Simpson's manner was harsh and rough and that he first struck Dill with a billy. The jury found Dill guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and imprisonment in the county jail for two weeks. Barroll for Dill, Smith for State.

The grand jury brought in presentments against Samuel Green for stealing corn from Mrs. Mary Wilson, three presentments against George W Parsons for forging the names of sundry parties to promissory notes; Peter Keely, captain of schooner Bulock, for dredging oysters on forbidden grounds; Wright S. Chrisfield for being the father of an illegitimate child of Mary E. Hurley's; also, indictments against Thomas Sunkett and Yacob Pearce, true bills.

THURSDAY.—Marion deK. Smith moved the admission of Urie Townsend, of the Denton bar, to practice at this bar.

The grand jury brought in presentments against John W. Holden for forgery; A. L. Redding committing sodomy; George W. Parsons two for forgery; S. J. Watts for forgery; John Lynch for defrauding W. H. Cotton of four dollars; Wm. H. McCane with shooting George Bailey with pistol or gun; George Bailey for assaulting with a knife or razor William McClain.

In the case of Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins the judgment was reversed and the court gave Wiggins judgment for $69.05.

FRIDAY.—Judges Wickes and Stump present. The case of State vs. Thomas Sunkett, colored, for shooting Alfred Carroll also colored, with a pistol with intent to murder was called and tried before a jury. Mr. Smith made the opening statement for the State, claiming that the evidence would tend to show that Sunkett willfully attempted to commit a murder. Mr. W. H. Vickers for the defense stated that the traverser hoped to prove that the shooting was entirely in self defense. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The counsel for Sunkett took exceptions and entered a motion for a new trial.

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 of 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.

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 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. Wilson 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 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 sum $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 begun.

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 wass 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 Baldum'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.

Baltimore Grain Market.

BALTIMORE, April 27th, 1885.

We quote the market on grain to-day as follows, viz:

Wheat, Fultz	$1.00 to $1.06
" Longberry	1.07 to 1.09
Corn, White	59 to
" Yellow	56 to 57c.
Oats	44 to 48c.
Rye	74 to 76c.

Southern grain market firm.

WM. B. TILGHMAN & CO.
No. 18 Bowly's Wharf.

SPRING

CLOTHING

For Men and Boys

Now ready for inspection. We have, without a doubt, the best selection in the City, whilst our prices are far below those of any competitors.

All goods made on the premises. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.

CUSTOM Department in connection

Oehm & Son

The Reliable Baltimore Clothiers,
230 W. Pratt St., and 55 Hanover St.,
BALTIMORE.

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 purposes, are particularly requested to attend at an early day to have their assessments corrected and adjusted.

After Tuesday, the 12th of May next

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

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

Tuesday, the 2d 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,
RICH'D C. SMYTH,
V. HENDRICKSON,
J. C. WHEATLEY.

Attest—
T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk.
March 5, 1885.

NEW GROCERY
—AND—
PROVISION STORE

The undersigned has opened on High street, Chestertown, second door above the Postoffice, a New Grocery and Provision Store, where he will be pleased to accommodate his friends and the public. His stock consists of a

FULL LINE OF GROCERIES

such as Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, &c. Also, Bacon, Flour, Meal, Graham Flour, Feed, Fish, &c. Choice Broiling Beef and Sugar Cured Hams kept on hand. Also,

Tobacco and Cigars

He will use every effort to please, and hopes his friends and the public will remember him when making their purchases. All his good are fresh, and will be sold as low as can b bought in town.

GOODS DELIVERED AT ALL PARTS OF THE TOWN FREE OF CHARGE.

Resp'y,
E. F. CHAMBERS PERKINS.
March 26—tf.

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

DOWNES & JENNINGS,

Merchant Tailors.

33 Hanover Street,

BALTIMORE.

SOAPS

FOR TOILET PURPOSES.

Beware of using the Common Soaps in the market! Many Skin Diseases are brought on by using common soap! We have been very careful in making our selections and we believe have the best in town.

COLIN F. STAM, Druggi
feb7.

Hardware!

HARDWARE!

HINGES, Locks, Bolts, Knobs, Screws, Latches, Hooks and Staples, Hammers, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Hatchets, Broad Axes, Augers, Braces and Bits, Tacks, Mallets, Hinge Nails, and every kind of Hardware kept in a first-class Hardware store.
J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

Farmers' Hardware!

Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Spades, Rakes, Trace Chains, Hames, Traces, Backbands, Plow Lines, Grindstones, Vises, Hedge Shears, Bush Hooks, Pruning Shears, White Wash Brushes, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, &c., &c. The largest and best assortment and at moderate prices.
J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

TUBS, Wash Boards, Butter Prints, Clothes Wringers, ¼, ½, peck and ½ bus. Measures, Buckets, Churns, Well Buckets, Coal Sieves, Flour Sieves, Wood Spiggots, and a large assortment of Wooden ware, for sale by
J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

TINWARE! TINWARE!
A large assortment of our own manufacture and selling cheap. Stoves of the best makes sold as cheap as the cheapest.
J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

PLOWS! PLOWS!—The Roland Chilled Plows and Repairs, for sale by
J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

ROOFING and SPOUTING done at short notice and on reasonable terms.
J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

FARM BELLS!—all sizes, for sale by
J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

BUY A GOOD PUMP from
J. K. ACDRIDGE & CO.

Wroth & Aldridge

WE have received our FALL and WINTER STOCK of

Boots & Shoes

Dry Goods, Notions,
HATS, GROCERIES, WOOD & WILLOW WARE AND QUEENSWARE,

and are offering bargains in all departmen Come and examine our stock of Boots and Sh We carry a full line of Mundell's Solar Tips best shoe in the market for Boys, Misses children; also, Oliver's City-Made Shoes adies.

Carpets and Oil Cloths
AT CITY PRICES!

Full Line of White and Colored Blankets, Horse Blankets and Lap Robes.

Underwear for Ladies, Children and Men, Boys' and Men's Laundried and Unlaundried Dress Shirts.

Large assortment of Gloves and Knit Goods. Ladies' Kid Gloves a specialty.

Best Fine Salt at $1 00 a sack. Ground and unground Pepper, Saltpetre.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods. Give us a call.
WROTH & ALDRIDGE,
Nov. 29—1884. Chestertown.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Tolchester Line.

Steamer PILOT BOY

Leaves Tolchester on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Leaves Baltimore,