

assisted, or in any manner encouraged those who assailed him, you must determine after a careful and patient examination of the witnesses, who will be before you. To constitute the crime of murder, it is not necessary that the party charged should strike the fatal blow; but all who in any manner aid or assist, or counsel or encourage, the one who strikes the blow, are equally guilty. There is reason to suppose that a plot to murder Dr. Hill had been entered into by those who assailed him, with others who were not present, when the terrible deed was committed. If such is the fact; if there were others, no matter how many, who entered into a plot or agreement, to take his life, or who advised or counseled those who assailed him, they are guilty of murder, although not present when the fatal blow was struck. I charge you, gentlemen, to probe this matter to the bottom. Calmly and patiently investigate the facts, and bring to light every circumstance connected with that brutal murder. Let no guilty man escape, but let all who participated, directly or indirectly, in that terrible tragedy be punished.

"A few weeks after the murder of Dr. Hill, another lawless act, to which I deem it my duty to call your attention, was committed in this county. I refer to the mob of disguised men which, on the night of the 17th of May last, broke into the jail, and took by violence from the custody of the sheriff a prisoner and hanged him, a short distance from the prison. The man who was thus summarily dealt with, was charged with a heinous crime, and had he been tried and convicted, would have deserved to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. But that did not justify a band of lawless men in setting at defiance the law of the land or in depriving their victim of that protection and those rights which the Constitution of the State guarantees to the most humble citizen. The Constitution of the United States provides that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment of a grand jury; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. The Declaration of Rights of this State declares that the Constitution of the United States shall be the supreme law of the State, and that the judges of this State, and all the people thereof, shall be bound thereby. The Declaration of Rights also declares that no man ought to be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers and by the law of the land; and that in all criminal prosecutions every man has a right to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the indictment in due time to prepare for his defense; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; and to a speedy trial, by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent, he ought not to be found guilty. These, gentlemen, are the fundamental principles upon which all free governments must rest, and without which, there cannot be any security for life or liberty.

"In defiance of these plain provisions of the Constitution, the mob to which I have referred, assumed the right to punish without indictment or trial, a prisoner, who was at the time in the custody of the law and under its protection. Such acts cannot be excused or tolerated. To do so would overthrow all law, and substitute in its place, absolute anarchy. Lynching is a reproach to any community; it impeaches the adequacy of our institutions for the punishment of crime; it brutalizes those who participate in it, and brings shame and disgrace upon our Christian civilization. It is my duty to say to you, that all who participated in committing that act, are guilty of murder, and it is your duty to ascertain, if possible, who are the guilty parties, and to indict them for the crime which they have committed."

The Grand Jury Which Investigated the Murder.

Cornelius J. Scott, Wm. T. Maslin, Frank H. Ruth, Jacob B. Crowding, James P. Wickes, Garrett Foxwell, C. S. Hill, B. F. H. Caulk, W. D. Pennington, Colin F. Taylor, James R. Jones, George B. Westcott,	Thomas W. Skirven, William Morris, Daniel E. Jewell, James M. J. Byron, Adam F. Huey, George Beck, William E. Keyser, John A. Groves, Samuel Todd, James L. Beck, Joseph Turner,
--	--

The grand jury's report was as follows:
To the Honorable Circuit Court for Kent County, Md.

The grand jury for this October term of 1892, beg leave to submit the following report: "They have been in session eight days, have examined 79 witnesses, found 8 presentments and 4 true bills, and have dismissed 6 cases. They have visited the jail and found it in excellent condition and the prisoners comfortably provided for. We call the attention of our citizens to the petty violations of the Local Option Law, and we ask them, by public expression to sustain this law. As law-abiding men, we especially advise those addicted to the use of beverages, that they procure them in a legal way. The dangerous class of our county procure their intoxicants from places hereinbefore alluded to, and commit crime, or at least are temporarily incapacitated for their daily labor, which is essential to the welfare of all. These places would not exist if our good people would discountenance their existence, both in deed and sentiment. We address this most especially to those who think they have a right to drink what they please. The breakage of any law has a demoralizing influence on our people, and in such cases results in a low standing of honor amongst witnesses that is horrible, to contemplate.

In compliance with the instructions of the court to look after defaulters and abortionists they have summoned the clerk to the county commissioners who testified that there were some collectors in arrears in the payment of taxes, but there were no defaulters; and they further inquired of each other if any cases of abortion were known and their answer was none.

They have summoned before them nine respectable persons of Chestertown and vicinity to testify if they knew of any persons who aided, or abetted or counseled the lynching of James Taylor in the month of May 1892, and to each and every question each and all answered that they were there, but did not aid, abet, counsel or encourage the lynching, nor did they know any of the persons violating the law, and they endeavored to prevent by counsel and persuasion the commission of the act, but went no further, knowing full well that it would have been futile to join their force against such a body of men, and they further represent that from the evidence, that the officers of the law and their assistants did all in their power by persuasion and by force to shield the prisoner from the mob.

The grand jury as a body deplicate and denounce the lynching of James Taylor as a violation of the law and against the good government and peace of society and it should not be tolerated by the community, especially as the party was in the hands of the law and inside of a prison from which no prisoner could escape. They have been investigating some other irregularities without anything definite, and have concluded to let them pass for the present, believing that no good would result from further investigating the same.

"This opportunity is taken to thank the court for the courtesy and kindness they have extended to the grand jury in defining crime and its degrees, and instructing them in their duties generally; and they further extend their thanks to each and all of the officers with whom the grand jury have been associated, for the obliging manner and promptness with which they have tendered their assistance, and especially commend to the notice of the court, the bailiff of the grand jury for the promptness, efficiency and pleasantness he has shown in waiting upon them during their perplexing, but important term; all of which are respectfully submitted."

CORNELIUS J. SCOTT,
Foreman.

POTTS and BRADSHAW are still held in jail, but will of course, be promptly released. It is stated, however, by those who are most fully aware of the intensity of feeling around Millington, that it would be unsafe for Potts particularly to return to the vicinity of the crime.

THE HILL MURDER TRIAL.

The verdict in the Hill murder trial in Chestertown, consigning eight men to death by the gallows, is a terrible, but an apparently deserved penalty for a most brutal crime. That it is in accordance with law no one can deny, but there is a feeling of horror at the wholesale punishment which is to be inflicted. Few crimes like it have been committed in this country.

There is, however, a feeling of satisfaction that the law has been allowed to take its course, and that the verdict was reached by a fair and impartial trial. Feeling ran high at one time against the alleged murderers, and threats of lynching were openly made. Better counsels prevailed, however, and surely there is not a citizen of Maryland who is not heartily glad of it. In an old community like any of the Maryland counties there is no occasion and no room for lynch-law. The Chestertown trial and its outcome is in this sense a triumph for good government and respect for free institutions.

The result of the case will also have a good effect in deterring other lawless spirits in Maryland from committing similar crimes. These men were promptly arrested and brought to trial as soon as legal forms could be gone through with. There has been no delay and no unseemly haste. The infliction of the law's penalty will bring this dark crime to a fitting climax and vindicate the majesty of the law in Kent county. That certainly is better than any outbreak of lawlessness could be.—*Baltimore Herald.*

RESULT OF THE KENT COUNTY TRIAL.

It was, perhaps, the best thing that could have been done for the prisoners accused of the murder of Dr. Hill in Kent county, Maryland, to waive their right of trial by jury and submit the case to the court. In the first place it would have been difficult to find in that community twelve men competent for the responsible function of jurors who had not formed an opinion of this high-handed outrage. In the next place the accused had the advantage of being tried by three fair-minded, impartial members of a court who were bound to give judgment on the testimony, unbiased by prejudice and unaffected by popular clamor. The result, the conviction of eight of the prisoners of murder in the first degree and the acquittal of one of them, is a verdict which ought to be satisfactory even in the community where the murder and all its surroundings were well calculated to cause alarm and excitement. It is no easy matter to preserve proper equipoise under conditions which reveal the existence of a conspiracy to murder a citizen because he had discharged a sworn public duty in a way contrary to the wishes of people who were incompetent to judge of the case at all. That there was such a conspiracy the testimony amply proved, and connected with its murderous purpose nine negroes, of whom only one could not be adjudged guilty by the court. The conspirators met in accordance with a previous understanding, and going together to a convenient place, waylaid their victim on the highway, causing his death under revolting circumstances. It was with difficulty that popular indignation restrained itself from executing summary justice on the banded assassins after they had been ferreted out and were in the custody of the officers of the law. It is creditable to Kent county that this self-restraint was exercised. It showed proper respect for legally constituted authority and for the rights of all before the law. It is also a lesson, which should not be forgotten, that justice will be done without the intervention of violent hands, that only make conditions worse, or the usurpation of the functions of justice by irresponsible people. Where there are courts which may be relied upon to deal out even-handed justice, it is revolutionary to usurp their functions. No safety can be assured for life or property if lynch-law, and the rope and the convenient tree are to be substituted for regular courts on every occasion that popular

indignation is aroused. It was to be expected that a proper trial, even of the Hill case, before a lawful court would be attended by great popular excitement, and such was the case; for when the verdict was rendered, there was such a demonstration as to excite the apprehension of the judges lest there would be after all some attempt at popular violence. The court, however, promptly checked the demonstration, and gave such counsel as aided very much in calming the excitement. Violence at this stage of the case would manifestly be bloodthirstiness, which would be disgraceful to the community and an outrage of itself. Against the prisoner who was acquitted the court found no criminating evidence, and his rights should be respected. The work of the court is not completed. The same tribunal which rendered the verdict may be trusted to impose the proper punishment and the constituted authorities to execute the sentence. People who have refrained from taking the law into their own hands through all the excitement of this memorable case will consider it due to their own self-respect, as well as to the law, which is made for all, to await patiently for the deliberate progress of impartial justice.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Electoral Vote for President.

Alabama.....	11	Montana.....	3
Arkansas.....	8	Nebraska.....	8
California.....	9	Nevada.....	3
Colorado.....	4	New Hampshire.....	4
Connecticut.....	6	New Jersey.....	10
Delaware.....	3	New York.....	36
Florida.....	4	North Carolina.....	11
Georgia.....	13	North Dakota.....	3
Idaho.....	3	Ohio.....	25
Illinois.....	24	Oregon.....	4
Indiana.....	15	Pennsylvania.....	32
Iowa.....	13	Rhode Island.....	4
Kansas.....	10	South Carolina.....	9
Kentucky.....	13	South Dakota.....	4
Louisiana.....	8	Tennessee.....	12
Maine.....	6	Texas.....	15
Maryland.....	8	Vermont.....	4
Massachusetts.....	15	Virginia.....	12
Michigan.....	14	Washington.....	4
Minnesota.....	9	West Virginia.....	6
Mississippi.....	9	Wisconsin.....	12
Missouri.....	17	Wyoming.....	3
Total.....	444		

GRAND JURY presented Lewis Chrisfield, of near Locust Grove, for selling intoxicating liquors.

THE PETIT JURY was discharged yesterday, but there are several minor cases which will occupy the attention of the court to-day.

THE price of wheat fell to the lowest point touched since 1852, last Wednesday. And yet, the McKinley tariff protects the farmer.

COUNTY TREASURER'S Tax Notice!

IN pursuance of Act of Assembly, passed January Session, 1890, Chapter 203, the undersigned, Treasurer of Kent County, hereby gives notice that for the purpose of receiving the

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES

in said county, for the year 1892, he will sit in the several Election Districts, as follows:

Monday, Nov. 14, in Galena,
Wednesday Nov. 16, in Kennedyville.
Thursday, Nov. 17, at Worton Station.
Saturday Morning, 19, at Edesville.
Saturday Afternoon, Nov. 19, at Rock Hall
Between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Treasurer's office in the Court House, in Chestertown—except on the above dates—will be open EVERY DAY from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the receipt of taxes.

Tax-payers will please take notice that Taxes were due and payable on Sept. 1st, and that on all bills unpaid on January 1st interest will be charged and collected from September 1st. On the first of January all taxes unpaid are declared by law to be in arrear, and delinquents will be warned that unless settlement in full be made before April 1st, the claims against them

Will Be Placed in the Hands of the Sheriff, of the county, who shall proceed to seize their property and dispose of the same to pay the taxes due, with the charges thereon and all costs of sale.

The Treasurer would, therefore, respectfully urge all tax-payers to pay promptly.

CLARENCE S. HURLOCK,
Nov. 3. TREASURER.