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...THEIR END.

...ondemned Men and Boys ...end Their Time in Prison.

GOVERNOR BROWN'S VISIT.

THEIR LAST SABBATH.

The scene presented at the Chestertown jail on Sunday, was one of startling novelty, and the casual observer, could the iron bars, heavy grating and gloomy cells have been removed from the scene, and only the laughter and jests of the prisoners been heard, would have thought that some gala occasion was being celebrated rather than that three men and five boys were spending their supposed last Sabbath upon earth. Jest, laughter and song rung throughout the dismal corridors, and as a small number of visitors stood oppressed and horrified by the fearful solemntiy of the occasion, the men and boys were to all appearances celebrating a negro half holiday. After an unbroken night of refreshing sleep, all awoke in excellent spirits and ready for the gay routine which they had introduced into prison life.

Emory, Comegys and Baynard were allowed in the corridor at an early hour in the morning to rake down the fires for the day. This is always a pleasant furlough and is very much enjoyed. The morning was passed in pleasant conversation held from cell to cell, followed by the usual Sunday dinner passed in through the heavy steel bars of the cells.

In the afternoon, Brown, Brooks and Williams, while heavily leg-ironed, hobbled from their cells, down the flight of steps, out into the crisp, winter air in the jail yard, and stood for, possibly, the last time until they stand with heads and necks barred for the fatal noose to-morrow, beneath the broad expanse of heaven, in the untrammelled light of a beautiful day, for the purpose of having their pictures taken. The three men apparently enjoyed the novelty of shackled freedom from prison walls, while the five boys, with equal unconcern, impatiently awaited their turn to stand before the camera. The men stood against the west wall in the jail yard; Brown wearing an old slouch hat, Brooks stood at one end of the line, bare-headed in the centre, and Williams, wearing a soldier cap given him by little Frank Greenwood, stood on the other end. Just to the left of Brown, a vicious blood hound bayed, and lunged and pitched, and in front of them, piled in some semblance of order, lay the post and morticed braces of the fatal scaffold, upon which 4 of them they were in four days to surrender up their lives. The men were not the least concerned about their dismal surroundings, b ut laughed and shivered in the cold until Photographer South had completed his work, and then shuffled into the jail as though delighted to again be back in the warmth of their cells.

Then Emory, Benson, Baynard, Comegys and Hurtt, in the order named, marched out of the jail as joyously as though on their way to freedom, or some pleasure-inspiring game. The boys chatted, laughed and shivered, and evidently enjoyed the conspicuous role which they were playing. Neither the furious blood hound, nor the partially finished gallows timbers affected their spirits. Emory grasped both lapels of his coat, Benson pushed his hands well down into the warmth of his pockets, Baynard proudly braced himself back with both hands hanging, Comegys thrust his fingers in his pockets, while Hurtt assumed an easy attitude with one arm across his breast and one hanging by his side. "Just keep quiet for a minute and look at my fingers," said Photographer South, and in an instant the pictures were taken. The boys then scampered off to their cells. Moses Brown was in the corridor leg-ironed, enjoying his furlough period when seen, and was standing before Benson and Hurtt's cell indulging in a good joke which Williams had told on him. Upon going to his cell the question was pointedly put: "Well, Moses, do you realize that this is your last Sunday on earth, and that you stand as it were upon the steps of the gallows?" "Yes, sir," he said. "Then, Moses, these boys, who must die with you, have many friends who would assist them, if possible, clear them of this fearful imputation of crime. Don't go to the gallows with an untruth on your lips, and your own guilt and the blood of these boys on your soul. Tell the truth to the proper parties, and save them." To which he replied: "I told Governor Brown the truth, sir. I am innocent. I was on the road, but I know nothing of the murder."

Williams was asked if he appreciated the fearful fate which awaited him. "Yes, sir, I know I have got to die, but I am innocent. God in Heaven knows the truth, and I expect him to reward me. I was on the road, but did not see Dr. Hill. I will die innocent, but I know it is all right." When approached, he was reading aloud; "In the beginning was the word; the word was with God and the word was God." "I see that you can read, Williams." "Yes, sir; I couldn't spell my name when I come to jail, but can read and write now.

Hurtt on Tuesday wrote the following letter to watchman Greenwood;

mr greenwood i will tell you but i Cant tell no Body But you will that do if i tell you is that any good.

Brooks read his Bible, and when Moses Brown raised a hymn, joined in, closing the sacred concert with the beautiful little hymn which every child knows: "I want to be an angel." The boys joined in the hymn, and were not questioned relative to the crime for which they are under sentence of death.

In the afternoon, near nightfall, a gentleman asked to have a light, that he might see the prisoners, and upon being refused, Emory struck a match, forced his face against the heavy bars and said; "Here we are, sir," and held the match above his head, while Comegys and Baynard stood by.

Hurtt and Benson were allowed out to rake the fire down at night.

Thus passed the last Sabbath upon earth to Moses Brown, Fletcher Williams, Buck Brooks and Frisby Comegys. The boys and men all claimed to fully realize the fearful gravity of their situation, and there is no room to question their mental capacity to do so. It is, however, remarkable with what dogged courage they faced the trying ordeal, before which so many hearts have quailed.

Fred Pote, one of the night watchmen, and a wheelwright by trade, is erecting the scaffold. The platform will be 20 feet by 8 in dimensions, and each of the four traps will be 4½ by 4 feet, thus leaving a foot of space on each end and two feet on each side. Each trap-door is divided in half and hangs from four hinges. A wooden block working in the slot acts as the bolt, and it will be connected with a wire to a rope, which, by being attached to a lever, will relieve the four bolts at once. The scaffold is erected against the jail wall, and will be reached by a short flight of four steps from the door at the end of the corridor. The nooses will be suspended from a yellow pine string piece, 20 feet long and 6 by 8 inches cross section. The front of the scaffold is boarded in and roofed so that the men cannot be seen from the jail yard until the drops have fallen and the men are in the throes of death. The spectators in the corridor will be able to see the men on the scaffold, but not when they have fallen.

The jail yard is only about fifty feet square, and is now surrounded by a board fence about eight feet high.

GOVERNOR BROWN'S VISIT.

Governor Brown came to Chestertown by special train on Saturday, to make a thorough personal investigation into the case of the boys then under sentence of death for the murder of Dr. Hill. The Governor, accompanied by his stenographer, J. R. Bowerman, arrived about 10.30 o'clock and was immediately driven to the jail, and commenced a searching examination of each prisoner. The examination was conducted in the jail parlor in the presence of James A. Pearce and M. deK. Smith, counsel for the the boys; Harrison W Vickers who assisted State's Attorney Slay in the prosecution, Sheriff Plummer, William B. Usilton and C. Cox Hopper.

The Governor stated that the petitions had represented the boys to be thirteen years of age or possibly a trifle older, and as the entire respons ibility had been thrown upon him, though his coming to Chestertown or to any other place on such a mission was entirely out of the general order of things, he was unwilling to act until every means of placing himself in full possession of all the merits and demerits of the case had been exhausted.

Henry Hurtt was the first prisoner brought into the parlor. The Governor told him, and the other prisoners when they came in, who he was and his mission, emphasizing the fact that he had come to hear their truthful statements in regard to a crime which had brougnt them within five days of the gallows and a murderer's grave. Hurtt was asked to make a full statement of what he knew. The boy was nervous, and in a rambling story protested his innocense of any knowledge of the crime. He said that the crowd of men and boys went out of Millington together, but there was not one word said about murdering any one, and that Dr. Hill was not killed by any of his party. Moses Brown and Louis Benson left them at Ford's gate, and he with the others passed Ford's hill and stopped at Stephen Cooper's. If the doctor passed them he did not know it. He first heard of the killing at Dr. Clark's, next morning. In answer to the question "Do you know why you are to die?" he said "I am to be hung for the stories I have told," claiming that he was forced to tell them.

Louis Benson, who is seventeen years old, started out with a full denial of anything further than having gone out of town with the boys on the fatal night. Upon being reminded of the fearful import of his position, the boy gave out his story of the crime, stating that he started out of Millington with the crowd, and Brooks said they were going out to kill a man. At a sycamore tree, just out of town, they stopped to sing and have a good time. They then went to Ford's hill, when several teams came along, one of which was Dr. Hill's. Brooks cursed the doctor and grabbed his horse, and called for some one to hold it. Fletcher Williams and Bradshaw (the negro who turned State's evidence) took hold of the horse. Then Brooks stepped around to the doctor's side and struck him with a stone which he held in his hand. He did not know that it was the doctor who was to be killed until the doctor came along. Dr. Hill asked the men not to kill him, but made no offers of money or anything else. Williams cut the doctor in the neck. The boys, he said, told the men that they ought not to do it. Benson declared positively that the murdered man fell from his dog-cart to the ground. This, however, was denied in all of the confessions, and was an entirely new point. Brown, Brooks and Baynard placed the doctor in the cart, while the prisoner stood around, but did nothing.

Charles Sumner Emory, who is sixteen years old, is possibly the brightest in intellect of the boys, came into the Governor's presence with bravado and a manner little calculated to impress the Governor favorably. In a pert, indifferent way, the boy confessed being in Millington on the night of the murder, and though he passed Ford's Hill and stopped at Cooper's with the other confessed murderers, he knew nothing whatever of the crime.

Frisby Comegys stated that he was with the men and boys, but knew nothing of the murder. He said: "I can't tell no story, if it would save me to-day. I have told enough stories already." He then repeated his confession, which corroborated Benson's and Baynard's version of the affair in nearly every particular, but insisted upon it that the confession as made was entirely false, and that he knew nothing whatever of the affair.

No amount of questioning could puzzle the determined prisoner.

Baynard, the boy who, at the time of the coroner's inquest, made the first statement of the details of the crime, spoke freely and gave full particulars of the visit to Millington and the proceedings on the road. He was asked to hold the horse but would not, but stood by and saw all that was done. Dr. Hill said to them when stopped that he had done nothing to them, whereupon some one of them cursed him and said they would do something to him. Brown, Williams and Brooks fixed the murdered man in the cart. Williams cut him and Brooks struck him with the stone. Bradshaw and Comegys held the horse. Emory, Hurtt and Benson stood around and looked on. He knew that it was wrong to kill any one, but did not try to stop it, because he knew that he could not do so. They had talked over the killing of a man at Hilyard's store, in Millington, before leaving town for Ford's Hill, and at the sycamore tree near town he was told that it was to be Dr. Hill. The men said that when the other man was killed, referring to Campbell, nothing was done about it. When the boys protested Williams said "if you do anything, we will do something to you." He stayed with them after hearing of the killing, because he did not think they would do it.

The killing of Campbell was discussed by the men.

Moses Brown said that he has become converted, adding, "I can't tell nothing but the truth. I know I have to die, and am not after this world, but am after the world to come." Here his lips moved nervously before he could command words. "The Lord in Heaven knows," he said, "I know nothing of the murder of Doctor Hill." Brown has a wife and eight children, only one of whom is alive. He is a stupid, good-natured looking negro.

Brooks is a stupid, vicious-looking man, of powerful build, and was sulky and obstinate, refusing to answer any questions whatever, saying that he knew nothing whatever of the killing. Williams, who is even more vicious and brutal looking, declared his innocence, saying that he knew that he has to die and is preparing to meet it, but he is innocent.

Governor Brown was struck with the bad appearance of these men.

Each gentleman present was asked to express the situation in the county, which was done. The negroes show little concern regarding the Governor's visit, and show no change whatever.

...lived ...eaver,

THE ... says that the settle... contest shows the vote for P... it should be cast by the Electoral College, as follows: Cleveland, 276; Harrison, 144; Weaver, 24. Necessary for a choice, 223. Cleveland's majority, 108.

THE Wilmington Conference *Herald*, we regret to state, because of the ill health of its editor, Rev. R. W. Todd, has suspended publication. We not only regret the unfortunate necessity which has rendered it necessary for Mr. Todd to surrender his editorial work, but we regret to be deprived of the weekly visits of the weekly visitor, the *Herald*.

STEVENSON ARCHER, whose pardon is now being asked for, pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court, before the late Judge William A. Stewart, on July 7, 1890, in Baltimore. The State was represented by Ex-Governor Whyte, who, as the Attorney General, advised a light sentence. On the same day Mr. Archer was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. His sentence, allowing the usual commutation, expires on September 7, 1894.

"MARYLANDER'S" would-be caustic criticism of the counsel for the Hill murderers, which appeared in Tuesday's *American*, falls far short of its mark. The *nom de plume* scribbler fails to realize that the gentlemen whom he has not the courage to attack under his own name, but shields himself behind the transparent safeguard of an assumed name to assail, rise head and shoulders above his puerile assault. The legal ability and moral character of the counsel for the prisoners stand upon a foundation whose solidity is not to be shaken by nom de plume Marylanders.

In behalf of the mothers, wives and daughters of Chestertown and the county; in behalf of the fair name of the county and the commonwealth which is so dangerously involved in the proceedings of the next few days; in the name of the manhood, honor and good citizenship of our county, town and State; in the name of all that honor and manhood hold dear, and morality holds sacred, we ask that the baleful influence of the whiskey flask may be kept from participating in the proceedings of to-day and to-morrow. In the presence of death in its most hideous form; within the shadow of the fatal gallows and its burthen of human victims, we beseech of the manhood of Kent county to keep the breath clear of noxious fumes to keep the intellect clear and the heart right, and this fearful ordeal will pass, leaving our county and state clear of any further calamity than that which has already been visited upon us by this horrible affair.

ORDER RULE.

...row will close the last chapter in ...ing tragedy, which resulted in ...r of Dr. James Heighe Hill, near ...ton, on the night of April 23, 1892. ... men and one boy will pay the ...y of their crime on the gallow. All ...ecognize that both the county and the State stand confronted by a fearful responsibility, which only the exercise of an uncompromising adherence to the highest standard of good citizenship, and a due regard for that social order which marks the surroundings of a highly civilized and Christian people, can enable them to meet with unsullied honor. It has been rumored, that an attempt will be made by the people to tear down the boards surrounding the jail yard, and possibiy, the boards from portions of the gallows, in order that the execution, instead of being as required by law, surrounded by all possible privacy shall be made public to gratify the unhealthy curiosity of a large number of persons.

This unfortunate affair, has already gained for our State and county an unenviable notoriety, which no citizen who takes pride in the high position held by his county and State among the counties and States of the Union, can but regret. Then, let no further scenes of disorder or bloodshed render our section notorious for crime and disorder. Those who have asked that the mandates of the law be allowed to take their course unchanged and untrammeled, and that the punishment, which the court considered that the condemned parties so justly deserved be meted out to them, we now appeal that they still respect that same law. Could the lamented dead speak, he would ask the same; were the lacerated feelings of a young wife, who weeps for a murdered husband, and of the parents who will go sorrowing to the grave for the loss of a son; or could the prattling lips of the babe who will never know a father's love, speak, they would now plead for the honor of their county and the fair name of their State. The eyes of the world are upon us, and let us not, in enforcing the law, become violators of that same already offended law, at the foot of a scaffold peopled by victims, ready to step into eternity. Citizens of Kent, we appeal to you in the name of yourselves, your county and the State. Though a guard has been summoned, let those gentlemen stand only as speaking examples of men ready to comply with requirements, which every other citizen would as willingly have observed. The correspondence between Judge Joseph A. Wickes and Sheriff Plummer, to be found in another column, fully explains itself relative to the guards.

The Legislature of 1882 did away with public executions, and the law now provides that it shall be the duty of the sheriff to execute the sentence of death in as private a manner as possible, and to exclude from the view thereof all persons except his deputies, the spiritual advisers of the criminal, the legal counsel who defended him, his or her relatives (not more remote than the second degree of either affinity or consanguinity), and such other persons, not exceeding twenty, as he may appoint to witness the same; and the said sheriff shall notify the physicians of the jail, if there be any, or if there be no such physician, or he refuse, to attend the execution, then said sheriff shall procure some other physician of good standing to attend and furnish him a certificate that the execution was properly performed, and for said service said physician shall receive the sum of fifteen dollars, to be paid by the county where the execution takes place; and said sheriff shall return the execution of the sentence under said warrant, verified by his oath, to the court which sentenced said prisoner, together with said physician's certificates, which, with said return, shall be recorded by the clerk among the proceedings in the case.

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

It Is Now President-Elect Cleveland and Vice-President-Elect Stevenson.

When the electors were chosen, on the first Wednesday in January, 1789, it was well understood that George Washington was the choice of the country, except in Maryland and Virginia. In all of the ten States which then, with New York, which made no choice, constituted the United States of America, the electors were chosen by the Legislatures. In New York there was a deadlock, and no electors nor Senators were chosen. The Massachusetts Legislature as a body selected the two electors at large, and eight more were selected from twenty-four names sent from the congressional districts. In Maryland and Virginia alone was the election by the people. Maryland was an anti-federal State. The campaign was a warm one, but the federal party succeeded, because it was known to be favorable to Washington.

There were sixty-four electors and all voted for Washington, but for the vice-Presidency there was a contest between George Clinton and Adams. The vote was divided, and Adams, receiving the next highest vote for President, was the Vice-President. Hamilton and others endeavored to defeat Adams by representing in some States that there was danger of a tie, and advising some of the electors to vote for Washington alone. At the second election the vote for Washington was also unanimous, and there was a contest for the Vice-Presidency.

In the first years of the republic, as has already been stated, the common mode of selecting electors was by the State Legislatures. Virginia was the first to elect by popular vote, and she was closely followed by Pennsylvania and Maryland. By 1832 electors were chosen by the people in all the States except South Carolina, which continued to elect by the Legislature until 1868.

MARYLAND'S VOTE.

The presidential election Monday was the twenty-seventh that has taken place in the United States. At these elections the vote of Maryland, which was six under the first apportionment, has been as follows:

In 1789, for Washington and Robert H. Harrison 6; in 1793, for Washington and Adams 8; in 1797, for Adams 7, Jefferson 4, Thomas Pinckney 4, Burr 3, John Henry 2; in 1801, Jefferson 5, Burr 5, Adams 5, C. C. Pinckney 5; in 1805, for Jefferson and Clinton 9; C. C. Pinckney and Rufus King 2; in 1809, Madison and Clinton 9; Pinckney and King 2; in 1813, Madison and Gerry 6, Clinton and Ingersoll 5; in 1817, Monroe and Tompkins 8; in 1821, for President, Monroe 11, for Vice-President, Tompkins 10, Robert G. Harper 1; in 1825, for President, Adams 3, Crawford 1, Jackson 7, for Vice-President. Calhoun 10, Andrew Jackson 1, Clay 2; in 1829, Jackson and Calhoun 5, Adams and Rusk 6; in 1833, Jackson and Van Buren 3, Clay and Sergeant 5; in 1837, Harrison and Tyler 10, in 1841, Harrison and Tyler 10; in 1845, Clay and Frelinghuysen 8; in 1849, Taylor and Fillmore 8; in 1853; Pierce and King 8; in 1857, Fillmore and A. J. Donaldson 8; in 1861, Breckinridge and Lane 8; in 1865, Lincoln and Johnson 7; in 1869, Seymour and Blair 7; in 1873, Thomas A. Hendricks and B. Gratz Brown 8; in 1877, Tilden and Hendricks 8; in 1881, Hancock and English 8; in 1885, Cleveland and Hendricks 8; in 1889, Cleveland and Thurman 8; in 1893, Cleveland and Stevenson 8.

For the third time since the election of James Buchanan in 1856, the electoral votes of Maryland was cast on Monday, at Annapolis, for the Democratic National candidates who have been elected President and vice-President of the United States. In 1876 Tilden and Hendricks were the choice of the people, but were not seated. In 1884 Cleveland and Hendricks were voted for by a majority of the electoral college, and in 1892 Cleveland again, with Adlai E. Stevenson as the vice-presidential candidate, has been chosen by the people, and received a majority of the national electors.

The eight electors for Maryland met in the Senate chamber at Annapolis at noon, and cast a unanimous vote for Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for President and Vice-President, respectively. The electors were: John Lee Carroll, of Howard county, and Alonzo L. Miles, of Dorchester, at large; Wm. Massey, of Caroline, first district; Frederick W. Baker, of Harford, second; John Hannibal, Baltimore city, third; C. Ridgeley Goodwin, Baltimore city, fourth; Abram Claude Anne Arundel, fifth; Wm. Veirs Bouic, Jr., of Montgomery, sixth.

Ex Governor John Lee Carroll, was made chairman of the electoral college The chair then appointed Messrs. Miles, Bouic and Goodwin a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that the college was organized and ready to receive any communication he wished to make. The committee soon returned, followed by Secretary of State LeCompte, who delivered to the president the proclamation of the Governor giving the vote of all the presidential electoral candidates voted for in the State at the last election. By this proclamation the sitting electors had received a majority of all the votes and were declared by the Governor to be the duly accredited representatives to cast the vote of the State for President and Vice-President.

Grover Cleveland, of New York, was nominated by Wm. Veirs Bouic. He received the ballets of the eight electors.

Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, was nominated for Vice-President by John Hanuibal. He, too, received eight ballots. The chair announced the result, and the votes of Maryland went to swell the electoral majority for the Democratic national ticket.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

States.	Cleveland, dem.	Harrison, rep.	Weaver, people's.
Alabama		11	
Arkansas		8	
California	1	8	
Colorado			4
Connecticut		6	
Delaware		3	
Florida		4	
Georgia		13	
Idaho			3
Illinois		24	
Indiana		15	
Iowa	13		
Kansas			10
Kentucky		13	
Louisiana		8	
Maine	6		
Maryland		8	
Massachusetts	15		
Michigan	9	5	
Minnesota	9		
Mississippi		9	
Missouri		17	
Montana	3		
Nebraska	8		
Nevada			3
New Hampshire	4		
New Jersey		10	
New York		36	
North Carolina		11	
North Dakota	1	1	1
Ohio	22	1	
Oregon	3		1
Pennsylvania	32		
Rhode Island	4		
South Carolin		9	
South Dakota	4		
Tennessee		12	
Texas		15	
Vermont	4		
Virginia		12	
Washington	4		
West Virginia		6	
Wisconsin		12	
Wyoming	3		
Total	145	277	22

Mr. Cleveland's plurality over President Harrison is 132 and his majority over all 110.

(COMMUNICATED.)

THE LATE DR. T. P. BARBER.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Barber, who had been for forty-three years rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, Md., removes from the Diocese of Easton, its oldest and most prominent clergyman. He was prominent among the clergy of the Diocese of Maryland, being a member of the standing committee and clerical deputy to the general convention, in that diocese, previous to the division of the diocese in 1868, when the nine counties, known as the Eastern Shore of Maryland, were formed into a separate diocese, and the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Lay, Missionary Bishop of Arkansas and the Indian Territory, was elected its first bishop. Dr. Barber was elected a member of the standing committee of the new diocese, and since the death of Dr. Crosdale, and until his death, continued the president of that committee, and has also represented the diocese, in the general convention, as one of the clerical deputies, and served in that capacity, for the last time, at the last general convention, which met in Baltimore, the first Wednesday of last October. During several years past he had been an intense sufferer from what was supposed to be acute rheumatism, and it was at the expense of most intense pain that he fulfilled the various duties imposed upon him as rector of an important parish, Dean of the Middle Convocation, president of the standing committee and president of the missionary committee of the diocese. Yet it was always considered that however boisterous the weather, or difficult the traveling notwithstanding his wearing infirmities. He was always considered, by his fellow members, as sure to be present, in answer to any call of duty that might be made upon him. One sad Christmas day to him, his church, in which he took great pride and was always interested in adorning and beautifying, was burned to the ground, and Cambridge, for a time, was without an Episcopal Church; but no wise in despair, he set to work to build in place of his former church, which was of brick, a handsome stone church which would be a pride and ornament to the handsome tower which it adorned. This handsome church was finished, and during the late, destructive fire in Cambridge, was in great peril of being consumed, and thus the labor of years spent in traveling through the different States of our country soliciting contributions to build it, in addition to the contributions of the members of the Parish, who strained every nerve and gave all they could possibly spare, even the fruits of great self denial. All this was in danger of being swept away in a night. But God tempered the wind, and it was saved. There remained a debt upon this handsome church, which the doctor used to say often he hardly dared to hope, to live to see paid off. But much to him, a source of rejoicing, he was enabled to announce to his congregation, on last Thanksgiving Day, that the debt upon the church was removed. His friends, as they met him from time to time, could but be impressed that the ravages of disease were rapidly overthrowing his bodily powers. But his spiritual powers remained active and bright, and as his bodily frame became more enfeebled, his energies in behalf of the Kingdom of God and its extension seemed more thoroughly aroused to the highest tension of earnestness and activity. Even to the time, when worn and wearied, he went to his bed, in his last sickness, wholly overthrown and vanquished by disease, he was accustomed to hold the two Sunday and week-day services in his Parish church, besides officiating at two missionary stations of his own forming, on Sundays. So that his work on Sunday commenced in the morning at nine o'clock, and continued until after the night services in the Parish church. Surely, even in his advanced years and disabilities, he was an example to his brethren in earnestness and energy. His reward is with Him, and "well done" has been declared by One who knows all.

CHEAP TRIPS TO CALIFORNIA.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., announces a special trip to San Francisco and other Pacific Coast points, via of St. Louis on February 14th next. This trip has been especially arranged for the accommodation of persons desiring to settle in the West, and should be largely patronized by them. All comforts necessary for a transcontinental trip. Apply to B. F. Bond, Division Passenger Agent, or Daniel Bride, Passenger Agent, B. & O. Central Building, Baltimore, Md., for full informations as to rates to all points West and time of train from various stations on B. & O. lines.

THERE is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requries constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

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NOTICE.

Having purchased the MILLINGTON ROLLER MILLS and put in a lot of New Machinery, I am now prepared to do both Custom and Merchant Work. FLOUR and FEED for sale. Patronage of the public solicited.

Respectfully,

j10-3t. E. W. SPEAR.

STRAW WANTED.

Owing to not having received our supply of Mules for hauling straw, we desire all parties who can deliver it at the mill to do so, and receive $1.25 per ton for hauling same

AMERICAN STRAWBOARD COMPANY.
W. T. MATTHEWS, Supt. d29-3t.

NOTICE.

The board of County Commissioners for Kent county, give notice that no articles or supplies of any kind for Kent county, purchased by any county officer, supervisor or agent will be recognized by the board unless such purchase or purchases have been made upon the written order of the County Commissioner of the district in which the party purchasing such supplies or goods may reside.

T. J. SHALLCROSS, Pres;
R. C. MORGAN,
G. W. RODENHISER,
JOHN A. GROVES,
HORACE WILLSON,
Commissioners.

10-tf.

County Commissioners' Notice.

Owing to the great expense attending the Hill murder case, the County Commissioners have resolved not to consider any petitions for new roads and bridges throughout the county the coming year, 1893.

THOS. J. SHALLCROSS.
R. C. MORGAN,
G. W. RODENHISER,
JOHN A. GROVES.
HORACE WILLSON,
County Commissioners.

Test—T. WATERS RUSSELL, Clerk. d15-tf.

The Sun.

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TWILLEY'S LINIMENT,

MANUFACTURED BY

GEO. B. TWILLEY, Chestertown, Md.

References for the same.

Copy of Recommendation:

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1, 1892.

MR. GEO. B. TWILLEY—*Dear Sir:*—Enclosed please find an acknowledgment of your Liniment from a gentleman who suffered with neuralgia. I must also state that I used the same and find it great. Yours respectfully,

S. C. ROSENBERG,
123 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12, 1892.

MR. S. C. ROSENBERG, 123 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.—*Dear Sir:* The Twilley's Liniment you gave me to try for neuralgia has entirely cured me, and I have almost one-half bottle left. I thank you very much for it, and when I come to Baltimore on or about Dec. 25th, I will call on you to get the directions of Mr. Twilley, so I can get a new supply of Liniment, as I would not be without it on my travels.

Yours truly, JOHN CURTIS.

OTHER REFERENCES:—C. M. Lucas, Chestertown, Md.; C. F. Stam, Chestertown, Md.; J. H. Vernon, Chestertown, Md.; Mrs. R. Bergen, Chestertown, Md.; Mrs. Geo. E. Noland, Tolchester Beach, Md.; Mrs. George Bramble, Fairlee, Md.; Mrs. Owen Hayes, Locust Grove, Md.; Mrs. C. L. Staylor, 1514 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.; Mr. W. E. Cowen, 308 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.; Dr. W. S. Twilley, 309 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. L. H. Fisher, 1310 Mulberry St., Baltimore, Md.; Dr. J. M. Twilley, Dover, Del., and many others.

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Building and Whitewash Lime,
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AT CITY PRICES.
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J. D. BACCHUS.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE

To the Traveling Public

Section 47 of Article 15 of Code of Public Local Laws provides that "All persons passing over the Sassafras River Bridge on horseback, in carriages, carts, wagons, sleighs or other vehicles, shall be required to put their horses in a walk, otherwise they shall be fined five dollars for each and every offence; it shall be the duty of the bridge tender to see to the enforcement of this section; any Justice of the Peace for either Kent county or Cecil county, in which any party violating the above provisions may be found, shall have jurisdiction in the matter, and the penalty shall be recovered in the name of the County Commissioners in said counties, in an action of debt."

By order of Co. Commis. of Kent Co.

T. W. RUSSELL,
a11-tf. CLERK

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT One dollar.

Order of Publication.

Albert Godwin, Plaintiff,

vs.

S. Ellen Spry, Samuel M. Ford, Eliza J. Ford, George W. Spry, Charles H. B. Spry, Walter M. Spry, James A. Spry, Walter M. Spry, James A. Spry, Vermadilla S. Massey, Robert B. M. Massey, Lena Ireland, Jonathan J. Hurlock, Araminta Hurlock, George A. Ireland, Mary Ireland, Thomas G. Jarman, Elizabeth Jarman, Lillie Wiggins, Charles Wiggins, William Jarman, Samuel Boyd, Martha Boyd, Hannah Gooding, Perry Ruth, Sarah Ruth, Peter Brinsfield, Mattie Brinsfield, C. W. S. Medders, Andrew Medders, John Medders, Charles T. Westcott, trustee of C. Wright Spry.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County in Equity, No. 1,019.

THE object of this bill is to obtain a decree appointing a trustee to collect certain annual rent charges due the estate of Martha Jane Walmsley, formerly Martha Jane Mann, due her under deed from Caleb W. Spry to Thomas J. Mann and Martha Jane Mann, his wife, and to distribute the same to the heirs at law of the said Martha Jane Mann, deceased.

The bill states that heretofore Martha J. Walmsley, late of Kent county, deceased, formerly Martha J. Mann, was entitled to a certain annuity or rent charge out of a certain farm situated at or near Spry's gate, in Kent county, Maryland, as will appear by a certain deed filed in this cause, marked Exhibit No. 1, which deed was made to Thomas J. Mann and Martha J. Mann, who, after the death of Thomas J. Mann, intermarried with a certain J. B. Walmsley, who is now dead.

The bill further states that the said Martha Jane Walmsley, formerly Martha Jane Mann, was empowered by the before-mentioned deed, to dispose of the aforesaid annuity or rent charges by her last will and testament or appointment executed in the presence of two or three witnesses, but failed to do so, as will be seen by a copy of the last will and testament of the said Martha J. Walmsley, filed in this cause and marked plaintiff's Exhibit No. 2.

The bill further states that the said Martha J. Walmsley left the following heirs at law, namely, a sister, S. Ellen Spry, one of these defendants, another sister, Sarah Welch, who has since died, leaving an only child, Martha Godwin, formerly Martha Welch, who intermarried with Thomas Godwin, both of whom died, leaving two children, Wm. E. Godwin, who is now dead, and Albert Godwin, the complainant in this cause.

The said Martha J. Walmsley also left a brother, Wm. T. Spry, who has since died, leaving the following heirs at law, namely:

Eliza J. Spry, who intermarried with Sam'l M. Ford, George W. Spry, Charles H. B. Spry, Walter M. Spry, James A. Spry, Vermadilla S. Spry, who intermarried with Robert B. M. Massey, Araminta Spry, who intermarried with Jonathan J. Hurlock, Mary Spry, who intermarried with George A. Ireland, and Susan Spry, who intermarried with Joseph P. Ireland, both of whom are now dead, leaving a daughter, Lena Ireland, Elizabeth Spry, who intermarried with Thomas G. Jarman, and died, leaving the following children: Elizabeth Jarman, Lillie Jarman, who intermarried with Charles Wiggins and William Jarman.

And the said Martha J. Walmsley had also another sister, namely, Araminta Medders, wife of George Medders, both of whom are dead, leaving the following children and heirs at law; namely, Martha Medders, who intermarried with Samuel Boyd, who resides in the State of Delaware; Hannah Medders, who intermarried with Eugene Gooding, and lives in the city of Baltimore; Sarah Ruth, who intermarried with Perry Ruth, who also lives in the city of Baltimore; Mattie Medders, who intermarried with Peter Brinsfield, and resides in Queen Anne's county, C. W. S. Medders, of Baltimore city, Andrew Medders, of Queen Anne's county, and John Medders, all of whom are heirs at law of the said Martha J. Walmsley.

The bill further states, that the said Caleb W. Spry has departed this life, leaving a last will and testament, under which the aforesaid lands passed to his son, Caleb W. Spry, Jr., subject to the before mentioned rent charge of $150.00 per annum, as will be seen by a copy of the said will filed in this cause and marked plaintiff Exhibit No. 3, and that the said Caleb W. Spry, Jr., in his life time executed a deed of trust unto Charles T. Westcott, as will appear by copy of said deed filed, marked Exhibit No. 4, and afterward departed this life intestate.

The bill further states, that the complainant is advised, and verily believes, that for many years the rents from this farm have been paid unto the aforesaid trustee, but the trustee being uncertain of his duty in the premises has never accounted for the said rents to the heirs at law of the said Martha J. Walmsley.

And the bill prays, that an account may be taken under the direction of the court of what money may be now due and owing to the heirs at law of the said Martha J. Walmsley in respect to the said annuity or rent charge, and that the land may be sold if necessary to pay such arrears of rent due to said heirs at law, and that a good and sufficient title may be given to the purchaser or purchasers of any land so sold, and that the complainant may have such other and furtner relief as his case may require.

It is thereupon this 28th day of December, 1892, ordered that the complainant, Albert Godwin, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Kent county, Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the 28th day of January next, give