The Kent News

CHESTERTOWN - APR. 28, 1888.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Mrs. Edes Recovers $3,000 from the Railroad and Mr. Sutton $1,590 from the Insurance Companies.

EDES VS. P. W. & B. R. R. CO.

Our report of last week closed with the testimony of J. F. Wheatley on Friday. A number of witnesses were introduced by the defendants, who testified to having known Mrs. Edes before and after the accident, and to a belief that her general state of health was as good after as before. As to the direct injury sustained in the hand, several witnesses testified to having seen her use the wounded hand since the injury in various occupations, and that there were no indications that it was permanently injured. Dr. S. G. Fisher was an important witness introduced by the defendants, and rigidly cross-examined by the plaintiffs. Witness, while conceding that he was not an expert in nervous diseases, insisted that so far as his observation went there was no injury more serious than the bruising of the hand.

The hinging point of the trial was as to whether the name of the station had been called when the train reached Clayton. Mrs. Edes and her daughter testified that they were listening closely, and that the name of the station was not called, and that they did not know it was Clayton until the train had again started. Brakeman Pennewell testified that he had distinctly called the station at the car door on arrival, and had also announced that passengers would change cars for Smyrna, Delaware & Chesapeake, and Kent county roads. A passenger from Caroline county by name of Downes, who was on the train, also testified that Pennewell called Clayton, but he did not hear him announce the changes.

The plaintiffs subjected both Pennewell and Downes to a searching cross-examination.

The testimony in rebuttal was closed Saturday afternoon, when Judge Wickes adjourned the session to meet at 6 P. M.

H. W. Vickers opened the argument of the case before the jury, in a speech that lasted more than an hour. The speech throughout was clear and impressive.

S. T. Wickes made the opening speech for the defendants. He introduced himself gracefully in a few general remarks, but was not long in getting down to the facts of the case. Mr. Wickes spoke for nearly one and a-half hours. His speech was very favorably commented upon by the spectators.

Mr. Russum made the closing argument for defense. His speech was clear, pointed and impressive throughout. He was humorous at points, and caused smiles on the part of the jury and the audience. He spoke for more than an hour.

Mr. Constable closed the argument of the case for the plaintiffs. His speech lasted through nearly two hours, and held the closely interested attention of the jury and the spectators.

The jury retired shortly after ten P. M. Fifteen minutes before twelve it returned, and the foreman announced the verdict, fixing the damage awarded Mrs. Edes at $3,000. Defendant's counsel moved for a new trial. Court adjourned until Monday morning at 9½ o'clock.

MONDAY, April 23.—Court met. Judge Wickes on the bench.

The case of State vs. Frederick Bolsom was called. Bolsom has been in jail several months accused of larceny of a pair of blankets and a bed cover one night last December from James T. Walmsley and Chas. Kendall. The prisoner pleaded guilty.

The case of Tobe Mitchell, a negro boy accused of stealing chickens from M. deK. Smith, on or about January 25th, and also for stealing chickens from Wm. S. Culp. Tried before the Court. Verdict, not guilty. Smith for State, S. T. Wickes for defense.

Asbury Fletcher, another colored boy, was tried on charge of stealing chickens from M. deK. Smith, before a jury. Verdict guilty, and judgment that the chickens or their value be returned and that the prisoner be confined in the House of Correction for six months. The same party was tried on like charge of stealing chickens from W. S. Culp, and received a like sentence, making one year in the House of Correction. Smith for State, S. T. Wickes for defense.

Isaac Fletcher, a third negro boy, was tried in two cases on same charge of stealing chickens from M. deK. Smith and W. S. Culp. Tried before the Court. Verdict, not guilty. Smith for State, Urie for def.

John Hood, indicted for taking carriage and harness of W. T. Miller; tried before the court; plead not guilty. Hood was charged with having used carriage and harness and afterward returned them. Verdict guilty, and sentenced to one month in the county jail. The prisoner plead guilty to a like charge of using horse belonging to Noble E. Pennington, and was sentenced to an additional month in the latter case.

State vs. Wesley Jones, col., indicted for larceny of $17 from W. E. Johnson. Before the Court. Guilty. R. D. Hynson for defense.

Edward Barrett, colored, charged with larceny of jewelry and clothing from Josias Ringgold. Tried before the court; verdict guilty; sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Smith for State, Slay for defense.

TUESDAY.—Court met, Judge Wickes on the bench.

SUTTON VS. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

After finishing some preliminary business the court took up the case of Mrs. A. M. Sutton, acting through her agent, J. Walter Sutton, against the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, and the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. It is a suit to recover $2,500 of insurance on burned property. The plaintiffs are represented by M. deK. Smith, James A. Pearce and Albert Constable; the companies by ex-Governor Wm. Pinkney Whyte. The history of the case is as follows: On the 10th of December, 1886, W. H. McFeely, insurance agent, sent Wm. Hines to Edesville to examine stock of store goods of Mrs. Sutton. As a result of the examination policies of insurance to the amount of $2,500 were issued upon the stock, $1,000 in the Phœnix and $1,500 in the Pennsylvania. On the night of January 20, 1887, shortly after midnight, the store house with all its contents caught fire and burned. After the fire the companies claimed that the stock consumed was much less than $2,500, and declined to pay the amount. Suit has been brought by the plaintiffs to recover full amount.

The first witness sworn was J. Walter Sutton, who testified that his mother owned the stock of goods, and that he was her agent. On the night of the fire he had been away from home, and returned about twelve o'clock at night. The store was all right at that time. He then retired and some time later, he could not say exactly at what hour, he was awakened by his wife, who said the store was on fire. He immediately went down, but the fire had made such headway that he could do nothing toward putting it out. He tried to get in at a window, near which was a desk containing books and papers, but could not do so. He was afraid to enter at the door, for fear the building would fall in on him. Mr. Sutton gave what he believed to be the value of his stock, as follows: Groceries, $500; dry goods, $250; notions, $650; boots and shoes, $650; hats and caps, $10; flour, $100; queensware, $80; tobacco and cigars, $200; confectionery, $50; hardware, $25; wood and willowware, $20; glassware, $20; patent medicines, oils, spices, &c., $50.

Sutton was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Gov. Whyte, who produced a schedule furnished by witness to insurance companies of vouchers of goods purchased, and an estimate of loss. Under cross-examination witness said that many of his bills were destroyed, and that he had not in all cases been able to obtain duplicates. That he had frequently bought goods and paid cash for them, and had forgotten just where he had bought. In other cases where he had purchased of large firms and paid cash, the transaction was simply entered as so much cash on their books, and they were unable to give him a duplicate of the transaction.

Luther Francis, Mrs. Sutton and other witnesses corroborated Sutton's testimony in its most important features. A large number of witnesses were examined to prove various facts in connection with Mr. Sutton's business—such as the general value of his stock, &c. Several of these witnesses were traveling agents, representing wholesale houses.

Witnesses for the defense were introduced and there was much contradictory testimony relative to value of stock. In two instances where Sutton had scheduled to the insurance companies goods purchased at $200 and $150 respectively, representatives of the firms testified that the entire purchases had been forty-odd and thirty-odd dollars respectively. Other witnesses testified as to value of stock, placing a much lower value upon it than witnesses for plaintiffs had done.

WEDNESDAY.—Court met, Judge Wickes upon the bench. The insurance trial was resumed, and the taking of direct testimony for defense continued.

Frederick Fickey, an insurance adjuster of Baltimore, was on the stand for some time to prove that Mr. Sutton had sworn to a certain paper containing the amount of his purchases during the year and made statements relative to the amount of sales. He was rigidly cross-examined, and also asked relative to the employment of Detective Siebold. Witness acknowledged that the detective was employed, but it was to get at the true amount of loss.

Prayers were granted by the court to both sides and at 2 o'clock Mr. Pearce made the opening argument before the jury. His speech was a strong, logical presentation of the plaintiff's case and appeared to have the close attention of the jury and the crowded court room.

At the close of Mr. Pearce's argument the court adjourned to 9½ next morning.

THURSDAY.—Wm. H. Wells, a native of England, declared his intention to become a citizen.

Governor Whyte addressed the jury in defense of the insurance companies. After some personal reference he went on to show that it was not the amount of the policy of insurance that can be recovered in any case, but the actual loss, and then he dwelt upon the evidence in this case to show the condition of Sutton's stock, and closed by declaring the desire of the insurance companies to settle the matter without litigation; they would at any time, even now, before the jury left the box, settle any fair estimate of loss, and to show his disposition to be liberal to Sutton, he said that if he was a juror sworn in this case he would give the plaintiff a verdict for one thousand dollars. The Governor's address was listened to throughout with great interest by all present and some of his points were very forcible and amusing. He was limited in time to one hour.

Mr. Constable closed for the plaintiff, occupying the full hour and a half allowed him in a masterly review of the case and in making the claim for his side. He dwelt upon Governor Whyte's concession of one thousand dollars and upon the employment of Seibold, the detective, Fickey, the readjuster, and others, to "make up" a case against the plaintiff. Mr. Constable was fully warmed up to his subject and had drawn the ex-governor to his feet in a very earnest denial of the position Mr. C. was taking, when Judge Wickes announced the latter's time expired. The jury retired at 1½ and shortly after 3 returned with a verdict for plaintiff for $1,590, divided between the two companies as follows: Pennsylvania, $900 and interest for one year; Phœnix, $600 and interest for one year—$90.

Fowler Vansant against James Archibald. Suit for damages for injuries received from an assault by the latter. It appears that Archibald's stock were found by Vansant trespassing upon the farm then in his charge—adjoining that of Archibald—and he impounded them. Archibald went to get his stock and it was then that the altercation took place. J. A. Pearce appeared for Archibald, and Constable and Vickers for Vansant. Jury trial. Plaintiff claimed damages to the amount of $5,000. Jury out.

Jos. Mallalieu, executor James M. Mallalieu, vs. J. Wesley Jarman. Suit on note for $289.74. Jury trial. Pearce for Mallalieu, Barroll for Jarman. On trial.

At the time of going to press yesterday (Friday) Mr. Constable was making his argument before the court against the motion for a new trial in the Edes case, the court suggesting that the only point necessary to discuss was whether the jury erred in giving excessive damages.

The court will probably get through on Monday.

A SINGULAR DEATH.—Wm. Burdett came to his death in Ogden, Utah, the other day in a remarkable manner. He and others were cleaning a ditch, which was seven feet deep and three wide. The dirt was very sticky, and the shovels needed to be cleaned often. Burdett had taken out his knife to clean his shovel when the side of the ditch gave way, and he was caught by the earth. The force of the slide knocked his hand upward violently, and the knife entered the mouth, cutting the arteries. He was taken out at once by his companions, but the blood from his mouth filled his lungs and suffocated him, and he died in ten minutes.

Grain and Farm Animals in Maryland.

The Department of Agriculture issued on Monday its report of the condition of winter grain and the condition of farm animals in the various States. Speaking generally, the present appearance of the crop, after the ordeal of freezing and thawing experienced during the past few weeks, is not promising. Returns show that no material damage has been done by the Hessian fly. The average of present condition is 82, which is the lowest in ten years, except two, viz: 80 in 1883 and 76 in 1885. It is very much below the average of April returns for this period. The average for Maryland is 92. The average date of seeding in Maryland is Oct 24. The State agent for Maryland says: "Winter wheat was put in fine condition, owing to late rain, between September 20th and October 10th. Nearly all was more or less fertilized and germinated well. It has had an unusual covering of snow, and its condition is promising. The same may be said of rye."

His report of the State of Maryland by counties is as follows:

Caroline—In splendid condition. St. Mary's—Came up well; healthy, and looks well in every respect. Dorchester—Soil was dry; looks fine. Carroll—Some land was insufficiently cultivated before seeding. Montgomery—Fallow wheat full average; that on corn stubble not as good. Worcester—Too dry until late in the fall; fair against very unfavorable winter and early spring. Garrett—Generally good. Calvert—Looks badly on land, owing to excessive wet; fair average on rolling land. Charles—Looks well. Harford—Very favorable up to March 10, but since the late blizzard wheat does not look so well. Anne Arundel—Came up promptly and healthy; condition one hundred on good land. Kent—Better than at this time last year. Prince George's—Backward, but looks healthy. Allegany—Soil very dry in fall; present growth is good. Somerset—Early seeding on undrained land is fairly good; late seeding on poorly drained soil is badly winter-killed. Talbot—Wheat passed through winter apparently uninjured, save on low or wet land; had fair average appearance, but during the past two weeks suffered from excess of wet on low land. Wicomico—Damaged by excess of water-washing, heaving, etc.; four weeks ago looking fair. Washington—Very promising. Baltimore—Dry in October; very good growth.

Of the live stock, the agent reports: Stock of all kinds are looking well and are receiving better feed and shelter than formerly. A great change has taken place of late years in this respect. No complaint of any disease is reported. Sheep have been free from all disease and are looking well. Destruction by dogs has been much reduced the last year, through the use of bells and vigilance on the part of flock masters. Hogs have slowly increased, and no diseases are reported. Cattle have been free from all complaints, with the exception of a few cases of pleuro-pneumonia, and are looking remarkably well.

THE DIVORCE EVIL.—The Rev. Albert H. Studebaker, pastor of the First English Lutheran Church, Baltimore, is preaching a series of sermons on "The Divorce Abomination." It is a growing evil and one which should never be countenanced except upon scriptural conditions. In his discourse last Sunday evening the reverend gentleman, as reported in the *Sun*, said:

The rate of increase and the general prevalence of this abomination is horrible. In our own city the record is as follows: Marriage licenses issued in 1882, 3,586; in 1883, 3,573; in 1884, 3,771; in 1885, 3,596; in '86, 4,104; in '87, 4,331. The Circuit Court considered the following number of divorce cases in the years named: 1882, 161; 1883, 161; '84, 202; '85, 175; '86, 216; '87, 205. Of this total of 1,120 cases, 593 obtained divorce *a vinculo*, and 61 *a mensa*, while the remainder were dismissed for various reasons or are now pending. As compared with the marriages, we find that in the past six years the divorce suits have averaged in number one-twentieth of the marriages. Twice as many cases were pending at the close of 1887 as at the close of 1882. The time was when the very word "divorce" was odious; when domestic infelicity was not made a subject of jest. That time is past. It goes without saying that the easier it is to get divorces the greater will be the demand for them, and the less will marriage be held in esteem. The tendency always is to increase, not diminish the causes for divorce, and as the Christian and patriot view the results apparent today, it is to ask in all seriousness, "Hasn't this abomination gone far enough?" How much more of this uncleanness do we want? How much more can we stand without unspeakable disaster?

THE INDIAN SCHOOL BUREAU.—The passage of the bill by Congress sanctioning the organization of an Indian bureau, and the appointment of a commission under whose supervision all the Indian schools, present and prospective, are to be placed, is a measure that carries with it a hope for the future of the Indian race, whereby, through education, the younger generation of them may be fitted to become American citizens. The time will soon come when instead of hearding the Indian tribes on the reservations and treating them as a separate people, holding their lands in common, these large tracts, entirely too extensive for them if they are to learn the art of civilization, will be broken up, and so much of them as may be fully adequate to their needs as farmers and stock raisers will be partitioned off to them in severalty. That the Indian can acquire habits of industry and a certain amount of civilization is evident from the progress made by the tribes which have been settled and have established for themselves a government on the lands that many years ago was set apart for them, and now known as "The Indian Territory." They have conducted themselves in a peaceful manner in the new and independent State they formed, the laws are, generally speaking, well observed and the public school system has taken a firm foothold.

DR. SHAW ON THE TARIFF.—Dr. Frank T. Shaw, member of Congress from the second district of Maryland, delivered an elaborate speech in the course of the tariff debate Wednesday night. He gave an interesting historical sketch of the rise of the protective tariff, which, he claimed, was based upon an unconstitutional stretch of power by Congress, confusing the right to regulate commerce with the power to regulate manufactures. This perversion of the commerce regulating power to selfish ends produced discord and division between agriculture and manufactures, "which, at one period of our history, nearly brought about a separation of the States." Dr. Shaw discussed the evils of the protective system at length, referring incidentally to the undervaluation of imports as one of the conspicuous abuses. "If the 'protective' policy is to be perpetuated," he added, "let tariff duties be so laid that those who pay them may know how much they pay the government for revenue and how much for 'protection.' Such a method of levying duties would enable the people to set off the cost against the benefits of 'protection,' and to intelligently decide whether it is worth continuing."

THE COLORED VOTE.—Judge S. W. Fordyce, of Arkansas, a member of the democratic national committee, who is now in New York, indulges in some interesting observations in regard to the colored vote in the South. He says the eyes of the colored people have been opened, and they now see that their prosperity is just as great, if not greater, under the democrats, compared with republican rule, and the result is that thousands of them are now voting the full democratic ticket. The South, instead of disintegrating in politics, is becoming stronger, owing to the accession of the colored vote. In Arkansas, says Judge Fordyce, a great many of the colored voters will emulate the example of those in Louisiana and vote a straight democratic ticket. Judge Fordyce added that the Arkansas delegation will be a unit for the re-nomination of President Cleveland.

ADMITTING NEW STATES INTO THE UNION.—The Senate by a vote of 26 to 23 has passed the bill for the admission of South Dakota into the Union as a State, and setting up North Dakota as a Territory. The democratic Senators were willing to vote for the admission of Dakota as a whole, but they objected to its being split up into two States—one now and another in the near future—which would add four to the present number of republican Senators. The policy of the democratic Senators was to minimize the evil by making Dakota one forever, and admitting it only in company with three other new States, most or all of which would send democratic Senators to Washington. This proposition is embraced in the "omnibus" bill of Mr. Springer, now pending in the House, the practical meaning of which is to admit four new States or none.

EX-SENATOR MCDONALD was defeated in Indianapolis last week as a delegate to the Indiana democratic State convention, a friend of Gov. Gray, who is a candiate for the vice-presidency, laying the ex-Senator out by a vote of three to one.

Still Pond Agricultural Club.

CLUB ROOM, April 21, 1888.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The board of directors of the Fruit and Produce Exchange of Baltimore city held a meeting yesterday at the German American Bank, 173 Broadway, to discuss important questions relative to the successful management and operation of this new enterprise. Mr. H. H. Murray, of Anne Arundel county, Master of the Maryland State Grange, was elected a director of the board, and takes a lively interest in this important work. An address was adopted and ordered to be printed for distribution throughout the peach and truck growing sections advocating the importance of the co-operation of farmers and pledging their support and patronage of this institution. Plans were also discussed looking to a thorough canvass of the field by reliable and capable gentlemen. Five meetings in Queen Anne's county have already been called and others will follow in quick succession, until this whole peninsula shall have been thoroughly aroused and educated as to the importance of this movement. The plans are layed and soon the work will commence; it will be thorough and to the point. We must have no suspicion of failure. It cannot fail if we stand together (good men and true.) We have the fruit and we can do as we please with it. We have nothing to fear but division among ourselves. We have all complained of old methods of marketing our fruit—all want a change of some sort. It often occurs that when we get 50 cents net per box for our fruit this same fruit costs the consumer $1.00 to $1.25. Freight, cartage, commission, wharfage and the profits of the dealer account for this difference. These expenses can be lessened by practicing more economical methods, and it is our privilege to practice such new methods as will insure greater returns.

We are not fighting commission merchants; we are simply taking care of ourselves, a privilege all men have. There are too many commission merchants—one-tenth the number would do all the work the whole do now; but they all must live, and hence the necessity for high commissions, in order for their support. We will be prepared to do the work of a hundred or more at less than half their charges. None can blame us for this; it is human nature to economize; it is our right, our privilege, our duty. I believe one-half our farmers are getting poorer—not making both ends meet. They can stand this for awhile, but the end must come if we plod along in the old beaten tracks. We must get out of this. The spirit of the age demands reform; new methods must take the place of the old, old customs must give way to new. Improvements of various kinds are the order of the day, and if we fail to take hold with the crowd and push onward and upward disaster in the end will be ours and we alone will be to blame. We must help ourselves; others will not and should not. We are not entitled to the sympathy and help of others if we fail to do our duty.

In some mysterious way, we know not how, the impression has gone forth that we intend to ignore the canners; that we do not wish their trade. This, of course, is erroneous. No such thought ever entered our minds. What! ignore the most important element to our success? Such an idea is absurd in the extreme. They are a very important factor in this great enterprise. We need them and will treat them fairly and honorably; in fact, they will be our main dependence. We invite all classes of buyers to deal with us; we ignore no one; we will be no respecter of persons. We invite buyers from all available points. We think, from the millions of young peach trees planted within the past four years, that we will have a large surplus of fruit, much more than Baltimore can possibly handle. We must provide for this surplus now, before we shall be deluged with gluts. It will be "no time to swap horses while crossing a stream." Now, now is the time, while we have leisure. Wisdom and forethought are the harbingers of success; inaction and stupidity, of defeat.

EUSEBIUS.

Items from Fairlee.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The parishioners of St. Paul's have made ready the dwelling formerly occupied by Mr. James A. Skinner for the reception of their rector, Rev. Mr. Mumford, He is expected this week and may possibly officiate on the Sabbath.

Mrs. Black's address for the W. C. T. U., in Salem Church, on the evening of the 18th, was a strong argument on the economical aspects of the question; and, coupled with the sermon of Bro. Reese on the following Sabbath, 22d, on "the freedom which truth insures," has aroused a good deal of comment, favorable and otherwise. The objection to the former is, that she had better be attending to her own business than going abroad making an exhibition of herself. I presume Mrs. B. knows her own business quite as well as her critics and counsellors, and that business is to make an exhibition of the ruinous effects of the traffic and use of intoxicating liquors. As to Bro. Reese, his transgression is that he preached temperance truth in the church and on the Sabbath day. Unpardonable, isn't it? To add fuel to the fire, "Simon Sharp" and the KENT NEWS must say, in its issue of the 14th, that there is more drunkenness than usual in this community and infer that *somebody* must supply that which produces it.

The cry has become stale since the adoption of "local option" that *more liquor is sold and used* since the adoption of that law by the people than before. This statement, so persistently reiterated by the opponents of the law, is either true or false. If true, then S. S. and the NEWS have only told the truth as they state it. Then why so excited about it? If false, why repeat it on every occasion? It is to be regretted that the NEWS should lose a single subscriber because it utters the truth, or permits its utterance. I heard a person say he should stop his paper because he conceived he was alluded to in the letter referred to of the 14th instant. I hope he will not so cripple your resources by the withdrawal of his *patronage* as to cause its discontinuance. Agitation is preferable to stagnation.

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again."

SIMON SHARP.

Notes from Millington.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Bishop Adams preached at the Chapel of the Holy Cross in Millington on Sunday evening last to a large congregation. His sermon was much appreciated.

Dr. J. J. Power is improving in health. He still keeps his room, taking much exercise in walking.

Miss Mattie B. Hackett, of Sudlersville, is visiting Miss Florence M. Power.

The peach prophets say the peaches are all right up to this writing. May they be correct. Prophets are always right, especially in politics and peaches.

Thomas J. McWhorter is building himself an office on Sassafras street, near his dwelling.

Mr. and Mrs. Ahern, left here yesterday by the evening train to attend the funeral of her mother, Mrs. Kate West, wife of Thomas West, who died on the 24th inst., near Church Hill.

Charles C. Johnson has moved his store to the room under McWhorter's Hall. He formerly occupied a room in the frame hotel, which Mr. Mallalieu now uses as a sitting room, thereby giving an additional parlor to his hotel.

Bigg & Ealy have delivered 80,000 peach trees and have many orders to fill.

The farmers thought themselves very much belated with their farm work, but find themselves up with the season.

The temporary bridge thrown across the Cypress last fall by the road supervisor, John S. Newnam, assisted by Clayton H. Jones, has stood the winter and spring rains. The bridge was intended as a temporary one, to be used while the iron one was being put up. Many persons say that Mr. Newnam would make a first-class county commissioner. J.

MR. A. S. ABELL'S WILL PROBATED.—The will of the late A. S. Abell was admitted to probate Wednesday in the Orphans' Court for Baltimore County, and letters testamentary were granted to Edwin F. Abell and George W. Abell, two of the executors mentioned in the will. Walter R. Abell, the other son and executor, renounced the executorship in favor of his two brothers on account of ill-health and probable absence from the city. By the provisions of the will the executors were not required to give bond, and court only required the giving of a nominal bond in the sum of six thousand dollars.

ACCORDING to latest figures as many as 12,000 of the world's railway employees are killed or maimed every year.

DEXTER, the famous old trotter, died in the stable of Robert Bonner, his owner, in New York Saturday. He was 30 years old.

Teachers' Association.

The quarterly meeting of the public school association was held in the school room at Chestertown, April 20th. The president, E. F. Perkins, Esq., called the meeting to order, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts opened with prayer. Mrs. Stephens rendered a selection of Music. Roll was called and 40 teachers responded to their names. Later in the session there were 54 present out of 60.

The first regular question, "What is a practicable program of recitations and exercises for a week?" was discussed at length, many of the teachers giving a program of recitations and exercises as used in their schools and the reasons which induced them to begin the session with arithmetic, geography or whatever study that was first. After the conclusion of the discussion the president introduced Prof. Williams of Washington College, who delivered an interesting address on "The Dignity of the Teacher's Profession," which was listened to by a very attentive audience. Mr. Crosby moved a rising vote of thanks to the Professor, which was carried.

The examiner notified the teachers that the days for meetings of the association must not be included in days' attendance at school, that it was a violation of school law to teach on these days and no pay for these days would be allowed by the board. All teachers were expected to attend the meetings of the association. The president read a letter from Prof. Newell regretting that he could not attend as he expected.

Miss Fannie Wilson read a very interesting essay, having for the subject, "Where there's a will there's a way." The association then began the reading and discussion of Sweet's condensed directions for school government, which matter was selected by the examiner for reading and comment.

The second regular question, "How may we aid our pupils to become good listeners?" was called up, and the discussion opened by Mr. Melvin, and discussed by a number of teachers.

The examiner thought the question a very important one and deserves a thorough discussion.

Mr. Topping moved that the question be carried over to the next meeting as unfinished, which was adopted.

The association then adjourned.

AN EQUAL SHARE IN TARIFF DEBATE ACCORDED.—The democratic majority has granted the demand of the minority of the ways and means committee for an extension of time in discussing the tariff question, and has, by this action, not only anticipated and defeated a possible test for complaint and misrepresentation, but has exhibited a spirit of fairness and consideration for the wishes of the minorities which affords a strong contrast to the course pursued by the republicans when in majority. To measure arguments pro and con by time occupied by the disputants is much like determining comparative intellect by the respective weights of men's brains. However, if the republicans desire to talk by time or against it, the democrats do right to indulge them rather than subject themselves to the charge of injustice or an abuse of power.—*Correspondence Baltimore Sun.*

FAILURE OF A LIBEL SUIT.—The suit of Jas. Hodges against Messrs. A. S. Abell & Co., publishers of the *Sun*, for $20,000, for alleged libel, resulted in a verdict for the defendants in the Superior Court on Saturday. The trial began on Friday, April 13, and occupied six days of actual trial. Messrs. Wm. L. Marbury and Edgar H. Gans were counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. I. Nevett Steele and Charles J. M. Gwinn for the defendants. The plaintiff is not ex-Mayor Hodges, of Baltimore, but a man whom the *Sun* accused of being concerned in the "repeating" business at last fall's election.

THE GREATEST MAN.—Justice David Davis was once asked who was the greatest man he ever knew. The Justice, not unlike most members of the Supreme Court, valued highly his own opinion and was exceedingly careful in delivering it. In this instance he thought deeply for a minute, and then told his questioner that he could not answer until they should meet again. A week passed between the two meetings. As they sat down together the second time the judge said impressively: "The greatest man I ever knew was Roger B. Taney."

LEE AND MCCLELLAN.—Gen. W. F. Smith a distinguished Union officer during the late war, read a paper Wednesday evening of last week on "McClellan and Lee as Antagonists" before the United States Service Club of Philadelphia. Gen. Smith said that McClellan was an able commander "was proved by the admissions of his foes, and although perhaps not gifted with all the wonderful points of military genius ascribed to Lee, he was in no wise inferior to any other of the commanders on either side."

THE BIRTHPLACE of General Grant, in the village of Point Pleasant, Ohio, is still in good repair, and used as a dwelling. With no accident it will last a century yet. The Cincinnati centennial managers have offered a big sum for the old home, and the Columbus centennial managers have offered $1,000 forits rent, with a guarantee that they will replace it unhurt upon its foundation when the centennial is over. It is not, however, on the market.

A BALTIMORE inventor, Mr. Elias E. Ries, was granted two patentment patents Tuesday on methods and apparatus for heating by electricity. The unexampled progress of civilzation has been wonderful even in this age of wonders, and the time is not far off when it will supply the world with light, heat and motion. Its popularity increases every day, and there seems to be no limit to its possibilities.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is apparently still at sea in the matter of a Chief Justice to succeed the late Mr. Waite. It is now confidently asserted that neither Senator Gray nor Minister Phelps will be named. The President has intimated that he will not appoint the Chief Justice from any State south of Mason and Dixon's line.

GOOD PEACH PROSPECTS.—Telegrams to the Wilmington Morning *News* from fifteen of the most important points on the peninsula in regard to the condition of the peach buds give every indication of an unusually large crop this year. The trees so far are almost entirely uninjured.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* says that the fact can no longer be disguised, and certainly ought not to be kept from the public, that the small pox is getting a serious foothold in that city.

UNUSUALLY cold weather is reported in Southwestern Virginia, and great damage to the fruit is feared. Ice and heavy frosts are reported from Norfolk and surrounding country.

DR. JUNKER, the explorer, in a lecture before the Geographical Society at Berlin last week, expressed his firm conviction that Stanley is now with Emin Bey.

THE republican State convention of Ohio chose delegates to the national convention, and adopted resolutions favoring Sherman as the republican nominee for President.

THE Prohibitionists of this State are in favor of General Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, and Joshua Levering, of Maryland, for President and Vice President.

BLAINE men in New York say that another letter from him will be forthcoming at the proper time announcing his willingness to be nominated.

THURSDAY, May 3d, is the date upon which appointments to the various police boats of the State will be taken up by the Board of Public Works.

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

WHEAT—Fultz, 90c@92c. for fair to good; Longberry, 92c.@98c. CORN—White, prime, 61c.@63c. Yellow, 60c.@61c. OATS—40c.

Established 1876.

E. T. COMEGYS,

DEALER IN GRAIN,

LOCUST GROVE, MARYLAND.

WANTED:

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT

—AND—

20,000 Bushels of Corn,

FOR APRIL AND MAY DELIVERY.

March 31, 1888.

NEW YORK and PENNSYLVANIA BUCKWHEAT Price low at J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

Democratic Primaries.

Democratic Primary Meetings will be held at the usual places of voting in the several election districts of Kent county, at 2 o'cl'k P. M., on SATURDAY, the 5th day of May, 1888, to elect five delegates for each election district to meet in convention in Chestertown on Tuesday, May 8th, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect three delegates to represent Kent county in the Democratic State Convention called to meet in Baltimore on Thursday, May 10th, at 12 M., for the purpose of electing two delegates from each congressional district and four delegates from the State at large to the national democratic convention, to be held in St. Louis, June 5, 1888, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States; and for the nomination of electors for President and Vice-President. The said county convention will also elect three delegates to represent Kent county in the convention to be held in Denton, on Thursday, May 24, 1888, at 12 o'clock M., to nominate a candidate for congress from the First Congressional District.

SAMUEL BECK,
J. P. NICHOLSON,
C. S. HURLOCK,
State Central Committee for Kent Co.

—TO—

Phosphate and Lumber DEALERS.

300 Tons of Fine Ground Plaster!

1,500,000 REGULAR RUN BRIGHT SPRUCE LATHS

direct from Maine and will arrive about April 15th, 1888.

160 TONS PLASTER, 980,000 LATHS } yet unsold.

For sale Cheap for CASH or Reliable Acceptances.

THOMPSON LINE CO.

JOS. W. THOMPSON, MANAGER. m10t

NEW GOODS!

—AT—

WM. H. LAMBERT'S.

Oranges, Lemons,

Figs, Raisins, Currants,

Citron, Nuts and

Confectionery.

Dec. 24, 1887.

A. T. BRADLEY,

Grain Dealer,

WILL PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICE

For GRAIN!

DELIVERED ON BALT. & DEL. BAY R. R.,

through deposits in Chestertown National Bank.

Also, the undersigned are authorized and will handle grain with dispatch for me

JOSEPH E. WEER & SON, KENNEDYVILLE.
J. FRANK VANDEGRIFT, STILL POND.
H. CLAY USILTON, NICHOLSON'S STATION.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED FOR

CHRISTIAN & CO.,

Grain Commission Merchants,

141 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

CHRISTIAN & CO., refers to Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia.

A. T. BRADLEY,
Dec. 10—6m. Chestertown, Md.

—THE—

Fashionably Bred Trotting Stallion,

SANBORN,

3045.

TWO-YEAR-OLD TRIAL 2:41.

STANDARD UNDER RULES 6, 7, AND 8.

Sire GEN. WASHINGTON, 1161,

(Son of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.)

1st dam SCOTLAND MAID by HAMBLETONIAN, 10. Record 2:28½. Full sister to Denealion, 2:22 (sire of Nino, 2:30), and Lucia (dam of Day Dream, 2:21¾).

Sire of Dexter, 2:17¼; Nettie, 2:18¾; Orange Girl, 2:20; Jay Gould, 2:20½; Gazelle, 2:21; and 35 others in 2:30 or better.

2d dam TRUSTY ..... by MARLBOROUGH.

Dam of Deucalion, 2:22 (sire of Nino, 2:30); Scotland Maid, 2:28½; John Love, 2:28½, and Lucia (dam of Day Dream, 2:21¾).

Thoroughbred son of imported Trustee (sire of John Nelson, dam of Nerea, 2:23½); Aurora, 2:27; Gov'nor Stanford 2:27½; Nemo, 2:30, and dam of Albert W. 2:30.)

3d dam HUYLER MARE...by HENRY DUROC.

Thoroughbred son of Essex, by Henry.

Will stand at Mr. Walter Morris', near Worton Station, from Monday, April 16th, to Saturday, April 11th; at M. A. Kennedy's, Kennedyville, from Thursday, April 12th, to Saturday, April 14th; at home, near Crumpton, from Monday, April 16th, to Saturday, April 21st. Will be at these stands on days mentioned every other week during the season.

—TERMS:—

Forty Dollars season with usual privilege of return if horse is in my possession.

For tabulated pedigree, description, &c., address

ALDAY CLEMENTS,
mar3-2m.* Crumpton, Md.

YOUNG SMUGGLER!

Record 2:29¼.

WILL MAKE THE SPRING SEASON

OF 1888, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY,

MARCH 21, AND WILL STAND AT

KENNEDYVILLE,

CHESTERTOWN,

and C. C. WOOD'S.

TERMS:

$25 for the season and $50 to insure a mare with foal, and all persons who breed will please decide whether they breed by the season or insurance before the first service. Settlements for the season to be made by giving money or note at six months with interest, at second round of the horse. Persons who breed by insurance, if they part with the mare, will be held responsible for the services of the horse.

J. W. HINES,
March 17, 1887—2m. AGENT.

WILLIAMS & CLARK COMPANY'S HIGH GRADE

Use this Fertilizer and raise 300 to 400 bushels to the acre instead of the average crop of 75 to 100 bushels.

FOR SALE BY WM. H. McFEELY,
April 14, 1888—8. Chestertown, Maryland.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

Ag't for R. J. BAKER & CO.,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS

GROUND and DISSOLVED RAW BONE,

DISSOLVED S. C. PHOSPHATE, CHEMICALS,

and all goods used for Fertilizing purposes. SPECIAL FORMULAS compounded for all crops. Write for prices. All goods delivered free on board at Baltimore.

March 3, 1888.

WILLIAMS & CLARK CO.'S

ANIMAL BONE FERTILIZER

FOR PEACH TREES, CORN, POTATOES, &c.

Universal Ammoniated Dissolved Bones. ANALYSIS:		Royal Bone Phosphate. ANALYSIS:	
Ammonia	2 to 3 per cent.	Ammonia	1 to 2 per cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid	9 to 12 " "	Available Phosphoric Acid	8 to 10 " "
Potash (Actual K O-2)	2 to 3 " "	Potash (Actual K O-2)	2 to 3 " "
Sulphate of Magnesia	3 to 4 " "	Sulphate of Magnesia	3 to 4 " "

The entire basis of these goods is Animal Bones, no Acid Phosphate in them. We have on hand a Stock of

Pure Bone Meal, Dis. Animal Bone, Acid Phosphate, Dried Blood, Muriate of Potash, Kainit, Ground Bone Tankage, &c.,

sold separately or mixed to order. These goods have been sold in Kent county for Nine Years and their success speaks for their merits. Get my prices before buying.

For Sale by WM. H. McFEELY,
March 31, 1888—6t. CHESTERTOW