The Transcript.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1899.

R. HARRISON COLLINS. C. COX HOPPER.

COLLINS & HOPPER,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Democratic Ticket

STATE TICKET.

For Governor:
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Worcester county.

For Comptroller:
J. W. HERING,
of Carroll county.

For Attorney-General:
ISIDOR RAYNER,
of Baltimore city.

COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senate:
HARRISON W. VICKERS.

For House Delegates:
GEORGE E. NOLAND,
R. HESTON HICKS.

For State's Attorney:
WILLIAM M. SLAY.

For Sheriff:
CHARLES L. GILL.

For County Treasurer:
JAMES T. IRELAND.

For Orphans' Court:
JOHN S. NEWNAM,
VICTOR HENDRICKSON,
SAMUEL BURGESS.

For County Commissioner:
1st District:
THOMAS C. ROE.
2d District:
ISAAC CLEAVER.
4th District:
JOHN BRICE.
For County Surveyor.
H. H. GRESHAM.

THE MAXIMUM PRICE PAID the "colored brother" for his vote at the republican primaries in Talbot, was six dollars. What will the November harvest be?

MR. W. COOKMAN ORRELL, for some years a resident of Chestertown, and widely known as a skilled musician, is a republican candidate for the Legislature in Talbot county.

THE GREAT FAVOR with which the TRANSCRIPT'S Industrial Edition has been received, has entailed an amount of work which renders it impossible to issue it this week. It will be issued on Thursday next.

SUPT. NOLAND has positive assurances from Hon. John Walter Smith, Hon. Isidor Rayner, and each member of the democratic State ticket, that he will be at Tolchester on Thursday and Friday of the fair, and will be glad to see any and all friends.

WE DEDICATE THIS as "The Fountain Edition" of the TRANSCRIPT, and have left out other matter in order that this illustrated issue might contain a full, though condensed history of the splendid movement on the part of the fair women of Chestertown, which terminated so successfully on Tuesday.

THE RESULTS OF THE SPLENDID EFFORTS of the ladies of Chestertown for town improvement, furnish a practical object lesson which every town in the State might study with profit. No one, not even the ladies themselves, when the idea of beautifying the unkept squares in the centre of town first presented itself, dreamed of the extent to which their united and persistent labors would lead them. The apparently impossible has been accomplished, and instead of a barren waste, an unsightly common, Chestertown now possesses a square which, when finally surrendered by the Ladies Improvement Association, will stand unapproached for beauty and adornment by any square in a rural town on the Eastern Shore. The splendid executive ability and unwavering devotion to the work in hand displayed by Mrs. Hope H. Barroll, supplemented by the sacrificing labors of Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Toulson, Mrs. Vannort and others of the ladies, have been truly worthy the admiration of the whole community. In giving a general history of the entire movement which has so happily and successfully terminated, it is with profound pleasure that the ladies of the town, so far as they have been identified with this movement, are named, in order that they may form a conspicuous part in the history of the progress of their native town. They have done nobly and merit the unqualified praise and thanks which the community has so lavishly bestowed.

GETTING READY.

Final Preparations Being Made for the Big Fair at Tolchester.

The finishing touches are being put on preparatory to the big Queen Anne and Kent fair at Tolchester. Supt. Noland is delighted with the outlook and says: "We are assured by the entries already made that the fair will be the biggest thing of the kind ever seen in Kent county."

The great stock parade will take place on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, in front of the grand stand, and every one who will have stock to exhibit is requested to be on hand. The entries so far from both Kent and Queen Anne are numerous, and the success of this feature is fully assured. The procession will be headed by the Galena band.

The exhibit of poultry and domestic articles will be features of especial interest to the ladies.

School children, teachers and parents should remember that they are interested in the handsome prizes offered in the school department. Entries by the children are already more numerous than ever before. Mr. Hopper, at the TRANSCRIPT office, will be glad to receive and forward all specimens of work by the girls and boys of the Kent county schools. They should be sent in at once.

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 requires 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 ten 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,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best

The Fountain Unveiled!

Seated in an Automobile Pretty Little Miss Ida Orem Smith Pulled the Cord and the Curtain Dropped from the Beautiful Fountain.

JUDGE JAMES A. PEARCE PRESIDED.

Eloquent Addresses by Gen'l Latrobe, Harrison W. Vickers, Esq., and Col. William J. Vannort.

A Great Day in Spite of the Storm.

Tuesday was "Fountain Day," and in spite of lowering clouds followed by a downpour of rain, the occasion was a memorable one in Chestertown. Early in the day flags were run up on the prominent buildings, while a flutter of banners and patriotic bunting shone in decorations from one end of the town to the other. A ripple of anxious excitement manifested itself on the faces of the ladies who had labored so earnestly and so well that the occasion might be crowned by success.

The long-expected day had arrived—the day upon which the bright dreams of many months were to be realized, and Chestertown was to witness a ceremony such as no other Eastern Shore town had ever known. The long days of labor and sacrifice were to bear results and were to burst into full blossom under the magic hand of patient woman.

Great leaden clouds overspread the sky and rain fell, yet this did not prevent many persons coming to the unveiling, and by eight o'clock arrivals from different sections began.

At nine o'clock a graceful veil of red, white and blue was placed over the fountain and the unsightly boards were torn away and preparations for the day's ceremony began. Mrs. Hope H. Barroll, Mrs. W. J. Vannort, Mrs. M. A. Toulson, Mrs. H. L. Boyd, Mrs. W. W. Hubbard, Mrs. James T. Dixon, Mrs. Jervis Spencer, Mrs. M. C. Ringgold, Mrs. B. F. Fleming, Mrs. Allen Harris; Misses Jennie Vickers, Emma Beck, Mary Beck and others, were soon busy placing bunting, flags and flowers where they would be most effective in adding to the attractiveness of the interior and exterior of the old engine house. The heavy rain had made the square so wet as to render it inadvisable to serve supper and refreshments on the green as at first expected, and the engine house was used as a supper room.

The boards, which for weeks had concealed the fountain, were soon converted into a grandstand, and in turn became picturesque and gay in national banners, bunting and Japanese lanterns. The work of building the grandstand was in charge of Mr. Wm. R. Pippin.

The Automobile Came In.

At 11.15 o'clock P. M. word was received from Tolchester that Mr. W. Lee Crouch, Mr. Clark and Mr. John S. Vandegrift had left Tolchester for Chestertown in an automobile. This announcement started a mild sensation, and all was expectancy until 12.30, when the first horseless carriage ever seen on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, dashed into town bringing Mr. John S. Vandegrift, Mr. W. Lee Crouch and Mr. Clark. The actual running time from Tolchester to Chestertown, a distance of eleven and eight-twelfth miles, was just fifty minutes. This does not include the time consumed in cleaning the machine near the depot at Chestertown. Shortly after arriving, Mr. Clark took Mrs. Vandegrift for a short spin in the country and around town.

Gen'l Latrobe Receives.

At 1.30 o'clock the Corsica arrived on special trip, bringing Gen'l Ferdinand C. Latrobe, the orator of the occasion, and President George Warfield, of the Chester River Steamboat Company. Both gentlemen were guests of Hope H. Barroll, Esq., and from three to five o'clock an informal reception was held at Mr. Barroll's beautiful home on the Chester. Among others who called were: Judge James A. Pearce, Harrison W. Vickers, M. A. Toulson, M. deK. Smith, Col. W. Scott Roberts, of Centreville; Hiram M. Brown, Col. W. J. Vannort, W. B. Usilton, D. A. Bacchus, R. H. Collins, J. Evan Thomas, George Bell, W. S. Walker, Dr. W. F. Hines, Jervis Spencer, W. W. Hubbard, R. G. Nicholson, C. C. Hopper, R. D. Hynson, Lewin W. Wickes, J. T. Dixon.

The Fountain Unveiled.

Long before five o'clock, the hour appointed for the unveiling ceremonies, a crowd of expectant people had gathered round the base of the fountain, in anxious anticipation of catching a first glimpse of the treasure hidden within the folds of the veil of patriotic bunting.

When the town clock struck five, the grand stand was occupied by Ex-Mayor Latrobe and Mr. George Warfield, of Baltimore; Rev. C. A. Grise, of Wilmington; Judge James A. Pearce, Harrison W. Vickers, Col. W. J. Vannort, Dr. S. C. Roberts, Commissioner C. L. Dodd, and the singers. Seated in the automobile beside the fountain, with her father, was dainty Miss Ida Orem Smith, ready to do the honors of the occasion.

The official ceremonies were opened by an impressive prayer by Dr. Grise, which was followed by Hail Columbia, sung in grand chorus with instrumental accompaniment of six pieces. Judge James A. Pearce, the presiding officer, then said:

JUDGE PEARCE'S SPEECH.

Something more than a year ago, the ladies of Chestertown orgnized the Town Improvement Association, for the recognition and encouragement of whose work you have gathered together here this evening. The municipal authorities have entrusted to this association the improvement of the ample public square which is so pleasing a feature of our town, and the citizens have responded to the appeal of the ladies with liberal contributions in aid of their work.

In so small a community, one whose public and private resources are so limited as are ours, it was neither to be expected nor desired that any ambitious or costly scheme of improvement should be undertaken, and the ladies have, as I think, wisely devoted their energies to the simplest form of parking the square, a plan, which, when completed, will transform it from a bare and wind-swept expanse of summer dust, or a dreary sea of winter mud, into a neat and refreshing plot of turf, interspersed with grateful shade, clothed in summer and winter alike, in that matchless garb of nature for which correct taste and genuine art can have no substitute.

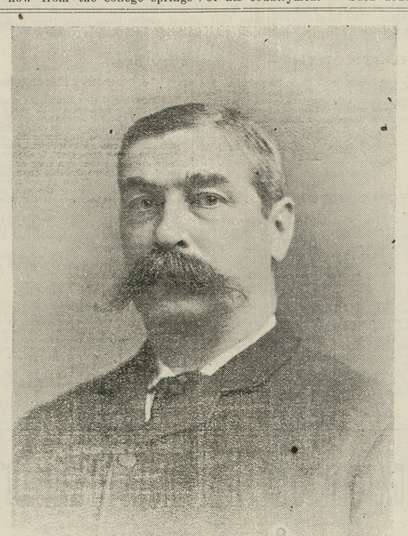
Aided by one who for a short period was among our valued citizens, and who seems not to have lost interest in the community, though called in the exercise of his ministry to other fields of usefulness, the ladies have been so fortunate as to secure for the central ornament of the square, through the liberality of some of their members, a very handsome fountain, admirably adapted for the location, and which will to-day be presented in their behalf to the authorities of the town. The same energy which has accomplished so much already, will, if wisely continued, accomplish more in the future, and those who are at all familiar with the history of towns where such arganizations have been maintained for any continued period, must anticipate with genuine satisfaction, a steady advance in cleanliness, neatness, order and beauty, both in the care of the streets by the town authorities, and in the management and maintenance of private premises. From this public square, as from a common centre, the wave of improvement may be confidently expected to radiate outwards over our town, and the citizens who compose this association, and who when this work is completed, will find other work elsewhere, whether it be in the improvement of some other portion of the public domain, under due and proper authority, or in the systematic and tasteful adornment of private property.

The handsome fountain which we owe to them as the first fruits of their labors, will now be unveiled by Miss Ida Orem Smith, to whom that honor has been awarded by the votes of those who have contributed to the association.

At this point, little Miss Smith, the queen of the unveiling ceremonies, amid thunders of applause, pulled the chord, the curtain dropped from the graceful fountain, and the next moment glittering spray shot upward, adding beauty to a picture already beautiful. As the veil fell, little Miss Carolene Hynson, Rebecca Aldridge, Miriam Hubbard, and Masters Morris Barroll, Hiram Eliason and Norman Crouch, placed a handsome bouquet in each of the six urns of the basin of the fountain.

The costume of the little heroine of the unveiling was a beautiful dress of Swiss made by a Parisian modeste, of Baltimore city, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbons, with three ruffles at the bottom. She also wore white silk stockings, white kid slippers and carried a basket of rare roses and other cut flowers swinging on her arm, while the top of the automobile was a veritable bower of fragrant blossoms.

My Country 'Tis of Thee, was then sung in chorus, which was followed by Harrison W. Vickers, Esq., who on behalf of the Ladies Improvement Association, presented to the town commissioners the fountain and beautified square. Mr. Vickers said:



GEN. FERDINAND C. LATROBE, orator of the occasion.

HARRISON W. VICKESS, ESQ., who presented the fountain.

IDA OREM SMITH, the dainty queen of the unveiling.

COL. WILLIAM J. VANNORT, who accepted the ladies' gift in behalf of the town commissioners.

Mr. Vickers' Speech.

The Honorable Board of Commissioners, Our City Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The committee of ladies in charge of the important work of beautifying the town have requested me to present, in a formal manner, this public square and magnificent fountain to the commissioners of Chestertown. In making this presentation and discharging a most agreeable undertaking, you will permit the suggestion, that it would be well for the authorities of the town to continue the functions of this committee that the square may receive its finishing touches at their fair hands.

It has ever seemed natural for the human mind to embody its achievements and recollections in external objects. What stranger standing at the base of Bunker Hill Monument, absorbed in thinking of the great struggle inaugurated there, is not destined to have his meditations interrupted by the information that it was there that Warren fell; or in our own Monumental City, whose beauties and advantages have so many times been pointed out to strangers by the distinguished gentleman who honors us with his presence here to-day, Gen'l Latrobe, the seven-times-mayor of Baltimore, would conduct his visitor to the little monument reared in memory of the two boys, Wells and McComas, who sacrificed their lives to save the city.

There is, perhaps, no way to accurately measure the effect exercised upon the mind and character of a people by their monuments, erected to commemorate and perpetuate the spirit which the events of the past have made one's country great. The beauty of monumental architecture, together with events commemorated, force themselves on the observation of the most thoughtless, and serve to recall recollections of the perils and dangers encountered in the achievement of the glories which make the progress and grandeur of the nation.

There are thousands of people who never would cast a thought upon the valor and glory of their country, or perhaps, mark the periods of its decline and lapsing from the path of peace and honor, if their senses were not arrested by monuments which commemorate their country's progress, or give evidence of its decline. History makes it but too clear that many of the monuments of this world have not stood the test of time as evidence of the greatness of their country, or, indeed, were ever a pledge of its future glory and honor.

The monuments which mark the epochs of the progress of our own country have been erected at the cost of much blood and treasure. Happily our national monuments so far, have been dedicated to the principle of civil and religious liberty. The peaceful mission of our republic in the past among the nations of the world has given rise to the feeling that peace has her monuments no less than war. As citizens of a great republic, with minds imbued with the principles of national liberty and equality among the nations of the world, we should deprecate the introduction of a foreign sentiment, the offspring of monarchy, which would erect in our country national monuments commemorating the mere barter and sale and subjugation of an alien people struggling for their liberties and national life.

As true Americans, let us rather seek to erect monuments which will serve to influence the sentiments of our descendants by leaving untouched, as far as possible, the harsher feelings of our natures by creating a generous emulation of the arts of peace, which is the surest foundation for civil and religious freedom and of our common welfare as a nation.

This beautiful fountain represents in its design poetry, history and nature. Here the arts are rivals in architecture. Persons who drink of the classic waters which flow from the college springs through this fountain, can, by a single glance at its architecture embrace the revolutions of time preserved in the beauties of art.

The women of this town, armed with a peaceful zeal for the beautiful; animated by an unwavering purpose to make beautiful the unsightly; to make clean that which is unwholesome, took upon themselves the self-appointed task to personally reclaim this unsightly square. The women, undismayed by difficulties, have for the past year struggled forward, overcoming obstacles which for more than a hundred years were thought to be so great by their fathers and husbands as to deter them from such undertaking. They have made a public square in a desert place and clothed it in beauty. Here the grass, the flowers, the trees will in the future look up to heaven, and from their voiceless lips be a living sermon of praise in every bud and leaf that woos the summer gale for the generous and noble women whose hearts conceived and fair hands made this barren spot blossom into life. One of the poets expressed the thought, common to us all, that Heaven at least lies about us in our innocent childhood days. What more fitting, then, than that the portals of this beautiful fountain should be opened and its crystal streams set free by the hand of Ida Orem Smith, a sweet little messenger of peace and love.

Col. Wm. J. Vannort, as president of the board of town commissioners, accepted in the following happy speech:

Col. Vannort's Speech.

Madam President and Ladies of the Chestertown Improvement Association:

It is our high honor and a great pleasure for me to stand before you and receive in behalf of the citizens of Chestertown, this beautiful fountain and its belongings, which through your representative, you have so generously presented to them. Language fails us in expressing our appreciation of the lofty and disinterested motives which prompted your association to thus practically attest your patriotism, love and devotion of home and fireside; their earnest desire to beautify, adorn and make more beautiful and attractive this home town of ours. We accept it as a sacred trust, believing it to be only the beginning of the end of many surprises the ladies have in store for us in the near future. From the time the crude ore was taken out of its virgin bed, passing through its various manipulations, fashionings and mouldings, until we view, in this fountain, the finished product of the deft hand of the artisan, the lesson has been taught, that nothing fails of accomplishment when directed by combined and persistent effort; nothing succeeds like success. In the face of bitter opposition, unjust and severe criticism, untimely and unseeming suggestions, you quietly buckled on your armor, smilingly waving called at which resolutions were passed saying among other things, that "whoever shall wilfully and knowingly buy, sell or consume, or in any way assist in the purchase or consumption of any tea imported as aforesaid, subject to a duty, he or they shall be stigmatized as enemies to the liberties of America and shall be considered an unworthy member of this community and a person not deserving our notice or regard."

In the same year, the liberality of the people of the town was shown by their activity in sending some relief to the poor of Boston, Mass., the evidence of which is found in the resolutions passed by a committee representing the people of that city and signed by Samuel Adams, Benjamin Church, Jr., and John Sweetser, Jr., thanking the people of Chestertown for liberal aid extended and saying "We cannot but gratefully receive the generous sympathy and tender concern of our distant brethern for the distress of this town of Boston, and feel ourselves particularly obliged to the benevolent town of Chester for the early interposition and tenders of benevolence toward the afflicted poor of this devoted metropolis."

You will, I know, pardon this little historical digression, much of it probably before known to many of you, and credit it to the feeling of pride that induces me as a Marylander, even if not coming from Kent county, to point to the past honorable and interesting record of the people of this section of my State.

But there have been many changes in Chestertown since the founding of the city in 1706; there is one relic of its early days which still remains the same, the city square or plaza. This had been originally laid out, doubtless, when the town was established, one hundred and ninety three years ago. Like the rocks of the Alleganies it had withstood the march of time, there it was treeless like a desert, dusty as an old turnpike, crossed and recrossed by foot-paths made in directions most convenient to pedestrians, whose business carried them over it. It seemed to be regarded as a sacred relic of the past, although a standing commentary on the aesthetic taste of the good people of the town. But if there was a lack of appreciation of the situation on the part of the men, the women of old Kent were equal to the occasion and when they take hold of anything, like their sisters in Baltimore they are bound to make it go. They determined that this plaza, notwithstanding its nearly two centuries of, as the lawyers say, "in statu quo", should be improved, beautified and adorned. The result of their efforts is before you. And now we come to dedicate their work, to bear testimony to the energy, the activity, the intelligence and civic patriotism of the ladies of Chestertown. I have come here on their invitation and, in younger days, have shot partridges on the banks of the Wye; to Dorchester with its beautiful city of Cambridge, to Queen Anne, Somerset, Worcester, Cecil and Wicomico, and can truly say, that never did I leave their hospitable, chivalric and patriotic people, and fertile soil, without thinking, that had the Israelites of old crossed the waters of the Chesapeake instead of the Red Sea, they would never have landed in the wilderness but at once have found the milk and honey of the promised land. It is true you have not the marble and granite, the rocks, the mountains, the coal and iron of Western Maryland, but when we who live in the highlands, or as a colleague of mine in the Legislature, as far back as 1870, used to call it, the uplands of the State, want to enjoy the luxuries or delicacies of life we must get them from the tidewater counties, especially from the Eastern tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay. I have often thought how uncomfortable it would be for an old fashioned Eastern Shoreman, or, I might say, a Baltimore epicure, and we have plenty of them in that city, to live far west of the Alleganies; to get his oysters and crabs from tin cans and to know that the diamond-back, the true canvas-back or red-head could only be had by importation. I remember it was a predecessor and successor of mine in the mayoralty, the late Hon. James Hodges, himself born in Kent county, who designated Maryland as "The gastronomic centre of the universe." If this was true, and although apparently an exaggeration, I have always thought he was right; the title was certainly due to the productions of this part of the State.

The fertility of the soil of these counties is proverbial. From their broad and rich acres come the receipts of southern wheat and corn to the Baltimore elevators, a constant hint to our legislators to consider the propriety of providing proper facilities for storage of what is known as "water borne" grain. Although the peaches have had ill luck this season, the strawberries and raspberries, and now the pears and apples remind us that this is the fruit district of Maryland, and now the tomatoes either being canned by the thousands of bushels in those county towns, or shipped by the thusands of baskets to the great packing houses of Baltimore, are not only a constant evidence of the agricultural resources of this section, but a strong suggestion to your farmers of the possibilities of a more extensive cultivation of what is known as "garden truck." You should consider the great advantages in this connection, not only of your generous and most productive soil, but of its close proximity to such markets as Philadelphia and Baltimore, both not only important sources of consumption but the termini of great trunk lines to the East and West. With all these facilities and, if properly availed of, sources of prosperity, the Eastern Shore may well be regarded as a highly favored section of the State.

Kent, your own county, is certainly not behind any of its sisters. To a Western Shoreman who recently asked me what the county of Kent (he had never crossed the bay) looked like, my reply was it reminded me of a big garden, he seemed to think you had nothing but the three M's—malaria, marshes and mosquitoes.

Kent is one of the oldest of the Maryland counties. It was established as far back as 1638, less than a century and a half after the landing of Columbus. It was then known as "Kent county" or "Kent Lundred," there is, therefore, reason in calling it "Old Kent." It has a good claim to the title of "venerable." The city of Chestertown was laid out in 1706, twenty-four years before Baltimore was set up in 1730, on the banks of Jones' Falls. The first growth of the former was more rapid than that of the latter. Had it not been for railroads, you might have almost kept pace with us. Chestertown was a place of some importance as far back as 1755. It was then, certainly, truly loyal to the mother country, old England, for we find that it furnished thirty men for the army of Governor Horatio Sharpe, who had been appointed commander-in-chief of the English forces to defend the frontier of Virginia and the neighboring colonies against the invasion of the French on the Ohio river. In 1756 we find that "a number of gentlemen in Chestertown fitted out a ship called the 'Sharpe' commanded by Captain Edward Scott, carrying 26 carriage guns and twenty swivels, and manned by 200 men, to cruise against his majesty's enemies." Nor were the people of Chestertown indifferent in those days to the pleasures of life; your ancestors, ladies and gentlemen, had their amusements and enjoyments; they were fond of the stage, and long before Baltimore could boast of a playhouse, which was not until 1775, Chestertown, in 1760 had a theatre, where Hallam's troupe, which came over from England in 1752 were accustomed to render Shakespeare's plays to the delight of refined and appreciative audiences. This company of players were frequent visitors at Annapolis, Marlborough and Chestertown; in fact, the first play-bill printed in this country was at Annapolis in 1752. Nor were the good people of Chestertown indifferent to what may be truly called sport. Horse racing was first introduced at Annapolis by Governor Ogle as early as 1745. It was not long after before it became popular at Chestertown. In fact, says the historian "every fall and spring there were races at Marlborough, Chestertown, Joppa and Elkridge. The Chestertown races were particularly celebrated, and on this course Maryland and Virginia often contended together, as did also the breeders of Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot counties. On the 24th, November, 1766, a race was run at Chestertown for one hundred pistoles, expressly offered by a gentleman of the place, in order to bring together the then two most famous horses on this continent, Yorick, of Virginia, and Selim, of Maryland. Yorick had started for and won seven matches and plates, while Selim had never been beaten. The race was for 4 mile heats; it was witnessed by an immense crowd from every part of the country and was won by the Maryland horse."

Loyal as Chestertown had been to the king, when the struggle for the independence of the colonies began, her people took strong sides for liberty. As early as 1774, we are told, after the Boston Tea Party, it was discovered that a small quantity of tea, imported on the brigantine "Geddes" had been brought to Chestown. There was immediately a town meeting called at which resolutions were passed saying among other things, that "whoever shall wilfully and knowingly buy, sell or consume, or in any way assist in the purchase or consumption of any tea imported as aforesaid, subject to a duty, he or they shall be stigmatized as enemies to the liberties of America and shall be considered an unworthy member of this community and a person not deserving our notice or regard."

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Loyal as Chestertown had been to the king, when the struggle for the independence of the colonies began, her people took strong sides for liberty. As early as 1774, we are told, after the Boston Tea Party, it was discovered that a small quantity of tea, imported on the brigantine "Geddes" had been brought to Chestown. There was immediately a town meeting called at which resolutions were passed saying among other things, that "whoever shall wilfully and knowingly buy, sell or consume, or in any way assist in the purchase or consumption of any tea imported as aforesaid, subject to a duty, he or they shall be stigmatized as enemies to the liberties of America and shall be considered an unworthy member of this community and a person not deserving our notice or regard."

In the same year, the liberality of the people of the town was shown by their activity in sending some relief to the poor of Boston, Mass., the evidence of which is found in the resolutions passed by a committee representing the people of that city and signed by Samuel Adams, Benjamin Church, Jr., and John Sweetser, Jr., thanking the people of Chestertown for liberal aid extended and saying "We cannot but gratefully receive the generous sympathy and tender concern of our distant brethern for the distress of this town of Boston, and feel ourselves particularly obliged to the benevolent town of Chester for the early interposition and tenders of benevolence toward the afflicted poor of this devoted metropolis."

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