# The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN, - NOV. 14, 1891

Terms: $1 Per Annum in Advance.


## Galena Notes.

The election being over everything has settled down to its normal condition, and again the Republicans were dumbfounded at the result.

Rev. Mr. Farrar, rector of Shrewsbury Parish, received a call to a church at Chambersburg, Pa., and has accepted. He expects to move hither next week. Shrewsbury seems to be unfortunate in its rectors not staying long. It is not the age when you might expect a rector to live in an out-of-the way place with none of the conveniences which he ought to have, such as nearness to postoffice and stores, &c.

Rev. E. H. Nelson is holding revival services at Locust Grove with large congregations in attendance.

Dr. J. H. Kelley met with quite a serious accident on last Monday evening. He started from Chestertown driving a pair of young and spirited horses of Mr. Samuel Merritt's. When near Chestertown the horses took fright and ran away, and the lines breaking the doctor had no control of the horses. He was thrown out of the carriage and lay unconscious for some time, when he managed to get back to town and get a livery team to take him to Kennedyville, and Mr. J. H. Ireland brought him to Galena. The doctor was bruised badly and has been confined to his bed ever since, but is improving.

Peter Donohoe, aged about 24 years, youngest son of James Donohoe, of near Masseys, died a little after midnight on Sunday night last, of typhoid fever, after an illness of about four weeks. He was buried on Wednesday afternoon at St. Dennis' Cemetry, services being held at the church in Galena, Fathers Connelly and Flynn officiating. Father Connelly said mass and Father Flynn preached the sermon, taking for his text the following: "I would not have you sorrow as one without hope." There was a very large congregation present and in the procession to the grave there was some fifty carriages in line. The parents of the young man have the sympathy of the whole community in their affliction.

The many friends of Father Flynn were all glad to see him, and he looking so well too, but sorry that such an occasion as this should have brought him to the county.

The Sassafras and Galena creamery paid $1.27 per hundred pounds for milk last month.

The ladies of the M. E. Church here will give a supper and festival for the benefit of the church, commencing Thursday, 25th of this month.

Our public pump is not in working order yet, though we are working at it with a will. From the amount of work and the length of time taken to complete the job, when finished it must certainly be a complete affair.

Our legislators-elect have many applications to wait on them at Annapolis this winter.

Workmen are putting up the new iron bridge at Sparks' Mills. It will be a great improvement in crossing the stream. P.

## Newark vs. Washington College.

The foot-ball eleven of Washington College went to Newark on Friday last to play the Delaware College of that place. They were very hospitably received and entertained. The game was called at twenty-two minutes after three. They lined up as follows:

| Wash. College. | Position. | Del. College. |
|---|---|---|
| Knotts | Left end | Stevens |
| Bullock | Left tackle | Marvel |
| Downes | Left guard | McCormick |
| C. Leaverton | Centre | Schillender |
| Watts | Right guard | Bothwell |
| Hanna | Right tackle | Ross |
| Stewart | Right end | Bockhammer |
| Usilton | Quarter-back | E. Martin |
| Polk | Left half-back | Clewson |
| Brice | Right half-back | K. Martin |
| R. Leaverton | Full-back | Armstrong |

Joseph Hossinger, referee; R. E. Fisher, umpire.

On tossing up Capt. Martin, of Newark won, and as the wind was blowing pretty freshly from the north he choose that goal, the ball going to Washington College. The ball was started in with V and was advanced well up the field and by a succession of rushes by Leaverton and Brice was soon carried within a few yards of the enemy's line. Now came into play the policy of the Newark team, which seems to consist in singling out individual players and by concentrating the combined weight of the whole team upon him to break him up. Leaverton as the most successful rusher was the first to go down before them, having his collar-bone broken just on the eve of a most likely chance for a touch-down. He was carried off the field and a man entirely new to the place succeeded him. The ball now went to Newark, but they were unable to advance it up the field and in a short time lost it again. The first half ended with the ball still near Newark's goal; it not having been out of their territory once during the half. After ten minutes intermission the ball was put in play again; this time in the hands of the Newark team. Without any excuse of players being disabled they brought several new men on the field in the second half, thus gaining the advantage of a fresh team against one that had already played one half. They also started with the V and followed up the gain thus made by a succession of rushes through Washington College centre which carried the ball across the goal line in the hands of K. Martin. Ross failed to kick goal, and the ball was carried out to the 25 yard line by Washington College, and from there advanced by the V and a magnificent run by Brice guarded by Usilton well into Newark's territory. That team now directed its attention to the breaking up of Brice, but he proved to be non-breakable. He was however pretty badly spiked and cut about the face. The Newark again got possession of the leather and by a long pass to K. Martin who by mixing with the Newark substitutes (whom it was impossible to keep off the field) managed to steal unnoticed beyond the reach of the tacklers of the Washington College team, another touch down was made, from which goal was obtained. Brice had by this time instilled into the Newark players a proper respect and they no longer attempted to tackle him squarely but could only stop him by tripping or tackling below the knees. The latter part of the half passed within the Newark's twenty-five yard line, where indeed the greater part of the game was played, but no more goals were secured. Leaverton was needed for his rushes through centre. The Washington College boys put up a good game and a perfectly square one, and the injustice of some of the Newark players was strongly censured by their own townsmen. For the first game of the season our boys played a very strong game, and in consideration of its being the only time many of the team had ever lined up, the result was a far from disappointing one. The Newark team plays the return game on the Washington College campus on the 25th instant.

Features of the game were Brice's long runs, Usilton's guarding, and until he was taken off Leaverton's rushing for Washington College. The whole rush line also did exceptionally fine work. At no time in the game was one of the opposing rushers allowed to get through on the half-backs. Parker rushed the Newark full-back, Armstrong back over his goal line for a safety but the referee would not allow it to be counted as Armstrong claimed he cried down before crossing the line.


If in want of bargains great
Go to Crane's, he's No. eight,
West Baltimore st.


## Rock Hall Locals.

The most dastardly act committed in this district for a long number of years, was perpetrated on Tuesday night, about 2½ miles from here. There is a colored woman noted for her exemplary character living alone, during the night mentioned it seems that a scoundrel went to her house and rapped for admittance, the woman being alone refused to open the door, then he told her that he had a message from some one for her whether she then opened the door or not, we do not know; however, he succeeded in getting into the house, when immediately caught the women and threw her on the bed. She to maintain her honor began a desperate struggle for freedom, and in the struggle both got outside of the house the woman being terribly beaten, bruised and cut, was of course soon overpowered by the brute, when he dragged her behind the house and accomplished his hellish purpose. The woman gave the alarm as soon as she could, and efforts were made to catch the negro. A man named Romie Wickes was arrested, who showed every evidence of being the guilty one. It is to be hoped that if he is the perpetrator, of which there seems no doubt, that the guilt will be so fastened upon him that the full extent of the law shall be meted out to him. Such scoundrels should be fastened to a stake and burned by a slow process till life is extinct.

This being the season of the year for the storage of the products of the flower and kitchen garden, many of the residents of our village have during the week been very busy in that line of occupation, generally speaking the yield of the various products have been abundant. In consequence of the long illness of Mrs. S. J. Wickes, her yard has not had its usual beauty. Friend Sammie has endeavored to give the yard special attention during the year but as a florist he is not a success. Mrs. A. Casey planted last spring four daliah seed, which were then a year or more old, only one matured, which was held with special interest; she dug the plant up the other day for the purpose of securing the bulbs for the winter, when to her surprise the stalk contained 28 well developed bulbs.

Mr. James Joiner while oystering on Huntingfield bar one day last week; caught in his tongs a hunting case silver watch, on opening the watch the works were found to be in a state of perfect preservation, except the steel parts, which were covered with rust so that the works came to pieces. Many declare the works to be gold.

Mr. John R. Faucett a venerable gentleman of this place, left here last Tuesday for Virginia, to spend a pleasurable visit among friends and relatives, also to pay his respects to the dashing widows of the Sunny South. R.

[The experience of some young men with a drunken tramp at Rock Hall was unavoidably left out of this letter.]

## An Awful Crime.

The ordinarily quiet village of Edesville was the scene of an outrageous assault Tuesday night. The first information that was had of the assault was the finding of Emma Reed in the home of Alick Taylor and she managed to tell the following story—the parties both being colored.

"I went to bed about ten o'clock Tuesday night and I had not been in bed more than a-half hour when some one rapped at my door. I asked who it was and a man replied 'Wm. Tilghman.' I asked him what he wanted and he said 'I have a message from your brother John for you.' I told him he would have to bring it to me in the morning and he immediately broke in the door and seized me by the throat. I wrestled with him awhile and releasing myself ran outside with the man in close pursuit. He soon caught me and dragging me back of the house he pounded me in the face four or five times with his fist and then accomplished his purpose. I reached Alick Taylor's shanty and was admitted."

The woman's face was so covered with blood that not a particle of her face could be seen. Her eyes were completely closed and she was unable to open them. Her lips are mashed terribly and her throat bears marks of his strong grip. She bears a gash over the right eye, one on the left temple and other wounds about the face.

Dr. Fisher was summoned and found the woman in a critical condition and at this writing she is but very little better.

Constable Francis arrested Romey Wickes onboard the M. J. Westcott in Long Cove for having perpetrated the crime, and after a hearing before 'Squire Gale brought the prisoner to Chestertown jail. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs 185 and is 24 years old. He has been working for Mr. Earle Strong and in jail yesterday denied having anything to do with the crime. When arrested he had a fresh cut on his forehead and also had blood on his wrists. His hat was found at the door of Emma Reed's house and it has been identified by both his father and mother.

The woman who was assaulted is to be commended for her noble resistance. She has the sympathy of all the community where she lives. She lives alone in a house adjoining the colored church and does the washing, etc., for families in her neighborhood. She is spoken of as a reputable colored woman and one who has refrained from associating with her race as much as possible. The prisoner is compelled to await the action of the next grand jury.

## WATCH THE MOON.

### Watch For The Total Eclipse Next Sunday Night. It Can Be Seen Here.

A total eclipse of the moon will occur next Sunday evening and last an hour and a half. People in the New England and Middle States will be specially favored by this eclipse, which is the first of the kind to occur since 1874. It will not occur again until 1909. This time the eclipse will be observable from all parts of the United States, which is in the part of the earth at that time turned away from the sun. The eclipse will be caused by the moon passing through the earth's shadow. In the Western States the eclipse will commence before sunset. In this section however, the moon will be well elevated above the horizon before it enters the earth's shadow.

With a good clear sky the whole of this interesting phenomena ought to be easily seen from any elevated point in this section. The moon at the time will be larger and fuller than at almost any part of the year. It will first be affected by the penumbra and the umbra. These are shadows of a shadow, and as they steal across the disk of the moon they may be seen through powerful glasses, but will not be noticed by the ordinary observer unless the air be unusually clear. Then the period of total eclipse will begin.

It will take some time for the orb of night to pass completely into the deep shadow of the earth, and the progress of the eclipse may be observed in easy stages. On the east side of the moon the indentation of its broad face will begin. A small break will occur in its perphery and this will get larger and larger until it looks as if a great piece of the moon had been cut out. Slowly immersing herself in the shadow of the earth the satellite will go on until she looks like a thin crescent or new moon. Then the total eclipse will follow. The moon, however, will not be wholly obscured from sight. Such reflected light as may be lying around loose in the shadow of the earth will enable the moon to be seen as through a glass darkly.

While the moon is passing into the shadow the obscured part cannot be clearly seen by the naked eye, although easily observable through a telescope. But when the entire disk has passed into the shadow it becomes distinctly visible, showing a gradation of tints from a blueish or greenish castle on the outside to a gradually increasing red. This further in changes to a color resembling iron when at a dull red heat.

The various points of progress of the moon during its eclipse will enable astronomers to see and photograph the topography of the orb, its mountains and valleys being strongly marked. The amateur photographer has practically come into existence since the last total eclipse of the moon and next Sunday night he will have a great opportunity if favored by a clear sky. Previously astronomers have been encumbered with the wet-plate and old fashioned appliances. Now, however, the plates and cameras have been brought to such perfection that remarkable results are looked for by astronomers as a result of next Sunday night's work.

# A Long Term Closed.

## THE FOUR MURDER CASES.

## Thompson to be Hung!

### Larry Burke, Jamar and the Little Colored Girl Convicted of Lesser Crimes and Sentenced.

## THE WHISKEY CASES.

### CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES

SATURDAY, Nov. 7th.—Court convened with his Honor Judge Wickes on the bench. Jury brought in a verdict in the case of State against Lawrence Burkehart, alias Larry Burke. The next case called was that of the State against James D. Jamar for the killing of Richard Johnson. This case continued throughout the day. Court adjourned to meet on Monday morning.

MONDAY, Nov. 9.—Court convened at 10 o'clock with his honor Judge Joseph A. Wickes on the bench. The case of Jas. D. Jamar was taken up. The jury was gotten from the regular panel and eight talesmen as follows: Samuel A. Merritt, foreman; Wm. A. Kennedy, J. T. Pennington, Medford M. Rasin from the regular panel, and Wm. A. Wheatley, Walter A. Gooding, B. Frank Crew, M. M. Raisin, Wm. Morris, Wm. G. Wilmer, Phillip A. M. Brooks, A. S. Crawford talesmen.

Drs. C. W. Whaland and W. Frank Hines were the first witnesses called, and testified that after Johnson had been brought to Chestertown they were called in and found the patient unconscious in which condition he remained until death. After death they made postmortem examination and found the wound a triangular fracture on the left side of the head just above the temple; removed a portion of the fractured bone; under that was a quantity of coagulated blood resting upon the brain, which caused death.

Wallace Maslin testified: He was present at the scene on the night of the murder; was sitting in Wardell's shanty with a number of others, among whom was Dick Johnson; some one came to door of shanty and told Dick Johnson the boys were in his shanty making disorder; Johnson said he "was tired of that," and went out of Wardell's shanty; when witness next saw Johnson, he (Johnson) and Jamar were standing in front of Johnson's shanty both of them cursing each other, and Jamar shaking his fist in Johnson's face and offering Johnson $5 to hit him; saw Johnson get a glass off the top of shanty and throw it; saw Jamar stagger, and seem to stumble over something; Johnson retreated past witness rapidly, Jamar pursued him with something black in his hands; lost sight of them in the dark; found the stone which was produced in evidence in Jamar's cap.

Herman Taylor testified that he was in Johnson's shanty the night of the murder with several others; some were playing cards and some were eating apples and peaches and throwing the pearings on the floor. Dick Johnson came in and told them to behave themselves, which Jamar resented; they all went out when Johnson and Jamar engaged in a quarrel, cursing and abusing each other and Jamar shaking his fist in Johnson's face, offering him $5 to hit him; saw Johnson with a goblet in his hand; saw Johnson step back, throw the goblet and run; saw Jamar stagger and stumble over a log, pick up the stone and pursue Johnson; saw Jamar overtake Johnson; Johnson seemed to be stooping over when Jamar brought the stone down on his head with both hands; heard Johnson fall; Jamar then ran.

Andrew Levinus testified—Was in Johnson's shanty, Johnson came to the door and spoke to Taylor and then told the boys to behave themselves; witness made some reply and so did Jamar; all went out; witness saw Johnson throw the glass and walk off rapidly; Jamar staggered, picked up the stone and pursued Johnson; when Jamar got up to witness heard Jamar say "I will kill the s— of a b—;" saw Jamar throw the stone and hit Johnson; saw Johnson fall; Jamar then ran.

Walter Gale testified that he was in Wardell's shanty; heard swearing and went out; saw Johnson and Jamar standing in front of Johnson's shanty; saw Jamar making his fist in Johnson's face and heard Jamar offer Johnson $5 to hit him; saw Johnson pass witness; saw Jamar pick up stone and pursue Johnson; they then passed out of witness' sight; heard James Johnson, brother of the deceased, say "Jamar has killed Dick;" Jamar replied, "I intended to kill the s— of a b—."

Charles Wardell testified; was in my shanty; heard swearing outside; went out of shanty; saw Jamar and Johnson shaking their fists in each others face; Johnson said "if you don't behave I will hit you with the glass," which he had in his hand; Jamar said "I will give you $5 to hit me with that glass;" saw Johnson hit Jamar with the glass; saw Jamar stoop down; witness then went in shanty.

James Johnson, brother of the deceased, testified—He was in Dick's shanty playing cards; Dick went out; after awhile Jamar came in; witness remained a short time then went over to Wardell's shanty where he found Dick and told him he ought to keep better order in his (Dick Johnson's) shanty; Dick replied he "would," and went over to his shanty; witness came out of Wardell's shanty and saw Jamar shaking his fist in Dick's face; heard Dick say, "if you don't behave I will hit you;" Jamar offered Dick $5 to hit him; saw Dick going in the direction of Maslin's shanty; Jamar was in pursuit of Dick Johnson with stone in his hands; witness tried to stop Jamar but could not catch him; saw Jamar hit Dick with stone; Dick fell; heard some one say "Jamar has killed Dick;" Jamar replied "I intended to kill the s—of a b—."

Snowden Maslin testified that he was thirteen years old; was in Johnson's shanty the night of the murder; saw Johnson come to the door and ask the boys why they did not behave themselves; heard Jamar say something cross to Johnson; went out of shanty; saw Johnson hit Jamar with the glass and go in the direction of Maslin's shanty; saw Jamar stoop down and pick up something; witness ran back in shanty.

Capt. Barnes testified that he heard Jamar say after he had hit Johnson "I intended to kill the s— of a b—."

Dr. Fisher testified that he was called to see patient at 1.30 P. M. next day and found him unconscious; advised that he be sent home.

This closed the evidence for the State, and the witnesses for the defence were then examined.

George Gale testified that he asked Jas. Johnson why he did not stop the fracas, and he replied if his gun had been loaded there would not have been any of it.

Samuel Green testified that he heard swearing and went out where Johnson and Jamar were standing; was close enough to touch Jamar with his hand; saw them spring; heard Jamar say "I'll give you $5 if you can hit me;" saw Johnson with glass in his hand; saw him hit Jamar with it; Jamar stumbled over stone; saw Johnson pass by witness and Jamar followed him; saw Johnson stooping over but could not see Jamar on account of darkness when the blow was given, but did see him when he ran off in the dense darkness. On cross-examination he was considerably confused and could not, with satisfaction, explain himself.

John Grant testified that he heard the swearing and was hid behind a bush some distance off. Heard James Johnson say "If I had had my gun I would have killed the s— of a b—." Jamar replied, "Yes and if I had had my knife I would have fixed you, too." Witness dressed Jamar's wound and Jamar remained in witness' shanty all night.

James Hyland testified that Johnson and Jamar had always been on friendly terms whenever he saw them, and that they had a few days previous to the murder arranged to go down in Talbot county together on a visit to some friends.

James Jamar, the prisoner, testified that he resided at Rolph's wharf; moved there last Christmas; was born in Delaware. He had known Dick Johnson for ten years and their relations had always been friendly; never was mad with Dick before in his life. On the night of the killing he and Dick were standing in front of Dick's shanty sparring, and that he offered Dick $5 to hit him; Dick struck him with the glass and staggered him; witness picked up something, but did not know what it was, and threw it at Dick without moving out of his tracks; didn't know he had hit Dick; ran around Maslin's tent to get out of the way; met James Johnson as he came around the shanty; engaged in a scuffle with him; some one pulled him off; he then left the scene.

The case was given to the jury about eight o'clock Monday evening, which remained out until eleven Tuesday morning, when they brought in a virdict of manslaughter, with a recommendation for mercy from the court. Smith and Urie for the State; Vickers and Hynson for the prisoner.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10.—Court convened with Judge Joseph A. Wickes present. The case of the State against Mary Brown for the poisoning of Miss A. E. Gale, on Sept. 14, called. Four jurors were gotten from the regular panel, the remaining eight were secured from the list of talesmen who were summoned. The jury was as follows: George W. Hatcherson, foreman; B. N. S. Wilkins, D. E. Jewell, A. L. Corey, Sam'l Mallalieu, W. B. Strong, J. N. Comegys, W. T. Dixon, I. R. Leaverton, Wm. Bryan, M. A. Toulson and John Brice.

Mrs. Magee, the first witness, testified that she was frequently at Miss Gale's home; that she went to Miss Gale's at two o'clock on October 14, the first day of her illness; when she reached the front gate the girl, Mary Brown, said: "Miss Lizzie is very sick and you must not go in." The girl interposed herself before Mrs. Magee to prevent her entering the house. Miss Gale was found lying in an almost unconscious condition and suffering intensely. Witness was with the sick woman until her death at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning. She was cold and clammy from the elbows to the tips of the engers; about 7 o'clock on Wednesday fivening uncousciousness set in. During the day the sick woman vomited; complained of feeling deathly sick and cold; said she was eating dinner when first taken; witness asked the girl on Friday if there were rats or mice about the house, and received the answer that there were mice but no rats; her mistress gave "Rough on Rats." The matter vomited from the stomach of the ill woman bore every indication of arsenical poison.

Mrs. George W. Harper, sister of Miss Gale, stated that she went to her sister's at 3 o'clock and found her extremely ill; she had been vomiting. Mrs. Harper said to her, "Sister, you are very sick, ain't you?" and was answered by a nod of the head; the sick woman was purging and had been vomiting. Mrs. Harper stated that Miss Gale said she was taken sick while eating tomatoes for her dinner. Witness saw "Rough on Rats" in the kitchen cupboard and some was spilt on the shelf; had heard her sister say she kept the poison locked up.

After the death of Miss Gale the girl Mary Brown went on awfully; refused to go in the house, said she had no place to stay. She was finally pursuaded into the kitchen and screamed in an almost frantic manner, but finally went into the house. Miss Gale had on one occasion said that the girl was afraid of Rough on Rats.

Mrs. Frank Harper, the next witness, stated that she had no hope for the sick woman from the moment she first saw her; she complained of excruciating pain, constant burning and thirst; when a glass of water was handed her she would drain it to the last drop; there was considerable purging and had no use of lower limbs.

Miss Lizzie Clark was at Miss Gale's the day of the poisoning; the sufferer was too sick to talk: saw box of Rough on Rats in a closet in the kitchen; box on top shelf, lower shelf had powder spilt on it; opened the box and compared the spilt powder with that in the box and found them the same; impossible for anything to drop from one shelf to another, as they were all the same width; witness suspected the girl and told a lady to ask her if there was any Rough on Rats in the house and was told what the girl said (this was not introduced); girl acknowledged that she had stolen the money from Miss Gale.

The testimony in regard to the frantic wailing and strange conduct of the girl was corroborated, and the witness said the girl declared that she was going to stay out of doors all night. "I have done something bad, I'm so bad no one will take me. I've done something awfully bad." Miss Clark had heard that the girl's age was agout 14, but did not know of her own knowledge.

Dr. Urie, who was summoned, stated that he had prescribed for the patient and thought that she was suffering from an attack of cholera morbus. He made a post-mortem examination, assisted by Dr. J. H. Kelley; ook contents of stomach and the liver of the deceased, put them in glass jars and sealed them.

Thomas Long, clerk in the store of Mr. George W. Harper, changed a five-dollar bill for the girl Mary Brown, who stated that Mrs. Mattie Harper had sent it. The girl afterwards said that the money belonged to Willie Wilson, a colored woman, and that she had taken the boat for Baltimore.

Frank Harper testified to finding the pocket-book outside of his gate, containing five dollars.

Dr. Maxwell saw Miss Gale the evening of the day before she died; found patient in a cold state and partly unconscious; complained of pain in stomach; administered alcoholic stimulants.

Justice of the Peace I. R. Starkey testified to having received contents of stomach and liver and delivered them to F. H. Harper; brought the girl to town on Saturday, and on the way she made a voluntary statement, prefacing it with the question, "If I tell you will you take me back?" No answer was given. When near Chestertown she asked Mr. Starkey, "Will you stay with me?" The girl said she didn't know what she was being brought to jail for unless it was for stealing the money from Miss Gale. The girl said that Miss Gale, in preparing Rough on Rats for killing rats and mice, took a slice of bread and covered it with butter; she then sprinkled the preparation on the butter and handed it to her and told her to put it in the cupboard, and in putting it on the shelf the piece of bread fell on a print of butter. She (Mary Brown) took the print and tried to scrape the Rough on Rats off, but could not, so turned the print of butter upside down; when Miss Gale got ready for dinner she turned the print over and buttered bread from it, and put the buttered bread in tomatoes; she (Mary Brown) took the remainder of the butter, put it in a jar and threw it under the town hall. This jar the closest search on the part of Mr. Starkey failed to find.

Prof. Tonry, practical analytical chemist, of Baltimore, stated that he received the contents of the stomach and the liver from Thomas S. Dodd for purpose of analysis; in the contents of the stomach a small quantity of arsenic was found; he received 29½ ounces of liver, but only used a portion; found about thirty-four one-hundredths of a grain of arsenic, a fatal dose; anything over one-quarter of a grain becomes serious and may be fatal; analysis of Stonebraker's Rough on Rats shows it to be one-quarter arsenic.

George Harper testified that he had known the girl Brown for five or six years; had talked with her in jail on Tuesday after she had been brought to Chestertown; he had offered no inducements, but what she said was voluntary. He said to her, "Tell me the truth about poisoning Miss Lizzie, and is this the first time?" She answered, "Yes, I could not have done it before, Miss Lizzie kept it locked up and carried the keys." She further stated that on the day of the poisoning, when Miss Gale went up stairs to get a jar of cherries, she (Mary Brown) went to the cupboard and got some of the preparation Rough on Rats out of the box with a large spoon and put it on a piece of tomato. Miss Gale on Wednesday, she stated, wanted to send for two skeins of Saxony yarn, and took out thirty cents from a $5 note; she saw the money and wanted it. She (Mary Brown) gave the tomatoes left from dinner to the chickens, and when asked if she was not afraid of poisoning them, replied no, that Miss Lizzie had eaten all of the tomato with the poison on it; she put in about half a teaspoonful; "did it in a hurry and with a large spoon is the reason I spilt it." Miss Gale's clothes, with her purse in the pocket, were laid in the kitchen, and the girl stole the money and hid it under a bowl during the night, she stated.

The girl was on the stand in reference to her age, but could give no satisfactory information. The argument was commenced at the afternoon session. The judge was very clear in his instructions to the jury, and after being out a short time a verdict was brought in of guilty of murder in the second degree. The girl wore an indifferent air during the whole of the trial. It were safe to say that only her tender years saved her from the full penalty of the law for her fiendish crime. Her appearance is that of a girl from twelve to thirteen years of age. Smith for State, Slay for Brown.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.—Court convened as yesterday. The case of State against John C. Voshell indicted for selling whiskey to George Gardner and the State against John C. Voshell, indicted for selling whiskey to E. T. Willis were called. Both Gardner and Willis swore that they had bought whiskey from Voshell by the drink and in half-pint quantities. Willis stated that he laid the money down on the counter but did not know whether Voshell got it or not. The cases were tried together and were submitted without argument. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of $100 in the first case, and if not paid forthwith to be confined in the House of Correction for two months. In the second case the fine was put at $50, and if not paid forthwith to be confined in the House of Correction for two months. Smith for State, Pearce and Wickes for Voshell.

State against James H. Hurtt, indicted for selling whiskey to Charls H. Hudgins. It was proved that whiskey had been bought frequently in Hurtt's hotel, but not from Hurtt. Hurtt swore that he had rented a room to two different parties at different times, with the understanding that only "soft drinks" should be sold. Jury trial. Verdict not guilty. Smith for State, Pearce and Wickes for Hurtt.

State against James Roberts, colored. Three indictments for selling whiskey to James Fairfax twice and to Charles Beal. Cases joined; jury trial. The evidence was conflicting. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty in two cases and not guilty in the other. The court imposed a fine of $150 in the first case and $100 in the second, and if not paid forthwith to be confined for two months in the House of Correction in each case.

In the case of the State against George Jones, of Kennedyville for selling liquor in violation of the local option law, Jones was fined $150 and costs, to be paid forthwith. Court trial. Smith for State, Hynson for Jones.

THURSDAY.—Mary Roberts, charged with selling whiskey to James Fairfax, colored. Officer Kelley testified that in September last Fairfax got a quarter from him and he saw him go into Mary Roberts' house with her; got a pint of whiskey. Fairfax testified that he had bought whiskey from both Jim and Mary Roberts. Several witnesses testified relative to compromising statements by Fairfax. The jury was out but a few minutes and returned a verdict of not guilty. The Judge gave the girl some wholesome advice in discharging her. Smith and Tucker for State: Hynson for defense.

State vs. Wm. Wells—indicted for violating the local option law. Mr. Holmes, Deputy-collector in the internal revenue department in Baltimore, testified that on the 28th of June last he bought two bottles of lager beer, labelled "pear cider" from the house near Tolchester, and paid 25 cents—one bottle he drank and the other he took away with him. The bottle was the ordinary lager beer bottle used by brewers, and the beer had the same effect that other beer had. The steamboat company had made complaint. Deputy Marshall Davis testified that he had been furnished with a warrant against J. T. Lamb, at Sandy Bottom. On Sunday the 28th of June went to the house near Tolchester and bought a bottle of lager beer, and paid ten cents for it. Did not see Mr. Lamb. A number of witnesses testified that they had drank pear cider purchased of Wells, and that it was not intoxicating. Mr. Wells said he never sold lager been at the Tolchester house. The article was purchased in Baltimore and known as pear cider. The bottles were not like the ordinary beer bottles. Mr. Davis, recalled, said he saw on the Sunday question, one man get 24 bottles and put in a buggy; another young man got a-half dozen bottles; they were all the ordinary lager beer bottles. The jury, after an absence of about half an hour, returned a verdict of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of $150 and costs, and to be imprisoned four months in House Correction in case fine and costs are not paid. Smith and Tucker for State; Hynson for defense.

The same party plead guilty to the charge of selling cigars on Sunday, and the court imposed a fine of $20 and costs. Same counsel.

Thos. Bowser, charged with selling whiskey, asked to be tried by the court. Jas. Fairfax testified that he bought whiskey of Bowser several times in August and September, and paid him the money. He kept an eating place in front and the whiskey in a little cupboard in the kitchen. Charles Beale testified to the same effect. Guilty in bothcases—fine, in first case $150 and costs, in second case fine $100 and costs—and to be confined in the House Correction two months in the first case and two months from the expiration of the first term, in the second case, provided the said fines are not promptly paid.

State vs. George L. Chrisfield—charged with keeping a gambleing house at Locust Grove. Smith and Tucker for State; Hynson for defense. A number of witnesses testified that they had played cards at the house for money, but that as far as they knew Mr. C. did not derive any benefit therefrom. The court said not guilty in this case, and also in the case against Mrs. Chrisfield, but the paties were advised to break up the practice of card playing at their place, and Mr. Chrisfield assured the court this should be done.

## The Prisoners Sentenced.

Court convened at 10 o'clock Friday morning with Judge Wickes on the bench. Sheriff Comegys brought in court Larry Burke and James Jamar to be senten ced by the judge. The judge in sentencing Jamar said that he had been indicted for the murder of Wm. E. Johnson and had been tried by a jury of intelligent and conscientious men of his own selection. This jury had acquitted him of murder and brought in a verdict of manslaughter with a recommendation to the mercy of the court, and were it not for this recommendation the sentence would be more severe. Considering their recommendation the judge sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary for four years.

Larry Burke was sentenced to 18 years in the penitentiary. In sentencing Burke the judge remarked that it seldom occurs in the history of any county that four murder cases are tried at one term of court, certainly it is the first instance in the history of Kent county. The judge stated that Burke's crime of pushing Wm. Garnett from a vessel and then drowning him was one of the most brutal acts he had ever known.

The sheriff then brought Mary Brown and Thomas Thompson in court. The little girl received her sentence of 18 years in the penitentiary with perfect calmness and did not seem to mind it in the least. She certainly did not realize her fate. The judge said he had thought of sending her to a House of Reformation, but that her crime merited some punishment and he would therefore sentence her to the penitentiary for 18 years, for the murder of Msis Annie Gale.

Thomas Thompson upon taking his seat in the prisoner's bench placed his hand to his face and remained unchanged during the whole time he was in court with the exception of once placing his face in both his hands. The judge in delivering the following sentence did it in a deliberate and impressive manner:

Thomas Thompson: You have been convicted of murder in the first degree for wilfully and deliberately killing William Adams. Have you anything to say why the court should not now proceed to pass judgment against you? [The prisoner remained silent.] You are now probably fully aware of the enormity of the crime which you have committed and the terrible punishment which you are to suffer for your guilty act. After a careful consideration of the testimony, I am unable to find one mitigating circumstance, but on the contrary I am confident that you wilfully, deliberately and brutally murdered William Adams. When you were with him in Mr. Wheatley's store he was partially intoxicated, but you were sober. From that place you accompanied him to the store which was on the opposite side of the street, and, although he more than once declined your invitation, you persuaded him to follow you to the back street. Whether you had then determined to take his life I do not know, but there is no doubt that when you reached the house of Fannie Mitchell you had made up your mind to do so. Whatever was your motive—whether jealousy on account of his supposed intimacy with the dissolute woman who was your mistress, or some other wicked motive—it was proved conclusively that you had then determined to kill him. When Adams parted from you at that place he proceeded down the street. You went in the opposite direction, to your father's house, where you armed yourself with a large knife, and at once started in pursuit of your victim. With stealthy and rapid steps you again proceeded down the back street, making inquiry of those you met if they had seen a man pass in that direction. You then again resumed the pursuit until you overtook Adams at the corner of Mill street, several hundred yards from the spot where you had parted with him. Without a word of warning you sprang upon him and with one deadly blow stabbed him to the heart.

When you murdered William Adams you violated alike the law of God and man, and we are told that "whoever sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed." The peace and good order of society and the security of human life require that you should be punished to the full extent of the law, not only that you may be punished, but that other lawless and wicked men may be deterred from committing similar offenses.

Your present unfortunate condition furnishes another example of the evil consequences of a dissolute and immoral life. Had you been an industrious man, and had you pursued some honest calling, suited to your station in life, you would not have committed the crime of which you have been convicted.

The unanimous opinion of the law-abiding citizens of this community is that you are guilty, and that you should suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Do not, therefore, expect human aid, but in your extremity look to a higher power and seek to make your peace with an offended God. Although He is a stern and inexorable judge with those who violate His laws, yet we are taught to believe that He will extend mercy to those who truly repent and seek his forgiveness.

The judgment of the court is that you, Thomas Thompson, be taken to the jail of Kent county, from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, at such time as shall be duly appointed by the Governor of this State, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may God, in His infinite goodness, have mercy on you.

A PLEASANT MEETING of the United "Y" was held at the residence of Mr. A. L. Corey last Monday evening. About 30 were present. The next meeting will be held at Mr. G. W. Skirven's, near Fairlee, Sat. evening, Nov. 28th. All members are requested to be present and visitors are always welcome."

BOLD THEFT.—Mr. Harry Stavely left a load of wheat ready to send to the boat on his wagon under a shed one night last week. Next morning three bags were gone; six bushels had been stolen during the night.

### Is It Jealousey?

A correspondent writes to the Queen Anne's Advocate from Winchester as follows.

"The oystermen are boiling over on account of the depredations of the Talbot oystermen. It seems that the oystermen of this county are invaribly imposed upon by the oystermen of Kent and Talbot counties. Kent on one side using the patent tongs by which they can work on the deep water rocks (which rocks feed the shoal water bars), hence do much toward depleting both deep water and shoal water rocks. These tongs are equal to small scrapers. Therefore they are able to catch five bushels in the same time that a man, with ordinary tongs, can catch one bushel. Our oystermen work with them almost daily on the same rock and often side by side, witnessing this depredation and unjust treatment, yet they are not allowed the right to use them. Then the Talbot oystermen on the other side are infringing on our rights. We have been informed that over one hundred canoes were seen daily for two weeks oystering upon one of the bars which is in the limits owned and rightly and justly belongs to Queen Anne's. Is this justice? Truly not."

As to the oyster infringing upon Queen Anne's grounds Judge Robinson has decided that Mill bar belongs to our sister county and Talbot tongers must keep off it


### Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.


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

WHEAT—Longberry, good to prime, 1.04@$1.08.
CORN—White and Yellow, 55@60c.
OATS—36@36½c.

### DIED.

Near Worton Station, Nov. 2, 1891, ELWOOD J. SOLOWAY, aged 16 years and 3 weeks.

Gone from earth, yes gone forever,
Tear-dimmed eyes shall gaze in vain:
We shall hear his voice, oh, never,
Nevermore on earth again.

Yet, still thy memory shall be near us,
Which, like a blessing and a prayer,
Will guide us where the Cross is shining.
And keep our souls fixed steadfast there.

WORTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Preaching tomorrow (Sunday) evening at 7.30 o'clock by A. E. KEIGWIN. Subject: "The Needs of Women." Sabbath-school in the morning at the usual hour.

CHRIST METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—REV. D. L. GREENFIELD, pastor. Public worship 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening theme: "The Rush Line of the Church." Y. M. C. A. members especially invited.

KENNEDYVILLE M. P. CHURCH—REV. QUINCY L. MORROW, pastor. Services Sunday. Nov. 15, 11 A. M.: "The Heavenly Man;" 7.30 P. M.: "The Tree and the Chaff." Strangers always welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—REV. R. IRVING WATKINS, pastor. Sabbath services: 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Morning: "Expressiveness of Christianity." Evening: "An Honest Young Man and His Need." Sabbath School 2.15 P. M. Epworth League 6.45