# The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.....JAN. 14, 1893


## GOV. BROWN'S VISIT.

### The Prisoners Visited by Gov. Brown in the Chestertown Jail—What was Said and Done.

Quite a stir was created in Chestertown Saturday when it was learned that the Governor of the State was in our midst. He came to Chestertown at noon Saturday in a special train, accompained by his stenographer, J. C. Bowerman, and Col. Holliday, superintendent Del. Division Penn. R. R.

Governor Brown went directly to the jail and stated his desire to Sheriff Plummer. He had heard so much of the boys, etc., and felt so deeply the great responsibility resting upon him in the matter that he determined to investigate for himself. The counsel for the prisoners, James Alfred Pearce, Esq., and Comptroller Marion deK. Smith, were sent for, as was also Harrison W. Vickers, Esq., one of the counsel for the State. State's Attorney Slay was not at home.

In the presence of the persons named and several newspaper reporters, the Governor opened court in the Sheriffs parlor. The Sheriff was then requested to bring in the prisoners, one at a time, to be interviewed. Henry Hurtt, one of the smallest of the boys, was the first to appear. The Governor looked him carefully over and then introduced himself. Hurtt did not seem at all concerned about being in the presence of such an exalted dignitary, but evidently made up his mind very promptly as to not only his own interest in the matter, but of all the others. So he positively insisted that the whole crowd proceeded to their homes along that road on the night of the murder without seeing or hearing anything about Dr. Hill. All the efforts of the Governor to get from him any material fact were in vain, and the boy was taken out and into a different part of the building, so that there could be no combination between him and the other convicts.

Hurtt said, among other things, that none of them had been drinking, and that Philip Manda started out with the crowd and was given a ride by Mr. Hurlock, that he and Emory expected to get a ride with Mr. Carroll Clarke, but he was not ready to go when they started out from Millington, and that they called to one of the passing vehicles to take them up, thinking it was Mr. Clarke.

Louis Benson was next called. When asked if he knew the Governor, he said "no," and also appeared indifferent when told that His Excellency sat before him. When asked his age he said:

"I'll be 17 next October, if I live."

The Governor asked him how he found out his age. Benson said he didn't find it out. He said the crowd left Millington about 10 o'clock, that on the way out Brooks cursed and swore at a dog, and that a white lady passed them, and Baynard attempted to stop Brooks from swearing, and he said: "D—— the whites."

Brooks was the first to grab the doctor's horse in the road and stop him and called for Comegys and Bradshaw to hold him; that after the murder Moses Brown helped Brooks and Williams to fix the doctor's body in the dog cart. He didn't remember anything the doctor said, except "Don't kill me!" The other four boys were on the side of the road and told the men they ought not to hurt the doctor.

The Governor asked, "What made you stay and see him killed?" Benson replied:

"I don't know."

About the only new declaration of Benson was to the effect that when the doctor was struck he fell clear out of his cart and upon the ground, and he was lifted into the vehicle and it started up the road. He said the men scared them into saying that they had helped in the murder, and had each cut the doctor.

Next came Charles Emory, another little fellow, looking sleepy and as indifferent of the surroundings as the preceding boys.

After the Governor had succeeded in letting this boy know his personality the following was the interview.

Governor—"Now, Emory, tell me all that occurred that night."

Emory—"Wasn't anything occurred, sir."

Governor—"What, you mean to say you did not see the murder of Dr. Hill?"

Emory—"No, sir; don't know anything about it."

Governor—"Well, do you know whether the doctor has been murdered."

Emory—"I suppose so sir, they say he is dead and buried, but I had nothing to do with it."

He was promptly sent out.

Frizby Comegys, the boy proven to have held the horse, was next called, but he was innocent and according to his statement knew nothing whatever about it, and said that all his previous confessions were false.

Joshua Baynard, the boy who has the best face in the lot, and who was the first to tell anything of the murder, when the jury of inquest was investigating it, was next brought in, and seemed disposed to talk and tell the truth.

His statement was the same as heretofore: Fletcher Williams and Brooks now generally called Grandpap, for his horse and made Comegys and Bradshaw hold him, when he struck the doctor with a stone, and Williams cut him. The doctor didnot fall out upon the ground, but backwards, and was pinned into the cart. Brown, Williams and Brooks fixed him in the cart.

He and the other boys did nothing, but stood on the side of the road. The men told them not to tell, and we couldn't stop them from committing the deed. Heard the men talking at Hilyard's store about killing some man.

Moses Brown, one of the men, and now generally called Grand-Pap, for his old ways and pious demeanor, came in.

In answer to the Governor, he said he would like to tell the truth; that he was not long for this world; he would die next Friday and wouldn't go before God with a lie in his mouth.

"Fore God and man, Governor, I did not see the murder. I left the crowd at our gate at the top of the hill and don't know anything at all about it.

"This is true, sure as the Lord in Heaven lives."

Williams and Brooks and the other two men, came in, but would divulge nothing, They said they had nothing to do with it

After these two men left the room the Governor remarked:

"I can easily understand how boys could be influenced by men like those." The Governor freely talked with those present and was evidently disappointed at the behavior of the boys. They made a bad impression by their evident purpose to clear themselves with any amount of falsehoods.

### What the Governor Says.

*From the Baltimore Evening News.*

After his return from his flying trip to Chestertown, Governor Brown talked with The News reporter last night about his visit to that place.

He said: "I wanted to keep my trip as quiet as possible so that I would not be hampered in my visit to the prisoners by any delegations or parties interested in the affair one way or the other. I succeeded well in doing this.

"By the courtesy of Colonel Holliday, I made the trip to and from Clayton Junction to Chestertown in a special car with a good engine. Otherwise I would not have been able to get away from the place today.

"When I reached Chestertown, accompanied only by my stenographer, I was joined by Comptroller Smith and we proceeded to the Sheriff's office. Afterward Senator James Alfred Pearce and Harrison W. Vickers, who assisted in the prosecution, joined us and then the Sheriff brought out the prisoners.

"I explained to them that executive clemency had been petitioned in their behalf and that I wanted to hear their stories from their own lips in order to ascertain if their case had been fully presented, and decide if there was reason for me to interfere with the law taking its course.

"None of the negroes but Baynard seem to realize the position they are in. I told them to tell me all about the case but they expressed ignorance of the whole affair. They said they had heard that Dr. Hill had been killed, but that was all they knew about it.

"When asked to explain their whereabouts on the night of the murder, they told of being in Millington and then starting for home and separating.

"Baynard was the only one who told any story of connection with the murder, and I believe his statement coincided with his testimony at the trial.

"Nothing more could be gotten out of the men, and they seemed indifferent or unconscious of the fact that all or some of them would die next week."

Afterward Gov. Brown said that he was no nearer a decision on the question of commutation of sentence or pardon than he was two weeks ago. He said of course he could not tell what his decision would be until he had completed the investigation.

*From the Kent News Extra of Wednesday.*

# COMMUTED!

## A GREAT SURPRISE!

### FOUR OF THE BOYS CONVICTED IN THE HILL MURDER CASE!

## Commuted to Imprisonment for Life by Governor Brown!

### Capt. Cadwallader and a Strong Police Guard Carry Out the Governor's Instructions!

Chestertown was startled this morning by the announcement that four of the boys convicted in the Hill murder case had been commuted and were already on their way to the State Penitentiary!

The Governor seems to have made up his mind after his visit here on Saturday and the action he has taken is a great surprise, as all who know of the particulars of his investigation thought his impressions here were more unfavorable than otherwise.

Without notice or the knowledge of any one this side the bay, he seems to have reached his conclusions and made his arrangements. While our citizens—without an exception as far as we know—had about come to the conclusion that the Governor would do nothing, and were quietly sleeping—only three nights before the last scene was to be enacted—the Governor's fiat had gone forth! A powerful ice steamer was battling with the ice fields of the bay and the solidly locked waters of Chester river, while the high wind and biting bitter cold rendered it one of the most fearful nights of many winters.

Captain Cadwallader, of the Baltimore police force, and a strong guard of officers had charge of the steamer Latrobe and the custody of the Governor's instructions.

About 3.30 o'clock this morning Watchman Pote answered a rap at the jail door and was surprised to find Capt. Cadwallader and a guard of police on the outside. The captain stated that he wanted to see the sheriff. He was invited into the parlor and a messenger sent to the sheriff. It happened that Capt. Cadwallader was expected at the jail to stay during the hanging and when he was announced as being in the jail the sheriff directed the messenger to show him to the parlor chamber where he was expected to sleep. "No," said the captain, "I must see the sheriff."

To this remark the sheriff said that he was sick in bed and sent word to the captain to wait until morning.

But the captain sent his bundle of papers to the sheriff and asked him to read them at once, as they were from the Governor and very important.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Jan. 10, 1893.

EDWARD J. PLUMMER, Esq., SHERIFF OF KENT COUNTY.—*Sir:* I send by the bearer, Capt. Lewis W. Cadwallader, commutation of sentence of Joshua Baynard, Henry Hurtt, Louis Benson and Charles S. Emory, and I herewith request you to deputize Capt. Cadwallader and all others accompanying him to deliver the prisoners named to the Marlyand Penitentiary; thinking it best for you to remain in Chestertown. You, of course, will be somewhat surprised at their sudden appearance, but the necessities of the case demand the same. I charge you to be careful that secrecy is preserved, and that these men are delivered instantly aboard the vessel which goes for them, and safely conducted to the Maryland Penitentiary. Caution your deputies that secrecy must be observed, and that nothing must interfere with this order. If you prefer to come with the prisoners yourself, then deputize the men I send as a posse comitatus and bring the prisoners as above directed. I send by the Captain blank papers with the names of the deputies filled in, so you can simply sign.

Yours respectfully,
FRANK BROWN,
Governor of Maryland.

After reading the letter the sheriff remarked that it was quite a surprise and gave orders to the watchmen to deliver the four boys demanded.

The boys were asleep when the summons came, but promptly dressed and were placed in charge of the captain, and followed him and his men to the wharf.

The four boys' death sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the Maryland Penitentiary, namely:

Joshua Bainard.
Henry Hurtt.
Charles Emery.
Louis Benson.

Frisby Comegys, after his comrades had left, remarked that he would rather be here than in Baltimore.

At this writing work on the scaffold is going on without change, and the execution of the three men and Friz Comegys will take place Friday, as directed in the warrant from the Governor.

*From the Balto. Evening News, Wednesday.*

## FURTHER PARTICULARS.

### Arrival of the Latrobe—She Brings the Prisoners Safely to Baltimore.

At exactly 1.45 this afternoon the iceboat Latrobe drew up at Pier No. 7 Light street, with the four reprieved boys on board.

Commissioner Gill and a *News* reporter were the first to board the Latrobe from the deck of the Lannan, and found Capt. Cadwallader, of the Western Police District, who was in charge of the party. The Captain related his story as follows:

"We left here last night at 8 o'clock and had a mighty rough trip down the bay and river. We reached Chestertown at 3.37 this morning, and tied up at the Corsica's wharf.

"I took Detectives Pumphrey, Hagan and Siebold, and J. H. Rowlinson, the Governor's messenger, and went directly to the jail.

"I gave orders that the 20 uniformed men, under the charge of Sergt. J. L. Gilbert, should follow immediately and line up in front of the jail.

"It was a cold walk, but there was not a single soul stirring in Chestertown.

"We went to the jail and rang the bell. One of the watchmen came to the door and I told him who we were and asked for Sheriff Plummer.

"The sheriff came down stairs and I explained our mission to him.

"The Governor's messenger presented the reprieve and the sheriff examined it. He found it correct, and then signed a paper appointing us all deputy sheriffs to take the prisoners to the Maryland Penitentiary.

"We then went back into the cell corridor and carefully awakened Hurtt, Benson, Emery and Baynard; told them to dress quickly and come with us. This they did without a word. None of the rest of the prisoners were awakened except Comegys, who was in the same cell with Baynard and Emery.

"We left the jail and, with a squad of uniformed men, marched quietly down to the boat again.

"As the old town clock rang out the hour of 3 we cast off our ropes and were on our way back to Baltimore. A few people came down to the wharf as we were steaming out into the stream, but they did not know what had happened and said never a word. Our trip back to Baltimore was uneventful, except for the piercing cold and the ice in the river and bay."

When the Latrobe reached Baltimore, the boys were huddled closely together on a bench at the south end of the stern. Every one of them bore a cheerful countenance, and Hurtt and Emory were ready to break forth into laughter at the slightest provocation.

At the penitentiary Warden Weyler stated that they would be prepared immediately for their prison life.

None of them wore either hat or overcoat, but the cabin quarters were warm and they seemed more than comfortable. When asked who they thanked for their pardon none spoke but Emory, who, on having the question repeated, answered, "The Governor, I reckon."

Coming up the boys all seemed in good humor, and when the first feeling of surprise wore off sung a number of good old Methodist hymns.

The officers who went down on the Latrobe were Capt. Lewis Cadwallader of the Western district, Detectives George W. Siebold, A. J. Pumphry, and Mark Hogan, Sergeant Joseph Gilbert of the Central Station district and Officers Harry C. Busick, Thomas J. O'Neill, Joseph P. Guinan, Jas. J. Ryan, Frederick Enler, E. H. Glenn, P. J. Kelly, James Noonan, H. A. Schwartz, Daniel Fluskey, John Donnell, Chas. Johnson, John Nix, A. V. Roach, E. H. Glenn, E. D. Weitzell, Matthew Diller, Thomas J. D. Mears and Joseph Smith.

### WHY THE GOVERNOR INTERFERED.

The Baltimore papers all give interviews with Governor Brown in which he states his reasons for commuting the sentences. He frankly takes the whole responsibility for his action and gives the following reasons: "After my visit to Chestertown last Chestertown.

I made up my mind to commute the sentence of the four boys to imprisonment for life. While holding this view I communicated it to no one, fearing if the impression got abroad that the boys were not to be hanged the people of Kent county might in their excited condition resort to some extreme measures. The reasons that influenced me were many. In the first place I had been told that the boys were strong, robust and well-developed physically; that their dispositions were naturally vicious, and that if not punished for this crime their inclinations would sooner or later prompt them to another equally as brutal. I found the boys to be puny, weak striplings, physically incapable of committing a crime of this kind if left to themselves, and without sufficient intelligence to appreciate what a conspiracy meant. I am satisfied that whatever part they took was prompted by the older heads, and, while they may have stood by and witnessed the crime, they did so not because they sanctioned it, but because they had not sense enough to protest or go away.

"While in Chestertown I was given a great mass of confessions made by the prisoners under various circumstances. Many of these confessions were not submitted to the court at all, and had no part in aiding that tribunal in reaching its conclusions. All these papers I have carefully examined, and I find them very conflicting. I do not question the verdict of the court. Technically the verdict was a just one based on the evidence submitted. When the case came before me, however, I was not tied down by close rules of law and practice, but was privileged to take a broader view and judge of it more as a court of equity than as a court of law. Taking this view, I cannot say that conspiracy was fully established, and without this the boys can not be said to be equally guilty with the men.

"I had to protect the fair fame of Maryland. Such a wholesale execution as this would have been has never been heard of before in the criminal annals of the country. The whole country was aroused over it, and justice will be amply satisfied. The murdered man will be avenged, the outraged law of the State will be carried out by the execution of the four whose sentences have not been commuted and the life imprisonment of the other four, and the fair name of Maryland will be preserved from the stain that would have been inflicted on it, by the execution of these ignorant boys who were, in all probability, the unwilling witnesses of a crime they were powerless to prevent.

"I have acted in the case and feel no regret at the conclusion reached. If I have erred it is on the side of mercy. I am glad that the boys were brought safely to Baltimore, and sincerely hope that no similar case will come before me during the remainder of my term."

## ROCK HALL LOCALS.

### Officers Elected—Oystering Impossible—In the Ice—Noble Steamer.

Chesapeake Lodge, No. 68, K. of P., has elected the following officers: Trustees, Wm. P. Durding, D. K. Ayres and J. R. Ryan; representative to Grand Lodge, J. R. Ryan; C. C., John W. Joiner; V. C., John J. Davis; prelate, George Davis; M. E., Jeff D. Ayres; M. F., Frank Hogan; K. of R. and S., John Dickinson; M. A., D. K. Ayres; O. G., T. E. Jones. Maxwell Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., has also elected the following officers: Trustees, S. M. Taylor, N. R. Satterfield and John D. Stevens; representative to grand lodge, Jeff. D. Ayres; N. G., Wm. T. George; V. G., John W. Joiner; R. S.; John W. Boyer; F. S., Milton L. Maslin; treasurer, Jas. A. Casey; R. S. to N. G., L. J. Whalen; L. S. to N. G., W. P. Durding; warden, Wm. T. Harrison; Con., J. R. Ryan; R. S. to V. G., P. W. Middleton; L. S. to V. G., John Wilson; R. S. S., Charles Porter; L. S. S., Wm. G. Hindes; I. G., R. J. Harrison; O. G., John J. Davis; Mar., D. K. Ayres. Notwithstanding the unpropitious season the greater part of the membership of the above lodges and the heavy strain upon them in the matter of sick and funeral benefits, they have each made a good showing in financial gains and prosperity. The Knights of Pythias have established a new feature in their weekly sessions, consisting of a literary and musical program. They expect soon to establish a library in their hall for the use of the members and their families. The matter is now in the hands of a committee, who will at the next session report on the plan of operation, &c.

Our oyster tongers and buyers have had considerable unpleasant experience since the freeze-up in battling with the ice to secure their boats in places of safety. Capt. Sewell, of the bugeye IXL, had a number of men employed for three days in cutting his vessel out of Huntingfield creek, for the purpose of making the trip to Baltimore, he having several hundred bushels of oysters on board which he purchased before the cold weather set in. He succeeded in getting out into clear water during the afternoon of Saturday, the 31st ult. When outside of the Swan creek bar he encountered heavy ice and became helplessly wedged, drifting down the bay with the tide. He and his mate turned in and took a three hours' nap, and on awakening they found themselves nearly to Sandy Point, being still in the ice. When the tide changed to flood they again turned in and slept three more hours. When they awoke again on Sunday morning they were at the seven-foot knoll light, where a tug-boat took hold and towed them up to the city. Capt. Sewell realized a good figure for his cargo, and returned O. K. on Friday last. Capt. J. F. Stevens, Wm. H. Sanford, Wm. Boyer and Edw. Proctor arrived inside of the bar on Saturday from the city. Stevens succeeded in getting in Swan creek, but Sanford, Boyer and Proctor became fastened in the ice and were compelled to remain out there during Saturday night and Sunday. After working hard all day Sunday they succeeded in getting up in the harbor, much fatigued by their labor and exposure. They could be plainly seen from the village, but it was impossible to render them any aid from shore. Capt. Hyland has also had a rough time the last two weeks. He has been compelled to go as far down as Hackett's Point to keep from being caught by ice, thus showing a determined disposition to do his whole duty in protecting our oysters. None have ever done better in the past. He has the sympathy of every one here.

The brave little Gratitude, after nobly trying to accommodate the public during the freeze, was compelled to desist from coming in here on Monday last. She tried to come up, but the ice was too heavy.

Mrs. John A. Rollison, who has been in feeble health for some time, seems to be growing weaker all the time. Capt. John H. Coleman is slowly improving from his long illness. Mrs. Thomas Berger continues quite ill from consumption. The measles seem to be holding their own among the children in this section.

### The "Posse Comitatus."

The guards who reported to Sheriff Plummer and did guard duty were as follows:

Millington—Wm. Price, captain; Harry Moore, Gove Everett, Isaac Berry, John Woodall, Wm. Loper, Wm. Hickey, Frank F. Walls, W. Mallalieu, M. Warner, Warren Vansant, E. Spear, J. J. Spear, J. T. Smith, C. O. Cacy, John Hamilton, Tom Hailey, Joe Boylus, Wm. Redmile, Garrett Ruth, J. S. Hurlock, J. M. Archibald.

Galena—James Hicks, captain; John Voshell, Michael Quinn, Will Stork, John Stradley, O. B. Crisfield, W. S. Wood, Wm. Steel, M. Burris, Robert Willson, Frank Sylvester, Dennis McCauley, R. Lockwood, N. C. Scotten, F. McCauley, M. A. Wilson, John Walls, Thos. Donahoe, James Donahoe, Jos. Quinn, R. Vansani, B. Moffett.

Fifth District—T. E. W. Crew, captain T. F. Hudson, J. T. Frazier, Wallis Wheat, David Ashley, Emory Crouch, George Gale, Abe Gale, Walter Elburn, O. C. Stoops, C. E. Davis, John Vickers, Jas. Perry, Alfred Jester, David Sutton, G. R. Scoone, Thos. Wheat, Walter Sutton, L. C. Ayres, B. S. Jones, C. B. Beck, L. Stevens, Wm. Hendrix, Walter Frances, H. S. Francis, C. C. Strong, John S. Jones, Thos. Haddaway, B. H. Coburn, Wm. D. Keating, Jr., James Glenn, Frank Colison, John Stoops, Wm. D. Keating.

### Galena Locals.

Excitement is at its highest pitch here this Wednesday, for as soon as it was known that the boy murderers were spirited away in the manner that they have been, every one had something to say about it, for it is reported that Judge Wickes said on the platform at Masseys Station about a week ago that all ought to be hung. The people had settled down, more particularly after that, as they verily believed the sentence of the court would be carried out, as a good many say and no doubt is true that at any time Mr. Hill or sons chose they could have had a force of determined men at their back to lynch those murderers, but as good citizens they rested their case on the good judgment of the court who tried those negroes, but now their wounds are opened afresh. Hope after the second sober thought the people may settle down and think better of the Governor's action. While excitement seems high here, report says it is no comparison to what the excitement is in Millington.

Mrs. Sarah R. Chrisfield, relict of the late James G. Chrisfield, died Sunday evening last, aged 60 years. She has been a great sufferer for three years back, since the death of her daughter, Kate. She was a good neighbor, kind and gentle to all, was a consistant member of the M. E. Church for years, and was burried in the M. E. Church yard, Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Nelson, officiating.

Rev. Mr. Nelson was called away suddenly on Tuesday afternoon last, to the bed side of his father who is critically ill at his home in Snow Hill.

Thermometer was down to zero Wednesday morning at this place. P.

## NOTED NUPTIALS.

### A Wedding Interfered with by the Extreme Cold Weather and Snow.

The interest that has been centered in the nuptials of Miss BESSIE BROWN and Mr. WALTER S. TREW was raised to a very high pitch last Tuesday evening when many who had made special preparations were unable to witness the ceremony on account of snow drifts, etc. Quite a number, however, succeeded in getting to the church where the ceremony was performed.

Bond Church was transformed into a scene of rare beauty by the many friends of the bride and groom. An arch of holly spanned the chancel of the church and from its centre hung a wedding bell of evergreen. The windows of the building were banked with pine bows as was also the pulpit, while entwined about the chandeliers were festoons of holly and hemlock. The bride and groom entered the church preceded by two pretty little flower girls, Misses Marie and Nina Brown, nieces of the bride. At the altar the couple was met by Rev. W. R. Mowbray who performed the solemn ceremony. Mr. Wm. T. Brown acted as best man and Mr. Comegys Brown gave the bride away.

Miss Bessie was neatly dressed in brown undine silk with front of white and gold trimmed in brown velvet, with hat and gloves to harmonize. The groom wore the conventional black.

The flower girls wore white silk dresses with white felt hats trimmed in ribbon.

After the ceremony an elegant reception was held at the home of the bridal couple and a sumptuous supper served to quite a number of friends. Those assisting the bride to receive were Miss Lilly Colton, of Baltimore, Misses Minnie Diggs, of Baltimore, Miss Etta Trew. Among the many presents were noticed a beautiful dinner set, silver service, handsome clock, pictures, silverware, ornaments, etc, etc. The NEWS wishes the couple a happy future.

Dr. Bartus Trew was to be best man but the Gratitude failed to arrive and he had to return to the city.

Beautiful roses, chrysanthemums, and other flowers were also on the boat but did not arrive.

The ushers were to have been Messrs. Wm. T. Brown, J. Henry Baker, Jr., Cornelius Brown and Wm. Kirby, of Baltimore, but for various good reasons they were unable to serve.

Quite a number of persons started to the wedding and upset in the snow losing part of their carriages, clothing, etc.

It was a memorable night and will live long in the memory of our people.

Miss Lizzie Baker was expected to play Lohengrin as the bridal party entered the church, "Bonnie Sweet Bessie" during the ceremony and Mendelssohn as the party left the church, but was prevented from attending by good reasons.

Rev. Mr. Macnichol was prevented from assisting in the ceremony because of sickness in his family.

Messrs. Wm. Brown and Bruce Southerland were among the Baltimore guests.

### Piney Neck Items.

A pleasant dance was given over Crouch & Co.'s store last Thursday night in Piney Neck, by young men of the neighborhood. The following were present: Mr. and Mrs. Romie Crouch, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Boose Goodman, Mrs. Edwards and daughter, Miss Effie Crouch, Miss Lillie Frazier, Prof. Bryden and wife, Messrs. Joseph Saylor, Frank Ayres, Will Taylor, James Wood, Allie Hudson, John Crouch, Johnny Frazier, Jessie Bryden, Frank Collison, Frank Crouch, Shorty Glenn, Edgar Hyland, Columbus and Will Ashley. The music was furnished by Bryden and Wagner.

R. Crouch & Co. have filled their icehouses, and the ice is five inches thick The houses hold about 200 tons.

Capt. Samuel Elburn hurt his foot very badly with a cake of ice.

Mr. Romie Crouch's horse ran away last Saturday and tore his blanket up. The horse is 24 years old.

Mr. D. W. Crosby, while in Rock Hall paying his washerwoman, ran his hand in his pocket and pulled out a $5 note and lost it.

Miss Lillie Frazier's young colt became frightened and ran away last Sunday morning. Some one caught the animal and turned her around and she went to Rock Hall. No damage was done.

The measles are very bad here.

Lankford Lodge installed their officers last Saturday night.

The boys are enjoying the fine skating and sleighing. E.

### Court News.

Orphans' Court met on Tuesday with Judges Harris, Moffett and Burgess present. I. R. Leaverton, guardian to Mattie B. Loud, filed final guardian account and release from said ward. Edward T. O'Meara, administrator of Andrew O'Meara, deceased, filed second and final administration and divident account. Elizabeth B. Turner, executrix of R. T. Turner, filed account of sales of the personal property of said deceased.

### Collections as Made by C. S. Hurlock, Treasurer for 1892.

| | |
|---|---|
| Basis of taxation for county purposes | $7,981,874 00 |
| Tax rate 97 cents on each $100. | |
| Amount of levy of 1892 | 77,424 18 |
| Basis of taxation for State purposes | 7,783,728 00 |
| Tax rate of 17¾ cents on each $100. | |
| Amount of State tax for 1892 | 13,816 12 |
| Total tax for 1892 | 91,240 30 |
| Amount collected to Jan. 1, 1893 | 73,432 94 |
| Uncollected Jan. 1, 1893 | $17,807 36 |

MONTHLY COLLECTIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| August | $8,646 16 |
| September | 5,201 55 |
| October | 4,000 40 |
| November | 6,324 39 |
| December | 49,260 44 |
| | $73,432 94 |

The treasurer's daily collections for the last five days in December, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, Dec. 27 | $2,792 15 |
| Wednesday, Dec. 28 | 3,891 84 |
| Thursday, Dec. 29 | 7,140 52 |
| Friday, Dec. 30 | 2,962 32 |
| Saturday, Dec. 31 | 8,479 17 |
| | $25,269 00 |

It is the intention of Treasurer C. S. Hurlock, at the close of business and settlement with the county commissioners in June, to make a full statement of the finances of the county. This is a new, but very desirable departure.

FIRE AT WORTON.—Mr. Noble Gears' barn at Worton Station took fire about noon Thursday and was entirely consumed. His carriage and harness, hay and corn, hen house and small buildings were also burned. The loss is estimated at $250, no insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from tke engine that passed a few minutes before the fire was discovered.

OFFICER KELLEY killed eleven ownerless dogs one night this week.

## THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

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

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

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

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

MARYLAND'S VOTE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

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

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

NEW YEAR RECEPTION.—The Y. W. C. T. U., of Chestertown, gave a reception to the four societies of Chestertown last Friday evening at their "home" on High street. The headquarters were transformed into a beautiful reception parlor adorned with rugs, pictures, etc. Each of the societies were represented on the reception committee as follows: King's Daughters, Miss Effie Pearson; Epworth League, Miss Fannie Stuart; Christian Endeavor, Miss Julia Thompson; Y. M. C. A., Eugene A. Robinson; Y. W. C. T. U., Misses Anna Stewart and Nellie Walters. Tea was served during the evening by Misses Lilly Wills, Lula Staats, Flora McCourt and Hettie Greenwood. It was a well conducted affair and about fifty persons called during the evening. The hours were from 6 to 9.


## Money to Loan

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## Former Hangings in Kent County.

It was forty-one years ago last summer that the first execution occurred in Kent county—not one, but three. It was a famous crime and famous trial in the Peninsula. William Cosden, with his wife, infant child, his sister and his wife's sister, were murdered one night in the spring of 1851. It was a massacre—a crime which only savages could have been guilty of. The murderers had visited the home of the Cosdens, in the upper part of the county, near the Sassafras river, on the night of July 27, 1851, evidently in search of money. They first killed the husband, and then dispatched the wife and one of the sisters. The other inmate was Mrs. Cosden's sister, confined to her bed at the time. Then the house was ransacked and fired, and the sick woman and the infant child perished in the flames.

Three men, foresters, were arrested for the crime. They were William Sheldon, Abraham Murphy and Nicholas Taylor.

They were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged by Judge Chambers. That execution was a memorable one for its ghastliness. The culprits were executed together on "Whaland's hill," near Chestertown. The night before the execution 500 men slept on their arms. They were citizens and members of the State Guard. At the scaffold the protection of these men kept the curious crowd and would-be rescuers at bay.

But a horrible episode occured during the execution. The three men were hung together When the drop fell the rope around Murphy's neck slipped or broke, and he fell to the ground with the blood flowing from the abrasions on his throat. He was helped to his feet, perfectly conscious, and stood watching the swaying bodies of his fellow murderers until they were pronounced dead by the attending physicians, and then he was hanged with the same rope that had been used for one of the others.

The next execution was forty-one years later—that of a burly negro named Tom Thompson, twenty-one years of age, six feet and a-half tall, who was hung on the 29th of January last for the deliberate murder in August of the preceding year, of another negro named "Bully" Adams.

The purely animal largely predominated in the murderer Thompson. He did not seem to grasp the horror of the fate in store for him. He marched to the scaffold just as though he were going out to take a view of the weather. When the noose was adjusted, he requested to the sheriff to place it down a little lower, as it hurt his ear. With a stolid animal indifference he was dropped to death. The only parallel to the fear of bodily pain which Thompson manifested in the adjustment of the hangman's rope was that of a negro in the Allegheny County (Pa.) Jail at Pittsburg several years ago. The visitors to the jail frequently gave him money. About two months before his execution he told a fellow-prisoner that he was saving his cash to buy a chest