THE KENT NEWS:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD
OFFICE IN KENT NEWS BUILDING.

WM. B. USILTON. FRED. G. USILTON.
WM. B. USILTON & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION: $1 PER ANNUM
strictly in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50 may be charged.
SIX MONTHS, 60 CENTS; THREE MONTHS, 40 CENTS
LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

Vol. 53. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1893. No. 44

ADVERTISING AND JOB-PRINTING.

Terms of Transient Advertising:
One square, three insertions or less - - $1.00
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Six lines Nonpareil, or space equivalent thereto constitute a square.

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—SUCH AS—
HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS,
BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c.,
executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory prices.

JOB-PRINTING
DEPARTMENT.
We are now giving Special Attention to Job-Printing. Our Job Department is supplied with New and Modern Types and Presses, and we are prepared to execute on short notice and in the most approved style every description of
JOB -:- WORK,
—SUCH AS—
Bills, Posters, Dodgers, Programs, Circulars, Cards, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes.
REASONABLE RATES.
All Orders Receive Prompt Attention.
WM. B. USILTON & SON,
Printers and Publishers.
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

HO! FOR
The Spring of '93
WE HAVE MADE EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS!
Want to Accommodate Everybody!
Now We are Ready for the Trade!
COME ONE, COME ALL!
WE HAVE PRESENTS IN ABUNDANCE
From OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT,
OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT,
Ladies', Misses and Children's WRAP DEPARTMENT,
FUR DEPARTMENT,
CARPET AND OIL CLOTH DEPARTMENT,
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE AND LAMP DEPARTMENT,
RUG AND HASSOCK DEPARTMENT.
You can select a useful present. Our HANDKERCHIEF DISPLAY IS SIMPLY ENORMOUS! Best Silk and Linen from 3c. a piece up. Umbrellas, Blankets, Fur Robes, Fur Rugs, Fur Gloves, Cheap Towels, Napkins, etc. Cheap! Cheaper! Than Ever!
Come one! Come all! We greet you!
R. F. PARKS.
Dec. 17, 1892.

STAPLE DRUGS!
BOOKS AND FINE GOODS!
WE propose to have the FINEST DIPLAY of Christmas Goods ever seen in Chestertown, and we cordially extend an invitation to the good people of Kent and Queen Anne's counties to visit our store on that evening. We want them to come from far and near. We will have a comfortable room for their reception. The opening day will continue from the 8th until the close of the season, but the first day we want to make our store a marvel of beauty and attraction, so do not miss coming in on that day. Our stock will embrace
BOOKS, FINE STATIONERY,
Dressing Cases for Ladies and Gentlemen,
FANCY BOXES PERFUMERY,
LAMPS for the PARLOR and DINING-ROOM,
ALBUMS,
in Plush and Wood. Fine, Beautiful Vases and articles of Ceramic Ware from England, Germany and France. These latter are the most artistic goods seen in town. In PICTURES we have some beautiful Pastels, which show the fine delicate hand of the artist. You will have to give them more than a passing glance, as they are very beautiful.
CHILDREN, the fresh little Powers who touch our hearts at the sweet Christmas time, have not been forgotten by us, as you will see when you look over the stock of goods we have selected in remembrance of them. In closing our notice we again extend you a kind invitation to be with us on our special opening day.
COLIN F. STAM,
STAM'S HALL.
Dec. 3, 1892.

GOOD CHEER!
W. R. ALDRIDGE
HAS A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Christmas Novelties!
HE HAS THE BIGGEST LINE OF
Neckwear in Town,
and invites the young men especially to call and examine it.
GLASS AND CHINAWARE,
all sorts and sizes of Beautiful Christmas Presents in Glass and Chinaware.
Groceries, Flannels, Dry Goods, Etc.
UMBRELLAS OF ALL STYLES AT LOW PRICES.

SHINGLES!
GEORGIA FLOORING,
NORTH CAROLINA FLOORING
Building Lumber
TURNED POPLAR COLUMNS,
SASH, BLINDS,
DOORS, PICKETS,
CYPRESS FENCING TO ARRIVE.
T. W. ELIASON, JR.

BY THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT
SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE
KENT COUNTY
Mutual Insurance Co.,
OF DOVER, DELAWARE,
DECEMBER 31, 1892.

ASSETS:

Value of Real Estate owned by the Company, less amount of encumbrance thereon	$ 6,240 85	
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage	34,450 00	
Stocks and Bonds absolutely owned by the Company (market value)	16,742 56	
Interest due and accrued on Stocks, Bonds and other securities	3,410 25	
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the company deposited in bank	438 86	
Premium Notes in force	$58,239 00	
Total cash Assets		$61,282 52

LIABILITIES:

Losses reported, adjusted and unpaid	$ 3 978 33	
Borrowed Money	14,500 00	
Premium Notes in force	$653,239 00	
Total Liabilities		$18,478 33
Surplus as regards policy holders		$42,804 19
Total income	$ 34,527 48	
Total expenditures	49,496 44	
Amount of Policies in force in the United States on 31st, December, 1892	7,186,106 00	
Amount of Policies written in Maryland during year 1892	1,344,054 00	
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1892	5,766 68	
Losses paid in Maryland during 1892	12 037 89	
Losses incurred in Maryland during 1892	12,320 89	

STATE OF MARYLAND,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 16th, 1893

In compliance with the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the Kent County Mutual Insurance Company, of Dover, Del., to December 31st, 1892, now on file in this department.

I. FREEMAN RASIN,
Feb. 25, 1893—3t. INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

BY THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT
SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE
Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
—OF—
KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND,
DECEMBER 31, 1892.

ASSETS:

Value of Real Estate owned by the Company, less amount of encumbrance thereon	$20 859 07	
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	60,300 00	
Stocks and Bonds absolutely owned by the Company (market vale)	6,000 00	
Amount of all Loans (except Mortgages) secured by Stocks Bonds, and other securities hypothecated to the Company for cash actually loaned by the Company	2,488 21	
Interest due and accrued on Stocks, Bonds and other securities	3,565 48	
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company deposited in bank	5,310 89	
Premium Notes in fooce	$192,560 75	
All other admitted Assets detailed in statement on file in this office		
Total cash Assets		$18,523 65

LIABILITIES:

Losses reported, adjusted and unpaid	$ 1,210 00	
Amount reclaimable by the insured on Perpetual Insurance Policies	53,376 95	
Premium Notes in force	$192 560 75	
All other claims	7,431 73	
Total Liabilities		$62,018 68
Surplus as regards policy holders		$36,504 97
Total income	$ 12,051 83	
Total Expenditures	17,625 50	
Amount of Policies in force in Maryland on Dec. 31st, 1892	2,722,247 28	
Amount of Policies written in Maryland dur'g the year 1892	135,098 24	
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1892	6,719 68	
Losses paid in Maryland during 1892	8,561 21	
Losses incurred in Maryland during 1892	9,161 21	

STATE OF MARYLAND,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 13th, 1893.

In compliance with the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent Co., Md., to December 31st, 1892, now on file in this department.

I. FREEMAN RASIN,
Feb. 18, 1892. INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

Wedding Presents!
WHAT IS MORE APPROPRIATE?
—THAN—
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE?
Call and see my Stock. New goods constantly coming.
PERCY T. McFEELY,
j21. Chestertown.
TELL your storekeeper if he has not the HIGH STANDARD to get it for you. d3-tf
HATS AND CAPS—new styles, low prices. J. H. SIMPERS.
WHITE BLANKETS—$1.00 per pair, up. J. H. SIMPERS.

The Inauguration!

GROVER CLEVELAND, President!

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES!

He Outlines the Policy of the Present Administration—A Fierce Wind and Snow-Storm Interfers with the Inaugural Parade, Nevertheless Thirty-Five Thousand Men March in Line—Good Showing of Marylanders—Ten Thousand Persons Go to the Ball—Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Present—Dresses Worn by Some of the Ladies—President Harrison's Departure from Washington—Incidents of the Day.

Despite the storm there was plenty of enthusiasm everywhere, not only for the President but for the leading features of the parade as well, on the 4th of March, 1894, when Grover Cleveland again took the reins of Government.

The severe cold, and the long wait dampened the ardor of some of the civilian organizations, and a number of them dropped out of line before the time came for them to move. Others marched over the route with their ranks very much thinned out. The military organizations did not suffer so much. They were, as a rule, better prepared for it, and as they moved first they had comparatively a short wait at the place of formation. Instead of having 50,000 men in line, as had been expected, there were not more than 35,000 who braved the storm and went over the whole line of march.

Marching in the storm was only slightly better than standing. The wind was directly in the face of the procession the entire distance, and it drove the flying snow into the faces of the men, and in many cases blew their caps off. It whipped the flags of some of the commands into ribbons and tore down the bunting from the stands and buildings along the line of march.

Early in the morning the Arlington Hotel, where Mr. Cleveland and his party were stopping, was the centre of attraction, and long before the time for the start to the Capitol to be made there was a dense crowd in the street in front.

The crowd in front of the hotel cheered heartily as the carriages drove away, and some of them began to move off to points of advantage to see the parade. The more knowing ones, however, waited, and in a few minutes were rewarded by a glimpse of Mrs. Cleveland as she came from the hotel and entered her carriage. The cheers that greeted her were no less hearty than those her husband received.

As soon as the entire party had entered their carriages they were driven rapidly to the Capitol. In the meantime at the White House the President and Vice-President elect had been received by President Harrison and his cabinet, and soon they were ready to go to the Capitol. They entered the carriages and the start was made without delay. As the carriage containing the President and the President-elect emerged from the gate the Marine Band, which headed the escort, struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the troops saluted by coming to a present arms. From there until the Senate chamber was reached there was a continual ovation along the entire line of the march.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

President Cleveland Reiterates the Pledges of His Party.

After the administration of the oath President Cleveland, standing where he stood eight years ago, delivered his inaugural address. Before him were several thousand citizens whose red-hot Democracy enabled them safely to brave the elements. It was much such a day and such a scene as that of four years ago when President Harrison insisted upon reading his inaugural from the east portico, exposed to the elements as it is, instead of in the comfortable Senate chamber. Mr. Cleveland accompanied Mr. Harrison to the portico then as Mr. Harrison accompanied Mr. Cleveland now. Mr. Cleveland pronounced his address in a clear, resonant voice and without the slightest nervousness or trepidation. At its conclusion there was general commendation and applause. Mr. Cleveland said:

My fellow citizens: In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their government.

While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free Government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor.

The strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse.

It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our Government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship; and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution.

In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance or passion, and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests. I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the Government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld, when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the Government especial and direct individual advantages.

The verdict of our voters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the peoples' servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of Republican institutions and the constant peril of our Government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen, and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from the Government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependance upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism and stupefies every ennobling trait of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their Government its functions do not include the support of the people.

The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies, which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens, to aid ill advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overlaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses of the people's prompt and generous impulse to did those disabled in their country's defense.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of public money is a crime against chosen servants, and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen.

Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs, deplorably sapps the strength and sturdiness of our national character.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public services well performed or who we hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy, nor should the people be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and constrained by Federal power, the general Government should relieve our citizens from their influence and exactions.

Loyalty to the principles upon which our Government rests, positively demands that the equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and, unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities we can not escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerably regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education, to self-supporting, and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their Government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of Federal taxation. The agents have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service.

While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If, in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people, we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we must insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the Government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgement may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing powers, and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens, by discrediting an object dependence upon Governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement. Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made, and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused; and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Constitution of the United States, not only impressibly defines the great responsibility I assume but suggests obedience to the constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall to the best of my ability, and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally protecting every part of the Federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness, and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the States and the people.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in Cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative halls.

I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval.

Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people; and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

The Scene at the Capitol—Mrs. Cleveland Listens in the Storm.

The scene at the east portico of the Capitol was a memorable one. The open space stretching away in front of the stand that had been erected for the occasion was filled with a dense crowd of persons long befor any of the presidential party appeared. The throng, which numbered between 10,000 and 12,000, swayed impatiently back and forth in an effort to keep warm against the bitter northwest wind. Beyond the throng of civilians were collected the blue-coated United States troops, who had acted as the presidential escort. For nearly two hours this crowd stood gazing at the empty chairs on the platform and inspecting the architecture of the Capitol front. It was a good-natured crowd, despite the discomforts to which it was subjected, and cheered everything and everybody that appeared in sight,

At 1.20 o'clock the door of the east rotunda was opened and a troop of newspaper men filed down the aisle of the platform.

These were soon followed by Mrs. Cleveland, her mother, Mrs. Perrine, escorted by Col. James L. Norris, chairman of the executive committee. Mrs. Cleveland was recognized as soon as she appeared and the crowd sent up a ringing cheer that was continued until she had taken her seat well to the front of the platform and immediately behind the rostrum from which her husband was to take the oath making him the Chief Magistrate of the country.

Following Mrs. Cleveland came the family and friends of Vice President Stevenson and the crowd that had collected in the Senate gallery to see Vice-President Stevenson take the oath of office. Mrs. Cleveland's seat was one of the bleakest on the stand. There was nothing to protect her from the frequent flurries of snow that the high wind blew directly upon her. The crowd deferentially kept back so as not to obstruct her view, and she was even denied the slight protection that a closer gathering around her might have afforded. In this emergency Mr. Goodyear borrowed a heavy gray mackintosh from one of the ushers and considerately enveloped her. Thinking this insufficient, he afterward sent out to his carriage and procured a heavy buffalo blanket, wrapped in which Mrs. Cleveland braved the storm.

About ten minutes after this delegation was seated on the stand the rotunda doors again opened and the inaugural procession appeared.

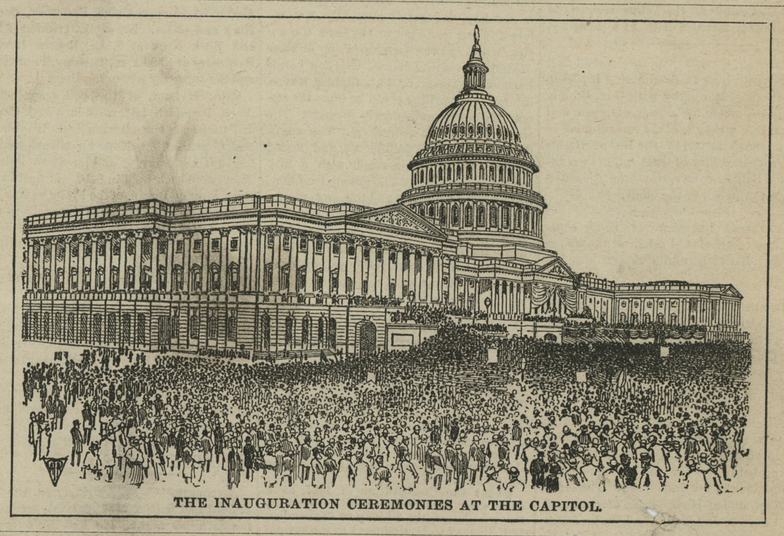
The contrast between Mr. Harrison and President Cleveland as they came down the long aisle was striking. Ex-President Harrison was completely covered in a heavy fur overcoat, with sealskin collar and cuffs. President Cleveland had on a plain diagonal overcoat, which looked insufficient to protect him from the inclement weather. Mr. Harrison's small stature made it impossible for him to keep step with his taller and heavier companion, who had hold of his right arm. He walked with short, jerky steps, while Mr. Cleveland moved with long strides. The movement of the two was not graceful, and their efforts to appear so made matters worse.

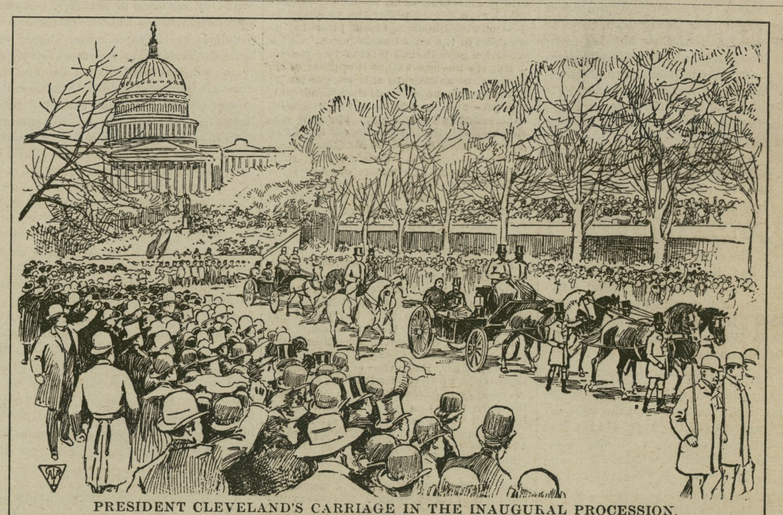
Mr. Cleveland changed the usual order of arrangements and delivered his address before taking the oath of office. He stood with uncovered head and spoke without notes or manuscript. His delivery was clear, distinct and forcible. His gestures were made with his right hand, his left holding his high silk hat.

In taking the oath Marshal Wright held the opened book and faced the crowd in front. Mr. Cleveland stood at his left and Chief Justice Fuller at his right, facing each other. Mr. Cleveland and the Chief Justice each put his right hand on one-half the small Bible while the oath was being administered. As Mr. Cleveland bowed to kiss the book another prolonged shout went up.

The Bible used in the ceremony was given President Cleveland by his mother

(*Continued to Fourth Page.*)


THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES AT THE CAPITOL.


PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S CARRIAGE IN THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION.

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