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Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to General and Local Intelligence and Literature; Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Interests; Politics and Advertising.

Vol. 42. CHESTERTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1881. No. 24.

The Kent News:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND
Office in the Masonic Hall.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.
PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; or, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, $2.50 may be charged.

LOCAL and other correspondence solicited.

AS AN EVIDENCE of good faith all communications addressed to THE NEWS must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address.

T. L. SUTLIFF,
Real Estate Agent
AND CONVEYANCER,
CHURCH HILL, QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD.
jy23-6m.*

SURVEYING.

THE undersigned having obtained a new set of implements now offers his services as LAND SURVEYOR to the citizens of Kent & Queen Anne's counties.

☞Orders left with C. H. BAKER, Att'y at Law, will be promptly attended to.—Can be seen in Chestertown Saturday afternoons. Or address,
COMEGYS BROWN,
aug7-tf. CHESTERTOWN, MD

J. S. MacDONALD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER
—IN—
FINE JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
SILVER WARE,
&c, &c.,
No. 4 North Charles, Street, 4 doors North of Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
janly.

WM. T. MEREDITH,
Purchasing Agent,
On the STEAMER B. S. FORD
Will fill ALL ORDERS entrusted to him with strict punctuality.

Can always be found at his post, ready to accommodate the Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, and all wishing goods of all descriptions purchased, or delivered to any point in the city. Also, letters.

Having considerable experience in purchasing goods, and a large acquaintance of the first merchants of Baltimore, he can purchase goods as cheap as can be had.

Charges for delivery of letters, bundles, &c., as well as commission on goods, very moderate. All I ask is a trial.
je25-6m. WM. T. MEREDITH.

CHESTERTOWN
Marble Yard

W. REGISTER,
MARBLE CUTTER,
CHESTERTOWN,

Is prepared to make MARBLE MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES, of any pattern, and warranted not to fade after put in place.

He flatters himself that his work and prices offer extra inducements to persons wanting anything in his line.

Call and examine specimens of work at his Yard near the Market House.
April 9, 1881—y.

T. W. Eliason, Jr.
DEALER IN
LUMBER,
Shingles, Laths, Pickets.

Building Lumber of all kinds,

Do not buy away from home until you are satisfied that you can do better than at home.

Bring me a bill of the Lumber you may need, and I think I can save you money. Try it! T. W. ELIASON, JR.
April 2, 1881.

☞NOTICE.

THE Board of County Commissioners of Kent county have passed an order granting to the undersigned the exclusive right to

Erect Finger Boards

at the intersection of the various public roads in Kent county, and forbidding all persons to remove or in any manner injure such boards or the posts upon which they may be placed, or to place any advertisement or notice thereupon.

Notice is therefore hereby given that any one violating that order will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
C. W. KENNARD & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
aug27-tf. Phosphates, &c.

AGRICULTURAL LIME.

FARMERS and Fruit Growers are respectfully informed that the

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

is prepared to sell, at the low price of 2 cents per bushel (delivered to vessel)

Agricultural Lime,

in quantities to suit. A valuable enricher of land and a protector against insects.

Apply to Stations at Canton and Spring Gardens, or to office,
19 SOUTH STREET,
jy16-6m. Baltimore, Md.

FRESH GROCERIES
UP TOWN!

WHERE can be found such articles as are usually kept in stock in a well conducted Grocery.

Our stock comprises

SUGAR, COFFEE,

TEA, SALT SHAD, HERRING, MACKEREL, Pickles, Syrup, Molasses, Soaps, Notions, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and in fact you may get most anything you call for.

☞COUNTRY PRODUCE wanted at all times. Highest prices paid, at

WHALAND'S,
GROCERY STORE, UP TOWN.
Feb. 5, 1881—tf.

CHARLES JOHNSON, Pump Maker
CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

TAKES this method of informing his numerous friends in Kent and Queen Anne's counties, where he has already done much work, that he is prepared now to fill all orders that may be left with his brother—THOMPSON, the butcher, Chestertown. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.
☞y14-6m. CHAS. JOHNSON.

CASH paid for LARD, by
WM. J. MCFEELY.

[ESTABLISHED 1853.]
28th ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
AGRICULTURAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Insures Only Farm Property and Private Residences.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

JOHN A. SHERMAN, Pres't. ISAAC MUNSON, Sec'y.

Capital, - - $300,000.00
Assets - - - $1,261,731.29

Statement, January 1st, 1881.

United States Bonds, - -		$212,475 00
Other Stocks and Bonds, -		128,790 00
Loans on Bonds & Mortgages, 1st lien		426,245 38
Real Estate owned by the Company		197,396 80
Loans on Collaterals (valued at $97,125 00,)		61,377 94
Cash in Company's office and banks of deposit - - - - -		157,152 93
Interest and Rent due and accrued		16,327 08
Premiums in due course of collection		111,074 96
Total assets -		$1,310,840 09
LIABILITIES.		
Losses adjusted but not due	$4,032 80	
Losses unadjusted -	44,895 00	
Miscellaneous - -	181 00	
		49,108 80
Net assets - - -		$1,261,731 29
Capital Stock -	$300,000 00	
Re-insurance Reserve	760,638 71	
		1,060,638 71
Net surplus - -		$201,092 58

The Company has paid for losses since its organization $3,187,061.39.

D. A. CLARK, State Agent,
10 P. O. Avenue, BALTIMORE, MD.
au6-6m.

TO PARENTS,
TEACHERS and SCHOLARS.

Your attention is now called to our very SUPERIOR STOCK of

School Books
AND
SCHOOL SUPPLIES GENERALLY,

which we have ready for the opening of the schools. Our prices are the very lowest. We know we can sell you these goods cheaper than any one else. We request a comparison of prices for the truth of this statement.

Slates, Stationary, Pens,
INK, CHALK, SPONGES,
COMPOSITION BOOKS & PENCILS

are purchased by us in large quantities at the closest figures; therefore we can sell them at the lowest prices. Call at the Corner Drug Store and examine our stock.

COLIN F. STAM,
Aug. 27, 1881. DRUGGIST.

1881 *1881*
T. W. WICKES,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.,
DEALER IN
Drugs and Medicines,
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND FANCY ARTICLES.

We have in stock and are constantly receiving Fresh Drugs, which we secure from only reliable and first class wholesale dealers.

Our PRESCRIPTION DEPAREMENT cannot be surpassed in this county for reliability or promptness.

We also keep on hand the most reliable patent preparations.

In connection with our Drug business we propose this year to push our trade in Stationery, Books and Fancy Articles. Our large sales the past season encourage us in giving special attention in this direction.

We shall continue to give personal attention to every department of our business, and leave no effort untried to give perfect satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.
Jan. 22, 1881. T. W. WICKES, DRUGGIST

Roofing & Spouting,
TINWARE AND STOVES.

WM. A. BISCOE,
Having practical experience in the Tin business, is prepared to do all kinds of

ROOFING and SPOUTING

at the very lowest prices for cash.

TINWARE on hand and manufactured to order. Also, Sheet-iron work, Stovepipe, Lard Cans, fire-boards, &c., for sale. All kind of Heater and Stove work promptly attended to.

REPAIRING of all kinds a specialty
☞A share of public patronage solicited.
W. A. BISCOE,
Nov. 6. CHESTERTOWN.

"OLD KENT"
PHOSPHATE.

☞I am now prepared to furnish the Farmers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties with **"OLD KENT"** in nice drilling condition.

JOHN W. HINES,
Sept. 24—m. CHESTERTOWN.

EMORY'S BONE
And POTASH.

Having had favorable accounts of the action of this Fertilizer from those who used it last Fall, I have determined to offer it again to the farmers.

Price $35 on 11 months, with interest. $33 cash. Delivered free at landings.

W. S. WALKER.

MR. THOS. C. MASLIN, Grey's Inn, and MR. C. W. C. SHUSTER, Buck Neck, will receive orders. aug20-2m*

GUITEAU'S CONFESSION.

HIS STORY OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S ASSASSINATION—THE MOTIVE "PURELY POLITICAL AND PATRIOTIC"—NO CONFEDERATES, &c.

The New York Herald of Thursday of last week contained seven closely-printed columns of what purports to be an autobiography of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, as dictated to him by a stenographer, the narrative being condensed, it is alleged, to one-third of the actual amount of matter as taken down in a series of interviews from Guiteau's own lips. His story of the assassination, or, as he prefers to style it, "the removal of the President," is one of the most cold-blooded accounts of a dreadful crime that has ever been put on paper. "My idea, simply stated," he remarks, "was to remove as easily as possible Mr. James A. Garfield, a quiet and good-natured citizen of Ohio, who temporarily occupied the position of President of the United States, and substitute in his place Mr. Chester A. Arthur, of New York, a distinguished and highly estimable gentleman. Mr. Garfield I intended to quietly remove to Paradise, (which is a great improvement on this world,) while Mr. Arthur saved the Republic." And he adds: "Not a soul in the universe knew of my purpose to remove the President. If it has failed I shall never attempt it again. My motive was purely political and patriotic, and I acted under Divine pressure. It was the same kind of pressure that led Abraham to sacrifice his son Isaac."

All that part of his narrative relating to the genealogy, his sojourn with the Oneida Community, his shiftless life in Chicago and New York, his law studies and subsequent practice, his joining several churches in succession, his career as a religious lecturer, and finally as a politician, we pass over as being already generally known to the public. The profound interest of his confessions centres about his motives for assassinating the President, and the series of attempts he made to accomplish his purpose prior to firing the fatal shot. After giving an account of his application for either the Austrian mission or the Paris consulship, and the little satisfaction he obtained either from President Garfield or Secretary Blaine in respect to those appointments, he says the rebuffs he met with "had not the slightest influence on him either one way or the other in reference to his removing the President." He came, he said, to the bloody determination pending the answer to his request for the Paris consulship, and for several weeks after being denied an interview with the President he did not press his application either to him or to Mr. Blaine. In the meantime, according to his story, he was brooding over the quarrel that had broken out between the stalwarts and the half-breeds in consequence of the resignation by Mr. Conkling of his seat in the Senate. At this point we follow closely the narrative.

THE CONCEPTION OF THE CRIME.

"My conception of the idea of removing the President was this: Mr. Conkling resigned on Monday, May 16, 1881. On the following Wednesday I was in bed. I think I retired about 8 o'clock. I felt depressed and perplexed on account of the political situation, and I retired much earlier than usual. I felt wearied in mind and body, and I was in my bed about 9 o'clock, and was thinking over the political situation, when the idea flashed through my brain that if the President was out of the way everything would go better. At first this was a mere impression. It startled me, but the next morning it came to me with renewed force, and I began to read the papers with my eye on the possibility that the President would have to go, and the more I read the more I saw the complication of public affairs, the more was I impressed with the necessity of removing him. This thing continued for about two weeks. I kept reading the papers and kept being impressed, and the idea kept bearing and bearing and bearing down upon me that the the only way to unite the two factions of the republican party and save the republic from going into the hands of the rebels and democrats was to quietly remove the President.

"Two weeks after I conceived the idea my mind was thoroughly settled on the intention to remove the President. I then prepared myself. I sent to Boston for a copy of my book, 'The Truth,' and I spent a week in preparing that. I cut out a paragraph and a line and a word here and there and added one or two new chapters, put some new ideas in it, and I greatly improved it. I knew that it would probably have a large sale, on account of the notoriety that the act of removing the president would give me, and I wished the book to go out to the public in proper shape. That was one preparation for it. Another preparation was to think the matter all out in detail and to buy a revolver and to prepare myself for executing the idea. This required some two or three weeks, and I gave my entire time and mind in preparing myself to execute the conception of removing the President. I did the most of my thinking in the park and on the street, and I used to go to the Arlington and the Riggs House daily to read the papers.

"After I had made up my mind to remove him the idea when I sheuld do it pressed me, and I was somewhat confused on that. I knew that it would not do to go to the White House and attempt it, because there were too many of his employes about, and I looked around for several days to try and get a good chance at him, and one Sunday (the Sunday before he went to Long Branch) I went to his church in the morning. It is a small frame building, and I stood there at the door a moment. I was a little late; the services had progressed about one-third. I noticed the President sitting near an open window about three feet from the ground, and I thought to myself, 'That would be a good chance to get him.' I intended to shoot him through the back of the head and let the ball pass through the ceiling, in order that no one else should be injured, and there could not possibly be a better place to remove a man than at his devotions. I had my revolver in my possession when I first went to the church, having purchased it about 10 days before the President's going to Long Branch. This was the Sunday prior to his leaving for Long Branch on Saturday. During the whole week I read the papers carefully. I thought just what people would talk, and thought what a tremendous excitement it would create, and I kept thinking about it all the week. I made up my mind that the next Sunday I would certainly shoot him if he was in church and I got a good chance at him. Thursday of the same week I noticed in the papers that he was going to Long Branch, and on the following Saturday he did go to the Branch for Mrs. Garfield's health. I went to the depot already to remove him. I had the revolver with me. I had all my papers nicely prepared. I spoke to a man about a carriage to take me, as I told him, over near the Congressional Cemetery. He said that he would take me over for $2, and seemed to be a very clever fellow and glad to get the job. I got to the depot about 9 o'clock, and waited there until the President's White House carriage drove up." He did not kill him at that time, he says, "because he had not the heart to fire while Mrs. Garfield was with him, clinging tenderly to his arm." Learning that the President was to return on the following Monday Guiteau went again to the depot to watch for him, but when the President reached there so many persons were about him that the time did not seem opportune. All that week, however, he says he watched for him and tried at various times to get a shot at him, but did not succeed. How he dogged him everywhere, day by day is minutely told. Finally he heard from the papers that the President was going to Long Branch on Friday, and we give at this point his own narrative of what befell.

THE ASSASSIN.

"I took my breakfast," he says, "at the Riggs House about 8 o'clock. I ate well and felt well in body and mind. I went into Lafayette Square and sat there some little time after breakfast, waiting for 9 o'clock to come, and then I went to the depot, and I got there about ten minutes after nine. I rode there from the park in a 'bob-tailed' car. I left the car, walked up to a bootblack, got my boots blacked, and inquired for a man named John Taylor, whom, two weeks before I had spoken to about taking me out toward the Congressional Cemetery. They told me that Taylor's carriage was not there, and there were three or four hackmen there who were very anxious to serve me, and finally I noticed a colored man, and I said to him, 'What will you take me out to the Congressional Cemetery for?' He says, 'Well, I will take you out there for $2.' 'All right,' said I, 'if I want to use you I will let you know.' At that moment these other hackmen were pressing me to get my business, and I said to them, 'Keep quiet; you are too fast on this,' and I told this colored man privately that if I wanted his services I would let him know in a few minutes. I then went into the depot and took my private papers which I intended for the press, (including a revised edition of my book, 'The Truth, a Companion to the Bible,') and stepping up to the news stand asked the young man in charge if I could leave those papers with him for a few moments, and he said 'Certainly;' and he took them and placed them up against the wall on top of some other papers. This was about twenty minutes after nine, and I went into the ladies' waiting-room and I looked around; saw there were quite a good many people there in the depot and carriages outside, but I did not see the President's carriage. I examined my revolver to see that it was all right, and took off the paper that I had wrapped around it, to keep the moisture off. I waited five or six minutes longer, sat down on a seat in the ladies' room, and very soon the President drove up. He was in company with a gentleman who, I understand, was Mr. Blaine, and I am satisfied that he was Mr. Blaine, although I did not recognize him. This gentleman looked very old, and he had a peculiar kind of headgear on, that I did not recognize as that of Mr. Blaine, I am satisfied that it was Mr. Blaine, now that my attention has been especially called to it, because it was the same gentleman I saw with the President the night before, and I know positively that that gentleman was Mr. Blaine. The President and this gentleman drove up in a plain single-seated carriage, with one horse. This gentleman, I think, was driving. It was a single carriage—a single-seated top-buggy. The president seemed to be in a very earnest and private conversation with this gentleman, who evidently was Mr. Blaine, although at the time I did not recognize him as Mr. Blaine. They sat in the carriage I should say some two minutes; they had not completed their conversation when they reached the depot, and during the interview of two minutes they finished their conversation. During this time they were engaged in very earnest and private conversation, as I have said. The President got out on the pavement side and Mr. Blaine on the other side. They entered the ladies' room; I stood there watching the President and they passed by me. Before they reached the depot I had been promenading up and down the ladies' room between the ticket office and the news-stand door, a space of some ten or twelve feet. I walked up and down there some ten or twelve times working myself up, as I knew the hour was at hand. The President and Mr. Blaine came into the ladies' room and walked right by me; they did not notice me, as there were quite a number of ladies and children in the room.

There was quite a large crowd of ticket purchasers at the gentlemen's ticket office in the adjoining room; the depot seemed to be quite full of people. There was quite a crowd and commotion around, and the President was in the act of passing from the ladies' room to the main entrance through the door. I should say he was about four or five feet from the door nearest the ticket office, in the act of passing through the door to get through the depot to the cars. He was about three or four feet from the door. I stood five or six feet behind him, right in the middle of the room, and as he was in the act of walking away from me I pulled out the revolver and fired. He straightened up and threw his head back and seemed to be perfectly bewildered. He did not seem to know what struck him; he did not drop; I thereupon pulled again. He dropped his head, seemed to reel, and fell over. I do not know where the first shot hit; I aimed at the hollow of his back; I did not aim for any particular place, but I knew if I got these two bullets in his back he would certainly go. I was in a diagonal direction from the President, to the northwest, and supposed both shots struck."

What followed after this has been so often told that it is hardly necessary to repeat it.

A STRANGE STORY.

EXPLANATION OF A MURDER COMMITTED SIXTEEN YEARS AGO.

A strange story in connection with a murder committed sixteen years ago is contained in a letter from Batesville, Arkansas. James Baxter and his wife were emigrating to Louisiana in 1865, and fell in with a man calling himself Isaac Young, when near the Louisiana boundary line. They encamped one night at the head of a lonely glen, when both the men disappeared. The deserted wife, knowing that her husband had two thousand dollars in gold on his person, was convinced that he had been murdered by Young, but all her efforts to trace him or her husband failed. She settled herself in a little hut close to the scene of her husband's disappearance, and has lived there ever since waiting for tidings. Recently she received a letter, dated Melbourne, Australia, from a stranger, stating that a man had died there who passed by the name of Saunders, but papers he left behind him showed he was Isaac Young, an American. The papers included a confession of the murder of Baxter, and pointing out the place where his body could be found. He further stated that he had gone to New Orleans and took passage to Australia, where he speculated with great success. At his death he was quite wealthy, and he directed that Mrs. Baxter should be searched for, and, if living, paid $2,000, with interest from the date of the murder. He also begged forgiveness for his crime. An investigation proved that the information was correct as to the murder, for the remains of Baxter were found in the glen and decently buried. Mrs. Baxter has declined to accept the money, but she may yet conclude to accept it if the murderer is actually dead, which many people doubt.

A Big Stone.

William H. Vanderbilt's latest acquisition is a paving-stone, the largest ever quarried in any country, which is to be placed in front of his new mansion in Fifth avenue, New York. It was taken from a quarry at Barryville, Sullivan county, N. Y., and is twenty-five feet two inches long, fifteen feet wide, and eight inches thick. There was much difficulty in bringing it to the city. It was first rolled down a hill, a distance of half a mile, to the river bank, and then placed edgewise in a canal boat especially arranged to receive it. The canal boat brought it to the foot of West 13th street, when it was taken out by one of Delamater's floating derricks, and placed upon the deck of the derrick. From 13th street the derrick was towed to the foot of West 51st street, where the stone was lifted out and placed upon two trucks built for the occasion, and capable of carrying thirty-five or forty tons. Six teams of horses hauled it to its present resting place. The risk in handling such a block of stone is very great, as a sudden jar or fall would be apt to break it. It was estimated that it would cost from $5,000 to $6,000 to duplicate it.

HEAT WITHOUT FIRE.—A machine has been invented in Boston for generating heat without fire. It is simply an iron cylinder about a foot long and a foot in diameter. The bottom of the cylinder is a hardened plate upon which another plate of the same diameter turns, the pressure being regulated by a screw, according to the power that is to be applied and the amount of heat desired. All of the space not taken up by the wheel and shaft is filled with water. As soon as the wheel is set in motion the water is brought up to a high temperature and the cylinder becomes a stove, which radiates heat from the whole of its exterior surface. Of course this machine can only be used in buildings where there is steam-power that can be availed of to run the friction wheel. There is entire security against accidents by fire, which is a strong point in favor of the friction heater.

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS AT AN AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—"Oxen is a very slow animal. They are very good to break up ground. I would rather have horses if they didn't have colic, which makes it dangeresser to keep horses than oxen. If there were no horses, people would have to weal there wood in a wealbarrow. It would take them two or three days to weal a cord a mile. Cows are useful to. I heard some people say that if they had to be a ox or a cow they would sooner be a cow, but I think when it came to be milked on a cold winter morning, I think they would sooner be' oxen, for oxen don't have to raise calves. If I had to be a ox or a cow, I would be a heffer, but if I could not be a heffer, and had to be both, I would be a ox."

A PITTSBURG man has invented a cannon that will "hit a barn door five miles away." Wouldn't it be less expensive to have a smaller cannon, and haul it up within fifty yards of the barn door? or carry the barn door within fifty yards of the cannon? We don't suppose the Pittsburg man ever thought of that.—*Norristown Herald.*

PROF. PROCTOR thinks the world will last fifty million years longer. We wish Prof. Proctor would make it a few years longer, so as to give District Attorney Corkhill time to get around to bringing the star-route swindlers to justice.—*Boston Post.*

OHIO has furnished three presidents, but their combined terms of service aggregate only four years, seven months and fifteen days—Hayes four years, Garfield six months and fifteen days and Harrison thirty days.

A DETROITER dreamed that he had died and was banished to Satan's sultry kingdom, and says that he found many earthly customs in vogue there. About every man he met asked: "Is it hot enough for you?"

Our State Finances.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS ABOUT OUR SINKING FUNDS.

AN ANSWER TO GOV. HAMILTON'S RECENT CHARGES OF DERELICTION—A CLEAR AND CONCISE PRESENTATION OF THE CASE AS IT ACTUALLY IS—SOME FIGURES FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR TAX-PAYERS.

The following paper was published last June by Comptroller Keating and Treasurer Compton in reply to some charges of mismanagement that had been made by Gov. Hamilton in a speech at the Maryland Institute. The paper was and is, a plain, forcible and unanswerable statement of facts.

BALTIMORE, June 3, 1881.

To the people of the State:

At a political meeting, held in Baltimore on May 26, Gov. Hamilton expressed his opinions in relation to the past management of the finances of the State. The burden of his complaint was that the General Assembly had violated its obligation to maintain sinking funds sufficient for the payment of the State debts maturing at various periods between 1883 and 1893, and that the officers of the treasury since 1863 had been derelict in duty in that connection.

One of the undersigned has been comptroller since 1878, and one has been treasurer since 1874. Since 1863 every circumstance connected with the administration of the sinking funds has been communicated to the public in official reports. No criticism has been made upon such administration of the sinking funds by Gov. Hamilton at any previous time. It is not for us to conjecture his motive in bringing the subject now into discussion. It is sufficient to say that he is mistaken in his statements and conclusions.

The total debt of the State on September 30, 1880, was $11,277,110 69. Of this sum $5,720,995 93 represents original debts, contracted for internal improvements before 1840. As an offset to this indebtedness thus incurred the State now holds the following valuable securities, which were the fruits of its internal improvement investments, and are to-day worth much more than the par value, at which they are here set down:

Preferred stock in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.....	$968,615 70
Washington Branch railroad stock.....	550,000 00
The mortgage, under the act of 1854, chapter 260, securing the annuity payable by the Northern Central Railway Company.....	1,500,000 00
Bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.....	366,000 00
	$3,384,165 70
The State has in addition to the properties indicated:	
In its sinking funds.....	204,657 23
In productive stocks.....	59,170 07
	$263,827 30

These properties, part of which have largely increased in value, and the interest of the State in the Chesapeake and Ohio and Tide-water Canals will form, if they are retained as they should be, a fund which will suffice to protect the State against any considerable ultimate responsibility on account of the $5,720,995 93 of its debt contracted before 1840.

The remaining $5,556,114 76 of the existing debt of the State was contracted between 1870 and 1880 for the following purposes:

1868. For the payment of war bounties.....	$3,326,750 86
1870. Deaf and Dumb Asylum	100,000 00
1872. Maryland Hospital for the Insane.....	330,000 00
1872. For the payment of overdue internal improvement debt.....	1,039,264 10
1874. Deaf and Dumb Asylum	125,000 00
1876. Maryland Hospital for the Insane.....	135,000 00
1878. Treasury relief loan, made necessary by the non-payment to the State of its portion of the receipts of the Washington Branch railroad and by the failure of the Tide-water Canal Company to pay the interest due by it.....	500,000 00
	$5,556,114 76

No one can complain of the purposes for which any part of this debt was created. The inquiry remains why no adequate provision was made to pay off all the indebtedness created between 1827 and 1880, as it matured.

On September 30, 1860—

The total debt of the State was..	$14,876,958 86
The total amount to the credit of the sinking fund was	4,828,387 03

On September 30, 1863—

The total debt of the State was..	14,807,646 29
The total amount to the credit of the sinking fund was.....	5,649,656 82

Of this amount $5,495,106 83 was invested in the bonds and certificates of the State. By the act of 1864, chapter 285, the bonds and certificates of the State, representing this $4,495,106 83, were directed to be canceled. The measure was passed by a House of Delegates, almost exclusively Republican, on February 24th, 1864, by a vote of 55 to 7, and was passed by a Senate, almost exclusively Republican, on March 7th, 1864, by a vote of 17 to 2. The effect of this act was to leave in the sinking fund on September 30th, 1864, only $1,343,731 43. The act, cutting down the sinking fund, was passed upon the express recommendation of Governor Bradford. It completely modified the provisions of all prior laws creating sinking funds for the payment of the debts of the State.

On September 30, 1871—

The total debt of the State was..	$12,436,718 68
Total amount to credit of the sinking fund as modified.....	1,858,737 23

Of the amount to the credit of the sinking fund $154,550 was invested in Baltimore city stock and the remaining $1,703,787 23 in State stock.

By the act of 1872, chapter 276, which was passed *with only one dissenting vote in the Senate and by the unanimous vote of the House of Delegates* and approved by Gov. Whyte, the $1,703,787 23, belonging to the sinking fund, was canceled.

By the act of 1872, chapter 383, which was passed by the unanimous vote of the House of Delegates, and received every vote but one in the Senate, the Baltimore city stock, to the amount of $154,550, standing to the credit of the sinking fund, and other stock belonging to the State, were directed to be sold.

The action of the General Assembly in 1864 and 1872 was taken by parties holding opposite opinions. It was taken on both occasions with complete unanimity. It certainly was approved by the people of the State, for no expression of contrary opinion has been heard until now. It is somewhat late to find fault with either proceeding. It is right to say, however, that the General Assembly of 1864 did not violate any provision of the constitution of 1851, which was in force when it dealt in this manner with the sinking fund, and that the General Assembly of 1872 did not violate any provision of the constitution of 1867, when it dealt in like manner with the same fund.

The sinking fund provided for by act of 1868, chapter 235, though that act was passed when the constitution of 1867 was in force, was as subject to legislative control in 1872 as the sinking fund created under the eight-million-loan bill in 1836 was to legislative control in 1864.

The defence loans of 1864 and 1867 were created to pay debts contracted for the public defense. Debts contracted for this purpose were not within the limitations of article 3, section 22, of the constitution of 1851, nor of article 3, section 33, of the constitution of 1864, nor of article 3, section 34, of the constitution of 1876; and were not required to be provided for in the manner pointed out by article 3, section 34, of the constitution of 1867.

The acts of 1864, chapter 15, 1864, chapter 246, 1864, chapter 373, 1865, chapter 49, and 1867, chapter 169, passed for the purpose of obtaining recruits for the armed service of the United States during the civil war, entitled those who had thus enlisted as part of the quotas of the State to specified sums of money. Such claims were payable out of the general moneys of the State in the treasury.

To meet the demands thus arising the General Assembly passed the laws of 1864, chapter 15, and 1868, chapter 235.

Under this legislation the money account of the State stood as follows:

The State paid from 1864 to September 30, 1880, on account of the claims of such enlisted soldiers.....	$6,058,388 16
For interest on its loans under acts of 1864, chapter 15, and 1864, chapter 235.....	2,443,724 26
For commissions, &c., in negotiating loans.....	20,445 63
	$8,522,538 05
It had to meet this expenditure:	
Proceeds of sales of bonds under act of 1864, chapter 15.....	$526,185 00
Proceeds of sales of defense-loan bonds under act of 1868, chapter 235.....	3,964,295 45
Proceeds of the bounty tax under act of 1868, chapter 235, from January, 1864, to September 30, 1880.....	4,057,040 96
From certain payments.....	136,837 68
In all.....	$8,684 359 09

This plain statement shows that the whole fund derived from the defense loans of 1864 and 1868, and from the bounty taxes from 1864 to September 30, 1880, exceeded the amount paid by the State for bounties and for interest on the loans which it had created and the expenses paid for sales of the loans by the sum of $161,821.04.

Is it not, therefore, perfectly plain that the act of 1868, chapter 235, contained within itself no effective provision for the payment at maturity of the loan which it created? The loan, authorized by the act, aided by the amount obtained under the act of 1864, chapter 15, and by all the bounty taxes imposed under the act of 1868, from that year until 1880, barely sufficed to pay the sums actually appropriated and directed to be paid to soldiers by the acts of 1864 and 1865, and the interest on the loans of 1864 and 1868, created for the purpose of making such payments.

How perfectly idle, therefore is it to complain that the sinking fund, provided for by the act of 1868, chaper 235, was not so maintained as to extinguish the debt created by that act at its maturity; when as has been seen, the amount of the whole tax provided by the act of 1868, chapter 235, was necessary to the payment of the bounty debts, chargeable upon the treasury, which the General Assembly in 1864 and 1865 had contracted to pay. It is supposed that it was in the power of the State treasury officers between 1868 and 1880 to protect the sinking fund created by the act of 1868 at the expense of those to whom the State was indebted, and to whom the acts of 1864 and 1865 and their supplements, had actually appropriated the money so due?

The simple fact is that the General Assembly in 1868, while intending to fulfill the obligations of the State, miscalculated their amount. The debt, which is created, was nevertheless a debt incurred in the defense of the State. It was a debt not affected in the smallest particular by any limitations contained in article 3, section 34, of the constitution of 1867. It was and is a debt, which may be properly extinguished by the creation of any constitutional or other obligation.

In order to illustrate the management of the finances of the State, under the party by which we were selected to fill our respective offices, we present the record of what was done between 1870 and 1880.

Debt of State on Sept. 30, 1870		$13,317,475 77
1870, chapter 422, and 2884, chapter 42, for Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	225,000 00	
1872, chapter 236, and 1876, chapter 263, for Maryland Hospital for Insane.....	465,000 00	
1874, chapter 469, Normal School building.....	100,000 00	
1874, chapter 233, State House of Correction.....	250,000 00	
1878, chapter 238, Treasury relief loan.....	500,000 00	
Parts of defense loan issued under act of 1868, chapter 235 between 1870 and September 30, 1880.....	428,097 06	
Under article 3, section 34, of constitution of 1867 and 1868 chapter 454, for Southern Maryland railroads.....	91,520 00	
		$15,377,092 83
Debt of State on Sept. 30, 1880....		11,277,110 69
Amount of reduction of State debt in ten years.....		$4,099,982 14
The assets of the State used in making this reduction were as follows:		
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock sold under act of 1870, chap. 257..	$500,000 00	
Baltimore c'y stock sold under act of 1873, chapter 383	154,550 00	
Baltimore and Ohio preferred stock, exchanged for State sterling debt under article 12, section 3, of constitution of 1876.....	925,385 30	
Amount of State tax collected for redemption of the several loans, after payment of interest on said loans.....	2,226,198 99	
		3,806,134 29
Amount of State debt paid in excess of taxes collected for the purpose and assets of the State used therefore.....		$293,847 85

The argument of the governor implies that the State has properly a choice between only two methods in the future management of its financial affairs. First—A great increase in its rates of taxation, in order to provide for the rapid extinction of its remaining debt in this generation. Second—Or the payment of that debt, as far as it can be so paid, by the sale of the valuable internal improvement properties which the State possesses.

Upon this theory the rate of State taxation, making every reduction of expenses whether practicable or not, which he suggests, must be increased from eighteen and three quarter cents to twenty-eight cents on the one hundred dollars.

It is only needful to say that no material change in the rate of State taxation is necessary, and that it would be unwise and improper to sell the interest of the State in its internal improvements.

The abundance of money in the markets of the world shows that the time is at hand when our State ought to pursue the policy adopted by the United States and by all governments in like propitious seasons. Provision for such action was made by the act of 1880, chapter 232. Under that act the loan of $3,326,750.66, due in 1883, can be funded at 4 per cent., and in fifteen years the saving in interest alone thus effected would be an amount greater than one-third of the whole debt.

The reason why the treasury officers have not invested annually the sum of $100,000 in the stock or bonds of the State in augmentation of the sinking fund, under the provisions of the act of 1872, chapter 276, was simply that, when there was money in the treasury available for the purposes, such bonds or stocks were at a price too high to permit a proper exercise of the discretion lodged by the act in the treasury officers. It becomes, therefore, their duty to apply the designated fund as the same becomes available out of moneys not otherwise appropriated to the payment of other existing debts to the State in the manner and to the extent already shown.

We will take up the thread of this discussion again whenever it may appear proper to do so. We think, however, that enough has been said to inform you fully as to those State matters which are within our province, and concerning which it behooved us to speak in our turn.

THOS. J. KEATING,
Comptroller of the Treasury.
BARNES COMPTON, *Treasurer.*

THE COMPLAINING TREE.—In the deep and almost impenetrable forests of Nubia is found a tree that utters at times the most mournful and plaintive notes. Sometimes these sounds are shrill and clear, at others die away to an almost imperceptible whisper, as if some captive spirit were complaining of its lot. The effect is singular, weird and startling, until the cause is known. The tree is a species of Acacia, and the sound is produced by cup-shaped galls or secretions of some sort. The wind in passing through the tree produces the whistling noise referred to.

THERE is more equality among men than people think. When Dr. Johnson was paying court to Mrs. Porter, whom previous experience did not disincline to a second matrimonial experiment, the honest scholar thought it no more than fair to hint at some of his antecedents, a degree of honesty which is not always observable in more modern marriages. He told her plainly that he was of mean extraction; that he had no money, and that one of his uncles had been hanged. The sensible woman responded that she had no more money than he, and that though none of her relatives had been hanged, she had several who ought to be.

"UNITED NEVER TO DRIFT APART."—Through the storm of sorrow now beating upon us shines the sunlight of peace—enduring peace which will be a grander monument to Garfield than all the world's mechanical skill can erect. By virtue of his blood, through God's ruling, we are united never to drift apart so long as America is ruled by Americans.—*Selma (Ala.) Times.*

WHEN a man says he makes his living by keeping a country tavern, isn't it a sort of declaration of inn dependence.—*Louisville Journal.*

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS says there are no professional beauties in this country, and Dr. Mary Walker says he is a professional liar.

ADVERTISING:

Advertisements occupying the space of eight lines, brevier type, will be inserted three times or one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries at one-half advertising rates.

No gratuitous advertising. Calls for meetings, concerts, excursions, &c., for charitable, religious or other purposes, must be paid for, the publishers standing on an equal footing with others, ready to contribute toward such objects as they may feel an interest in.

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