The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Oct. 13, 1881.

B. S. SULLIVAN. C. G. WOODALL.

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,
Editors and Proprietors.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Comptroller of the Treasury:

THOMAS J. KEATING,
OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES:

Samuel Casey,
Thomas A. Hulme.

FOR SHERIFF:

Robert W. Calder.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

1st Dist—Charles P. Loper,
2d " —Tilghman Shafer,
3d " —Richard C. Smyth,
4th " —V. Hendrickson,
5th " —T. Romie Strong.

OUR STATE FINANCES.

Last May, in a speech at the Maryland Institute, Gov. Hamilton charged that the officers of the Maryland treasury had been derelict in duty since 1863. The reason of this charge was, that the State debt sinking fund had not been maintained.

Comptroller Keating and Treasurer Compton, in a reply published shortly afterward, showed that the Maryland legislature, and not the officers of the State treasury were responsible for the abolition of the sinking fund. The paper also demonstrated clearly and conclusively that the State finances, in so far as they had been controlled by the treasury officers, had been managed wisely and for the best good of the State.

The paper of Messrs. Keating and Compton was a clear and convincing statement of facts. It has never been gainsayed or contradicted. This is a time when voters of the State are interested in the matter, and a good time for re-publication of the paper. We therefore re-publish it in full elsewhere.

There have been efforts made, undoubtedly, to create the belief that Mr. Keating has not made a first-rate treasury officer. The efforts to create this impression, have not been by means of showing any failure in duty on his part, but by means of hints, insinuations and empty charges. When the facts of his administration are looked into, they are found to establish, that Mr. Keating during his last term made a good officer. So good indeed that there is every reason why he should be continued. With all the present outcry against bad government, the fact yet remains that Maryland is financially one among the best managed States, if not the very best managed State in the Union.

THE Baltimore Oriole, looked upon as a big show, that should draw the crowd to the Monumental city, was quite a success.

ON Tuesday last, state elections were held in two states, Iowa and Ohio. In both states a governor was to be elected. At the time of going to press, we have not heard from either state. Iowa always does go largely Republican, and will undoubtedly go that way this time. Ohio sometimes goes Democratic, and there is some probability that she will go Democratic this time. The Democrats in Ohio have had in the field for governor, a candidate who is in all respects a good man for the office.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE on Monday last, assembled in extra session, and Senator Bayard was elected president *pro tem.*

An effort was made by Senator Edmunds, on the part of the Republicans, to have the new Senators from New York and the new Senator the election of the presiding officer from Rhode Island, sworn in before took place. This the Democrats refused to permit.

Senator Bayard took his seat, and made a short address to the Senate, after which the session adjourned to meet at two o'clock on Tuesday.

BALTIMORE ON MONDAY last opened her Oriole celebration, by turning on her splendid water supply from the Gunpowder River. Baltimore is now one among the best watered cities in the whole world. In matters of enterprise, our Maryland metropolis sometimes shows more the spirit of a big town, than of a great city. But in building her new water works, Baltimore has got a long way ahead of "big town ideas." Even the great city of New York, with her million and half of inhabitants, and her thousands of water consuming factories, has little more than one-half the daily supply of water that Baltimore now enjoys.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, which met at Cambridge on Monday of last week, elected ex-postmaster general J. A. J. Creswell as chairman. Genl. Creswell is the undoubted leader of the Grant wing of the Republican party in Maryland. The convention nominated Mr. Thomas S. Gorsuch, of Frederic as Republican candidate for Comptroller. Henry Stockbridge was re-elected chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and Henry Lingenfelder Secretary. Mr. Lingenfelder is a Stalwart and Mr. J. Emory Weatherby, an anti Stalwart, was turned out to give him room. The Convention was undoubtedly controlled by the Creswell wing.

OUR STATE FINANCES.

A PLAIN SHOWING OF HOW OUR STATE TREASURY HAS BEEN MANAGED. FIGURES THAT SHOULD BE CAREFULLY PERUSED BY 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 266, 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 1861, 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, 1861, by a vote of 55 to 7, and was passed by a Senate, almost exclusively Republican, on March 7th, 1861, 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 1867; 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 7
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.*

BALTIMORE'S WATER WORKS COMPLETED. THE BEST WATERED CITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The feature of most importance in Baltimore's Oriole Celebration, if not the one most attractive to visitors, was the opening on Monday of her new water supply, from the Gunpowder River. A tunnel seven miles long, and twelve feet square, cut for the most part through solid rock, brings water in abundance to supply the city.

THE GREAT TUNNEL.

Decidedly the most important feature of the great work, is the tunnel or conduit through which the water passes from the dam, and by which the reservoirs are connected. This is a continuous tunnel, seven miles long, running from Loch Raven to the receiving reservoir, Lake Montebello. In its construction no open cuts were made; all work was done by drifting. The time occupied in the construction of this tunnel has been five years. Its depth below the surface of the ground varies from 65 to 360 feet. The internal diameter is 12 feet; the fall is one foot per mile. The tunnel will always be full of water; at the dam the water line will be at the intrados of the arch, and at Lake Montebello it will be seven feet above the tunnel; the capacity of discharge of the tunnel in twenty-four hours will be 170,000,000 of gallons. The shafts sunk for the tunnel are all now securily arched over and filled to the surface. Two miles of the tunnel were through material that required to be arched with brick; the remaining distance of five miles was through very hard rock that did not require arching. The tunnel is unbroken in its alignment and grade from Loch Raven to Lake Montebello. A large body of water enters it from springs along its line, which is an additional source of supply to the city. This, however, is a great source of complaint from the residents along the line, who complain that their wells and springs are drained completely dry by the vast cut which taps every vein.

LAKE MONTEBELLO.

This lake is built about seven miles south of Loch Raven, towards the city, and is the main receving reservoir of the water supply. It is irregular in shape, and covers an area of sixty acres. The site for this was aptly chosen, as it lies between two hills, and its apperance is that of a natural lake. The surface of water is 163 feet above tide, and is formed by building an enbankment at the east end of a ravine. Irregularities in the bottom of the ravine were filled to a uniform grade, and the whole bed was compactly levelled and paved. The width of the embankments on top is 80 feet. The exterior slopes are two to one, and the interior four to one. There is a roadway one and a-half miles long around this lake, while the surface drainage which formerly flowed through the ravine is carried off around the outside of the lake in a 9-foot tunnel and by sewer pipes.

The gatehouse at the lake is a model of its kind. It is built of white marble, and is hexagonal in shape. This receives the water from Loch Raven through the great conduit, empties it into Lake Montebello and brings it back into the tunnel leading to the Clifton gatehouse and the city. It contains twenty-nine 3x4 feet iron gates, regulated by screws and levers, so that they can be regularly adjusted. Lake Montebello is near Mr. John W. Garrett's country place, and is about 300 yards west of the Harford road, and very near Hall's Springs. It is a beautiful spot, and will in time become very popular for those who love to drive in the country. The residences of Mr. Martin and Major Kenley are both in the vicinity.

LAKE CLIFTON,

a storage reservoir for the supply, is situated one mile south of Lake Montebello, but is as yet unfinished. It is on the Clifton estate of the late Johns Hopkins, distant from the Harford pike, in a southeastern direction, 1,426 feet. The lake is elliptical in shape; the long axis 1,700 feet and the short one 1,200 feet. The roadway around the lake will be 50 feet wide and 4,400 feet long. The surface of water will be 163 feet above mean tide, covering an area of 30¼ acres. Its depth will be 31 feet, and will contain 265,000,000 gallons of water. The contract for building Lake Clifton was let to Mr. John E. Eschbach, July 14th, 1879, who commenced the work of clearing and grubbing, Wednesday, July 30th, 1879, and of excavating, Wednesday, August 13th, 1879. Since which time the contractor has been engaged taking out the cut from the present terminus of the Clifton tunnel, from Lake Montebello to the lake, and stripping the entire area covered of the top soil. The width of the enbankment on top will be 80 feet, the exterior slope 2 to 1, and interior, 4 to 1. The length of roadway around the lake will be three-quarters of a mile.

The gate-chambers, located at the end of the conduit from Lake Montebello, are completed; these chambers are built of rubble stone, brick and iron. Here, forty-six iron gates of different sizes control the flow of water, and by means of the combination of chambers, flumes and gates, the water is received and passed into the mains, and thence to the city, without the aid of Lake Clifton. The gate-chambers of Lake Clifton are pierced for six 40-inch cast iron mains to supply the city with water. 2 40-inch mains have been laid from the gate-chambers under the bed of Washington street extended, and along Washington street into the city. One will supply the eastern and the othern the western portions of the city. Of the remaining four, one has been laid to the city limits and the other three have been laid beyond the gate-chambers, there ready for the future wants of the city.

WHICH IS THE STRONGER IN NEW YORK?—As the Republicans and Democrats in this State are getting into line of battle, it may be interesting to inquire into the probable strength of each party. Recent elections do not afford entirely sure tests for this purpose, but they throw some light on the subject.

In the Presidential election of 1876 each party in New York was united and did its best. On an unprecedentedly large vote, Mr. Tilden obtained a plurality of 32,742 over Hayes. The Democrats carried the State in 1877 and the Republicans in 1878. But in each of those years distracting elements mingled in the contests, and rendered the results of small value for ascertaining the real strength of the two parties. It was a little better in 1879. Though there was a serious bolt against both Robinson and Cornell, the respective Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor, the test on the Lieutenant-Governor was reasonably trustworthy. Both Potter, Democrat, and Hoskins, Republican, were satisfactory to their parties, and Hoskins beat Potter by 290 votes. At the last Presidential election Garfield and Arthur carried the State by a plurality of 21,033. It is well known that this result was mainly due to the extraordinary efforts put forth near the close of the campaign by Gen. Arthur and his special friends, but for whose exertions the state would have gone for Gen. Hancock.

These facts and figures place New York in the column of doubtful States; and both parties will be wise if they regard the pending struggle in that light.—*N. Y. Sun.*

FEVER AND AGUE.

Are you troubled with Ague, Chills and Fevers, Bilious Fever, Remittent or Intermitting Fever, Night Sweats or any disease that comes from Malaria or disordered Liver and Hot Suns? If so, procure a bottle of Green's Ague Conqueror, which is an acetic extract of strong tonic roots, combined with Sulphate of Magnesia, etc., and positively contains no Quinine, Arsenic or other poisons. It purifies the blood, cleanses the liver, spleen and other secretive organs so effectually that the chills will not return. *We have never found any case of Fever and Ague it will not cure.* Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. One large bottle has cured as many as five in one family. Sold by all druggists and dealers every where.

MARRIAGES.

STRATTNER—FORD.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Chestertown, Oct. 5, 1881, by Rev. W. J. Neepier, JOHN STRATTNER to Miss SALLIE A. FORD, both of this town.

RUSSELL—KERR.—In Chestertown, Oct. 6, by Rev. J. D. Carey, J. H. RUSSELL to Miss LINDA KERR.

DIED.

BIDDLE.—At the residence of her mother, "Colly Cove," Worton, after a short illness, on Wednesday night, October 5, SALLIE M., wife of George S. Biddle, and daughter of Harriett M. and the late Lewin Usilton, aged 28 years.

TAYLOR.—Friday morning, Sept. 23d, SUSIE ELLANORA, youngest daughter of Robert Emmit and SUSAN A. Taylor, aged 1 year, 1 month and 15 days.

BOYER.—Near Rock Hall, Sept'r. 21, 1881, RUBIE MAY, infant daughter of Annie M. and John W. Boyer, aged 11 months and 6 days.

SKEGGS.—At the residence of her grand parents, near Betterton, Sept'r. 27, ETTA ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Horace and Ava E. Skeggs, aged 3 months and 19 days.

The Kent County Railroad

Will Sell Special Excursion Tickets

by the regular train on

OCTOBER 17th, 18th and 19th,

From all points on Kent Co. R. R. to Yorktown and return for $7.60, via. Del. R. R. to Chrisfield, thence by steamer Maggie, arriving at Yorktown early the following morning.
Oct. 13—1t. FRED. GERKER.

GRAIN SHOVELS and Bar Half Bushels at J. K. ALDRIDGE.

STOVES BLACKED AND REPAIRED, at short notice, by THOS. L. HINES & CO.
Oct 13

DON'T FORGET to call at John K. Aldridge's and look at the largest assortment of Stoves, Hardware, Woodware, Tinware, &c., in Kent county.

STOVE REPAIRS and Bricks on hand, and for sale, at less than city prices, at JOHN K. ALDRIDGE'S.

THOS. L. HINES & CO'S. Is the place to get stove castings. They keep a fully supply of all patterns. Oct. 13

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PUMP, call at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

FODDER YARN! FODDER YARN! Four kinds, and we think the cheapest in the market, at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

IF you want a cheap City Made Wash Boiler, or a good Home Made Wash Boiler, call on J. K. ALDRIDGE.

A LARGE Assortment of Coal Hods, Shovels and Pokers, at JOHN K. ALDRIDGE'S.
Oct. 13.

FOR RENT,

For the next year, 1882, six Dwelling Houses in Chestertown.
Apply to C. H. BAKER, Att'y.
Oct. 6, 1881—tf

REMOVED.

The undersigned has taken Hall's stables, where he intends running the *Livery and Exchange Trade* in all of its branches. Thankful for past patronage he hopes by strict attention to business to receive a share in future.
GEO. B. McWHORTER.
Oct. 6, 1881.

Spears' Golden Sun
—AND—
NEW GOLDEN SUN.

The most perfect Base Burning and Illuminating Fire Place Heaters of this age, now more popular than any other Stoves of the kind in the country. Call and examine the above Stoves and prices at JOHN K. ALDRIDGES'.

A large assortment of HEATING STOVES at very low prices, for wood and coal.

THE NOVELTY BASE BURNER, entirely new, and a very desirable Parlor Stove. Call and examine it.

THE NEW SILVER MOON, *Parlor* or *Double Heater*, for heating 2 or more rooms.

OUR PRIDE SOLAR LIGHT and many other kinds of STOVES for sale at City Prices.

We offer the IMPROVED EXCELSIOR COOK STOVE for wood or coal, and guarantee a perfect Baker, and cannot be excelled.

THE NEW JASPER, Niagara, Quaker City, Washington and Splendid Range, and other Cook Stoves and Ranges, which we guarantee to give perfect satisfaction.
Oct. 13, 1881. JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.

STOVES!

We have on hand as Fine a Line of
Cook
AND
Heating Stoves,
AS WAS EVER OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE OF KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES.

THE NEW EMERALD
AND
FARMER GIRL COOK STOVES

are, without exception, the best in the market, no other stoves having so many fine qualities. Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case. Call and examine them.

OUR HEATING STOVES
FOR
PARLORS AND SITTING ROOMS,

have been selected from the best houses in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Our

ARGAND,

made by Messrs. Perry & Co. of New York, is the finest finished stove ever seen in this market. Call and examine it, if you want to see something beautiful.

The number of Fire Place Heaters sold last year is a guarantee of their worth. This year they are much improved. We will guarantee every stove to work and give satisfaction.

THOS. L. HINES & CO.,
Next door to Kent National Bank.
Chestertown, Oct. 13, 1881.

PIERCE'S CASH BOOT and SHOE STORE.
FALL ARRIVAL OF ACTUAL BARGAINS
WORTHY OF INSPECTION.
BOOTS & SHOES, New Goods.
WHAT WE CLAIM:
LATEST STYLES! Superior Finish!
PERFECT FITS and POPULAR PRICES.
T. D. PIERCE, High Street,
Opposite Bank, Chestertown, Md.
October 13, 1881.

LIKES, BERWANGER & CO
LEADING
One Price Clothiers,
216 & 218 W. Baltimore street,
BALTIMORE.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the people of this vicinity the opening of their
Fall and Winter
STOCK OF
CLOTHING
FOR
Men's, Youths,' Boys and Children's
WEAR.

Special and exclusive shapes prepared for this season's business. Every garment in the establishment of their OWN MANUFACTURE, hence they sell their own productions only.

They have 5 floors devoted to their business, every floor 115 feet deep, stocked to their utmost capacity with every grade of clothing, and sell them at the lowest possible figures.

Money refunded if goods do not prove satisfactory.

Likes, Berwanger & Co.,
216 *and* 218 *West Baltimore street,*
BALTIMORE.
Oct. 6, 1881—3m.

State of Maryland,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 1st, 1881.

In pursuance of the requirements of Section 6, of Article 69, of the Code of Public General Laws, as amended at January Session, 1876, Chapter 266, I herewith publish the following list of accounting officers in Kent county, who are in arrears to the State of Maryland, and liable to publication under said law, together with the amount due by each as of this day.

THOMAS J. KEATING,
Comptroller of the Treasury.

Name.	Year	Principal	Interest
R. F. Moffitt, late collector	1879	122 28	10 98
do. do. do.	1880	89 17	2 68

Oct. 6, 1881—te.

LADIES' BALBRIGAN HOSE; "ENGLISH Iron Frame Hose; Misses Fancy Colored Hose. For sale by T. W. ELIASON, Ja.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Just received a full line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Call and see them.
Sept. 29, 1881. T. W. ELIASON, Ja.

The Best Clothing
FOR THE
LEAST MONEY.
Wanamaker & Brown,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. Sixth & Market streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
The Largest Clothing House
IN AMERICA.

A STANDING INVITATION
TO VISIT
C. N. OEHM & SON,
Where you will always find
POLITE ATTENTION.
LARGEST STOCK
PERFECT FIT,
ONE PRICE,
Lowest Figures,
LARGEST
FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,
230 W. Pratt St.,
THROUGH TO
55 HANOVER St.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING
A SPECIALTY.
Fashionable Suiting
MADE UP
IN ORDER DEPARTMENT
FARMERS,
—USE—
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT'S
IRON FRAME
CULTIVATOR

For putting Corn ground in order for wheat. We believe it to be the best Cultivator in use to-day, and we are selling them at reduced prices.

And don't you forget that we make the
BEST CULTIVATOR TEETH
for preparing Corn ground for wheat.

We are making large shipments of Cultivators and Cultivator Teeth every day. We can give the following parties as reference and we desire you all to see them in person in regard to them:

REFERENCES:

A. Hurlock, William Morris, T. C. Parsons, Wm. Stevens, Thos. A. Hulme, Capt. Ed. Woodall, R. H. Corbaley, Thos. A. Jacobs, S. A. Roseberry, Thos. Rasin, Jr., Samuel F. Cooper, Wm. H. Coleman, A. J. Hynson, J. T. Dixon.
Sept. 29, 1881.

SPRING DALE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
FIVE YEARS OLD,
50 CENTS A BOTTLE.
Rockbridge Virginia Pure Whiskey,
THREE YEARS OLD,
$2 a Gallon.
H. ROSENHEIM.
375 *West Baltimore street,*
Between Eutaw and Paca streets.
Sept. 15, 1881—6m.

THE BEST RAT TRAP—for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Kent Co., Smyrna & Del. Bay R. R.

Connecting with Delaware Rail Road at Clayton.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT

On and after Monday, January 10th, 1881, until further notice trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.	Passenger No. 1. Daily.	Mixed No. 3. Thursdays only.
LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.
Chestertown	8 00	2 00
Worton	8.15	2 20
Lynch's	8 25	2.30
Still Pond	8.30	2.40
Kennedyville	8.45	3.00
Blacks	9.00	3.15
Lambson	9.15	3.30
Masseys	9.30	3.45
*Delanys	9.45	4.00
*Bingham	9.55	4.10
arr Clayton	10.05	4.30
leave "	10.36	5.04
" Middletown	11.10	5.30
" Wilmington	12.07 p m	7 04
arr Philadelphia	1 16	8.25
Baltimore	3.28	9.20
New York	4.45	3.45 a m

GOING SOUTH.	Passenger No. 2. Daily except Thursdays.	Mixed and Pass'gr No. 4 and No. 5 Thursdays only.
LEAVE	A. M.	A. M. P. M.
New York	8 15	4 20 1 00
Baltimore	9 45	7 00 3 00
Philadelphia	11 45	8 10 5 15
Wilmington	1 05 p.m.	9 25 6 30
Middletown	2 06	10 02 7 35
arr Clayton	2 30	11 02 8 02
leave "	2 40	11 10 8 10
" *Bingham	2 55	11 25 8 25
*Delanys	3 00	11 40 8 35
Masseys	3 15	11 55 8 56
Lambson	3 30	12 10 p. m. 9 05
Blacks	3 40	12 20 9 15
Kennedyville	3 50	12 35 9 25
Still Pond	4 00	12 45 9 30
Lynchs	4 05	12 50 9 40
Worton	4 10	1 00 9 45
arr Chestertown	4 30	1 15 10 00

Stations marked thus (*) have no agents.

Freight for Delanys and Bingham's must be prepaid.

The morning trains make connection at Clayton with the Delaware Railroad going North and South.

Passengers on morning train to and from Baltimore change cars at Wilmington or Delaware Junction.

Freight carried at low rates to all points and must be at Stations 30 minutes before starting time, in order to insure dispatch.

Trains run on Philadelphia time, which is 5 minutes faster than Baltimore time.

Excursion Tickets issued at reduced rates from all Stations for Wilmington or Philadelphia, good for two days, and to Baltimore, good for four days.

FRED. GERKER,
Sept. 23, 1880. Lessee.

EXTENSIVE STOCK
—OF—
Dry Goods.
FALL OF 1881.
HAMILTON EASTER & SONS
Nos. 199, 201 and 203,
BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE

Have now on hand, and are constantly adding to their very Extensive Stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Articles in every department of a regular DRY GOODS BUSINESS, adapted to the wants of purchasers generally.

Their stock of the most
FASHIONABLE FOREIGN GOODS,
has been selected in person from the best sources in Europe, thereby saving to retail purchasers from us, the profits usually made by importers. Our assortment of
DOMESTIC FABRICS
and STAPLE GOODS generally, have been purchased to great advantage, after an experience of over 50 years in the trade, during which time we have built up a large business by Fair Dealing and giving at all times and *to all purchasers*, full value for the price paid.

The prices in plain figures marked on all our goods, from which there is no deviation.
Sept. 29, 1881—3m.

Tolchester beach,
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER
Friday, September 16th, 1881,
Steamer PILOT BOY
will leave Tolchester Beach
TUESDAYS & FRIDAYS
At 9.30 A. M. and 5 P. M., will leave Baltimore same days at 7.30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
This will give 3 and a half hours for business and return the same day.
FREIGHT AT LOW RATES
and received in Baltimore Daily.
FARE EACH WAY 40 CENTS.
Excursion Tickets, good until used..... 75 cts.
" " good on day issued..50 cts.
N. B.—Horses fed and well cared for at Tolchester. LEM PIERCE, Hostler.
Sept. 15, 1881—tf. WM. C. ELIASON, Manager.

C. F. STAM,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST
COMPOUNDS Physicians' Prescriptions with accuracy and despatch, from the purest Foreign and Domestic Drugs, and according to the improved methods of Pharmacy. Night bell promptly answered.
July 31, 1879. C. F. STAM.

Ladies' Shoe Store.
A NEW stock of SHOES for Spring and Summer wear, just received at MRS. KATE GILL'S

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