The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Jan. 11, 1883.

C. G. WOODALL,
Editor and Proprietor.

Small-pox in Baltimore.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Monday says the city authorities are taking measures to stamp out small-pox. Really can this be true? It is astonishing to think that Baltimore should finally make an effort to stamp out the small-pox. There was a time last summer, when the disease was reduced to a comparatively few cases, and then was the time for a thorough stamping out process to have been put in operation. Then, an energetic effort might have cleared the city of the pest. But Baltimore is not much given to energetic effort. She is much more given to talking about doing things, than to really doing them. And so she has been talking about stamping out small-pox for two or three years, without having ever accomplished it. This winter it has spread with fearful rapidity, and Baltimore is inoculating the whole State of Maryland. There is scarcely a county in the State in which the disease has not made its appearance, and almost unexceptionally, its origin is traceable directly to Baltimore. The city papers say that there were a week ago only about 360 cases in the city, but the same papers reported over 130 deaths from the disease in the preceding twelve days. Small-pox is not a remarkably fatal disease, and it is singular that so many deaths should occur where there are so few cases. As a matter of fact, there are probably 2000 to 3000 cases of small-pox in Baltimore city.

Publication of State Laws.

"One of the best things the State Legislature can do this winter is to make provision for the publication in the newspapers of the laws it enacts. Under the existing system of printing and distributing the acts of the General Assembly in Delaware, it is safe to say that not one person in a hundred ever sees a copy of them. They are printed only in pamphlet form and are not usually ready for distribution until many months after the close of the Legislative session. As laws are made for the government of the people, it would seem to be important that they should be placed before the people in convenient printed form, at the earliest possible time after their enactment."—*Middletown Transcript.*

It has been a requirement for a number of years in Maryland to give the people a knowledge of legislative enactments through the public press. No thinking man can doubt the wisdom of such a requirement. If people are to be governed by a specific law, certainly it is a prime requisite that they should know of the existence of the law; and that they should have such a knowledge, as to be informed of what constitutes a violation of the law. If it is made a tenet of government that 'ignorance of the law excuses no one,' surely it should be also a tenet, that the government should give its people the fairest and most accessible opportunity of knowing what is the law. Our present Maryland governor, the Hon. William T. Hamilton has undertaken to suppress the publication of the laws, or to publish only in such form that they shall be of no benefit to the generality of the people. He has not ventured openly to assume, but he has practically assumed, that the people are not entitled to a knowledge of the laws by which they are governed. Governor Hamilton's idea of laying the laws before the people, seems to be to send a few copies in pamphlet form to a few people in each of the counties. The new registration law, which was passed by the last Maryland legislature, the Governor had printed in pamphlet form at the office of his personal organ, "*The Hagerstown Mail*" and distributed to about a dozen persons in each of the counties. This for-sooth was giving the people a knowledge of the law.

The *Middletown Transcript* is right. As the laws are made for the government of the people, they should be spread broadcast before the people. Every man should be afforded the opportunity of knowing, and then there would be more justice in the maxim, "ignorance of the law excuses no man." The quickest, the surest, the most broadcast way of reaching the public, is through the newspaper press. The cost may be a little greater, but it is a contemptible economy, not to use a harsher term, that saves by keeping the people in ignorance of the laws that govern them, of which it is important that they should know, and of which it is their right that they should know.

Delaware's U. S. Senator.

The present Delaware legislature has the duty to perform of electing a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. Eli Saulisbury. From all accounts it seems to be pretty clear that Mr. Saulisbury will succeed himself. It would be too much of an innovation for Delaware to be without a Saulisbury in the U. S. Senate.

CONGRESS.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Tuesday, Jan., 2d.—In the United States Senate a bill was reported providing for the forfeiture of certain grants to certain railroad companies. Senator Logan continued his speech in opposition to the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, whose conduct as a commander he severely criticised. In the House a bill was passed relating to the exportation of tobacco, snuff and cigars in bond free of tax to Canada and Mexico. A bill was also passed for the relief of J. T. Henneman, of Maryland. A large number of bills were introduced.

Wednesday, Jan., 3d.—In the United States Senate Mr. Logan concluded his speech against the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, and was replied to by Messrs. Sewell and McPherson. Mr. Brown also favored the passage of the bill. A motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was defeated, when the opponents of the bill resorted to dilatory motions to stave off a vote. Finally, on motions of Mr. Sewell, who has the bill in charge, the Senate adjourned until this morning. In the House a political discussion took place over the army appropriation bill.

Thursday, Jan., 4th.—Congress was in a working mood. In the Senate the Fitz John Porter bill was made the order for Thursday next, when a vote is to be taken. The West Point appropriation bill and the bonded whisky bills were passed, and the presidential succession bill was taken up. In the House the army appropriation bill and the Pendleton civil-service reform bill were passed, the latter by a vote of 155 to 47.

Friday, Jan., 5th.—In the United States Senate after the morning hour, the presidential succession bill was discussed by Senators Hoar, Garland, Edmunds and Morgan. The House passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Saturday, Jan., 8th.—In the United States Senate, a resolution was offered providing for the termination of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. Consideration of the bill to afford relief to Congress and the executive Department in the investigation of claims against the government was resumed, after which the presdential succession bill was further discussed. In the House the shipping bill was taken up and read. Mr. Cox spoke in support of the bill, saying that to effect a revival of her shipping interests America must take off the burdens from her commerce and secure liberty to build and buy.

THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

OUR STATE FINANCES IN A MOST SATISFACTORY CONDITION.

We acknowledge the receipt in pamphlet form of the report of Hon. Thos. J. Keating, Comptroller of the Treasury Department, made for the year ending Sept. 30, 1882. The best comprehension of the report may be given by publishing in full the Comptroller's own synopsis, which we accordingly give below. We only call attention to one statement made in the Comptroller's report. That statement is that the State holds securities that will at any time liquidate her debt—or in other words, that the State is practically out of debt.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 4th, 1883.

To HIS EXCELLENCY, WM. T. HAMILTON, Governor of Maryland:

This is my Fifth Annual Report, embracing the operations of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th day of September, 1882, respectfully submitted. In the Statements and Tables to be found in the Appendix, is set forth everything required to be stated. A synopsis and comparison with other years may, however, not be out of place.

The receipts into the Treasury, during last year, were $1,924,481.47, and less than the receipts of the year previous, by the sum of $72,159.61. The balance in the Treasury proper, at the end of the year, was $638,506.63; add to this the cash to the credit of the Free School Fund, $18,520.47, and to credit of the General Sinking Fund, $495,46, and the total amount in Treasury, in cash, shows 657,522,56 being less than the previous year by 129,098 68, and a diminution of the balance in the Treasury proper to the extent of $113,691.66. The investments made during the year, in bonds of the State, amount to $188,289.18, of which $25,890.00 were placed in the General Sinking Fund, and $162,399.18 in the Treasury Relief Sinking Fund. These investments cost the State, in cash, $208,114.40, and the premiums paid to the holders of these bonds, for the purpose of redeeming them before maturity, amount to $19,825.22.

The State debt, for which interest has to be provided, is $11,269,031.78, of which $401,529,18 have been, in fact, paid in advance and deposited in the Sinking Funds, leaving the outstanding debt $10,867,502.60. The State's interest in valuable works of internal improvement are held for, and when sold, applied to, the payment of this debt. They have been, and are, at any time, adequate for this purpose. The debt holders are satisfied with this security, because it is substantial, real and not imaginary. To hold this security, and at the same time to buy up her debt in advance, at a heavy premium, has never been made to any extent practicable or possible by her Legislature. To do so, would require the imposition of such a heavy tax upon her people, as would wake them up to the folly and extravagance of such a system, and cause them to mark with their speedy condemnation the perpetrators of it. Whenever, therefore, the Legislature, which is the immediate, frequent and often repeated representative of the people, shall, in its wisdom and in obedience to their will, direct the payment and extinguishment of the existing State Debt, ample means are provided and ready at hand for that purpose. The latest expression of public sentiment in this regard, was to let it be done alone, and to cease bickerings and contentions upon the subject. The Legislatures of 1880 and 1882, both plainly declared the present policy of the State to be, to preserve her securities, and to fund her debt, as it shall become due, at a lower rate of interest. Under the "Defense Redemption Loan" Act of 1882, ch. 289, the "Defense Loan" of which amounts, in round numbers to one millions of dollars, [illegible] which [illegible] par, and perhaps less, into the new loan at 3.65 per cent. interest.

The Revenues of the State last year, derived from her investments, were $147,994.67; from licenses, 517,354.69; from Direct Taxes, 898,867.18; from taxes on civil commissions, commissions of executors and administrators, collateral inheritances, protests and gross receipts of railroads, 207,319.89; from other and miscellaneous sources, 152,945.04; making the aggregate sum of 1,924,481.47, and embracing the total receipts of the year. The receipts from these which constitute the ordinary sources of revenue vary in amount from year to year. During the year 1878, the first year of my term of office, they were 1,623,643.23, making a difference between the two years and in favor of last year of 300,838.24. If these sources of revenue had proved as available in 1878, as they now are, no Treasury Relief Loan would have been needed; and it is chiefly because of this increase that the Treasury Officers were enabled to expend last year the sum mentioned above in Sinking Funds, and to preserve a healthy balance for immediate demands.

Since the assessment made in 1877, there has been a decrease in the assessed value of property upon which the direct tax is levied. The aggregate decrease since 1877, is 13,643,149. The increase in the actual value of property of every kind, during this period, has been marked and the decrease in the assessment is the result of the notorious fact that everybody whose taxable wealth decreases goes before the Tax Court for abatement, and everybody whose wealth increases avoids a reassessment. This gives me occasion to repeat the suggestion made in my report to the Legislature of 1880, that "not until every person holding property shall be required to go once a year to the Assessor to be taxed according to his actual worth, will taxation be equalized and its burdens be imposed so as to fall lightly on the many, rather than heavily on the few." Should your Excellency concur in this suggestion, important aid would be rendered towards its accomplishment. One day in the year devoted to such a purpose would certainly be a modest demand on the part of a Government whose per centum of taxation has been kept, under existing circumstances, within the moderate dimensions of the present State Tax.

The State levy for the year 1882 was 871,546,59, of which was paid into the Treasury the sum of 490,923.79, and the balance of 380,622.80 remains uncollected. The amount due by collectors of previous years, exclusive of interest, is 545,964.83, making the total amount uncollected 926,587,63. These outstanding taxes in the hands of collectors have been reduced in amount since the year 1878, 223,818.82. The sum is, however, still large, and it would be a great help to the revenues of the State, if some improved plan for the prompt payment of these taxes to the State, were adopted.

The receipts of taxes from incorporated institutions, were 63,336.41. The amount due and unpaid by these institutions is 108,125.83. Steps have been taken to enforce these collections.

The receipts from licenses and taxes imposed upon foreign insurance companies were 49,442.24. In the year 1881 they were 52,868,30.

The gross receipts of the tobacco warehouses were 72,070.53, and the net earnings 3,667.10. The tobacco inspectors receive a salary of 1,800 per annum, and should make their warehouses at least self-sustaining. In the year 1881 their receipts were 75,320,02 and their net earnings 10,585.12, a little more than required to pay their salaries. Last year the net earnings did not pay their salaries, and they were a tax upon the Treasury to the amount of 5,332.90.

The receipts on account of the oyster fund were 57,751.05. The expenses chargeable to this fund, including salaries and the purchase of a new sloop, were 39,070 59, showing an increase in this fund 18,680.46. The increase in 1881 was 6,522.09.

The Contingent or Expense Fund of the Comptroller for the year, was 3,000. Of this, there was expended for purposes set forth in Table No. 20, the sum of 1,056.50, and the balance of 1,943.50, remained unexpended.

The Contingent or Expense Fund of the Treasury Department, was 2,000.00; the amount paid for purposes set forth in Table No. 21, was 1,430,73, leaving an unexpended balance, of 570.27.

These balances revert to the Treasury, and are not carried forward, as some people suppose, for future use.

The aggregate expenditures on account of the several other Contingent or Expense Funds, for which appropriations were made, are set forth in "Statement B."

The stocks and bonds held by the State, to the credit of the Free School Fund, amount to 302,149.78, and are set forth in "Statement G." These are all prompt, interest paying investments.

The other capital and credits of the State, are set forth in "Statement J.," and are classified as productive and unproductive. The productive embrace the amount due from Tax Collectors and such securities as pay interest or dividends. The unproductive includes such capital as is in arrears. In the latter, is embraced stock in the Baltimore and Fredericktown and in the Baltimore and Yorktown Turnpike Companies. These Companies are fitful in their payments. The most of the other Companies have been in arrear for years, and many of them are worthless.

This is the last Report I am required to make to your Execellancy. Having submitted a brief review of some of its leading features, I invite attention to important details set forth in the Statements and Tables appended.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. J. KEATING,
Comptroller.

A Great Question for Congress.

The lands voted by Congress to railroad corporations during the era of subsidy legislation, and forfeited by the corporations through their failure to comply with the conditions of the grants, are worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

Nobody supposes that the railroad companies will abandon their claims to the forfeited land grants [illegible] struggle, [illegible] most powerful corporate bodies in the land is now exerted to prevent, or at least to delay, any action by Congress that will enforce the plain conditions of the law and deprive them of property so valuable.

We print to-day the story of the attempt of certain persons to get possession of the lands voted by the Forty first Congress in aid of the construction of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad—a railroad that was never built. This grant has been dead for nearly seven years, but an effort is making to revive it, without action by Congress, for the benefit of those who have done nothing to earn an acre.

The value of the land involved in this case is about $3,000,000. There are other cases of greater magnitude, but there is none, perhaps, where the effrontery of the proceeding is so clearly apparent. What is of even more importance, there is no other scheme for the misappropriation of the people's acres that has gone so far in the dark, or gone so near to a successful termination. Congress is face to face with the great question of the forfeiture of the unearned land grants.—*N. Y. Sun.*

OUR COSTLY NAVY.

SPENDING MORE MONEY THAN OTHER NATIONS, YET DESTITUTE OF GOOD SHIPS.

The naval budgets of the United States during the last sixteen years average about $19,000,000 annually, or about one fourteenth of the entire expenditures of the Government. During the same period the naval budgets of Italy average $8,000,000, or only about one-thirty fourth of the entire national expenses. Yet Italy has been building steel vessels so armored that no gun ever made in this country could stand the least chance of penetrating them, and armed with 100-ton guns, and possessing a speed far greater than any vessels our Government owns. During the same period the United States Navy Department has not only expended, but has many times exceeded the annual appropriation, and for what? What is there to show for it? Simply a lot of patched-up wooden hulks and three or four wooden vessels of an obsolete type which have been rebuilt under pretense of repairs.

The most superb vessel in the British navy, the Inflexible, cost $2,769,772, while the Puritan of our so-called navy, with about half the displacement of the Inflexible, and inferior to her in both armor and armament, has already cost over $4,000,000, and if she should be completed under the original plans, it is a matter of grave doubt whether she would float. The greater part of our monitors are not as serviceable as the Peruvian monitor Huascar, which, in a combat with the Chilian ironclad Cochrane, had her turret half shot away, her coursing tower destroyed, and nearly all her crew either killed or wounded. Even the "unapproachable" torpedo boats that we have, have proved failures. Upon the torpedo boat and ram Alarm, designed by Admiral Porter, hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in experiments, and yet she is pronounced a failure in speed and for general war purposes. The torpedo boat Intrepid is so conclusively a failure that it is recommended that she be converted into a schooner-rigged gunboat for use in China waters.

With the exception of the Trenton and the Quinnebaug, we have not a cruiser that can speed better than twelve knots. The larger part of the British ironclads have a better speed than that, and two of the unarmored cruisers have attained eighteen and twenty knots an hour. The advantage of great speed for naval vessels, was illustrated in the career of the corvette Union in the South American war, which while able to run away in time of imminent danger, easily captured the slower Chilian transports. That Russia understands this was shown by her purchase of two of the swiftest ships on the ocean, which did more to scare England into peaceableness, by threatening her commerce, than anything else. The speed attained by English vessels in the merchant service is well worth the attention of those who imagine that the inferior cruisers in our own and other navies have unlimited commerce destroying powers. The inferior speed of our "first-rate" vessels renders them useless as cruisers, and an antiquated armament gives them neither offensive nor defensive power against modern war vessels. among the second and third rates there are a few of genuine value to the navy, and were they armed with long-range, powerful rifles, instead of cast iron smooth-bore guns, and arranged for raking fires, they would be quite equal to any vessels of this type in the world.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Malaria, Chills and fever, and Billious attack positively cured with Emory's Standard Cure Pills—an infallible remedy; never fails to cure the most obstinate, long-standing cases where Quinine and all other remedies had failed. They are prepared expressly for malarious sections, in double boxes two kinds of Pills, containing a strong cathartic and chill breaker, sugar coated; containing no Quinine or Mercury, causing no griping or purging; they are mild and efficient, certain in their action and harmless in all cases they effectually clean the system, and give new life and tone to the body. As a household remedy they are unequaled. For Liver Complaint their equal is not known; one box will have a wonderful effect on the worst case. They are used and prescribed by Physicians, and sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent by mail, 25 or 50 cent boxes. Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, best ever made, only 15 Cents. Standard Cure Co., 114 Nassau Street, New York. For sale by C. F. Stam.

TRAVILLA

Poultry Yards!

FOR SALE:

20 Pairs Bronze Turkeys.
20 Pairs Light Brahma Chickens, J. K. Felch's stock.
20 Pairs Plymouth Rocks.
5 Dark Brahmah Cockerels, of Hulcome stock.
5 trios of Pekin Ducks.

EDWARD SLAUGHTER,
Chestertown, Md.

P. S.—If the bronze turkeys are not sold by the 10th of February, they will be no longer for sale.

☞ I will be found at home every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Jan 4, 1883—3m.

ROTARY KNIFE

PEACH & APPLE PARER

furnished to the merchants of Kent and adjoining counties at factory prices, and for sale, by the dozen or single, to packers and individuals at *reasonable prices*, by

JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.

THE Excelsior Horse Poke, for sale by
JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.

MARRIED.

HADAWAY—JONES.—At the M. E. parsonage, Pomona, on the 24 inst., by the Rev. E. C. Machnichol, Mr. DANIEL W. HADAWAY to Miss ALICE P. JONES, both of this county.

WILLSON—STEVENS.—In Baltimore, Dec. 13, 1882, by Rev. Mr. Wharton, Capt. JAS. B. WILLSON to Miss S. GERTRUDE STEVENS, both of this county.

WALBERT—HARRIS.—At the pastor's residence, Dec. 26, 1882, by Rev. D. W. Bates, D. D., JOSEPH A. WALBERT to Miss ROSA HARRIS, both of this county.

CROSSLEY—GARRETT.—Wednesday, 3d instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, Chestertown, by Rev. T. H. Haynes, THOS. R. CROSSLEY to Miss ELLA GARRETT.

DIED

CORDRAY.—In Quaker Neck on the 29th December, ultimo, ANNA M. CORDRAY, wife of Isaac Cordray, aged 70 years and 3 months.

TRENCHARD.—In Church Hill on the 9th of December, 1882, ELLA TRENCHARD, aged 42 years.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., Jan. 2d, 1883.

THE co-partnership heretofore exhisting between PARKER & McFADDEN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOSEPH R. PARKER,
DANIEL McFADDEN.

N. B.—The business will hereafter be conducted by DANIEL McFADDEN.

Jan. 11, 1883—4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

MARY A. BRICE,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 11th day of August, 1883, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate

Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1883.

BENJAMIN F. H CAULK.
Jan. 11, 1883—4t. *Executor.*

MULES! MULES!

I will have at my stable, on the 10th and after, a lot of fine Kentucky Mules for sale, very cheap. Parties in want of them will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing.

CHAS. H. DAVIS.
Jan. 4, 1883—3t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

A. J. HACKETT,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 4th day of August, 1883, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate.

Giving under our hands this 2d day of January, 1883.

MARY E HACKETT,
JAS. M. SEVERSON,
Jan. 2, 1883—4t. *Administrators.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

DANIEL CREW,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proved vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 21st day of June, 1883, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate. Given under our hands this 19th day of December, 1882.

AMANDA M. CREW,
JAMES S. HARRIS,
Dec. 21, 1882—4t. *Administrators.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

ISAAC PERKINS,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 21st day of June, 1883, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December, 1882.

MARGARET E. PERKINS,
Dec. 21, 1882—4t. *Administratrix.*

Money Wanted and to Loan.

$5,000 to $10,000 to Loan on mortgage at 6 per cent.

Loans placed in my hands will be negotiated with care and promptness.

Deeds, mortgages, Leases, and other Legal Instruments carefully drawn up.

All communicattons, whether in person or by letter, strictly confidential.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
Nov. 30, 1882. Chestertown, Md.

To the Reading Public.

I keep on hand or can supply at short notice, any Periodical published. Harper's, the Century Company's, and Appleton's publications can be furnished either by the year or by the single number. Munroe's Seaside Novels, among which are represented the best English and American novelests, kept constantly on hand, at

M. A. TOULSON'S
Drug Store, Chestertown, Md.
Nov. 30, 1882.

Vaccine Virus,
GUARANTEED PURETY,
at
M. A. TOULSON'S,
Jan. 11, 1883. Druggist.

A New Arrival!

CHRISTMAS,

New Year and Birthday Gifts,

CONSISTING OF

Dressing Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Jewel Cases, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Christmas and New Year Cards, and other goods suitable for presents for all, at low prices *for cash*, at POST OFFICE IN GALENA.

School Supplies and Stationery.

NOTIONS.

A good assortment of Zephyrs, Yarns, Sewing and Embroidery Silk, Brigg's transfer patterns, Initials and Embroidery patterns, Ladies' Underwear or ordered to suit customers.

ORDERS BY MAIL carefully filled. Your custom solicited. Come to the P. O. for any publication you may want, if not in stock, will order. Respectfully,

MRS. J. J. RODGERS.
Dec. 21, 1882. Galena, Md.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

AT

C. M. Lucas'.

Gold Watches,
Solid Gold Jewelry,
WEDDING RINGS,
Rogers' Silverware,
&c., &c.

☞ Gi[illegible]

1883. 1883.

HINES & CLEMENTS.

T. L. HINES. J. R. CLEMENTS.

We purpose making our stock of Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Heaters, Ranges, Wooden-ware, Farming Implements, &c., &c., complete in every department, and hope by earnest endeavor and strict attention to business to merit extensive patronage.

Among the many articles comprising our stock, we may mention the following, viz: Hinges, Locks, Saws, Drawing knives, Axes, Chisels, Augers, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Chain Traces, Back Chains, Tongue Chains, Breast Chains, Grubb Hoes, Ropes of all kinds, &c.

Also a full line of Table & Pocket Cutlery, including a complete [illegible] of Rogers' Plated Spoons, [illegible] & Forks.

[illegible] will manufacture our own [illegible], and will be prepared to [illegible] all kinds of *Roofing & Spouting*, [illegible] Old Tins, &c., &c.

[illegible] can furnish Cook & Heating [illegible] at lowest rates and as good and durable as can be had anywhere, *Stoves Guaranteed.*

There are many other articles we might mention, such as Tubs, Washboards, Rolling-pins, Butter Prints & Paddles, Slaw-cutters, Water Buckets, Mouse & Rat Traps, Wire Clothes Lines, Dust & Scrub Brushes, &c., &c.

It will be our pleasure to keep everything in the Hardware line consistent with the demand of the public.

We shall be glad to have all our friends and the public generally to call and examine our stock & prices.

HINES & CLEMENTS.

Jan. 11, 1883.

READ, READ, READ.

THE PEOPLE SHALL KNOW!

New Business Departure.

J. B. SAPPINGTON

Has determined to offer GOODS at the following prices until further notice. He will sell

10 lbs. Standard Fine Granulated Sugar for $1.00.
10 lbs. good, clear Green Coffee for $1.00.
11 lbs. Extra C. (nearly white) Sugar for 99 cts.
10 lbs. Enterprise Roaster Coffee for $1,40.
One pound fine R A. Jah Tea for 60 cents.
8 lbs. *good* Roasted Coffee for $1,00,
4 lbs. pure Java Roasted Coffee for $1.00.
Genuine Gravely Tobacco 85 cts, a pound; and all goods in the

Grocery Line

EQUALLY LOW.

DRY GOODS

And Notions

—AT—

HARD PAN PRICES.

Lot of Boys' Shoes at Half Price.

FLOUR.

We offer Clifton Mills F. F. F., Kirkwood Mills Good Family, Patapsco Superlative Patent, Patapsco Family, Patapsco Extra, Orange Grove Extra, and other grades of Extra and Medium brands.

We guarantee our Prices the Lowest in Kent county.

GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE,

STONE and WOODENWARE,

Oils, Molasses, Syrups, Bacon, Lard, Hams, Canned Goods, Dried Fruits, Hominy, Beans, Mince Meat, Fruit, Butter, Mackrel, Herring, and a

General Line of Goods

suitable to the people's wants.

We herewith tender our sincere thanks for past patronage, and respectfully solicit a continuance of your favors, promising our best efforts to please. Respectfully,

JAS. B. SAPPINGTON,
LEADER IN LOW PRICES,
Opp. Hudgins' Bakery and Confectionary,
Jan. 11, 1883. Chestertown, Md.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

U R INVITED TO CALL

AT SPARKS',

opposite Court House,

where you will find one of the largest stocks, and certainly a greater variety of goods, suitable for the

HOLIDAYS,

than can be found in Kent county.

We have gifts suitable for husbands and wives, fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, uncles and aunts, beaux and belles, and also for the babies.

We cannot enumerate but will only name a few among the many articles to be found at our store.

Fine Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Toilet Setts, Majolica Ware, Oil Paintings, Picture Frames, Brackets, Fancy Baskets, Ladies' Satchels in plush and velvet, Wall Pockets, Whisk Holders and hundreds of other things.

Toys, Toys, Toys.

We have a finer line of these goods than we have ever had, and CHEAP.

Doll Babies in abundance at all prices.

In our Confectionery Stock you will find everything that heart can wish for.

Beautiful Lamps and Clocks suitable for presents.

Genuine Meerschaum Pipes and Smokers.

Fine French China Tea Setts, and— but we must stop. We could fill the paper with what you can find, all we ask of you is to come and see one of the prettiest stocks you ever saw in Chestertown. We take pleasure in showing our goods and giving our prices.

SPARKS,
Dec. 7, 1882. opp. court house.

Christmas Goods

TOULSON'S

DRUG STORE.

LARGEST STOCK

BEST SELECTION!

Lowest Price

TOULSON, Bordley's Corner.

GOOD Corsets at 50c., better at 75c. and $1.00. Ladies, call and see them.
J. H. SIMPERS.

If you want a cheap City Made Wash Boiler or a good Home Made Wash Boier, ca on
J. K. ALDRIDGE.

SOME CHRISTMAS FACTS!

FROM

LOUIS K. STAM

To Every Man, Woman or Child who reads this paper.

I wish to present a few facts I would like you to read carefully, and consider each fact well.

1st Fact—

I have the Largest and Most Complete Stock of *FURNITURE* on the peninsula, comprising Suits, Extension Tables, Lounges, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mattresses, and every thing needed in the Furniture line, supplied at very low prices, and delivered free of charge to your houses.

2d Fact—

I can sell you *CARPETS* of any quality at city prices.

3d Fact—

A great number of Brackets, Wall Pockets, Clock Shelves, Pictures, Picture Frames, Easels, &c., &c., selected with great care—will be sold very cheap.

4th Fact—

Regarding Lamp and Lamp Goods—*Possibly not the largest stock*, but as good an assortment as can be found elsewhere. Special mention is made here of the twenty-three candle power Lamp; and extraordinary mention is made of the wonderful sixty candle power Lamp, which will be on exhibition every night. You are especially invited to call and see it.

5th Fact—

A beautiful line of French China Mustache Cups, Shaving Mugs, Chamber China Setts, &c.

6th Fact—

Handsome Rattan and Comfort Rocking Chairs, Carpet Chairs, Gentlemen's Office Chairs, and an immense stock of Children's Chairs, at low prices.

7th Fact—

Children's Express Wagons, Shoo-Flys, Sleds, Baby Carriages, &c., &c., at very low prices.

Remember you are each and every one expressly invited to call and examine my goods. You will be received politely, and above all things don't forget the location, just below C. F. Stam's Drug Store.

LOUIS K. STAM.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

—OF THE—

The Enterprise

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

On and after Monday, November 13th, the new steamer

"Enterprise"

Will make tri-weekly trips between Crumpton and Baltimore, running as follows:

Leave Crumpton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock P. M., touching at Spry's Deep Landing, and Round Top. Leave Chestertown (Thompson's wharf) at 6 o'clock P. M., Newnam's at 6:30 and Quaker Neck at 7, Centreville (Hooper's wharf) at 8, Emory's wharf (Corsica Creek) 8.30, Earle's wharf 8-40, arriving in Baltimore at 1 A. M.

Returning will leave Piers 12 and 13, Light St. Wharf, Baltimore, every Tuesday and Thursday at 12 o'clock midnight, and Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M.

Comfortable sleeping accommodations for passengers.

Freight received at wharf at Baltimore on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

All freights carried at reasonable rates and handled with care and dispatch.

Steamer A. J. Whitney,

will make weekly trips to South-East and Morgan's creeks.

Schooner W. S. Copes

and other sail vessels will accommodate the public at any point on Chester river or bay.

R. J. FOARD, Prest.
Oct. 12, 1882

The Place to Buy

Dry Goods!

FALL OF 1882.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,

Nos. 199, 201 & 203,

Baltimore Street, Balto.

THE above firm have been Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of *Dry Goods for over 50 years.* Their present large trade has been built up by fair dealing and selling only such goods as will prove satisfactory to the purchaser and be found of full value for the price paid. The price of every article is marked in plain figures, and the inexperienced buyer pays the same price as those fully acquainted with the value of goods.

Our stock of Silks, Dress Goods, Wraps, Linen Goods, Mourning Fabrics, Hosiery, Gloves and Shawls are entirely of our own Importation.

We have also on hand a very extensive assortment of Domestic Cotton Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Comforts, Lace Curtains, *Goods for Mens' Wear, &c., &c.*

The great extent and variety of our Stock will be apparent in a personal examination, which we solicit from parties reading this advertisement. Shopping by mail is now thoroughly established, and is a source of economy. A single order intrusted to our care cannot fail to establish a satisfactory business. We send samples by mail free of charge; in ordering please state class of goods desired.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS.
Sept. 21, 1882—3m.

Beautiful!

Artistic!

Antique!

FINE MAJOLICA, WEDGE WOOD, and CHINESE WARE.

A large Show Window full!

Stop and look as you go by.

Also, a case inside our store full of beautiful SILVER-WARE of the very finest Triple Plate.

☞ We are glad to have you come in and look. You are always welcome.

COLIN F. STAM,
May 26, 1881. Druggist.

NOTICE.

Having consolidated with Crpt. James W. Thompson, thereby securing ample storage room for grain and merchandise, at Chestertown, we are now prepared to receive Grain at the well-known stand, Thompson's Granary, and will forward the same to market promptly. Schooners "Hattie Stark" and "W. S. Copes" will accommodate the public at any point on River or Bay.

R. J. FOARD,
President Enterprise Transportation Co.
Nov. 16, 1882.

SUNDRIES—Cocoa, chocolates, gelatine corn starch, extracts, ground spices, pickles, chow-chow, sources, jellies, blacking, in-k shoe brushes, pens, pencils, eye-glasses, spectacles (plain and colored) gogg'es, &c., &c—at
Sparks'.

SPICES— Perfectly Pure.
At M. A. TOULSON'S
Aug. 24, 1882. DRUG STORE.

Christmas Goods!

—AT—

BELLS,'

Cor. High and Queen Sts.,

CONSISTING OF

Glassware,

LAMPS, &c.

FINE GROCERIES,

CANNED GOODS.

LARGE SUPPLY

FRUITS,

ORANGES,

LEMONS,

RAISINS,

CURRANTS,

CITRON,

NUTS,

APPLES, &c.

LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

CANDY

Will be Sold LOW for CASH.

COAL. COAL.

T. deC. RUTH

Having laid in a large supply of the

BEST QUALITY

White Ash COAL,

Also, Coal for ENGINES and BLACKSMITHS' use, he is now prepared to fill all orders promptly, as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST, with

2240 lbs. PER TON.

Call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. We feel assured that we can give satisfaction. Thankful for past favors we hope by prompt attention to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Very respectfully,
T. deC. RUTH.
J. B. McINTIRE, Agent.
Nov. 23, 1882—4m.

ENTERPRISE COMBINED STUFFER.

FRUIT, LARD & JELLY PRESS.

LEVER SAUSAGE STUFFERS.

MEAT CUTTERS and STUFFERS COMBINED.

MEAT CUTTERS Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

LARD CANS. LARD CANS.

BUTCHER KNIVES. BUTCHER KNIVES.

Call and examine our large stock of above goods, and purchase in time. JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.
Nov. 30, 1882.

At STAM'S

DRUG STORE.

Strictly Pure!

GROUND BLACK PEPPER,

GRAIN PEPPER,

RED PEPPER,

SALTPETRE,

SAGE,

At the very Lowest Prices in keeping with First Class Goods.

COLIN F. STAM,
Nov. 23, 1882—4t. Druggist.

BLACK CASHMERES, Black [illegible] Black Satins. Black Alpaca [illegible] cents rice 25 cents. For sale by [illegible]
T. W. [illegible]

FODDER YARN! FOD[illegible] kinds, and we th[illegible] market, at [illegible]

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8205-0664