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The Transcript,

Chestertown, Md.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Thursday, February 23, 1888

CASPER G. WOODALL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Give the Towns a Show According to Their Ratio.

By an article published elsewhere it will be noted that a large number of towns throughout the country are asking from Congress appropriations for postofficé buildings in towns of 3,000 inhabitants or more on the basis of $2,000 for every 1,000 of population. There is no reason why the Government should not erect a postoffice building in every town of 3,000 inhabitants. The Postoffice Department is compelled to rent buildings in these towns, and to pay from $150 to $200 in rental. The erection of suitable structures would be a matter of economy. They would pay for themselves in twenty years or less. In the cities containing from three hundred thousand to four hundred thousand inhabitants Government buildings have cost in some instances six or eight millions of dollars. According to ratio of population, if a city of 300,000 souls is entitled to a Government building costing six millions, a town of 3,000 souls is entitled to a Government building costing $60,000. Certainly it is fair and just that a town of 3,000 inhabitants should have a $10,000 postoffice. Some of the dailies of the large cities, notably the New York dailies, are never-ceasing in their greedy demands for Government appropriations: and yet, when a smaller community receives recognition they call it jobbery. Every town of 3,000 inhabitants really represents a surrounding and contingent population of 3,000 additional people, —or a total of 6,000. No proposition bears more clearly a self-demonstration than this, —In this free country, where impartial justice is supposed to be meted out, on the basis of the greatest good to the greatest number, smaller communities are entitled to Governmental consideration on the basis of consideration given to larger communities, in ratio of population to population. It has been stated that an appropriation of $20,000,000 would put up a $60,000 postoffice in every town of 3,000 inhabitants in the United States. There is a large surplus in the Treasury that must be distributed. There could be no fairer distribution, nor one that would give more general satisfaction, than an appropriation for the erection of Government buildings in the towns. Maryland has a number of wide-awake Members, and four of them are from country districts. They will undoubtedly meet the approval of their constituencies if they give some of their attention to the postoffice question for the towns scattered through their Congressional districts. If the dailies should attempt to set up a bulldozing howl, their home papers will be likely to see to it that they are not misrepresented to the ears of their constituencies.

The Canal Question.

The proposed purchase by the State of the 1878 repair bonds has dropped out as a probable measure in dealing with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal difficulty. The plan, it is said, will not be pressed. Those interested in the Western Maryland Railroad are urging a scheme which proposes to virtually transfer upon perpetual lease the canal from Williamsport, Md., to Cumberland,—nearly half the canal. In return for the property thus transferred the railroad company proposes to keep up the interest on the 1878 repair bonds and to pay the State annually $10,000. In the Baltimore *Sun* of last Friday there appeared a very clear statement of the canal question, made, the *Sun* says, by an eminent Maryland lawyer. A brief history is given of the construction of the canal, which we quote:—

"How does the State, whether as stockholder or as creditor, stand toward the other creditors of the canal? And to simplify the question, we need refer only to one class of creditors, viz., to the holders of what are known as the preferred bonds. In the year 1843 the canal had been constructed as far as dam No. 6. At that time all the original stock of the canal had been exhausted, and in addition thereto $2,000,000 loaned by the State in 1834, $3,000,000 more of stock subscribed by the State in 1835 and $1,375,000 more stock subscribed by act of 1838, upon a guarantee of 6 per cent. semi-annual dividend upon that stock, and upon the failure of the canal to pay the interest for three years upon the bonds issued to pay for the stock, a further provision was made by the State of $663,61.94 to pay that interest. Thus over seven millions had been sunk by the State in addition to its original subscription, between 1834 and 1843, when the canal reached dam No. 6. If there stood, with an empty treasury and an exhausted credit, until March, 1845, when the act was passed authorizing the canal to borrow upon its bonds $1,700,000 to complete the canal to Cumberland. Under this act the preferred bonds were issued to the amount of $1,699,500, of which the State of Virginia guaranteed $300,000. The proceeds *were exclusively expended in finishing the canal from dam No. 6 to Cumberland.* By the terms of the act, and by a mortgage in pursuance thereof, the bonds were declared to be a preferred lien on all the revenues and tolls of the canal, *and every part thereof*, from Georgetown to Cumberland; and they were pledged and appropriated to the payment of the same and of the interest to accrue thereon, subject only to the privilege of the company to use and apply such portions of the revenue and tolls as might be necessary to put and keep the canal in repair and good condition for transportation and for its current expenses. To make those bonds a more acceptable and, as was thought, an unquestionably adequate security, the State, by the act of March, 1845, expressly waived, deferred and postponed all its rights and liens upon the revenues of the canal, so as to make said bonds and the interest to accrue thereon preferred and absolute liens on said revenues until said bonds and interest shall be fully paid. (Section 4, act of 1844, chapter 281.)"

The writer argues, with the greatest apparent justness, that the State has no constitutional or moral right to lease a portion of the canal to a railroad, or to in any way dispose of it, without the consent of the 1845 bondholders, who have a claim upon the canal for $1,700,000 with accrued interest, which is a prior lien to the State's claim.

In view of the financial conditions narrated, it does not require an astute financier to understand that it is impossible that the State should ever receive any revenue from the canal. If the preferred bondholders of 1845 will accept the canal as a fee-simple gift in liquidation of their claim and will assume the payment of the 1878 repair bonds, why would it not be a wise and profitable transaction to hand over to them the canal with all its rights, privileges and difficulties? The canal will probably never in all time pay a penny into the State Treasury. On the contrary, it will most likely if maintained as a State institution require from $100,000 to $200,000 annually to keep it in running condition. Why should the State keep such a property if there is any method of giving it away? In 1870, the 1845 bondholders offered to lease the canal, to keep it in repair and to pay a certain bonus to the State. There is no apparent sound reason why the State should hold on to an enterprise that promises to be an eternal tax-consuming burden, if there is any possible plan of being rid of it.

The Taxation of Necessities.

Madison (Wis.) Democrat.

Nobody complains of the taxes imposed on tobacco, whiskey and malt liquors.—Most people believe these taxes are in the interest of good morals, and operate for the good of society. Let them be as they are, or increase them should the country ever need a larger revenue. But in the name of reason and humanity reduce the tax on fuel, food and clothing to the lowest possible point. Don't starve and freeze the millions of the poor to increase the riches of the rich.

NOTES FROM THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

AN IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

The bill of Mr. Cox, of Charles, providing for the establishment of a bureau of immigration in this State has passed a second reading in the House without amendment. It provides for the appointment of a board of three commissioners by the Governor, one of the members to be designated the State Superintendent of Immigration, with a salary of $2,000 a year. The other two commissioners shall serve without compensation. The board shall appoint a secretary, conversant with English and German, at a salary of $1,200. The sum of $10,000 a year is to be appropriated for the next two years for the use of the bureau, who are to have their office in Baltimore. They are to promote the organization of local boards and agencies in the counties, collect statistics, &c. The superintendent is to spend four months of each year in Europe, and devote himself more particularly to procuring English, Irish and German immigrants. He is also to solicit immigration from other States of the Union and from Canada. The board shall have power to contract for the transportation of immigrants and arrange for their reception and distribution.

CAMBRIDGE POLICE.

Senator Johnson has introduced a bill to create a police board and police for Cambridge, Dorchester county. The bill constitutes the mayor, president of the board of trade and the State's attorney of Dorchester county a board of police commissioners, to serve without pay, who are authorized to appoint four policemen for the town, who shall serve for six months, unless sooner removed. The force may be temporarily increased, in the discretion of the board. The pay of the policemen is fixed at not less than $25 nor more than $30. At present the Cambridge police are appointed by town ordinance and serve only at stated periods.

TO PROTECT FARMERS.

Senator Peter, of Howard county, has a bill which seeks to put a stop to fraudulent transactions on the part of venders of seeds and other agricultural products in dealing with farmers. It prevents fraudulent sales of any varieties of new or novel seeds, and provides as follows: "Any person or persons, firm or company offering for sale oats, wheat, rye, corn or clover-seed, or other agricultural products, representing them as possessing qualities or productiveness superior to the same varieties in general cultivation, and selling the same on credit, or in any way bartering or trafficing in the same, shall in each and every case state in the note or bill of exchange taken for the same the kind or variety of the seed sold or bartered, and with a succinct statement of the advantages claimed for such seed or products, and the terms on which the same is bartered or sold, and the note taken shall contain a warranty as to the quality and value of the article sold." A fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years, is the penalty imposed for violation of the law.

TO PAY THE MILITIA.

The Ways and Means Committee have favorably reported a bill to pay the privates and enlisted men of the Maryland militia for their services at the military encampment at Hagerstown last summer. The sum of $11,000 is named to pay them. The original bill asked for $16,000 to pay the officers and enlisted men, but Colonel Gaither withdrew the proposition to pay the officers.

THE ELECTION BILL.

The joint Committee on Elections at their meeting on Friday night adopted the main features of the Carter-Poe election bills, with some provisions of the Pearce bill as amendments. The bill as agreed upon by the committee will be drafted and introduced into the Senate this week by Senator John B. Brown, of Queen Anne's. Its features as to Baltimore city, it is understood, have been strengthened so as to give a minority vote power in the selection of judges and clerks, the effect of which will be to give the minority supervisor the appointment of the minority judge. The purpose of the Carter-Poe bills is to so amend the present Maryland laws as to provide for minority representation in all instances, and to secure the annual purging of the registration lists. For the counties the present law will not be changed, and the Governor will appoint the registers, while the county commissioners will retain the power appointment of the judges and clerks.

THE APPOINTMENT LIST.

The full list of appointments sent in to the Senate, which were confirmed, is as follows: Weigher of live stock, Jas Rittenhouse, Baltimore county; members of the State board of health, Dr. Jackson Piper, J. Crawford Neilson; mine inspector, Rich T. Browning; managers of the Female House of Refuge, Jas U Dennis, Osmond Hammond, John C Walsh, J Wm Baughman, Albert Ritchie, Jos Merrefield, Geo Colton, Caleb Greenfield, J Clarence Lane.

The following nominations were also sent to the Senate to-night: Managers of the House of Refuge, John T Morris, Lewis A Birely, Buchanan Schley, Edmund G Waters, Geo D Watts; general weigher of grain, I Edw Wood; assistant weighers, G A J Hopkins, Wicomico, Sam'l H Jarman, Baltimore city, J N Starr, Dorchester; adjutant-general, Jas Howard; State librarian E P Duval, nomination confirmed; State veterinarian, Dr W H Wray, Baltimore city, vice Dr Ward, General Staff; Gen E Law Rogers, quartermaster-general; T H Shriver, commissary-general; W McKaig, chief of ordinance; Robt Ober, chief of artillery; Clinton P Paine, chief of cavalry; Andrew P Chapman, inspector-general; Wm McKenny, paymaster-general; Wm. Lee, M D., surgeon-general; Jos B Seth, judge-advocate-general.

Work of the Legislature.

While the session of the Maryland Legislature, which is now about half through, has brought forward some indefensible projects, it cannot be said that the people have been so far subjected to any very harmful legislation. Nor can it be said that the prospects are discouraging for the remainder of the session. All the important committees are at work sifting various propositions and making an effort to get down to hard pan. The work of the special committees on the city extension resulted in a report which was acceptable to the people concerned in all particulars except one, perhaps, and the work was done under very embarrassing circumstances. The Ways and Means and Finance Committees are still engaged upon the refunding, taxation and appropriation bills, which of necessity must be among the last things of importance to receive final action. The Committee on Internal Improvements has signalized itself by reporting unfavorably on the proposition to purchase the first mortgage canal bonds, and the House of Delegates did good work in promptly adopting that report. The committee has yet to deal with other canal projects, but as it has taken the right road in the one case, the chances are that it will see its way to proper conclusions with regard to the others. Surrounded by importunate and conflicting interests, it is not always an easy matter to discern the straight path, and very often when the proper course is made apparent it requires a good deal of nerve and encouragement to follow the line. Plain intelligence may readily discriminate between a deserving measure and a censurable project, but it is not always easy to get away from the cloud of advocates which the doubtful scheme is too often enabled to muster to its support in far greater numbers than the good one. The Committees on Elections of the Legislature, which have been overwhelmed with plans and disconcerted by suggestions, have resting upon them the responsibility of maturing a satisfactory result which is beset with difficulties. On the one hand the majority stands pledged to the requirements of the party platform to redeem certain specific promises, and cannot get away from decent compliance with them. The Registration and Election bill will be a standard above all other acts by which the party in power will be judged hereafter, and it cannot be too careful, therefore, to meet public expectations and requirements. It is likely that public confidence would not be reassured if a new registration of voters is not made the basis of the law. The last general registration took place six years ago, and since that time we have had annual revisions in October and November. Whatever may be the state of public sentiment in the different counties on the subject it is well known that the guarantee of the Democratic platform was not written to remove public doubts there, but to give assurances to voters in the city of Baltimore, and the remedy must, therefore, come in a shape first of all to give satisfaction here. We are encouraged to hope that a fair solution of this matter may yet be reached by the Legislature, which has shown a desire on several recent occasions to make proper concessions to public demands.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Small Towns Should Be Considered.

A general movement has begun throughout the country to petition Congress to abolish the present system of erecting public buildings. The people in the small towns where very small slices of pork are received are about to enter their protest against the continuation of the present mode of jobbery. The petitions that are now coming in are in printed form and signed by the mayor of the city or president of the village from which they come, by order of the common council. The petitioners ask for a general law providing for the erection of a building in evecy city of 3,000 inhabitants or over, and recommend appropriations on the basis of $2,000 for each 1,000 inhabitants. The objections to the present system of legislation are four in number, as follows: First, it is unjust to discriminate in favor of larger against smaller cities who pay their appropriate share of taxes; second, special legislation is wrong, corrupt, and demoralizing; third, under a general law upon the above basis, 1,200 buildings would be supplied at a cost of only $20,000,000; fourth, such a law would save to the government large sums now paid for rent, furnish more convenient quarters, and conform more to the dignity of the nation. These petitions have been circulated throughout the country in large numbers.

A Lesson that He Who Runs May Read.

Unless blinded by prejudice, he who runs may read the lesson of the recent special election for Congress in the Eleventh Michigan district. So close was the vote in that district, which in 1884 gave the Republican candidate for Congress a majority of 7,475 votes, that the official count may be necessary to determine the result. The district is composed of the fifteen most northerly counties of the Peninsula of Michigan, and was for three terms represented by Jay A. Hubbell, of civil service notoriety. There was no concealment by the Democrats of their determination to carry this Republican stronghold upon the policy of President Cleveland's tariff message. On the part of the Republicans of Michigan there was equal determination to preserve a district the loss of which would not only seriously diminish their political prestige but deprive them of their majority in the Michigan delegation in Congress. In its moral aspects the result is a decided victory for the Democrats, even though the Republican candidate, Seymour, may have pulled through with a handful of votes.—*Phila. Record.*

Blaine of Maine,
Will not run again;
Sherman of Ohio
Is willing to try 0!

But Cleveland of Buffalo,
Is sure to get there, you know.

The President to Make a Short Trip to Florida.

Arrangements were completed for the President and Mrs. Cleveland to start on their Florida trip on Tuesday. They go on a special train of one car and a baggage car. The party consists of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, and Col. and Mrs. Lamont. In consideration of the wishes of the President there will be no committee or any one else on the train. They will make no stop until they reach Savannah at 7.30 on Wednesday. They will devote an hour to driving about the city, and will then start for Jacksonville, arriving there at 1.30. They will visit the Exposition, and hold a reception in the evening. At 10 o'clock on Thursday they will start for St. Augustine, and will leave there for home on Friday morning. The Senators, Representatives and others going to Jacksonville under the same invitation will go on the regular train, which starts an hour earlier than that which carries the President.

Thoebe's Expected Thousands.

The items of the bill which Mr. Thoebe has submitted to Congress for expenses incurred in contesting the seat of Mr. Carlisle, from the Sixth Kentucky district, foot up in the neighborhood of $4,600. They show that Mr. Thoebe had no lack of friends who were ready to help him through in view of a liberal Congressional appropriations to cover the cost. The items are as follows:

L. J. Blakely, of Covington, legal services	$897.54
L. A. Wood, of Covingtpn, legal services	250.00
West Steever, of Washington, legal serv'es	1,000.00
E. N. Hill, of Washington, legal services	500.00
J. J. Pearce, of Covington, legal services	935.75
J. H. Sypher, of Washington, legal servic's	300.00
R. H. Darby, of Washington, printing	52.50
Notary fees	40.00
Personal expenses	200.00
Incidentals	300.00
T. W. Shoemaker, Washington, room rent, twenty-seven days, $5 per day, and twenty-three days' fires, at $1 per day	158.00
Total	$4,697.83

—*Washington (D. C.) Critic, Feb. 13.*

Frank Hurd.

The New York *Tribune* suggests that the Republicans of New York will gladly pay Frank Hurd's expenses if he will stump that State discussing the tariff. This is well understood to be bluff, and not a very bright application of bluff, either. Frank Hurd is one of the ablest speakers on the subject of the tariff in the country, and he is, aside from his subject, a born orator. He is just the man we ought to have in Boston, and we hope that the Tariff Reform League will see that our people hear from him before long. He made a great success in Philadelphia in his late speech there. The fact that Ohio does not appreciate Mr. Hurd is something altogether in his favor.—*Boston Herald.*

This Is Reasonably Certain.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

In the great contest in November we shall carry not only the South—which Mr. Chandler's foolish flaunting of the bloody shirt has made as "solid" as a rock—but we are reasonably certain of carrying New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, which will give us nearly a score more of electoral votes than are needed. But the present prospect is that California, Colorado, Nevada, and even Illinois and Michigan, may be added to the victorious Democratic list. Nor is Ohio herself to be considered as outside of the doubtful column. The Republicans are on the run. The thing to do is to keep them running.

The Beginning of the End.

Philadelphia Record.

Cutting down the Republican majority in the banner district of Michigan—Jay Hubbell's own—from 7,000 to 500 is not so bad for a February indication. If these things can be done in the green beginning of the season, what may not be accomplished in the time for riper political action?

DIED.

RASIN.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. A. Merritt, near Locust Grove, Kent county, Md., on Friday, the 17th inst., Mrs. H. E. RASIN, widow of the late Unit Rasin, of St. Louis, Missouri, in the 61st year of her age.

URIE.—At Rock Hall, Feb. 3, Mrs. HESTER ANN URIE, aged 59 years, widow of John Urie.

STARTT.—In Quaker Neck, Feb. 13, of paralysis, JOHN N. STARTT, in the 46th year of his age.

SMITH.—At the residence of her parents, at Golt's, Feb. 8, of diabetes, ANNIE R. SMITH, daughter of Chas. H. and Emma Smith, aged 9 years and 1 day.

SUPPER AND FESTIVAL.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. P. Church of Kennedyville will have a Supper in the Town Hall on Wednesday Evening, Feb. 29, and on Thursday and Friday Evenings, March 1st and 2d. Proceeds for the improvement of the church. The public are cordially invited. 2t.

SALESMEN WANTED—

To canvas for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and Expenses paid. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)
CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
f23-4t15. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

LAMPS.

NEW STOCK NOW OPENING.

HANDSOME HANGING LAMPS,
HALL LAMPS,
STAND LAMPS,
KITCHEN LAMPS,
HAND LAMPS.

You will find these the CHEAPEST GOODS we have ever offered.

Feb. 23, 1888. H. A. SPARKS.

Tax Collector's Sale.

By virture of a power conferred on me as Collector of Taxes by Act of Assembly, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of John Carey, of, in and to the estate of Mrs. E. J. Lemley, deceased, situated in the village of Chesterville, first election district of Kent county, consisting of

LOT OF LAND,
CONTAINING 2 ACRES
MORE OR LESS,

lying in Chesterville, in first election district of Kent county, on north side of the road from Chesterville to Millington, and bounded on north by land of Charles E. Craner, on east by M. E. Church lot, on south by the said Millington road, and on west by land of C. W. Spry and road to Galena, and improved by

TWO SMALL
DWELLING HOUSES,

and which was assessed in 1883 to MRS. Eliza J. Lemley, and in 1884 to John W. Carey.

And I hereby give notice, that on

TUESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1888,

between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at the Court House Door in Chestertown, I will sell the said property for Cash, to pay taxes due and in arrear thereon as follows:

County Taxes for 1883	$9.05
State " " 1883	2.16
Interest from Jan. 1, '84, to March 20, '88	$2.99
County Taxes for 1884	$10.91
State " " 1884	2.16
Interest from Jan. 1, '85, to March 20, '88	$2.53

Together with all costs of sale, due and to become due thereon.

GEORGE W. JACOBY,
Collector for 1st dist. for years 1883 and 1884.
Feb. 23—4t.

DELICIOUS EATING!

INNOCENT FUN!

ANOTHER GOOD TIME!

—(†)—

ON WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY EVENINGS, FEBRUARY 29d & 23d,

The ladies of Georgetown Presbyterian Church will give another of their widely popular

SUPPERS AT ODD FELLOWS' ROOM,
GALENA, MD.

—(†)—

Each evening before the supper, the Young People's Aid Society of said church will give a choice

LITERARY & MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Admission, - Only 15 Cents.
By order of COMMITTEE.
f16-2t.

By the Insurance Department.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

—OF—

KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND,

DECEMBER 31st, 1887.

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$94,900.00
Stocks and Bonds absolutely owned by the Company (market value)	5,000.00
Amount of all Loans on judgment	$2,488.21
Interest due and accrued on Stocks, Bonds and other securities	$1,627.33
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company deposited in bank	$3,014.48
Premium Notes in force—$170,600.00	
Total Cash Assets	$107,030.02

LIABILITIES,

Losses reported, unadjusted and unpaid	$420.49
Premium Notes in Force—$170,600.00	
All other claims	$6,518.11
Total liabilities	$6,938.60
Surplus as regards Policyholders	$100,091.42
Total Income	$12,215.19
Total Expenditures	$22,554.27
Amount of Policies in force in Maryland on 31st Dec. 1887	$2,551,259.00
Amount of Policies written in Maryland during the year 1887	$180,436.00
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1887	$7,436.15
Losses paid in Maryland during 1887	$14,833.01
Losses incurred in Maryland during 1887	$13,998.00

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Insurance Department,

Commissioner's Office,

ANNAPOLIS, February 7, 1888.

In compliance with Act of 1878, Chapter 106, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent County, Md., to December 31st, 1887, now on file in this Department.

JESSE K. HINES,
INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.
Feb. 23—3t.

Wroth & Aldridge

ARE PREPARED

TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC IN THE

MERCHANTILE LINE!

They Buy Judiciously

AND SELL ACCORDINGLY.

☞ THEY ARE PLEASED AT ALL TIMES TO SHOW GOODS.

CLOCKS.

NEW STOCK.
NEW STYLES.
NEW PRICES.

CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED

in Chestertown.

H. A. SPARKS,
f23. Under News Office.

FINE ENGRAVED THIN TUMBLERS—$1.50 per dozen.
SPARKS,
Under News Office.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' ANNUAL NOTICE.

THE County Commissioners of Kent County will meet at their office in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY,
THE 6TH DAY OF MARCH, 1888,

at 11 o'clock A. M., and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

EVERY TUESDAY,
Until the 8th day of May next,

For the purpose of noting transfers and correcting assessments.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since their last sitting for said purpose, are particularly requested to attend at an early day to have their assessments corrected and adjusted.

After Tuesday, 15th of May next,

No ALTERATIONS or CORRECTIONS in the assessments will be made for the present year.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE POOR
OF KENT COUNTY,

will be appointed on the Second Monday—9th day—of April next.

COLLECTORS
OF STATE AND COUNTY TAXES
FOR EACH ELECTION DISTRICT

—AND A—

KEEPER OF THE STANDARDS

—OF—

Weights and Measures

will be appointed on

Tuesday, 10th day of April next,

☞ All persons having ACCOUNTS against the county are requested to present the same on or before

Tuesday, 12th day of June next,

otherwise they may be excluded from the levy this year. All accounts properly chargable to the county are require d to be made out in a clear manner and itemized and rendered under oath.

All applications for pension must be made in writing, stating the condition and circumstances of the applicant and vouched for by three or more freeholders having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

N. B.—All persons neglecting to have their assessments corrected are hereby notified that no allowance for taxes paid in error in consequence of such neglect will be made.

WILLIAM MORRIS, Pres;
JOHN F. ERNEST,
EDW. W. HEPBRON,
SAMUEL F. COOPER,
JOHN DICKINSON,
Commissioners.

Attest—T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk.
Feb. 23, 1888.

Boots and Shoes.

DO NOT FORGET THE

GREAT BARGAINS

we are offering in a number of lines of BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have just cut a large line of

BOYS' BUTTONED SHOES

TO NEARLY HALF THEIR VALUE.

Our Woman's Plain Heavy Shoe

that only a few days we were selling at $1.25, we are now offering

AT ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.

Remember the line of

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
REDUCED TO COST.
Good Patterns and Desirable Goods.

Call and see us, and you will see that we will save you money.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.
Feb. 23, 1888.

YET ON HAND

—AT—

Little Grove Nurseries,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

ABOUT 30,000 TREES!

THOSE who have not made their selections for new orchards will please do so at an early date, or else they must not blame any one but themselves in not being able to get varieties desired. Kinds needed for replanting should be in. It is both annoying to the planter in being obliged to substitute a variety, and a regret to the nurseryman not to be able to accommodate.

R. G. NICHOLSON,
Feb. 9—tf. Chestertown, Md

COAL AND WOOD.

BUILDING LIME, CEMENT,
—AND—
Plastering Hair.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS will do well to get our Prices on Lime, Cement and Hair before buying elsewhere.

J. D. BACCHUS,
f2-tf. COAL AND WOOD DEALER

BEFORE purchasing your Underware, call and see what we have in that line. Gents Undershirts from 25c. to $2.00; Ladies' and Children's Vests at popular prices.
J. H. SIMPER

NEW Stock of Horse-Collars and Bridle Halters, Traces and Plow-Lines at
WROTH & ALDRIDGE'

A LARGE LOT
—OF—
PRIME
Cypress Fencing
Now on Hand.

☞ PRICES AND ESTIMATES ☜

—FOR—

LUMBER, SHINGLES,
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
DOOR and WINDOW FRAMES,
for building purposes,

FURNISHED WITH PLEASURE.

Do not buy until you have given me an opportunity to figure on your bill.

MY STOCK IS

Seasoned and Well Manufactured,

and embraces every variety of Building Material.

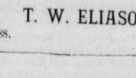
T. W. ELIASON, JR.
Feb. 23, 1888.

Chester River Steamboat Company

FALL AND WINTER SCHEDULE.

On and after Sept. 26th, 1887,

Steamer EMMA A. FORD



Will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock A. M., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck Grey's Inn, Queenstown, Kent Island and all intermediate landings, arriving in Baltimore about 1 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light St. wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M., making the above landings.

THE STEAMER B. S. FORD

will leave Centreville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M., stopping at the wharves in Corsica River, Grey's Inn, Eastern Neck, Queenstown and Kent Island, arriving in Baltimore about 1 o'clock. Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light St. wharf every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 o'clock A. M., making the above landings.

STEAMER CORSICA

will leave Crumpton every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, stopping at all the river landings. Will leave Chestertown *Tuesday and Thursday at 5 p. m.*, and on *Saturday at 3 p. m.* Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light St. wharf at midnight on Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Chestertown, and all river landings.

FARE FROM ALL POINTS,

$1 ROUND TRIP.

SINGLE TICKETS 75 CENTS.

☞ Tickets Good Until Used.

Nov. 3, 1887. GEO. WARFIELD, PRESIDENT.

WILL YOU NOT

KINDLY SAY TO THE

People of Kent County

THAT I HAVE NOT TIME TO WRITE AN AD.

☞ I AM TOO BUSY WITH WINDOW SHADES TO THINK OF IT. ☜

LOUIS K. STAM.

JOS. L. DOWNES. W. R. JENNINGS

Downes & Jennings,

Merchant Tailors

RIALTO BUILDING,

No. 407 Second Street

BALTIMORE, MD.

ONLY THINK OF IT! Twelve inches—a *whole foot of Good Tobacco*—nice flat plug for ten cents! Sound twist Tobacco as low as 25 cents a pound at
J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

HO, THERE!

SEE HERE!

WE SHOULD LIKE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION

TO A FEW FACTS

IF YOU PLEASE:

We Are Headquarters

—FOR—

BOOTS, SHOES,

SLIPPERS,

—AND—

EVERYTHING IN THE FOOTWEAR LINE

JUST NOW WE ARE HAVING A RUN IN

MEN'S
Heavy Winter Boots.

WE HAVE HEAVY BOOTS RANGING FROM $1.75 UP.

SLIPPERS!

A Splendid lot of Aligator, Goat and Plush Satin Lined, Beautifully Finished—the very thing to make a present to some nice young man. We have the measure of nearly all the men in the county who wear order-made shoes. We can probably give you the correct size of the foot you want to fit.

M. T. GOSLEE.

1888. 1888!

READ! READ! READ!

NEW GOODS!

LOW PRICES!

4/4 Brown and Bleached Muslin		4½c. a yard	
4-4 "	"	5c.	"
4-4 " Heavy	"	7c.	"
Fruit of Loom	"	9c.	"

Calico 3½ to 6c.; Simpson's Mourning Prints 7c.; Double Purple 7c., Dress Ginghams 5c. to 10c. per yard; Tickings 8c. to 25c.; Misses' Hose 5c. to 10c. a pair.

Ladies' Solid Color Hose	8c. a pair
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose	10c. "
Ladies' Full Reg. Made Balbriggan Hose	25c. "
Ladies' Corsets, good 25c., extra good Corsets 45c.	45c. "
Ladies' Vests, extra good	45c.
Gloves	5c. to 25c.
Gents' Undershirts	25c.
Extra Heavy Undershirts	45c.
Gents' unlaundered Shirts, New York Mills Muslin, pure Linen Bosoms	65c.
Clark's Cotton 5c. a spool, or 55c. a dozen; Buttons 5c. a gross.	

GROCERIES.

Brown Sugar	5c.	per pound
Nearly White Sugar	6c.	"
Granulated Sugar	7½c.	"
Enterprise Coffee	24c.	"
Good Tea, green and black	50c.	"
Good Syrup	30c.	a gallon.
Black Molasses	20c.	"
Pure Apple Vinegar	30c	"

Best Coal Oil, no smell no smoke, 14c. a gal. or 8 gallons $1 00
"Red C." Coal Oil 16c. a gal. or 5 gal. for 75c.

Lump Starch	4½c.	a pound
Bread Soda	4½c.	"
Babbitt's Best Soap 5c., 22 bars	$1.00	
Soapine	4c.	
Kirk's Chicago Soap	4c.	

OUR TOBACCO AT 40C. BEATS THE BEST

Cigars 90c. a box--100 in a box.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY, NUTS, RAISINS, ORANGES, LEMONS, CITRON, CURRANTS.

Mince Meat, all kinds Canned Fruits, Vegetables and Meats, Mackarel, Herring and Shad.

FLOUR.

Clifton, Kirkwood, Occidental, Patapsco Superlative, do. Family, do. Extra and Orange Grove,
AT LESS THAN CITY PRICES!

Country Produce at Best Market Price.

Respectfully,
J. B. SAPPINGTON,
AT THE OLD STAND ON CROSS STREET,
Jan. 5, 1888. Chestertown, Md.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

LATEST NOVELTIES!

Presents for All Ages.

VERY
Large Assortment!

M. A. TOULSON.

DR. PHELP'S STATEMENT.

Healthful Teeth are a "Lifetime Joy!"

SINCE in practice here I have extracted diseased teeth for over 1,800 patients (cases recorded) WITHOUT GIVING PAIN. *The Safe* administration of *Ether and Chloroform* my specialty.

N. B.—☞ My services, for this purpose, at the call of physicians in surgical operations.

Why not have your decayed teeth filled?

W. G. PHELPS, D. D. S.,
Nov. 17, 1887. Galena, Md.

SALTED FISH, Shad, Mackerel and Laborador Herring for sale by
J. B. SAPPINGTON.

1888

THE MORNING HERALD

$3.00 A Year.
$1.65 Six Months.
30 Cts. Per Month.

POSTAGE PAID.

THE SUNDAY HERALD

$1.50 A Year.

POSTAGE PAID.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

50 Cents A Year.

POSTAGE PAID.

EIGHT PAGES.

THE rapid advance made by *The Morning Herald* during the past year, has been a marvel to all familiar with the subject. Not only has the volume of advertising been immensely large, but the increase in circulation is without a precedent in the history of Baltimore journalism. The cause of this is apparent. *The Morning Herald* was a better paper in 1887 than in the preceding year. It will be a better paper in 1888 than in 1887. It will continue to be the cheapest of dailies—one cent being the price. It publishes all the Associated Press News. It has a complete corps of correspondents throughout Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Southern Pennsylvania and other states, thus being able to promptly furnish the news for a widely extended region. Its LOCAL NEWS is preeminently the fullest and most accurate of any Baltimore daily. Its Washington Correspondence is bright, and covers the vast field of National Politics which center at the National Capital. It proposes to publish the most exhaustive and comprehensive reports of legislative doings at Annapolis. It is absolutely independent in politics. Its utterances upon public topics are impartial and fearless. It is cheap, able, brilliant. These are the reasons for the constantly increasing popularity of *The Morning Herald.*

THERE is no Sunday paper in any city of the Union, the pages of which are more replete with news, with bright contributions, with able articles especially prepared by writers of national distinction, and with letters on engrossing topics from the leading *literateurs* of the day. *The Sunday Herald* is acknowledged to be the gem of Baltimore journalism. Its special cable reports are more complete than those of any paper south of New York. It is the only Baltimore paper that publishes a regular letter from Richmond, the only one that publishes full reports of Society events throughout Maryland and Virginia. Its sporting news is noticeably superior to that of all rivals, and it excels in all the elements that go to make up an attractive, able and readable Sunday journal.

THE Weekly Herald is indisputably the cheapest weekly published in the United States. It consists of eight pages almost entirely devoted to reading matter. Each issue contains a whole page of Maryland news. A full synopsis of the debates in Congress, the laws passed, Senate and House proceedings, and the cream of the news from the National Capital. It will, as usual, publish each week the Talmage sermon, together with a long list of contributions from leading writers. Its market reports are unexcelled for completeness and reliability. Its literary department is bright; It is the paper for the home and the shop, the farmer, the merchant, the lawyer, the artisan, and for all who want the best paper for the price ever published.

☞ At great expense, a complete ART DEPARTMENT has been added to the equipments of the HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY, and, beginning the fourth week in January, the pages of each edition of the paper will be replete with illustrated articles and sketches. The illustration of the important news of the day has grown to be a necessity which has been promptly recognized by *The Morning Herald* without regard to outlay.

JOSEPH TURNER.

LUMBER,

SHINGLES, GRAIN, &c

FLOORING MILLS AND SASH FACTORY

☞ Every facility for