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The Transcript,

Chestertown, Md.

Thursday, December 23, 1886.

C. G. WOODALL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Secretary Manning's Report.

In his recent annual report, Secretary Manning of the treasury department, leaves no doubt as to his position upon two great national questions—he is an unhesitating advocate of a bi-metallic standard for the currency, and he is a tariff reformer of the most pronounced order. Indeed, his entire preliminary report is devoted to a discussion of these two questions. And it may be added, that he discusses them with the clearness and thoroughness of a trained thinker upon great political questions. There is not a line of clap-trap argument in the entire pamphlet of seventy pages. Both as to the currency and as to the tariff, it is such an argument as must make its impress upon both the retiring and the newly elected Congress. While the Secretary is a strong advocate of the restoration of a bi metalic standard, he holds that the restoration must be international, and not national alone. The United States cannot maintain a standard measure of values, that is rejected by the great European powers. He thinks, however, that there is at present, a strong tendency in England, Germany and France, toward the remonetization of silver. Since the demonetization of silver by France and Germany, the depression in trade in all the leading European countries has been growing worse and worse. Since silver has been deprived of its standard quality, there has been a continuous depreciation in its purchasing power. He thinks that the European powers must in time come to understand that the only manner in which they can maintain the credit of silver, is to make it with gold a standard value measurer. The conditions of monetary order to be attained, Mr. Manning sums up as follows:

"1. Mints open to the public for the free coinage of gold.
2. Mints open to the public for the free coinage of silver.
3. Coined gold a full legal tender.
4. Coined silver a full legal tender.
5. Mints open to the public for the free coinage of silver and of gold.
6. Rated equivalence of both metals in such coinage, fixed by States powerful enough to make and keep it prevalent."

These conditions, however, must be international, and in order to place the United States in an untrammeled position to treat for an international restoration of a bimetallic currency, he asks Congress to repeal the law enforcing the purchase and coinage of two millions of dollars in silver per month. If this monthly addition to the silver currency were stopped, he thinks the treasury department would have little difficulty in maintaining the silver now in circulation, upon a par with gold. Such legislation upon the part of Congress, he also maintains, would enable the United States to treat more effectually with the European powers, upon the question of the full remonetization of silver. Mr. Manning discusses these views, here merely indicated in outline, in a very thorough and convincing manner, and his report must fix the attention of every representative in Congress, who desires to legislate fairly and honestly for the good of the people.

As a tariff reformer, Mr. Manning [illegible]ss pronounced. Regarding [illegible]sting oppressive war tariff, he says,—

"It is actually the war rates of the war-tariff of the last generation under which we are now living; for the undebafed, unsifted law of 1883, made by a conference committee, did but keep alive the body of the tariff of 1864.

"The average perceutage of the taxes on, to the values of, imported commodities has been as follows:

Morrill tariff of 1859—'61, (before the war) was	18.84 per cent.
War-tariff of 1862—'64 (in 1866 was highest) was	48.35 per cent.
Present Prolonged War-tariff (was in 1885)	46.07 per cent.

"My last annual report reviews the history of this strange survival.

"'Like our currency laws, our tariff laws are a legacy of war. If its exigencies excuse their origin, their defects are unnecessary after twenty years of peace. They have been retained without sifting and discrimination, although enacted without legislative debate, criticism or examination. A horizontal reduction of 10 per cent. was made in 1872, but was repealed in 1875, and rejected in 1884. They require at our custom houses the employment of a force sufficient to examine, appraise and levy duties upon more than 4,182 different articles. Many rates of duty begun in war have been increased since, although the late Tariff Commission declared them "injurious to the interests supposed to be benefited," and said that a "reduction would be conducive to the general prosperity." They have been retained, although the long era of falling prices, in the case of specific duties, has operated a large increase of rates. They have been retained at an average ad valorem rate for the last year of over 46 per cent., which is but 2½ per cent. less than the highest rate of the war period, and is nearly 4 per cent. more than the rate before the latest revision. The highest endurable rates of duty, which were adopted in 1862-'64 to offset internal taxes upon almost every taxable article, have in most cases been retained now from fourteen to twenty years after every such internal tax has been removed. They have been retained while purely revenue duties upon articles not competing with anything produced in the thirty-eight States have been discarded. They have been retained upon articles used as materials for our own manufactures, (in 1884 adding $30,000,000 to their cost) which, if exported, compete in other countries against similar manufactures from untaxed materials. Some rates have been retained after ruining the industries they were meant to advantage. Other rates have been retained after effecting a higher price for a domestic product at home than it was sold for abroad. The general high level of rates has been retained on the theory of countervailing lower wages abroad, when, in fact, the higher wages of American labor are at once the secret and the security of our capacity to distance all competition from "pauper labor," in any market. All changes have left unchanged, or changed for the worse, by new schemes of classification and otherwise, a complicated, cumbrous, intricate group of laws which are not capable of being administered with impartiality to all our merchants.'"

A little further on, regarding the protection idea, he says,—

"Protection" is also a misnomer. It implies superiority elsewhere. That superiority over any great industry of ours does not exist upon the globe. It implies infants here and adults elsewhere. Such is not our reputation. It implies that amid competition universal, where the fittest survive, we shun [illegible] it is everywhere else believed that whenever we shall release ourselves from bad laws and enter that competition unmanacled, rivals will be distanced, and our primacy established in the markets and commerce of the world.

In statistical tables published in connection with his report Mr. Manning brings out a very interesting aspect of the protective tariff. These statistics show that of the total population of the United States there are, in round numbers, 17,392,000 engaged in gainful pursuits. Of this number there are 16,564,000 who are not subject to foreign competition, and there are only 827,000 who are subject to foreign competition. These figures indicate that a high protective tariff enforces a burdensome taxation upon sixteen millions of prople in order that eight hundred thousand people may receive better wages and live better.

Mr. Randall's Democracy.

A correspondent writes the following letter to the New York *Sun*:

SIR: You are in the habit of praising and defending the Hon. Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania, and yet, as I travel to and from the city, I rarely find that the people I meet with concur in your opinion. Indeed, I have never spoken of him, as I have read of him in the *Sun*, without hearing men say that they are Democrats, and that Mr. Randall cannot have their support.

A few years ago I heard Mr. Randall speak. I liked the speech and the man, but now every one knows that he represents not Pennsylvania Democrats, but Pennsylvania manufacturers, and that his brains and speech are for them. I do not believe that he acts on his private opinions in matters of public duty. He is not fulfilling his trust. He is, therefore, not honest, and cannot be elected President on a Democratic ticket. I am surprised your opinion does not change regarding him. A. C. BATES.

The correspondent certainly states Mr. Randall's position accurately. The *Sun* in replying to this very pertinent letter, claims to believe that the majority of the Democratic party is for protection, and that Mr. Randall therefore represents the majority of the party. Such a claim is manifestly dishonest. The New York *Sun* does not really believe that the protectionists are in the majority in the Democratic party.

WHAT is the exact meaning of the Rennert House meeting, held last week? Is it the inauguration of a boom of somebody for Governor? Public opinion, so far as the *Transcript* can gather it, seems to be impressed that that is the underlying meaning of the meeting. The "reform of the Democratic party," "the renewal of its internal life," &c., &c, are rather vaguely stated purposes. Perhaps the move may take such a shape at the January meeting that the general public may be able to judge what it looks like. Possibly, it may look like putting up Gen. Bradley T. Johnson for Governor.

THE conviction of McQuade, the second in the list of bribe taking aldermen, is a great and good accomplishment. The beneficial effects of the conviction will not re-act alone upon the New York city aldermen of the present and the future, but in every State Legislature and in every city council throughout the country, the lesson will be enforced that bribery is a crime that may land the bribe taker in the penitentiary.

THE speech made by Senator Wilson at the Crescent Club dinner last week has attracted very general attention and approval throughout the State. The Senator is thoroughly in sympathy with the tariff reform movement.

CONGRESS adjourned for the holidays yesterday. After the holiday recess, it is expected to get down to work in earnest.

Who Are Benefited by a Protective Tariff.

Mr. Manning publishes in his recent annual report of the treasury department, tables showing the number directly engaged in industries that are affected by foreign competition, and also the numbers directly engaged in industries that are not affected by foreign competition. Of course, those directly dependent upon are proportionate to those directly engaged in the respective industries. One compilation is especially interesting, as showing who are and who are not benefitted by protective taxation:

Not subject to foreign competition.

Agriculture	7,670,493
Professional and personal	4,076,230
Trade and transportation	1,810,256
Agricultural implements	4,891
Apprentices	44,170
Bakers	41,309
Blacksmiths	172,726
Bleachers, dyers and scourers	8,222
Blind, door and sash	4,946
Boat-makers	2,063
Boot and shoe makers	194,079
Bottlers and mineral-water	2,081
Box-factory operatives	11,568
Brewers and maltsters	16,278
Brick and tile	36,052
Bridge builders and contractors	2,587
Britannia and japanned ware	1,375
Builders and contractors	10,804
Butchers	76,241
Cabnet-makers	50,654
Candle, soap and tallow	2,932
Car-makers	4,708
Carpenters and joiners	373,143
Carriage and wagon makers	49,881
Charcoal and lime burners	5,851
Cheese-makers	4,570
Cigar-makers	56,599
Clerks and book-keepers in manufacturing establishments	10,114
Clocks and repairing, (2807,1549)	4,354
Confectioners	13,692
Coopers	49,138
Distillers and rectifiers	3,245
Engineers and firemen	79,628
Employes, (not specified)	34,536
Engravers	4,577
Fertilizers	1,383
Fishermen and oystermen	41,352
Gas-works	4,695
Jewellers	28,405
Gun and lock smiths	10 572
Harness and saddle makers	39,960
Leather, &c., (not case and pocket-book-makers)	29,842
Lumbermen and raftsmen	30,651
Machinists	101,130
Manufacturers	44,019
Marble and stone cutters	32,842
Masons	102 473
Meat-preserving and packers	6,296
Millers	53,440
Milliners, dress-makers, &c	285,401
Mirror and picture frames	2,603
Officials, manufacturers and mining	8,198
Oil-mill, refinery, and well	11,[illegible]
Painters and varnishers	[illegible]
Paper-hangers	[illegible]
Lithographers	[illegible]
Quarrymen	15,169
Quartz and stamp mill	1,449
Rag-pickers	2,206
Railroad builders	1,206
Roofers and slaters	4,026
Saw and planing mills	77,050
Sawyers	5,195
Scale and rule	1,027
Sewing-machines	2,725
Shingle and lath	5,166
Shirt, collar and cuffs	11,823
Starch	1,385
Stove, furnace and grate	3,341
Tailors	42 818
Tool and cutlery	13,749
Tobacco factory	20,446
Upholsterers	10,443
Wheelwrights	15,592
Wood-choppers	12,731
Wood-turners	12,944
Gilders	1,763
Hair-cleaners, &c	1,965
Organ-makers	2,437
Pattern-makers	5,822
Pump-makers	1,366
Sail and awning	2,950
Sewing-machine operators	7,505
Stave, shook and heading	4,061

Partially subject to foreign competition.

Artificial-flower maker	3,399
Bag-makers, hemp, jute and flax	1,408
Basket-makers	5,664
Bone and ivory workers	1,888
Book-binders and finishers	13,833
Brass founderies, &c	11,568
Broom and brush makers	8,479
Button-makers	4,872
Carpets	17,068
Chemical works	2,923
Copper-workers	2,342
Corset-makers	4,660
Cotton-mills	169,771
File makers and grinders	1,839
Flax-dressers	1,894
Fur-workers	1,580
Gallon, gimp and tassel	2,235
Glass-works	17,934
Glove-makers	4,511
Hat and cap makers	16,860
Hosiery and knit mills	12,194
Iron and steel	114,539
Lace	1,708
Lead and Zinc	2,107
Leather case and pocket-books	1,395
Miners	234,228
Nail-makers	5,803
Paper-mill operatives	21,430
Potters	7,233
Print-works	5,419
Publishers	2,781
Rope and cordage makers	3.514
Rubber factory	6,350
Salt-makers	1,431
Screw-makers	1,361
Ship-carpenters, &c	17,452
Silk-mill	18,071
Steam-boiler makers	12,771
Sugar makers and refiners	2,327
Thread-makers	3,259
Tinners and tin-ware	42,818
Trunks, &c	3,013
Umbrella	1,967
Wire makers and workers	7,178
Woollen-mill	88,010

THE PROTECTIONISTS STILL IN A SMALL MAJORITY.

The Motion to Take Up Mr. Morrison's Bill Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—As was anticipated, the vote on Mr. Morrison's motion to take up his tariff bill was close. The vote in detail is given in the regular press report. Had all of those who favor the bill been present the adverse majority would have been two instead of five, and if there had been a little better management on the part of the revenue reformers, it is just possible the motion might have carried by a bare majority. The Republicans, for instance, acting through their caucus committee, refused to permit pairs on their own side of members for and against the Morrison bill, or with absentee Democrats, who had not made pairs prior to the announcement of Mr. Morrison's purpose to move to take up his bill. The Republican caucus committee had also made a thorough canvass, and before the opening of the session yesterday figured up the vote exactly as it turned out. The revenue reformers seemed unable to make an accurate canvass, and up to the very last moment were in doubt as to the intentions of several members. They lost a vote by not following the example of Republicans in reference to pairs. Four Democrats who would have supported the motion were absent without pairs. Mr. Reagan of Texas was one of these. He was in the building, but lost his vote because he was taking a bath and did not get through until after the roll-call was announced. He was very much chagrined, but that did him no good, and he was guyed unmercifully. At the last session he was brought up from a sick bed to cast his vote. Mr. Findlay voted for consideration, and after the vote was over Mr. Randall went over to him and was apparently telling him what a bad boy he was to leave the band of high tariff Democrats which he commanded. The Maryland delegation voted solidly for Mr. Morrison this time, with the exception, of course, of Mr. McComas. Mr. Rusk gave his first vote, and responded to his name in a clear and loud tone. The roll-call was watched with much interest during its progress, but not with so much interest as upon the similar occasion at the last session, for the reason that the high tariff members professed perfect confidence in the accuracy of their estimate. Speaker Carlisle had his vote recorded, as he did at the last session. When the vote was announced there was moderate applause on the Republican side, which quickly subsided. Mr. Morrison, who had been moving around considerably, went back to his seat, while Mr. Randall, who had kept quiet in his, got up and took his turn strolling around the hall. The action of the House is taken by many as indicating a certainty that nothing will now be done with the tariff this session, but some others do not think so. Mr. Morrison, when asked about it, said he was not in the least discouraged; that the vote showed a substantial gain, and the matter was only settled for the time being. If the absentee Democrats return, or should be able to secure pairs, there would only be needed a change of two votes to carry his motion. Mrs. Morrison, who is in Illinois, sent the following dispatch to her husband last night: "Call it up again. Keep them feeling comfortable." There is no reason why Mr. Morrison should not follow this very good advice. It will do no harm to try. Mr. Hewitt said he did not consider the vote as disposing absolutely of the tariff for this session. He said it was the duty of the Democrats to come together and agree upon a measure.

Our Defenceless Coasts.

From Scribner's Magazine.

As for the public at large, it is doubtful if it is as yet actively in favor of forts. The cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville know very well that no foreign force can directly injure them, and they hardly realize the indirect injury which would result to their trade from a loss of property in New York or other seaports. The vast population of the interior States is much more anxious to see the public money spent for improving their [illegible] spite of the [illegible] bills [illegible] ance for seacoast cities. Even on the lakes people do not realize their danger. They have seen comparatively small expenditures in making lake harbors and ports result in building up a commerce which rivals that of the entire seacoast.

They do not realize that, while under existing treaties neither England nor the United States can maintain any naval force on the lakes, yet on the outbreak of war England can send through the Welland canal 111 vessels with over 400 guns, while we are absolutely powerless. The Welland Canal can carry vessels of thirteen feet daught the Erie only seven feet. So long as we leave the Erie Canal in its present condition we leave it in England's power on the outbreak of war to destroy Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and a number of smaller cities, and, unless the English vessels could be stopped by torpedoes in the Detroit River, Chicago and Milwaukee as well.

The question finally resolves itself to this: Our harbors on the ocean and lake shores are defenseless against existing navies. Is it wise to leave them so when we have the means to protect them? It never has been so considered until within the last few years. Who can name any reasons why such a risk is more justifiable now than it has been in the past? Does not the enormous increase in property values render the risk greater now than it has ever been before?

Mr. Conkling's Attitude.

Roscoe Conkling is reported in some quarters to be taking a quiet but effective interest in the Senatorial contest in opposition to Warner Miller. The story lacks confirmation as yet, and will no doubt be vehemently denied. Nevertheless, there is a great deal of human nature among citizens of this State, and Roscoe Conkling is certainly no exception in this respect. It would seem that he would be more than human were he not pleased at the prospect of the defeat of one with whom he widely disagrees on matters of party policy and management, and who became his successor in office under circumstances of much annoyance and mortification.

Therefore, while we greatly doubt if Mr. Conkling cares to meddle in the factional activities of the Republican contest, we are disposed to believe that he contemplates the probable accession of Mr. Morton to his former seat in the Senate with a satisfaction that is lively as well as serene.—*N. Y. Star.*

MARRIED.

KNIGHTON—HALL.—At the Galena M. E. Parsonage, on the evening of Dec. 15, by the Rev. T. L. Tomkinson, Mr. WM. T. KNIGHTON and Miss BERTIE HALL, both of Galena, Md.

STEVENS—DAVIS.—At the residence of Marion Downey, Rock Hall, Dec. 12, by the Rev. N. McQuay, OVILLA STEVENS and SUSAN R. DAVIS, both of this county.

SNYDER—HADAWAY.—At the M. E. Parsonage, Pomona, Dec. 15, by Rev. J. M. Lindale, JACOB SNYDER and DEBORAH A. HADAWAY, both of this county.

DIED.

RAYMOND.—At his residence, near Kennedyville, Dec. 15, 1886, JAMES H. RAYMOND, aged about 66 years.

SMITH.—At the residence of her parents near Masseys, Dec. 3, of diabetes, MARY E. SMITH, daughter of Charles H. and Emma Smith, aged 14 years, 10 months and 26 days.

SIMMONDS.—In Pleasanton, Kansas, on the 10th of October last, JOSHUA SIMMONDS, aged 79 years.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent county will be held at the Court House in Chestertown, on Monday, January 3d, 1887, at eleven o'clock A. M.

N. G. WESTCOTT, Sec'y.
Dec. 16, 1886—3t.

FOR RENT
For the Year 1887.

Two Finely Located Store Rooms in this town, a Commodious Dwelling attached to one of them.
Apply to WICKES & BROTHER.
Chestertown, Dec. 7th, 1886—3t.

Notice, Tax-Payers!

ALL levies are due and payable on the first day of January. To meet the levies, I must make prompt collection of Taxes. Without further notice, please call on me and settle.

For the convenience of tax-payers I will be at the Court House in Chestertown every Tuesday and at Worton Heights every Saturday, until further notice.

M. M. RASIN,
Dec. 23—tf. Collector Third District.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL!
AT THE ARMORY,

FOR BENEFIT OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CHESTERTOWN,

Is now in progress, and will be continued during Christmas week. Many valuable articles to be disposed of by chance, amongst which may be mentioned a handsome Cutter, a Gold Watch, Silver Watch, etc., etc. d23-2t.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the School Commissioners, held on the 14th inst., it was resolved, That after this date pupils shall not be admitted to the FIRST GRADE of any public school in Kent county where the average attendance exceeds fifteen, except during the first ten days in September and February of each year; but in schools where the average attendance does not exceed fifteen such pupils may be admitted after such dates in the discretion of the teacher.

☞ This not to apply to schools which are not opened in September.

In compliance with the law requiring Physiology to be taught in the schools, the board has selected "How to Keep Well," by Albert F. Blaisdel, adapted to the Schools of Maryland by Thos. C. Bruff, to be used in the 5th and 6th grades, and "Martin's Human Body," to be used in the second-seventh grade in place of Brown's.

EBEN F. PERKINS, Sec.
Dec. 16—3t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

WM. SCONE,

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 23d day of June, 1887, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of December, 1886.

WM. S. SCONE,
Dec. 16—4t. Administrator.

TO ALL PERSONS
Interested in Coal.

WE, having made arrangements by which we have our Coal shipped direct from the mines to Chestertown, perhaps it would be to your interert to call and see us before buying elsewhere.

J. T. TWILLEY & CO.
July 2, 1885.

DO YOU WANT
A GOOD FARM WAGON OR DEARBORN

Either Eleptic Springs or Platform? If you do call at CHAPMAN & LAMBERT'S and be urprised at the red uction in price befor buyin.

AMUSEMENTS.

Stam's Hall

THE LATEST ENTERPRISE OF CHESTERTOWN.

GRAND INAUGURAL PERFORMANCES
—IN THE NEW HALL—
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,
DECEMBER 28TH, 29TH, 30TH.

—THE—
IDEAL COMEDY COMPANY
THE POPULAR COMEDIAN:
S. W. GLENN,
AND A SPECIALLY SELECTED COMPANY

TUESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 28:
H. J. Byron's Most Successful Comedy
OUR BOYS

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 29:
ROBERTSON'S BEAUTIFUL COMEDY,
CASTE.

THURSDAY NIGHT, DEC. 30:
A Grand Farewell Performance!

POPULAR PRICES.
GENERAL ADMISSION.....50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS.....75 "
☞ Now on sale at STAM'S DRUG STORE.

Mortgagee's Sale of a Valuable and Desirable Farm.

UNDER and by virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from Samuel H. Crawford and wife to Chas. H. Baker, attorney, of date the 5th day of July, 1883, and recorded in Lib. S. B., No. 4, Folio 432, &c., one of the land records of Kent county, the undersigned as assignee of said mortgage, will offer at public auction at the Voshell House in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock A. M., on

Thursday, 6th day January, 1887,

ALL THAT FARM,

lying and being in the third election district in said Kent county, at or near the head of Fairlee creek, adjoining the lands Wm. S. Walker and others, and containing

412 ACRES

OF LAND, MORE OF LESS,

the most of which is arable and well improved. There are on this farm about

3500 Peach Trees,
5500 Pear Trees,
AND 200 APPLE TREES,

all selected with care, and mostly in bearing.

The Farm is well and conveniently located on the public road and said creek; a desirable residence, and an opportunity for a good investment.

The IMPROVEMENTS are a TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING with Kitchen attached, and necessary Outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE:

Are $1600 in cash and the balance in two equal annual installments in one and two years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale on all unpaid moneys. Deferred payments to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the undersigned; and will be sold subject to a mortgage for $7000, and accrued interest.

For further information apply to the undersigned or to C. H. Baker, his attorney.

ALFRED LEE BAKER,
Assignee of mortgagee named in the mortgage.
Dec. 16—tds.

Administrators' Sale
—OF—
Personal Property

THE undersigned as administrators of G. W. T. Perkins, deceased, will sell at Hopewell, near Chestertown, on the road to Morgan's creek, on

DECEMBER 29th, 1886,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M.,

the last remaining Personal Property of dec'd, kept over by administrators to finish crops, consisting of

SIX HEAD HORSES
AND THREE MULES,

all gentle and good workers;

Three Cows,

3 Large Farm Wagons, and 3 Sets of Wagon Harness,
1 McCormick Binder, nearly new;
1 Engine and Thresher, both in first class order, never having been used off of Mr. Perkins' land;
A lot of Locust and Chestnut Posts,
Over 100 Bushels of Potatoes.

Household & Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS:—All sums under $10 cash; for sums over that amount a credit of nine months on note with approved security will be given.

GEO. T. PERKINS,
WM. M. SLAY,
Dec. 16—ts. Administrators.

THE HOLIDAYS!

We have a large stock of Men's beautiful Slippers. We have Alligator and other Fine Leather Slippers, and Handsomely Embroidered Slippers. A pair of Slippers is one of the most appropriate gifts in the world to surprise your father, grandfather, husband, son, brother, uncle, nephew, cousin, or any other relative with. Neither is there any thing like them in this wide world to surprise your best young man with. Call on

GOSLEE,

THE SHOE MAN.

Christmas Goods!

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES!
FINE, LARGE ASSORTMENT
—AT—
Stam's Drug Store,
UNDER TOWN HALL,
Dec. 16, 1886. Chestertown, Md.

EXTRAORDINARY NOTICE

Is called to the

Imperial Burner,

abroad and at home. It is acknowledged by wisest minds to be most perfect in material and construction, and satisfactory in results of any known coal oil burner. Nothing can be added to it.

IT IS PERFECT!

The nearest approach to solar light ever achieved.

The Wick Never Requires Cutting

The Burner Cannot Get Out of Order, and is easily managed by any person of ordinary intelligence. Certain Lamps and Burners are advertised to give 60 candle power. In comparison with such the IMPERIAL BURNER gives

75 Candle Power

A LARGE STOCK OF
LAMPS AND LAMP GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Burners, Chimneys, Wicks, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

Louis K. Stam.

C. M. LUCAS,

Has just received a Large and Beautiful stock of

Holiday Goods,

Consisting of the latest designs in JEWELRY, Laties' Gold Watches, &c., &c.

Young gentlemen contemplating matrimony will do well to give him a call, as he makes a specialty of

Wedding Rings.

His stock of Rogers Silverware embraces many articles both Useful and Ornamental, and suitable for holiday and wedding presents. He cordially invites all to give him a call before going to the city. d.2, 1886.

PROCLAMATION!

Whereas the 25th day of December is celebrated throughout the world as Christmas, and whereas it is usual, customary and befitting that all men and all nations throughout the world should join in the celebration and good cheer reigning on that day, and whereas it is a day specially set apart for making presents, now therefore I, Louis K. Stam, merchant of Chestertown, Md., knowing of this custom and wishing to please and accommodate my customers, have made extensive preparations for above named celebration and am now prepared to furnish many useful and desirable presents for both old and young, consisting of Rattan, Reed and Carpet Chairs, Plain Rockers, Beautiful Lamps, Pictures, Wall Pockets, &c.; Children's Sleds, Wagons, Shoo-Flys, Tables and many other articles too numerous to mention. I have also received a full line of Furniture, consisting of Suits, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Lounges, Extension Tables, Chairs, &c., &c. And I furthermore proclaim that these goods will be sold low, and you will wrong yourself if you do not call to see them. Next door to Stam's Hall.

Louis K. Stam.

Dec. 16, 1886.

1837. THE SUN. 1887

A. S. ABELL & CO., PUBLISHERS,
BALTIMORE.

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

On the 17th of May, 1887, the Baltimore *Sun* will celebrate its Fiftieth Anniversary. From the earliest period of its career the *Sun* has been a "Household Word" in the homes of its subscribers, and a synonym for accuracy of statement, fair dealing, promptness, energy and enterprise in the collection of news. It is noted throughout the country for the independence, conservatism and thoughtfulness of its editorial utterances. There is probably no newspaper in the United States whose opinion carries more weight or whose influence is more widely extended than the *Sun's*, a fact upon which it may justly pride itself as the legitimate result of painstaking care in the preparation of all matter admitted to its columns. The *Sun's* facilities for collecting news from all quarters of the globe are constantly being extended and improved, and new features are added without regard to expense as the occasion demands.

The Baltimore *Weekly Sun* has long occupied an enviable position as a model family newspaper, containing not only the news of the world and a variety of literary matter and miscellaneous reading for the family circle, but special features of recognized value, including an agricultural department, which supplies every week a mass of well-digested information for the farmer.

Full commercial, financial, cotton, cattle, market and stock reports up to the hour of going to press.

Terms of subscription by Mail, invariably cash in advance. Postage on all subscriptions in the United States and Canada prepaid.

One Year	$6.00	One Month	50 Cts.
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THE BALTIMORE WEEKLY SUN.

TERMS INVARIABLY CASH IN ADVANCE.

POSTAGE FREE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

One Dollar a Copy for Twelve Months.

1887. 1887. 1887.

Premium Copies to Getters Up of Clubs for the "Baltimore Weekly Sun."

Five Copies, With an extra copy of the Weekly Sun one year,	$5 00
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Christmas Goods

COLIN F. STAM,
DRUGGIST,

Begs to announce that he has now complete his assortment of

Holiday Goods!

All of which have been selected with great care and with a special view of supplying the wants of the Christmas Trade.

His Facilities for Showing Goods are Greater This Year Than Ever.

HIS NEW STORE
UNDER THE TOWN HALL

is Large, Roomy and Comfortable, and his display of goods this season is Larger and more varied than any previous year.

Remember the place, Corner Store, under the Town Hall, a pleasant and attractive place for customers to while away time while looking over beautiful goods.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES!

Bought in New York,
—AT—
M. A. TOULSON'S
DRUG STORE.

An Attractive Assortment of Presents

suitable for all ages. An examination of these goods will prove this statement.

Dec. 9. M. A. TOULSON, Druggist.

TO SMOKERS.

For a Good Cigar go to CHAS. S. SMITH (next door to Postoffice) and ask for

PRINCIPE 5c. STRAIGHT.

Our COMMANDER & MAURIE, 2 for 5 Try them. I claim these the best brands o 2 for-5 in Chestertown.

Also a first-class line of PIPES, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO. Pipes repaired Come and see me.

SPECIAL NO. 2.

ALL THINGS ARE READY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
—Visit—
OUR DOUBLE STORE-ROOM
to be convinced.

WE take pleasure to announce to the public that we have the largest and cheapest stock of CHRISTMAS GOODS ever brought to this town. Bought of the importers at lowest prices, and to be sold 50 per cent. lower than last holidays. We have not space to tell you what we have in stock but we invite you to give us a call and see the

THREE LITTLE MAIDS FROM SCHOOL,
RAILROAD TO FAIRY LAND,
WALKING BEAR,
TALKING BABIES,
JACK'S BEAN STALK,
DANCING NEGROES,
STEAM ENGINES,
AND OTHER SHOW TOYS

that will please you all; to be sold below Baltimore prices. We have bought our Nuts and Fruits from first hands and will be able to sell you a first-class article. No old stock. We take pleasure in showing you goods in our stores.

A full stock of Cake, Bread, Fruit Cake, Jelly Cake and all kinds of Delicacies in season.

KRIS KRINGLE!

will visit us this holiday and remain until January 1st. He expects to greet all the children with pleasure. He will arrive Saturday, December 18th on the Kent Railroad at 2 o'clock P.M. He will ride through the streets of Chestertown distributing Toys to the children and take up his lodgings at Hudgins' Bakery. He will be pleased to see all who visit him and give them a Christmas Present.

Mothers, Fathers, Sisters, Brothers, Aunts, Uncles and Cousins,

don't forget to bring the Little Ones in town on the 18th of December to see KRIS KRINGLE arrive on the Kent County Railroad with part of his family. They will be glad to see you and will stop at

HUDGINS' DOUBLE STORES,
Cross Street, Chestertown.

P.S.—Our Mince Pies are first-class and our Taffies are made of pure sugars. d.2.

This space reserved for Wroth & Aldridge

See their new advertisement next week

1886. 1886.
Established in 1868.

Family Supplies
—AT—
Special Low Prices!

We have laid in a good supply of

Sugars, Coffee, N. O. Molasses,

RICE,
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
SUGAR-CURED SHOULDERS,
BREAKFAST BACON,
SHOULDER BACON,
SUGAR-CURED SMOKED BEEF
CHIPPED BEEF,
COOKED CANNED BEEF,
CANNED TOMATOES,
CANNED CORN,
CANNED PEACHES
DRIED FRUITS,

TOBACCO, from 30 to 80 cts. a pound.

TINWARE,
PLATES,
CUPS & SAUCERS,
BOWLS,

and in fact everything usually kept in a first-class store.

Flour! Flour

We have Clifton F. F. F., Kirkwood, Occidental, Potapsco Superlative, Potapsco Family, Patapsco Extra, Orange Grove Extra, $4 to $6 a barrel. All the above brands also in bags, 12½ and 24½ pounds. Try our 3-cent Flour.

Sugars 5 to 7 cts. a pound, good Roasted Coffee 12 cts. a pound, also, Arbuckle's, Levering's, Enterprise and Ajax Roasted Coffees in pound packages at lowest prices. Rice, Cheaper than you ever bought. Head Light Coal Oil 15 cts. a gallon. Mackerel by the barrel, half-barrel and in kits. Domestic Dry Goods and Notions.

We want Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Bacon, Lard and country produce, for which we will give the best market price. Please call at the old stand on Cross street. Respectfully,

J. B. SAPPINGTON,
June 17, 1886. CHESTERTOWN, MD

FOR A
RELIABLE DENTIST,
Making but Moderate Charges, visit
DR. PHELPS,
GALENA, MARYLAND.

Worthless teeth removed without pain. Examine his samples of beautiful artificial teeth. Full set for $5. Oct. 14, 1886.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

Come and try our Edward A[illegible]
CIGARS [illegible]