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R. H. COLLINS, C. C. HOPPER
EDITORS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1902.

We have sent out a number of bills this week to which it is hoped our friends will give a prompt response.

IT IS TO BE HOPED that Mr. Rixey will abandon his request that the Federal government extend assistance to ex-confederate soldiers. The care of her wounded is doubtless a great tax upon her resources, but the Southland should and will continue to make many bitter sacrifices for the heroes and patriots who offered themselves upon the altar of her rights.

TWO PROMINENT Chestertown colored men in referring to the proposed "Jim Crow" law, said several days ago,—the colored people must hold themselves responsible. They are forcing this legislation upon the white citizens of the State by their own misconduct. Remove the necessity for such laws, they contended, and the white people will make no further demand along this line.

THE BALTIMORE SUN ALMANAC is, if possible, more varied and interesting than any previous issue of that valuable compendium of general information. While *The Sun* almanac is simply invaluable as a source of information in the newspaper sanctum, it is equally indispensible in the home of the farmer or artisan. *The Sun* has surpassed all former efforts to get out the very best work of its kind ever placed in the hands of the people of Maryland.

EX-GOVERNOR FRANK BROWN possesses the happy faculty of giving expression to many wholesome, or may be unwholesome (depending upon the view point) truths, but unfortunately fails to know just when to speak. The stitch which fails to come in time allows the nine which ought to have been saved to spoil an otherwise creditable piece of work, is strongly emphasized by the ex-governor in his newspaper interview.

WE ARE INDEBTED to Senator James H. Baker, and extend thanks for a copy of the Maryland Manuel of 1901. The book is not less interesting than valuable, being a compendium of legal, historical and statistical information relating to the State of Maryland. The work contains an historical sketch by Mr. Elihu S. Riley, one of the most thoroughly posted men in Maryland on the history of his State; the Constitution, History of the Great Seal of Maryland, Rules of the State Legislature, and much other interesting information.

AN OFFICIAL OF CHESTERTOWN in commenting on the figures given in the TRANSCRIPT of last week, said that the statement relative to the number of witnesses before tthe Chestertown magistrates was somewhat misleading, in that it covered a season of the year, from *December the eleventh* to *January the Seventh*, when disorder and lawlessness prevail to an unusual extent. He insists that the figures did not fairly represent the true conditions because of the fact that no such record would be found at any other season of the year. The contention is true that at no other season is the prevalence of violations of law and order so great, and to avoid leaving a false impression the dates between which the numbers of witnesses were taken were emphasized by being spelled out The unfortunate feature of the matter is that such a record should be possible at *any* season of the year. It is to secure a remedy that the attention of the citizens of the town was called to the matter. Something is wrong—radically wrong when such conditions are possible.

Among the remedies we are deeply convinced that the whipping post or work on the streets and roadways, or both, would go far in relieving the complications which confront the people in finding a remedy for the trouble to be dealt with. The present legislature could do much by salutary legislation to give relief.

"Some time ago my daughter caught a severe cold. She complained of pains in her chest and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlains Cough Remedy according to directions and in two days she was well and ready to go to school. I have used this remedy in my family for the past seven years and have never known it to fail," says James Prendergast, merchant, Annato Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. The pains in the chest indicating an approaching attack of pneumonia, which in this instance was undoubtedly warded off by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. For sale by M. A. Toulson, druggist, Chestertown, Md.

A GLARING IMPOSITION.

When the local railroad passed under the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad some months ago, the press, the business community, and every representative citizen of Kent hailed the change with gratification. It was hoped, and reasonably expected, that with the inauguration of great improvements in the department of rolling stock, repaired road bed, and two daily trains, would come an equitable and common sense adjustment of passenger rates. The people were in a frame of mind, with anything like fair treatment, to extend to the rehabilitated railroad a most generous share of their patronage.

With inadequate facilities, with an unsafe roadbed and miserable accommodations, it was not to be wondered at that passengers had avoided the road and only as necessity demanded shipped over the line. But with improved conditions and an equitable arrangement of rates, there is no question that public confidence would have been restored and the hearty co operation of the public would have been successfully appealed to. The railroad is and always has been a great convenience and in many cases a public necessity. This being the case, it is anything but pleasant to arraign the management from whom so much was expected for gross injustice in the form of oppressive passenger rates. It is a fact, however, that the charges for passenger travel on the local road amount to nothing less than an outrageous imposition upon the public. The fares charged are so unreasonable that only when required by absolute necessity will the public avail themselves of the local line. A feeling of most intense indignation has resulted from these excessive rates and in many sases glaring inequalities. The prevailing custom throughout Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and other States, is to charge at the rate of THREE CENTS per mile, the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad being the glorious exception to this rule which largely exists on the great trunk lines throughout the country with their magnificent service.

Some figures bearing upon this subject may be interesting.

Some of the charges are: Chestertown to Worton, a distance of about 4½ miles, 20 cents; Chestertown to Lynchs, a distance of 6 2-5 miles. 30 cents; Chestertown to Hepbron, about 8 miles, 36 cents; Chestertown to Kennedyville, about 10½ miles, 45 cents; Chestertown to Blacks, about 13⅔ miles, 55 cents; Chestertown to Lambsons, about 16 miles, 65 cents; Chestertown to Massey, about 20 miles, $1.00; Chestertown to Delaney, about 22 miles, $1.00; Chestertown to Clayton, about 30 miles, $1.00.

From Lambson's to Massey, a distance of about 3 2-5 miles, the charge is 40 cents. The fare from Chestertown to Clayton, it will be noticed, a distance of 30 miles, is $1.00 for a straight ticket or **$1.50** for a round trip ticket. A fare from Chestertown to Massey, a distance of **20** miles is $1.00, and though the run for the round trip is **20** miles shorter than to Clayton the passenger is compelled to pay **$2.00**, the company refusing to issue round-trip tickets.

It is hoped that the Pennsylvania management will promptly revise their schedule of passenger rates on the local road. Certainly the present charges are based neither upon sound business principles nor good common sense. The people of Kent fully appreciate the evident disposition of the new management to give improved facilities along all lines, and it is fair to presume that the continuance of the present inequitable system of passenger rates is more of an oversight than an intentional injustice to the people upon whose patronage the local road is dependent for success.

THE "JIM CROW" BILL.

A "Jim Crow" law with proper safeguards and restrictions should be passed by the present Legislature of Maryland. It matters not whether it be designated a "Jim Crow" law or is enacted under some other name, a law having the same object in view as that aimed at by the law which we must confess is objectionably named, should be placed on the statute books. It is not proposed to discuss the question from a political or prejudiced standpoint, but to consider it dispassionately and from the standpoint of its effect upon the race question in the State. The race issue, like the colored race is here to stay and the only thing left for sensible, conservative people is to treat it as a condition and not as a theory. The question is not as to whether or not colored men, women or children *should* have *equal* rights in all public conveyances, for as a matter of fact, these equal rights are already bestowed and the only thing left to be done is to remove, as far as possible, the friction between the races engendered by this equality of the legal status of the colored members of the body politic.

The unfortunate feature of the situation is that by far the greater part of the travel over steamboat and railroad lines is done by a class of the colored race who delight in making themselves objectionable features of any and every trip. Ladies' private waiting rooms, lavatories and other places are made unendurable to people of refinement and cleanly habits, by language and conduct at once digusting and filthy.

On one of the steamers of a line touching Kent county, on a comparatively recent trip, several prominent ladies were persistenly hooted and jeered by a number of fould-mouthed and vicious negro women, and after leaving the steamer the male escorts of these negro women endeavored to wreck the carriages in which the ladies were.

The ladies' saloon of another steamer was in a condition to render it unfit for a lady to walk across or use. A gentleman from Chestertown within the past six weeks took passage on a bay steamer on which drunken negroes made night hideous and defied all control. Some of these very negroes occupied first-class staterooms adjoining that in which the gentleman tried to sleep, and the probabilities are, that the room, which he occupied had been used by a drunken or filthy negro the night before.

These facts are not cited for the purpose of buildiug up a false prejudice against the cleanly, orderly, worthy colored citizen of the State or county; they are referred to as showing conditions which must be met and dealt with in a most practical and common sense way.

Friction between the races is the greatest stumbling block in the way of negro advancement. With each recurring campaign the colored voter is arrayed against the whites as against his most uncompromising enemy. During or following this nervous excitement or political tension comes numerous occasions of making him or herself as objectionable to the white race as possible.

It is not proposed that the colored passenger who pays the same fare as his white neighbor shall be discriminated against; it is proposed that he shall be treated considerately and fairly; if he pays for equal accommodations with white travelers, he shall be given just what he pays for. This will work no hardships or injustice, and by removing the friction, the relations existing between the races must of necessity become more cordial and the colored people be correspondingly benefited, for it is a fact, that the advancement of the negro as a race depends largely upon the friendship of the white people. This is no question to be dealt with from the groveling standpoint of the petty politician bidding for votes. On the contrary, it is a question for the statesman and citizen regardless of party. It is a phase of the race problem for the consideration of the very best elements of the colored race to consider, dispassionately and coolly. The name is the most questionable feature of the law which has been presented before the State Legislature.

W. C. T. U. MEETING.

The Kennedyville W. C. T. U. held its first meeting for the year, on Friday evening last, at the M. P. Church. The meeting opened with singing "Watchman Tell us of the Night," followed by prayer by Rev. Louis Randall, and a very instructive Bible reading by Mrs. Emma Godwin. New Year's greeting from Mrs. Stevens was read by the president, Mrs. Shafer. Recitations were given by Hartley Weer and Hettie Jarrell, and a reading by Naomi Davies. The audience sang "America." An address was given by Rev. K. M. Bull, the subject being "Our New Opportunity" in which he spoke of the opportunity for good or evil that came to our first parents in the Garden of Eden and of the opportunities that came to other characters of the Old and New Testament, illustrating the good that came when the occasions were rightly used, but showed that when spurned they always ended in disaster and disgrace. "The new opportunities are the same as the old. Some come but once in a life-time, others come every day; every one embraced for good, brings a blessing." He urged all present to embrace every opportunity for good, and said the Church and the W. C. T. U. must continue to educate and instruct along temperance lines, and now, as of old, God will bless each opportunity used for His glory. Rev. Louis Randall sang "I'll Go Where You Want Me To Go." Readings were given by Mr. H. L. Davies and Mrs. Emma Jarrell, after which a beautiful solo, "Rock of Ages" was sung by Miss Hill.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Emma Shafer; Vice-Presidents, Mesdames, Mary Arcibald, Minta Weer, Ella Kelley, Emma Jarrell and S. E. Sutton; Secretaries, Miss May Hurlock, Mrs. Jarrell; Treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Othoson; Superintendents of departments, Sabbath Observance, Mrs. Willie Redmile; Flower Mission, Mrs Maggie Faulkner; Purity, Mrs. Emma Godwin; Franchise, Mrs. Minta Weer; Legislative, Mrs. Emma Jarrell; contest, Miss Clara Redmile; Press work, Miss May Hurlock and Mrs. Jarrell; Evangelistic, Mr. W. T. Hague; White Ribbon Herald, Mrs. Jarrell.

MAY HURLOCK,
Secretary.

A Good Recommendation.

"I have noticed that the sale of Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets is almost invariably to those who have once used them," says Mr. J. H. Webber, prominent druggist of Cascade, Iowa. What better recommendation could any medicine have than for people to call for it when again in need of such a remedy? Try them when you feel dull after eating, when you have a bad taste in your mouth, feel bilious, have no appetite or are troubled with constipation, and you are certain to be delighted with the prompt relief which they afford. For sale by M. A. Toulson.

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THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Interesting Happenings at the State Capital During the Week.

ELEVATOR CHARGES.

Senator Kirwan, of Queen Anne, has presented a joint resolution in the Legislature, asserting that the grain elevators in Baltimore are discriminating in favor of grain shipped by rail and against that shipped by water, and asking that a joint committee of three citizen of Baltimore shall be appointed, one of whom shall be a member of the Corn and Flour Exchange, to investigate and report upon the feasibility of legislation in the matter. Referred to the Committee on Judicial Proceedings.

On this subject Senator Kirwan says: "A large number of persons have called my attention to the charges now being made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which owns or controls the grain elevators of Baltimore city, including those known as the Baltimore and Ohio elevators at Locust Point. Since the first of January last, a charge of 1½ cents per bushel is made for unloading all grain received by water, and only 10 days' free storage is allowed on grain so received.

"On the other hand a charge of only ¾ of a cent is made for grain which is brought to the city by railroad and 20 days free storage is allowed for grain thus received. You can at once see that this is a most unfair discrimination, especially against the farmers of the Eastern Shore, who are compelled to ship their grain to Baltimore by boats, sailing vessels and steamers, and they must lose the additional ¾ cents so charged. They are also greatly handicapped by the additional 10 days which is allowed for grain received by the railroads. The complaint is widespread and I feel it my duty as a representative of the rural districts to try to prevent this unfair charge being made. If it cannot be accomplished in any other way, then the Legislature must take hold of it, and futhermore, it is directly against the interest of Baltimore city, as it tends to take all of the Eastern Shore trade to other markets. I sincerely trust that, attention having been called to this, it will be very promptly corrected, as it seems to me that the Pennsylvania has too much at stake to permit such a discrimination to exist against the city of Baltimore, and the Eastern Shore of the State."

Representative A. M. Kendall, of Kent, has been named on the following committees: Insurance and Loans, and Chesapeake Bay and its Tributaries; Thomas W. Trew, Manufacturers, and Revaluation and Assessment.

The testimony in the Kent county election cases and the cases of William J. Shores and Luther W. Miles, Jr., against Abraham L. Dryden and Joseph Muir, of Somerset, were presented on Monday, and referred to the Elections Committee.

VOTING MACHINES.

A voting machine has been set up at Annapolis and Senator Bryan invited members of the Legislature to inspect it. Senator Putzel has, however, thrown cold water over Senator Bryan's scheme for a voting machine law. Senator Putzel calls attention to the fact that the legislation of the State requires voting to be by ballot, and he does not think voting by machines can be used without an amendment to the Constitution. Senator Bryan estimates that the cost of buying enough voting machines for the whole State would be $300,000, one-half of which would be for Baltimore city. Even at this price the Senator thinks it would be economy to use them.

OYSTER LEGISLATION.

Mr. A. Lincoln Dryden, of Somerset county, is preparing an oyster bill. One provision of the bill is to restore all shells of oysters taken from the bay to the natural oyster beds of its waters. Mr. Dryden has drafted his bill after consultation with prominent men in every branch of the oyster industry of the State, including packers. He proposes to appropriate by his bill $25,000 for two years, to be spent in returning the shells to the bay. The State, he believes, has the legal right to retain possession of the oyster shells. The entire work of distribution will be under the supervision of a commission, of which the commander of the oyster navy will be a member ex-officio. The Eastern and Western Shores are to be represented equally on the commission. Each commissioner, the bill provides, is to receive a salary of $1,200 a year. With an appropriation of $25,000, Mr. Dryden asserts, 3,000,000 bushels of shells may be distributed. The distribution is to continue for only two years.

Mr. Dryden hopes that the result of his bill will be so beneficial that future Legislatures will continue the appropriation either by the general State fund or by increasing the oyster bushel tax. The main object of the bill is to restore the depleted oyster beds. Governor Smith, in his recent message, recommended the appropriation of $5,000 for the planting of oyster shells on the barren bottoms.

The Court of Appeals.—The Maryland Court of Appeals convened on Wednesday for the January term. There are 63 cases on the docket, among them being the now celebrated Millington horse case of Darrell against Biscoe.

GORMAN FOR SENATE.

Maryland Democrats Send Him to Washington.

CHOSEN BY STRICT PARTY VOTE.

Mr. Gorman to Be Senator.

Ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman was on Tuesday chosen by the Democratic members of the Legislature to again represent Maryland in the United States Senate.

He will succeed Senator Geo. L Wellington on March 4, 1903.

He received every Democratic vote in each branch of the General Assembly—17 in the Senate and 51 in the House.

Mr. William H. Jackson received all the Republican ballots—52 in number—or 16 less than Mr. Gorman.

State Treasurer Vandiver was re-elected to that office, notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Isaac Lobe Straus to prevent it.

It is said Mr. Vandiver received two or three Republican votes. The Republicans held a caucus to consider the defection in their ranks, but could do nothing.

The Democratic members of the General Assembly decided on Tuesday that Mr. Arthur P. Gorman was again to represent Maryland in the United States Senate, and thus for the second time in the history of the State a man has been elected four times to the United States Senate, the only other instance being that of Senator James Alfred Pearce, from Kent county.

At noon the two Houses voted separately for senator to succeed Hon. George L. Wellington on the 4th of March, 1903 Mr. Gorman received a majority of each House, and on Wednesday at noon his election was declared in joint convention of the Senate and the House of Delegates. Mr. Gorman received 17 votes in the Senate and 51 in the House, every Democrat voting for him. One Republican—Mr. Smoot, of Charles county—was the only member of the House who was absent.

Mr. William H. Jackson, the Republican nominee, received every Republican vote present, 9 in the Senate and 43 in the House. Mr. Gorman's majority on joint ballot was 16.

To the surprise of everyone who was not in the "inside," notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Straus, Mr. Murray Vandiver received more votes than Mr Gorman. He lost one Democratic vote, but gained two Republicans.

Mr. Straus voted for Mr. Douglas H. Thomas.

Mr Vandiver got 17 votes in the Senate and 52 in the House. Mr. Shryock got 9 in the Senate and 41 in the House.

Dr Benjamin L. Smith, chief clerk of the House, was the only one present who voted for Mr. Gorman 22 years ago. Several were present who voted for Mr. Gorman in 1886, 16 years ago. Among them were Senators Hubner and Batemen, Delegate P. J. Campbell, Reading Clerk Walter Townsend and Mr. Paul Winchester. All these were members of the House that year.

During both elections Governor Smith Mrs. Smith, Mrs Arthur D. Foster, Mrs. Alonzo L. Miles and other ladies were present in the House.

IN THE SENATE.

The balloting for the United States Senator in the Senate Chamber was a quiet and dignified proceeding occupying little more than five minutes.

Senator Baker, of Kent, voted for Mr. Jackson for the United States Senate, as did also Representatives Kendall and Trew in the House.

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On Monday will pay
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Our 23rd Anniversary.

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Have everything we advertise and more.

Read Below Our Prices:

1.99 buys the famous 9-piece Chamber Sets.
3.50 buys a nice Imported English Decorated Set.
1.25 buys a nice Decorated Water Set, set Tumblers, Pitcher and Tray.
1.50 buys a nice Impt'd Gold Band Water Set, set Tumblers, Pitcher and Tray.
11.50 buys a fine Decorated Tea and Dinner Set with 105 pieces.
5.50 buys a fine Decorated Tea Set with 56 pieces.
17.50 buys a nice English Decorated Tea and Dinner Set of 105 pieces.
$1 50 buys a nice Hall Lamp, self-adjusting.
3 00 buys a nice Library Lamp, self-adjusting.
Lamps, Bric-a-Brac, Chinaware in abundance for the holidays.

Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Etc.

65c. per doz. buys a Fine Hemstitched Ladies' Handkerchief.
75c. & $1 dozen, buys an Embroidered Ladies' Handkerchief.
25c. each buys fine Embroidered Ladies' Handkerchief, new design.
Our stock of this line of goods cannot be excelled on the market.

UmbrellaS! We have a nice line Ebony Handles, Ivory Handles and other styles in Silks and Other Cloths.
50c. buys a Fairly Good UMBRELLA.
GLOVES! Kid, Fur and other kinds for Gents and Ladies.

Blankets, Quilts and Comfortables!

2.50 buys an exquisite Marsailles white Spread
1.00 buys special bargain white Spread.
50c. buys 10-4 White Blanket.
Then we have fine 11 and 12-4 White Blankets.

Pocket-Books, Hosiery, Etc.

10c. buys the best 10c. Black Hose for Misses ever sold, others ask 15c per pair for them

TABLE LINEN and NAPKINS.

60c. buys 1 Doz. Napkins, Pure Linen.
25c. buys Good Values in Bleached and Unbleached Table Linen.
10c. buys Best Values ever shown in All Pure Linen 74 inches wide.
Turkey Red Table Linen from 25c up.

BOOTS SHOES and SLIPPERS.

$1.25 buys a Gents fine Viel Kid Xmas Slipper.
Nice line Shoes for Men, Women & Children.

Carpet, Oil Cloth & Linoleums.

58c. buys the best All-Wool Ingrains on the market.
Art Squares at same price per yd.
25c. buys a Good Rag Carpet.
22c. buys a Good Domestic Carpet.

MATTINGS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

12½c. buys a Good Matting.
50c. buys 1 Roll of Joulter's Matting.

Rugs, Mats and Hassocks!
New Stock, Large Assortment.

Our stock is bought for cash so closest spot prices and is especially adapted to the wants all buyers.
Yours for Xmas,
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