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W. L. W. Seabrook, - Editor.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1890.

The President's Message.

President Harrison's annual message to Congress, which was read in the Senate and House of Representatives on Monday last, is an able and comprehensive document. It treats upon every question of national interest and importance in a straight-forward, manly style that will commend it to the approval and appreciation of all unprejudiced readers. While there is no studied effort at fine writing and no use of high-sounding phrases, meant to tickle the fancy and meaning little or nothing, the language of the message is refined, terse, vigorous and expressive, and leaves no doubt upon the mind of the reader of the writer's meaning.

The President was not shaken in his faith concerning the propriety and value of the economic legislation of the last session of Congress, generally believed to have been detrimental to the cause of the Republican party in the late elections, nor in the measures yet pending. The tariff, combined with the reciprocity feature, receives his unqualified endorsement, and he approves the measures introduced at the late session for the revival of American shipping. He unhesitatingly advises legislation for the promotion of the purity and integrity of federal elections. We deem his views on the tariff and on the federal elections bill so important that we give them entire in the summary of the message to be found in another column of the SENTINEL this week.

The document is a disappointment to those Democrats who hoped and believed the President would attribute to Congressional action the recent overwhelming defeat of his party. They will probably begin to realize that the anticipated crimination and recrimination among Republican leaders cannot be counted on as a factor in the great contest of '92; but that they will have to confront a united party on issues that will be better understood and the effect of which cannot be perverted and misrepresented then, as they will have been thoroughly tried during the interim.

At any rate the message leaves no doubt of the full sympathy of the President with the declared principles and policy of his party. A sudden reverse, brought about by misunderstanding, does not cause a change of his views nor beget timidity in giving them expression. He may be called a Bourbon because of his attitude in these matters; but those who attempt ridicule seem to be oblivious of the fact that they are confessing that, with themselves, expediency is more powerful than principle; and they cannot understand why the President should stand by his convictions if they do not meet the approval of a majority of the people.

The free-traders express a desire for the extension of the foreign trade of the country, which is to be done, according to their theories, by the removal of the duties on free raw material. They are unwilling that any protection shall be afforded the farmer against foreign competition on the wool he grows, or the land owner on his deposits of ore and so on, but insist that the tariff shall only apply to articles of manufacture. And yet they are perpetually denouncing the McKinley tariff as a measure in the interest of manufacturers alone, apparently utterly oblivious to their own inconsistency.

[illegible] duties, so adjusted as to afford [illegible]ible protection to manufactures, [illegible] and other products, and to labor, against ruinous foreign competition, form the essence of the Republican theory on this subject. Republicans favor no discrimination against any branch of American products to the advantage of others. The maligned and misrepresented McKinley tariff law was framed in accordance with the Republican standard, and protects all classes of home products.

Somebody has called the result of the recent election a "snap judgment." So it was, but it cannot be enforced. The Senate will stay proceedings under it till '92, when it will be set aside in the great Tribunal of the people.

Abstract of the President's Message.

We give below an abstract of a portion of the President's message, delivered to Congress on Monday last, with its full text on the subjects of the tariff, and federal elections, matters of so much interest that we are sure our readers will not regret that so much space is taken in our columns to present the President's views concerning them in full. The epitome of the other portions of the message here given are chiefly taken from the columns of the Baltimore *Sun*. The message states that the friendly relations of the country with the nations of Europe and the East have been undisturbed, while the conference of the representatives of the independent States of this continent begun at Washington in October, 1889, has strengthened the ties of good-will that bind us to the States of the western hemisphere. The International Marine Conference at Washington has also been productive of gratifying results. [illegible] United States has assented to increase the revenue of the Congo States and restrict the sale therein of ardent spirits. The assent of Mr. Mizner, our minister to Guatemala, to the arrest of General Barrundia on a United States vessel is disavowed and Mr. Mizner has been recalled. The Nicaragua canal is making good progress. Our conventional relations with China are under discussion with the Chinese minister. The chief justice of Samoa has been chosen by the King of Norway and Sweden, according to the terms of the tripartite treaty, and the formation of a stable administration will soon ensue. No conclusion has been reached in the Behring sea seal question. Great Britain's offer of arbitration has not been accepted, the "form of submission proposed not being calculated to assure a satisfactory conclusion." It is hoped that before another sealing season opens an arrangement will be made "assuring to the United States a property right not disregarded by any nation for eighty years." The neglect to except Hawaii from the operation of the McKinley tariff is noted, and Congress is invited to repair "what might seem a breach of faith." The wrong inflicted by Portugal in 1889 upon an American interested in the Delagoa Bay Railway, by seizing that property and annuling its charter, is in process of adjustment by arbitration at the hands of three eminent jurists named by the President of Switzerland. Our relations with Japan require revision to meet the legitimate expectations of the Japanese government.

The revenues of the government of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1890, were $463,963,080; expenditures, $358,618,584; surplus, $105,344,496. Receipts increased $16,030,923; expenditures, $15,739,871. Pension expenditures increased $19,312,075.

For 1891 the estimated receipts, exclusive of postal receipts, are $406,000,00; estimated expenditures, exclusive of the postal account, $354,000,000; surplus, $52,000,000. During the last quarter the loss of revenue from tariff duties was $25,000,000.

For 1892, excluding the postal accounts, the estimated receipts are $373,000,000; expenditures, $357,832,209; surplus, $15,147,790. If a cash balance of $52,000,000 is carried over from 1891 there will be in 1892 a sum of $67,147,790 for buying bonds or other purposes.

The recent depreciation of silver bullion is regretted. Further trial must determine the permanent effects of the silver legislation of Congress at its last session. The new law has added $7,100,000 to the money in circulation. The recent monetary disturbance in England will lead, it is hoped, to more consideration being given there to the utility of silver as a money metal. Meanwhile, "our large supply of gold, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supposed interest of silver, will give us a position of advantage" for urging an international bimetallic agreement.

Bonds of a par value of $211,832,450 have been bought since March 4, 1889 at a cost of $246,620,741, saving $8,967,609 of annual interest. Increased expenditure for coast-defense work is recommended.

A vigorous effort has been made to punish offences against United States officials and election laws. "In several cases postmasters appointed by me have been subjected to violent interference in the discharge of their official duties and to persecutions and personal violence of the most extreme character." In some cases the postoffices have, by way of punishment, been abolished. There are said to be extant many fraudulent certificates of naturalization, and it is recommended that Congress prescribe a "searching inquiry" into facts necessary to naturalization before certificates are granted.

The report of Postmaster-General Wanamaker shows a diminished deficit. The operation by the department of a postal telegraph system is recommended. The lottery law is being vigorously enforced. The building of new ships is going forward. Unusual delay in the delivery by contractors of armor plates is apprehended. Some 14,726,000 acres have been opened to settlement by agreements made with Indian tribes. "No general suspicion of fraud has been allowed to delay the adjudication of cases" of persons wishing to get patents to public land.

The "liberal" provisions of the "disability pension act" are thought to warrant "a more careful scrutiny of bills for special relief" hereafter. The expenditure under the act will not, it is believed, exceed the estimates of its promoters.

The completion of the census "devolves upon Congress the duty of making a new apportionment of Representatives." An "unusual degree of agitation and organization among the farmers" is noted, and it is observed that the prices of farm products have recently advanced.

"The information given by the Secretary of Agriculture of the progress and prospects of the beet sugar industry is full of interest. It has already passed the experimental stage, and is a commercial success. The area over which the sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is very large, and another field crop of great value is offered to the choice of the farmer. The Secretary of the Treasury concurs in the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture that the official supervision provided by the tariff law for sugar of domestic production shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture."

As respects the civil service, the law relating to it "has, so far as I can learn, been executed by those having the power of appointment in the classified service" with fidelity.

Congress is congratulated on its passage at the recent session of "an unusual number of laws of very high importance," prominent among them being the new tariff law. All these laws will tend, it is believed, to quicken our home industries and enlarge the foreign market for our breadstuffs and provisions. "Some," however, "of these measures were enacted at so late a period that the beneficial effects upon commerce which were in the contemplation of Congress have as yet but partially manifested themselves. General trade shows improvement. In the last fiscal year we imported $68,000,000 worth less than we exported—a "balance in our favor."

"The value of our exports of domestic merchandise during the last year was over $115,000,000 greater than the preceding year, and was only exceeded once in our history. About $100,000,000 of this excess was in agricultural products. The production of pig iron—always a good [illegible] of general prosperity—is shown by recent census bulletin to have been 153 per cent. greater in 1890 than in 1880, and the production of steel 29 per cent."

The apprehension that our tariff may again, and at once, be subjected to important general changes would undoubtedly add a depressing influence of the most serious character. The general tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its important provisions being limited to take effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than sixty days. Its permanent effect upon trade and prices still largely stands in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in the prices of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upward, from influence wholly apart from the recent tariff legislation. The enlargement of our currency by the Silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade, and had a marked effect on prices, but this natural and desired effect of the silver legislation was by many erroneously attributed to the tariff act.

There is neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be again opened before this law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that every tariff schedule is subject to objections. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classification had the full approval even of a party caucus. Such legislation is always and necessarily the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception. But in its general scope and effect I think it will justify the support of those who believe that American legislation should conserve and defend American trade and the wages of American workmen.

The misinformation as to the terms of the act which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad will be corrected by experience, and the evil auguries as to its results confounded by the market reports, the savings banks, international trade balances and the general prosperity of our people. Already we begin to hear from abroad and from our custom-houses that the prohibitory effect upon importations imputed to the act is not justified. The imports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly 8 per cent. greater than in the same period of 1889, and 29 per cent greater than in the same period of 1888. And, so far from being an act to limit exports, I confidently believe that under it we shall secure a larger and more profitable participation in foreign trade that we have ever enjoyed, and that we shall recover a proportionate participation in the ocean-carrying trade of the world.

The criticisms of the bill that have come to us from foreign sources may well be rejected for repugnancy. If these critics really believe that the adoption by us of a free trade policy or of tariff rates having reference solely to revenue would diminish the participation of their own countries in the commerce of the world, their advocacy and promotion by speech and other forms of organized effort of this movement among our people is a rare exhibition of unselfishness in trade. And, on the other hand, if they sincerely believe that the adoption of a protective tariff policy by this country inures to their profit and our hurt, it is notably strange that they should lead the outcry against the authors of a policy so helpful to their countrymen, and crown with their favor those who would snatch from them a substantial share of a trade with other lands already inadequate to their necessities. There is no disposition among any of our people to promote prohibitory or retaliatory legislation. Our policies are adapted not to the hurt of others, but to secure for ourselves advantages that fairly grow out of our favored position as a nation. Our form of government, with its incident of universal suffrage, makes it imperative that we shall save our working people from the agitations and distresses which scant work and wages that have no margin for comfort always beget. But, after all this is done, it will be found that our markets are open to friendly commercial exchanges of enormous value to the other great powers."

The reciprocity clause of the act is deemed highly valuable, and the two bills before Congress to provide subsidies for steamship owners wishing to go into the foreign trade are recommended for passage.

In addition to the important bills that became laws in the first session of the present Congress, "some other bills of the highest importance were well advanced toward a final vote." Their speedy consideration and passage is urged, including in their number the subsidies bills, already mentioned, the bankruptcy bill, the Supreme Court relief bill and the force bill. In the way of new measures it is recommended that an apportionment bill, a bill to incorporate an international American bank, a Spanish land grant commission bill, a copyright bill, a railroad couplers' bill and a water supply distribution bill be taken up and passed.

"If any intelligent and loyal company of American citizens were required to catalogue the essential human conditions of national life, I do not doubt that with absolute unanimity they would begin with free and honest elections, and it is gratifying to know that generally there is a growing and non-partisan demand for better election laws. But against this sign of hope and progress must be set the depressing and undeniable fact that election laws and methods are sometimes cunningly contrived to secure minority control, while violence completes the shortcomings of fraud.

In my last annual message I suggested that the development of the existing law providing for a federal supervision of congressional elections offered an effective method of reforming these abuses. The need of such a law has manifested itself in many parts of the country, and its wholesome restraints and penalties will be useful in all. The constitutionality of such legislation has been affirmed by the supreme Court. Its probable effectiveness is evidenced by the character of the opposition that is made to it. It has been denounced as if it were a new exercise of federal power, and an invasion of the rights of the states. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress has already fixed the time for the election of members of Congress. It has declared that votes for members of Congress must be by written or printed ballot. It has provided for the appointment by the circuit courts, in certain cases, and upon the petition of a certain number of citizens, of election supervisors, made it their duty to supervise the registration of voters conducted by state officers, to challenge persons offering to register, to personally inspect and scrutinize the registry lists and to affix their names to the lists for the purpose of identification and the prevention of fraud; to attend at elections and remain with the boxes till the votes are all cast and counted; to attach to the registry lists and election returns any statement touching the accuracy and fairness of the registry and election, and to take and transmit to the clerk of the House of Representatives any evidence of fraudulent practices which may be presented to them.

The same law provides for the appointment of deputy United States marshals to attend at the polls, support the supervisors in the discharge of their duties and to arrest persons violating the election laws. The provisions of this familiar title of the Revised Statutes have been put into exercise by both the great political parties, and in the North, as well as in the South, by the filing with the court of the petitions required by the law. It is not, therefore, a question whether we shall have a federal election law, for we now have one and have had for nearly twenty years, but whether we shall have an effective law. The present law stops just short of effectiveness, for it surrenders to the local authorities all control over the certification which establishes the prima facie right to a seat in the House of Representatives. This defect should be cured. Equality of representation and the purity of the electors must be maintained, or everything that is valuable in our system of government is lost. The qualifications of an elector must be sought in the law, not in the opinions, prejudices or fears of any class, however powerful. The path of the elector to the ballot-box must be free from the ambush of fear and the enticements of fraud—the count so true and open that none shall gainsay it.

Such a law should be absolutely non partisan and impartial. It should give the advantages to honesty and the control to majorities. Surely, there is nothing sectional about this creed, and if it shall happen that the penalties of laws intended to enforce these rights fall here and not there, it is not because the law is sectional, but because, happily, crime is local and not universal. Nor should it be forgotten that every law, whether relating to election or to any other subject, whether enacted by the state or the nation, has force behind it; the courts, the marshal or constable, the posse comitatus, the prison, are all and always behind the law. One can not be justly charged with unfriendliness to any section or class who seeks only to restrain violations of law and of personal right. No community will find lawlessness profitable. No community can afford to have it known that the officers who are charged with the preservation of the public peace, and the restraint of the criminal classes, are themselves the products of fraud or violence. The magistrate is then without respect and the law without sanction. The floods of lawlessness cannot be leveed and made to run in one channel. The killing of a United States marshal carrying a writ of arrest for an election offense is full of prompting and suggestive to men who are pursued by a city marshal for a crime against life or property.

But it is said that this legislation will revive race animosities, and some have suggested that when the peaceful methods of fraud are made impossible, they may be supplanted by intimidation and violence. If the proposed law gives to any qualified elector, by a hair's weight, any more than his equal influence, or detracts by so much from any other qualified elector, it is fatally impeached. But if the law is equal, and the animosity it is to evoke grows out of the fact that some electors have been accustomed to exercise the franchise for others, as well as for themselves, then these animosities ought not to be confessed without shame, and cannot be given any weight in the discussion without being dishonored. No choice is left for me but to enforce with vigor all laws intended to secure to the citizen his constitutional rights and to recommend that the inadequacies of such laws be promptly remedied. If to promote with zeal and ready interest every project for the development of its material interests, its rivers, harbors, mines and factories, and the intelligence, peace and security under the law of its communities and its homes, is not accepted as sufficient evidence of friendliness to any state or section, I cannot add connivance at election practices that not only disturb local results, but rob the electors of other states and sections of their most priceless political rights."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Election Notice.

The members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Carroll County are requested to meet at their office, in Westminster, on Monday, the 15th day of December, 1890, for the purpose of electing Ten Directors to serve for one year. The election will take place between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 12 M.

By order,
RICHARD MANNING,
Secretary.
dec-6-3t

A New Store,
NEW GOODS.

We will open about the 15th a new
Boot, Shoe and Hat Store in the Boyle Building,
Opposite the Catholic Church, and can show
THE FINEST LINE OF GOODS
Ever exhibited in Westminster.
OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE
and was bought at such prices that we
Can Save the People Money.
EVERYTHING IS NEW,
Of lastests style and best quality, and we can say without the least hesitation that it
SURPASSES THAT OF ANY IN THE COUNTY.
It shall be our aim to treat everyone alike, and shall at all times be glad to show our stock.
OUR LINE OF SHOES
Consists of the best hand and machine made goods. OUR HATS of the latest style and best quality. We shall also carry a full line of
Trunks, Valises and Umbrellas.
Will be pleased to have you call and examine our stock.
WESTMINSTER SHOE CO.
dec-6-1y E. C. LYNCH, Manager.

CHRISTMAS HAS COME!!!
—AT—
OAK HALL,
NEW WINDSOR, MD.,
FOR 1890.
We have the finest line of Christmas Goods ever offered in this town. Plush Goods in great variety, such as
MANICURE, TOILET AND SHAVING SETS,
WHISP HOLDERS, CLOCKS,
VASES OF ALL KINDS,
BOOKS, ALBUMS, GAMES, TOYS,
WALL POCKETS, PAINTINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES.
A Splendid Line of
SILVERWARE of all kinds.
Queensware and Glassware in great variety. Lamps of all kinds and prices.
Our Display of Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs and Mufflers is a wonder to see. Our Lines of Fine Damask and Table Linens are so low you will think the Tariff never touched them.
We have Hundreds of Bargains all through the Store suitable for Holiday Presents. We have not time nor space to enumerate them all. We will offer bargains all through the Store this month. A nice Hat given with every Suits of Clothes from $8.00 up. We are making special offers on
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS,
to reduce stock. A word to our many patrons. Instead of the Tariff making prices higher we are selling goods to-day Lower Than Ever.
We believe in Protection to our customers. Come in and feast your eyes on our Bargains. If you don't want to buy it will make you happy to see the bargains we are offering to those who wish to buy.
Very respectfully yours,
oct-11 GEO. C. ANDERS.

WE STILL BELIEVE
IT'S COMING.
In our December advertisement of last year we said the W. and G. R. R. was coming. We still believe it, and are sure we can and will sell you goods as cheap or a little cheaper than you can buy elsewhere. We quote a few prices.
SUGARS.
Sugars, 5½ and 6 cents for Brown, 6¾ and 7 fo White, also 4 x Cut Loaf, Pulverized and Red Sugar.
Coffee 14, 18, 25. Tea 35, 40, 60, 80.
Yeast Powder from 1 cent to 50.
Peaches 15 cents per can.
Pure Liquors for family use.
Plain and French Candies
from 10 to 50 cents. Best Syrup in market 50 cents. N. O. Molasses. Tobacco 20, 25 and 40 cents pound.
WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

MINCE MEAT.
Best home-made Mince Meat, 13 cents. In stock Whiskey, Brandy, Rum, Sherry, Blackberry, Gin, Ginger Brandy and in Bottles. Raisins 10c., Currants, new, 8c., Leghorn Citron 24c., Prunes 12 to 15c., Dates 8c., Figs 10 to 20. Nuts of all kinds.
Our Chocolates are unexcelled, 20 to 50 cents.
Hams, Shoulders and Breakfast Bacon.
If you need any Rum for Mince Meat, remember we have the best.
We sell Hardware, Woodenware, Queensware; in fact most anything.
Goods delivered in the city.
Please give us a call.
JOHN J. REESE,
East End, Westminster, Md.

Holiday Goods!
TOYS, GAMES, DOLLS
BOOKS,
Wagons, Horses, &c
Everhart Bros.,
165 EAST MAIN STREET.
LARGEST, BEST, CHEAPEST.
Headquarters for Novelties.
In announcing the opening of our Christmas attractions we take the lead, as usual. We want every lady, every child and everybody to understand that all are entirely welcome to visit our bazar to look, to see and to comprehend the beauty, the vastness and the grandeur of our fascinating array of Christmas Novelties. This will be inspection week. Bring the children with you, and make your visit a gala occasion of delight for the little ones. When you are ready to purchase Christmas Gifts, depend upon it you'll find that EVERHART BROS. will not take advantage of the necessity which compels you to spend your dollars. Our prices will be, as they always have been, reasonable, fair and, in truth, the very lowest for the articles selected. Call early and secure choice.
EVERHART BROS.,
165 E. Main St., Westminster, Md.

LOOK! LOOK!!
HOLIDAY GOODS!
AT
W. T. WILSON'S,
NO. 50 EAST MAIN STREET.
A Merry Christmas to all! I have just returned from the city with an entire new line of Toys, of the Finest and Prettiest kind, all new, which I am going to sell at
WAY DOWN PRICES.
I carry the Finest line of
PLUSH GOODS, ALBUMS, DOLLS, DOLL BUGGIES, TOY WAGONS, DRUMS, HORNS,
Trunks, Bedsteads, Stoves, &c. A full line of Vases, Mustache Cups, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
FINE FAMILY GROCERIES,
such as Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Spices, Raisins, Fruits, Nuts, &c. A fine line of Confectioneries, etc. Cigars, and Tobaccos. Coal Oils. Take a look at my 5 Cent Counter. I have constantly on hand a large lot of Picture Frames and Mouldings. Pictures Framed promptly at way down prices. I also carry a fine assortment of Shade Cloth and make Window Shades to order in the latest styles. For cheapness and quality of goods I can't be beat. Thanking you for past favors, I solicit an early call. Don't forget the Place.
W. T. WILSON,
successor to L. Gladhill, No. 50 W. Main St.
dec-6-1y

THE SENSATION
OF THE SEASON.
Be sure and see it.
—AT—
HOLIDAY
STOCK.
APPROPRIATE GIFTS
for all kinds of folks, little or big, at all kinds of prices, great or small. We are pleasing them all.
A large and varied assortment of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Diamonds
Silverware, Novelties, &c.
The Newest Designs and Finest Goods of the Season
Our low prices make these beautiful goods all bargains.
Come to headquarters, before making your purchases, and examine our stock and prices.
A. H. WENTZ, Jeweler,
no-6-4t Westminster, Md.

Annual Report
OF THE
Board of County School Commissioners.
To the Honorable, the Board of County School Commissioners of Carroll County.
I submit herewith, in accordance with the requirements of law, a statement of the receipts and disbursements for public school purposes during the last school year.
Exclusive of the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, the money borrowed temporarily from time to time, and several sums from unusual sources, the total receipts were $46,641.55. Exclusive of the balance on hand at the close of the year and the temporary loans repaid, the total expenditures were $52,657.01, an excess of ordinary expenses over ordinary receipts of $6,015.46.
We were unable to meet this excess by the several sums from unusual sources mentioned above, viz: $2,200, twenty years' accumulation of a portion of the county academic fund in the State treasury; $1,000 balance due from the County Commissioners on the special term of school in the spring of 1888; $1,500 advanced by the County Commissioners of the levy for the current year; and $2,600 Building Fund also belonging to the current year, but used to pay bills already accrued.
The ordinary cost of three terms of school, with necessary building, repairing and furnishing, in a year, can never fall much below the sum reached last year. The number of pupils increases constantly at an average of over 100 a year. Last year the number was 6,836, an increase of 171 over the preceding year, and of 615 over 1884. The school expenses must necessarily increase in proportion.
The ordinary revenue, under existing conditions, cannot materially increase. The extraordinary resources, happily available for last year, are of course exhausted. Unless additional provision be made by the County Commissioners for the current annual expenses, we shall be compelled to choose between increasing our permanent debt and shortening the term of school.
The building of necessary new school houses is no longer a matter of great difficulty. There are still some twelve or fifteen required, but they are not all needed now, and can be built as they are needed without hardship or serious embarrassment. It is the ordinary annual expense that our revenue is inadequate to meet, and for which additional provision must be made.
To increase our debt is seemingly impracticable at this time. Neither the banks nor private persons appear to have money to loan. But if this were not so, it would be unwise for us to be adding annually to a debt which is already burdensome, and which it would soon be impossible for us to pay.
To shorten the term of school would entail upon us the loss of the March apportionment of public school funds from the State—nearly four thousand dollars—and subject our teachers to an injustice which would not be attempted in any other branch of the public service, and which would probably drive many of the best of them out of the county to seek employment elsewhere; to say nothing of the great loss and detriment to the schools.
STATEMENT.
of Receipts and Disbursements for Public School Purposes, for the Last School Year.
RECEIPTS.

Cash in Treasury at beginning of year	$ 65.22
State School Tax	15,676.63
State Free School Fund	2,230.13
Manchester Academic Fund	2,200.00
County School Tax	23,000.00
Book Fees	4,153 84
Sales of Books	115.58
State Appropriation to Colored Schools	1,465.37
County Commissioners on Special Term of School in 1888	1,000.00
County Commissioners for Building Schoolhouses	2,000.00
Advance on next Year's Allowance	1,500 00
Borrowed, Temporary Loans	11,500.00
	$64,906.77

DISBURSEMENTS.

White Schools:	
Teacher's Salaries	$31,308.82
Fuel	2,411.32
Incidental Expenses of Schools	1,008.51
Rent	147.75
Books and Stationery	5,652.97
Building Schoolhouses	2,952.98
Repairing Schoolhouses	942.93
Furniture, Blackboards and Stoves	1,861.79
Interest	1,926.59
Salary of Secretary, Treasurer and Examiner	1,200.00
Salary of Assistant	500.00
Per Diem of School Commissioners	500.00
Office Expenses and Account Books	161.04
Printing and Advertising	178.00
State Meetings and Associations	77 00
Freight, Drayage, Cases, &c	167.58
Paid to Colored Schools	2,850.73
Payments of Temporary Loans	11,500.00
Cash in Treasury at close of Year	749.76
	$64,906.77

Respectfully,
JAMES A. DIFFENBAUGH,
Secretary, Treasurer and Examiner.
nov-23-3t
TRY Elevator Whiskey for medicinal purposes, for sale at Reese's, East End.
PURE New England Rum for Mince Meat at Reese's, East End.

HOLIDAY
HOLIDAY
GOODS
GOODS
—AT—
SPECIAL
SPECIAL
PRICES.
PRICES.
Seldom, if ever, have we been able to offer such tremendous values in Holiday Goods—
Cloaks, Jackets,
Dress Goods,
Notions
AND
Furnishing Goods
as we do this Christmas, and so far as extent and quality and variety go, nothing in Westminster can hold a candle to our stock.
Being a tributary of the great Broadway store, in Baltimore, we are enabled to show duplicates of all the novelties which they handle, besides underselling stores with limited facilities from 20 to 25 per cent.
S. Kann, Sons & Co.
No matter what you want for Xmas, whether a
Dress Pattern,
Fur Cape,
Jacket,
Plush Garment,
Suit of Underwear,
Silk Handkerchief,
Muffler, Umbrella,
Pair of Gloves,
Handsome Shawl,
Jewelry or Notions.
No parent should buy a
TOY
of any kind without first looking through our beautiful selection. You can find innumerable things here that no other house in this county has, and rely upon the cost, being pressed well under competitors, such as
DOLLS,
SLEDS,
SLEIGHS,
ROCKING HORSES,
VELOCIPEDES,
EXPRESS WAGONS,
GAMES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
BOOKS,
TALKING TABLES,
CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS,
and lots of other goods suitable for the holidays.
S. KANN, SONS & CO
Plush Albums,
Plush Work Boxes,
Plush Manicure Boxes
Whisk Holders,
Hat Racks,
Fancy Writing Paper,
Hassocks,
Ruggets.
Here is the place to buy the best at the lowest price. Our stock is fairly teeming over with Toys for the little ones.
An early inspection is solicited.
Store open at night.
S. KANN, SONS & CO
11 EAST MAIN STREET,
WESTMINSTER, - MARYLAND,
NEAR RAILROAD.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
COME TO SEE
Haller & Matthews
FOR BARGAINS.
They can show you the largest assortment of
PLUSH GOODS,
such as Manicure Sets, Toilet Cases, Shaving Cases, &c., at all prices. We can sell you a Photograph Album at any price you want.
Handsome Engravings,
Pastels, Oil Paintings, Easels, Cabinets, all suitable for holiday presents.
We carry a complete
LINE OF STATIONERY.
Our Line of Wall Papers
is beautiful and prices are extremely low. All our holiday goods are to be sold, as we carry none over. Come and see them early for a good selection.
HALLER & MATTHEWS,
45 E. Main St., op. Catholic Church,
nov-15 Westminster, Md.

Ready for the Holidays
We are Nearing the Holiday Season
G. W. MORNINGSTAR
is prepared to show you the largest and finest selection of Holiday Goods ever shewn in Westminster, consisting of
Vases, :: Ornamental :: Pieces,
Mantel Sets, Fancy Mirrors, Lamps of all kinds—Banner, Bracket, Library, Hall and Piano Lamps—at prices way down. A large assortment of
Queensware.
French China Tea and Dinner Sets, Plain and Decorated Chamber Sets, latest designs and prices to suit everybody. Latest novelties in Glassware. Rogers' celebrated Silverplated Ware. A full line of Table Cutlery, Wooden, Willow and Tinware. Our
Grocery Department
with Fancy and Staple goods—Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Raisins, Currants, Citron, California and French Prunes, Evaporated Fruits and Canned Goods of all kinds. A full line of
Confectioneries.
A large stock of Cigars and Tobaccos. Best brands of Flour at manufacturing prices, and all goods kept in a first-class housefurnishing store.
We cordially invite you to come and examine our stock. It will be a pleasure to show goods, and when you see our goods and get prices you will be convinced that we are headquarters for good goods and low prices. Truly thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hoping by continuing to sell good goods at the very lowest prices to merit a continuance of the same,
Very respectfully,
G. W. MORNINGSTAR,
38 West Main St., Westminster, Md.
no-28
ATTENTION!
READ!
IT WILL PROFIT YOU!
Any person who looked in on us when we first opened and has not seen us since until now, would be surprised to see how we have grown.
Low Prices and Square Dealing tell the tale.
We are working for your trade and we intend to merit it.
Xmas is coming and we are busy now preparing for it.
Our Prices on Xmas Goods
are going to astonish you. Come early and get your pick of the bargains.
We can't quote prices or mention articles, but they are here for little and big. Come and see them.
We have sold lots of
Underwear,
and no wonder—the prices are so low. My! how the ladies smile when they see our prices on TINWARE.
Stationery and Notions
way down below regular prices. We want to say a word about our stock of HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, on which we can give KORRECT STYLES AND PRICES; and one thousand and one other things which space forbids our mentioning.
To those who have not been to see us we respectfully ask a visit of inspection.
Thanking those who have given us their custom and confidence, we respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.
NEW YORK BARGAIN HOUSE.
no-29 West Main St., Westminster, Md.
SENSATION
IN NEW WINDSOR.
The largest, best and cheapest stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
ever offered in New Windsor, at prices that defy competition. These goods are of the latest and most fashionable styles and will be sold low.
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps
of all sizes and qualities.
Gent's Underwear,
Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, &c.
Pure and Fresh Groceries,
consisting of Sugars, Syrups, Spices, Coffees, Teas, &c., at the lowest prices.
A large stock of Hardware of all kinds; Glass, China, Queens and Earthenware, Lamps, Lanterns, &c.
Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere if you want to save money.
G. BARNES,
Main St., opposite Depot, New Windsor.
nov-29
For Sale Cheap.
A very Desirable Little Property in Wakefield, Carroll county, Md., with all necessary conveniences. Apply at this office.
oct-11-3m

PILES
—OF—
Winter Goods!
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
Orndorff's
LARGE STORE,
MAIN STREET, WESTMINSTER, MD.
The Latest Novelties in Dress Goods.
Just received another invoice of
Ladies' Coats and Jackets of the Latest Styles,
that can't be beat, and at prices to suit all.
Flannels, Muslins, Calicoes,
In the greatest varieties.
Come and see us, we are sure that we can please you.
Shawls. Shawls. Shawls.
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Greatest variety and lowest prices.
J. T. ORNDORFF,
nov-22 20 and 22 West Main Street Westminster, Md.
AS IT HAS BEEN
THE GENERAL TALK THAT AT
J. D. Bowers'
IS THE PLACE TO GET
Your Christmas Goods
He takes the pleasure to state to the public that he has a fine line of
Groceries, Fancy Delicacies,
California Fruits,
Such as Silver Prunes, California Prunes, French Prunes, Apricots, Layer Raisins, Valencia Raisins, Citron, Currants, Seedless Raisins; Extracts, Spices, New Orleans Molasses, Maple Syrup, Minnesota Flour, for baking purposes.
Especially has he a fine line of
Confectioneries,
Fruits,
Nuts,
Wholesale and retail; the largest line in the county without a doubt.
His Line of Fruits
Are Malaga Grapes, Oranges, Bananas, Apples, Figs and Cranberries.
Nuts.
English Walnuts, Almonds, Butternuts, Filberts, Cocoanuts, Peanuts, &c.
The Confectionery Department
Cannot be surpassed and the prices will astonish you.
He has also a heavy stock of
Canned Goods, Flour and Bacon.
Candies and Fruits
For Sunday Schools at special rates.
The above goods were bought before the rise and will be sold at slight advance from cost. Having had a full share of your patronage in the past, he asks a continuance of the same. Come and examine goods and prices.
Yours respectfully,
JOHN D. BOWERS,
47 E. Main St., Opp. Catholic Church,
nov-22 Westminster, Md.

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