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AMERICAN UNION.

DENTON, MD., OCTOBER 12, 1899.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

ADOPTED AT THE STATE CONVENTION.

Held In Baltimore, September 6, 1899.

The Republicans of Maryland, in convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the National Republican party, and declare:

The return of the party to power on a gold platform, aided by the Dingley law, has been followed by a return of confidence and prosperity. Industrial activity proves that the people were wise in rejecting an unsound financial system.

Democratic Heresies.

The Democratic party still clings to the financial heresies which brought panic on the business of the country. In many States that party has reaffirmed the Chicago platform, with its anarchistic tendencies. In Maryland the Democratic platform is silent on silver, in deference to the platforms of the Democratic party in the other States.

A Free Silver Victory.

A victory for the Democratic party in Maryland upon a platform silent on the money question would be a victory for silver and a blow to the prosperity we enjoy.

For The Gold Standard.

First. We believe in the gold standard and that all our currency should be made by law redeemable in gold coin at the option of the holder. To this faith we confidently pledge the influence and votes of the Maryland Republican members in each House of Congress.

Protection To American Labor.

Second. We continue to favor such a system of import duties as shall protect American industries and provide sufficient revenue for the expenses of government economically administered.

The Spanish War.

Third. We commend the record made by our country in the late war with Spain. We accord to the soldiers and sailors who survived that war our unqualified respect and esteem. For those who laid down their lives we hold the tenderest memories.

The Philippine Question.

While we deplore the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, wherein, by cession from Spain, we acquired the right of sovereignty, duty demands that we retain and pacify them and safeguard the interests of commerce until the problem of their final disposition be solved in such manner that the glory of our flag be not sullied, nor the liberty it stands for restrained. We repose our trust for such a solution of the problem in our wise and patriotic President and the Republican majority in Congress.

Honest Opposition To Trusts.

Fourth. Legitimate business interests, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, have built up our industries at home, giving employment to labor as never before, and have enabled us to successfully compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Such industries must not be struck down by legislation aimed at the dishonestly organized trust, which stifles competition and oppresses labor.

We are opposed to legislation merely for popular effect in reckless disregard of business revival after prolonged depression. We strongly favor laws to successfully suppress trusts and all combinations which create monopoly. It was the Republican party which passed the Federal law against trusts and which is enforcing it so far as State's rights permit.

Republican Pledges Redeemed.

Fifth. In this State the Republican party has redeemed every pledge made by it at Cambridge. Under its rule elections have for the first time in a generation been fair and free. It equalized the burdens of taxation by reassessing the taxable property of the State. It placed on the tax books sixty millions of stocks and bonds never before assessed. It gave free schoolbooks to the children of the people. Ignoring partisan considerations, it conferred upon Baltimore city a new charter.

The State Administration.

Governor Lowndes, Comptrollers Graham and Goldsborough and Treasurer Shryock have managed its finances with such wisdom and economy as to make a reduction in the tax rate both possible and proper. We heartily indorse the administration of Governor Lowndes, of Comptroller Goldsborough and Treasurer Shryock. The two former we again present to the suffrages of the people, and we urge the Republican members of the Legislature to vote for the re-election of the latter.

The State Finances.

Sixth. All the party promised for the better management of State finances has been accomplished. Under the able direction of the Republican State Comptroller and Treasurer the State finances have been put in better condition than ever before. The public debt has been consolidated and refunded at a lower rate of interest, with the result that thousands of dollars will be saved to the taxpayers annually; nonproductive assets have been disposed of and the proceeds applied to the reduction of the State debt. If we are continued in power, we promise to wipe out the entire State debt during the ensuing four years and to reduce the tax rate from 17½ cents on the $100 of assessable property to 16 cents, this being a reduction of 10 per cent..

Protection Of Schools.

Seventh. We favor a nonpartisan administration of our schools, with minority representation on the school boards of the State, and point to the record of our Chief Executive in his retention and reappointment of competent men of different political faith on the boards of educational and eleemosynary institutions; never before done in this State.

Compensation Of Teachers.

Eighth. We declare our belief in the wisdom and justice of a reasonable increase in the salaries of the school teachers of this State, which is hereby recommended to the favorable consideration of the Legislature and to the proper State and county authorities.

The Oyster Industry.

Ninth. The oyster and crab industry gives employment and support to a large part of the population of Maryland; therefore, we declare our opposition to all efforts to deprive the people of their independent and ancient rights to a full and unabridged use of the oyster and crab bottoms in the tidewaters of this State.

Police Reorganization.

Tenth. We pledge our party to a nonpartisan reorganization of the Police Department of Baltimore city by passing a law embodying the essential features of the two bills prepared by the same organization which prepared the election and registration laws passed by the Republican Legislature in 1896.

Primary Election Law.

Eleventh. We pledge our party to pass laws further guarding the fairness and purity of elections by placing primary meetings under careful regulation and by legislation against corrupt practices and to prevent the use of money in bribery at elections.

The Independent Element.

Twelfth. Recognizing the duty the Republican party owed to an independent press and that large body of conservative citizens of independent thought who contributed so largely to Republican success in 1895, we call their attention to the record of Republican officials elected on the platform of that year, the conduct of whose offices gives evidence of their recognition of the nonpartisan support accorded them in that election. The party asks again on its record and at this time, not only the support of all Republicans, but of all conservative citizens, for the party which has kept its every pledge and restored the right of self-government to the people of Maryland.

Platform Of '95 Is Now Law.

The platform of the Gubernatorial Convention at Cambridge is today upon the statute books, and the pledges herein made will be upon our statute books within a year from this day if the good work thus far accomplished be approved by the success of our party at the coming election.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CAREERS OF THE NOMINEES.

Three Gentlemen Of Birth, Breeding, Education, Honesty and Honor, Integrity And Ability Chosen To Lead The Grand Old Party In The Approaching Contest—Each Has Had A Distinguished And Signally Successful Public Career, While Their Private Lives Are Without Blemish—Governor Lowndes' Conspicuous Services.

Lloyd Lowndes was born in Clarksburg, in that part of Virginia which is now included in West Virginia, on February 21, 1845, and is, therefore, a little over 54 years old. His father and grandfather, as well as his ancestors on both sides for several generations, were among the most prominent citizens of Maryland prior to and since the Revolution. He is connected with the Lloyds of Wye House, Talbot county, and is the fifth member of that distinguished family who has held the office of Governor of Maryland, two of them having been Governors in colonial times, and two having occupied the executive chair since the separation from England, in 1776.

He was educated at the Clarksburg Academy, at Washington College, Washington, Pa., and was graduated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in 1865. He studied law in Philadelphia, and was graduated at the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, after which he was admitted to the bar in Cumberland, where he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, and where he has since resided.

In Public Life.

In 1872, at the age of 28, Governor Lowndes was elected to the national House of Representatives as a Republican, and was the youngest member of the Forty-third Congress. His reputation while at Washington was that of a thorough and energetic worker, and his zeal in behalf of Maryland interests has not been excelled by any of his successors from this State.

In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican Convention at which the late James A. Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, to which office he was subsequently elected. During the campaign which followed Governor Lowndes took an active part in canvassing the Western Maryland counties, and did excellent work in behalf of the ticket of his party. He was also a member of the National World's Fair Commission, under the direction of which the Centennial Exposition was held in Philadelphia in 1876, and was constant in his efforts to make that great work the success with which it crowned the completion of the first century of the existence of the United States as a nation.

Nominated For Governor.

In 1895 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor at the State Convention which was held at Cambridge, Dorchester county, on August 15, and was elected over his Democratic competitor, Mr. John E. Hurst, of Baltimore, in the following November by a majority of nearly 20,000. The campaign was the hottest and most exciting ever witnessed in Maryland, and throughout all the trying period Governor Lowndes performed his part with such dignity and ability as to excite the respect and admiration of his political opponents as well as all others. He visited every county and district in the State and addressed large and enthusiastic crowds of voters of all parties wherever he went. In fact, his campaign was more like a triumphal march to victory than an ordinary partisan contest, and before the election took on the character of an uprising of the conservative forces of the State in favor of good government and against the corrupt and debasing ring which had for so many years defied the people in their efforts to bring about reform. Despite all the efforts of the ring to retain its hold, the forces for good government triumphed, and Governor Lowndes was elected. Fraud of every kind and of the most brazen character was perpetrated by the ring, but the tide was too strong to be overcome, and the people for the first time in a generation won the victory for which they had been so long contending against such odds.

His Services As Governor.

Governor Lowndes was inaugurated at Annapolis on the second Wednesday in January, 1896. While the House of Delegates, which was then in session, was largely Republican, and was, therefore, in harmony with the Executive, the Senate was Democratic by a majority of one, and, therefore, to some extent hampered the administration in its efforts to accomplish the reforms which had been promised before the election. Governor Lowndes was not, however, deterred by the above fact, but used all his influence to secure the passage of the desired changes in the laws, and as a result, before the close of the session, in addition to many reform measures of a minor character, the new election law, the law providing for a reassessment of all the property in the State, the free school-book law and the amendment to the Constitution submitting the question of civil service reform to the voters, were all passed and promptly approved in accordance with the pledges made by the Governor when a candidate. During the session of the General Assembly of 1898 these reforms were amplified and improved, largely through the persistent efforts of the Governor, and, in addition thereto, a great many others were added to the statute-book, among which may be mentioned the law making radical reforms in the management of the State tobacco warehouses, in the State fishery force and in the management and investment of the State funds. Governor Lowndes also exerted his influence to bring about certain reforms in the Police Department of Baltimore city, and that the bill providing for the same failed to become a law was in no sense of the word due to him, but was owing to certain influences over which he had no control. It was largely through his persistent efforts that the new charter for Baltimore city became a law.

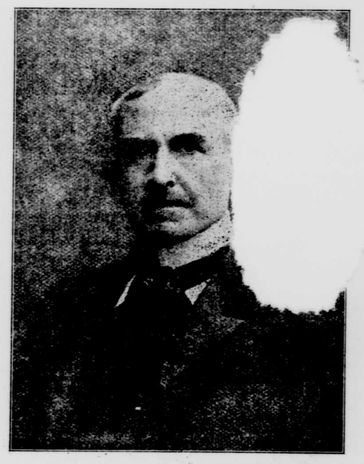
Filling Appointive Offices.

In making the large number of appointments to office, which are a part of his prerogative, Governor Lowndes has shown in a greater degree than in any other particular his peculiar fitness for the place, and his practical belief, as shown by his actions, that to him "public office is a public trust." While it is impossible that the Executive should be able at all times to form an accurate opinion as to the capabilities and honesty of his appointees before they have entered upon the discharge of their duties, and must rely largely upon the recommendations of others in his selections, Governor Lowndes has acted solely upon his own judgment when he has found that he has been deceived and has inadvertently placed unfit men in positions of trust. In every such instance his action has been prompt and decisive, and the offending or unfit official has been summarily removed by Executive action. This was particularly the case in the tobacco inspection service, where the Governor, in 1897, changed the personnel of the appointees in a summary manner and revolutionized the whole business, since which time there has been a large saving to the State and a wholesome and economical administration of that important adjunct of public service. In all these actions the Governor has taken the public into his confidence, and has performed his duty in that open and frank manner which is one of his most praiseworthy characteristics, and which is so rarely found in a public official. He has never attempted to conceal, cover up or in any manner extenuate wrongdoing or incompetency on the part of his subordinates, but, on the contrary, has always said that, as he as well as the delinquent officials were public servants, the people were entitled to know all about their acts, whether they happened to be good or evil. This course on the part of the Governor is in striking contrast to many of his predecessors, who at all times seemed unwilling to let the public know anything about their affairs, frequently palliating or covering up delinquent and even criminal acts on the part of subordinates, which were afterward revealed by accident or only when it was no longer possible to conceal them, owing to their gravity.

His Private Life.

Governor Lowndes was married in 1869 to his cousin, Miss Lowndes, and has six children—five sons and one daughter. His family life is a model of domestic happiness, and his home, at Cumberland, and in its more public aspect in the Governor's mansion at Annapolis, is noted for its generous and refined hospitality. His personal characteristics are eminently social, and whether he is entertaining at his home, in Cumberland, at the Executive Mansion at Annapolis or elsewhere, he is always the same high-toned, refined and courteous gentleman.

In his campaign tours he makes friends wherever he goes by his charm of manner and by his grace and tact in dealing with those whom he meets. Charitable and generous to a degree far beyond most men, no one in firmer than he when his duty conflicts with his kindly inclinations, and recent utterances have shown that when he is convinced that the public interest is best subserved by firmness and decision he can stand like a rock against popular clamor, even when his heart may be disposed to grant what his judgment has convinced him is wrong.



GOVERNOR LOWNDES.

HON. P. L. GOLDSBOROUGH

A Young Man Who Has Won Distinction Through Merit Alone.

Hon. Phillips Lee Goldsborough was born in Princess Anne, Somerset county, August, 1865, and was educated in the public schools of his native county and Dorchester, and at the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va.

Before attaining his majority Mr. Goldsborough studied law in the office of the late D. M. Henry, Jr., of Cambridge, and, shortly after being admitted to the bar, he went to San Francisco to act as chief clerk for his father, Paymaster M. Worthington Goldsborough, U. S. N. He returned to Cambridge in the spring of 1890, and entered upon the practice of his profession.

In the fall of 1891 he was nominated by the Republicans, to which party he has always belonged, for the office of State's Attorney. At the election of that year the disappointed Democrats fused with the Republicans, and Mr. Goldsborough defeated John R. Pattison, Democrat, by the small majority of 27.

Since that time Mr. Goldsborough has been the recognized leader of his party in Dorchester county, and it is but justice to him to say that the party was probably never so well organized as now.

He has occupied the position of chairman of the County Central Committee, and it was through his activity and influence in State politics that the Republican State Convention was held in Cambridge. In the fall of 1895 he was a candidate for nomination for Congress in the First district, but was defeated by Abraham Lincoln Dryden, of Somerset, after a close contest. This year he was renominated unanimously for State's Attorney, and was elected by the flattering majority of 481, leading his ticket.

After the Republicans won the State in 1896 Mr. Goldsborough came to the front as a leading candidate for the United States Senate, to succeed Hon. Charles H. Gibson. His name was presented to the General Assembly, and he received flattering support, but was finally defeated by Hon. George L. Wellington.

In 1897 Mr. Goldsborough was nominated by the Republican State Convention, which met at Ocean City and later in Baltimore, for the office of Comptroller of the State Treasury. He was at that time the youngest man who had ever been honored with a nomination to this high office, and it was thought by some that his youth would operate against him. But Mr. Goldsborough went actively into the canvass, demonstrated to the people that he was worthy of their confidence and support, and elected by the flattering majority of 7,111, the highest majority received by any of the candidates.

Since he assumed charge of the office Mr. Goldsborough has fully proved his fitness and superior qualifications. His administration of the financial affairs of the State has been marked by wisdom and conservatism. He has simplified and improved the manner of keeping accounts, has insisted upon promptness and accuracy in all departments, and has been an able and efficient public official.

In December, 1893, Mr. Goldsborough was married in Berlin, Worcester county, to Miss Ellen Showell, of that county, since which time he has resided in Cambridge, where he is one of the vestrymen of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church.

HON. JOHN V. L. FINDLAY

Sketch Of The Distinguished Candidate For Attorney-General.

John Van Lear Findlay, the Republican nominee for the office of Attorney-General, was born near Williamsport, Md., on the 21st of December, 1839, and is, therefore, very nearly 60 years of age. He received his early education at the hands of a private tutor, John McCarthy, one of the best classical scholars of his day and a graduate of Maynooth. After his early education was finished he entered Princeton, from which institution he graduated, in 1858, with high honors.

Almost immediately after leaving the university, Mr. Findlay entered public life and was elected a member of the Maryland Legislature for the session of 1861-62. His ability was early discovered and he was one of the most important and conspicuous members of that Legislature, which met at a crucial time in the history of the State. He was made chairman of the Committee on State Militia and drafted the war legislation enacted by the State. His oratorical abilities had already been demonstrated and he was chosen to make the oration before the two Houses of the General Assembly, on February 22, 1862.

Since his first service Mr. Findlay has been constantly before the people of Maryland in a public capacity, and has served the State and the nation well in many ways. He was offered the position of United States district attorney by Montgomery Blair, but declined the honor. He subsequently served as collector of the port of Baltimore, and was city solicitor from 1876 to 1878. During the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, 1876, he was selected by the Maryland commissioners to make the oration on Maryland Day, and the speech he then made was one of the most eloquent delivered during that memorable celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of our nation's birth.

In 1883 he was elected to the lower Congress and served until 1887. His next conspicuous service was as an umpire in the dispute over the Venezuelan boundary dispute, and, during President Harrison's administration he was nominated one of the arbitration commissioners on the part of the United States in complications that arose with Chile.

In 1893 he officiated as the orator on Maryland Day at the Chicago World's Fair. At present he is city solicitor, having been appointed to the position in March, 1898, by Mayor William T. Malster.

Mr. Findlay is noted as one of the most finished lawyers and eloquent speakers in this country. His fame extends far beyond the boundaries of Maryland, and he has won distinction both as an orator and attorney that is limited only by the boundaries of the nation. In private life he is known as a gentleman of the most upright character, highest integrity, noblest aspirations and unimpeachable honor. He is married and resides with his family, on St. Paul street, in this city.

ACCEPTANCES BY THE CANDIDATES

LETTERS WRITTEN BY THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

Governor Lowndes And Comptroller Goldsborough Point To The Details Of The Record Made By The Republicans, And Show What Has Been Accomplished, While Mr. Findlay Stabs The Democracy For Its Want Of Frankness, And Excoriates It For Playing Upon Prejudice By Bringing The Race Question To The Fore.

The letters of acceptance of the three candidates on the Republican State ticket—Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, Hon. Phillips Lee Goldsborough and Hon. John V. L. Findlay—were issued October 4. No ceremony accompanied this detail of the campaign, the original letters being merely mailed to Congressman George A. Pearre, Chairman of the Notification Committee, and copies being given out for publication.

Owing to the lateness of the day it was decided to dispense with the ceremony of an oral notification. Accordingly, Mr. Pearre, on behalf of the Notification Committee, which consisted of Stevenson A. Williams, E. M. Hoffman, Willard E. West, Leon E. Greenbaum, J. Cookman Boyd and Thomas Parran, addressed the following letter to the three candidates:

CUMBERLAND, MD., Oct. 2, 1899.

In pursuance of the instructions of the recent Republican State Convention, held in Baltimore city on September 6, 1899, I have the honor, as chairman of the Notification Committee appointed by that convention, to formally and officially notify you that you were regularly selected by that convention as the Republican candidates for the offices of Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General, respectively.

The committee desires, through me, to extend its congratulations to you and to bear the convention's assurance of the party's victory under your able leadership. With a record which has inspired the confidence of the people, with a united party, strong in the conviction of a righteous cause, and with the gentlemen so well known as the exponents of well-recognized principles of good government as its candidates, the Republican party enters the approaching contest fearless and confident.

Will you kindly notify the chairman of this committee of your pleasure in the premises at the earliest convenient moment? Very truly yours,

GEORGE A. PEARRE,
Chairman.

In response to this official notification the three letters, which are published in full below, were written. It will be seen from a perusal of these letters that the candidates indulge in no empty assertions, nor do they employ any "catch-vote" phrases. They know that the party has made a record in State administration during the past four years of which it has a right to be proud, and they establish themselves upon that record. Using it as a foundation they point to the necessity for a continuation of good government in Maryland and appeal for a majority of the suffrages of the State on the only honest grounds—those of faithful public service.

In giving out the letters the candidates indulged in no comments upon them. Governor Lowndes and Mr. Goldsborough said that the letters said all they had to say on the subject of their acceptances.

The full text of the letters is subjoined.

GOV. LOWNDES ACCEPTS

And Points Out The Manner In Which 1895 Promises Have Been Redeemed.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Oct. 4, 1899.

Hon. George A. Pearre, Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee:

I desire to express to you my appreciation of the honor which has been conferred upon me by the Republican party in my renomination for the office of the Governor of the State of Maryland.

I regard this as a formal approval of my administration and an indication of the confidence of the people in my future conduct.

When the convention at Cambridge was held our party, in its platform, committed itself to the enactment of certain reform measures, and upon that platform, with the aid of the friends of good government, irrespective of party, the nominees of that convention were elected.

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