The Transcript.

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THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1896.

R HARRISON COLLINS. C. COX HOPPER.

COLLINS & HOPPER,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Democratic Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT:

WM. JENNINGS BRYAN,

of Nebraska.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

ARTHUR SEWALL,

of Maine.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE:

RANDOLPH BARTON, Baltimore city.
GEO. W. PURNELL, Worcester county.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

WILLIAM M. SLAY, Kent county.
GEO. W. ALBAUGH, Carroll county.
JOHN HUBERT, Baltimore city.
EDWARD RAINE, Baltimore city.
THOMAS H. BOND, St. Mary's county.
WILLIAM R. GETTY, Garrett county.

Election, Tuesday, November 3d, 1896

COLLECTOR MURRAY VANDIVER is in line for the Democratic nominees.

MR. BRYAN WILL BE officially notified of his nomination in New York, on July twenty-first, and the great national campaign will be formally opened within the very citadel of the gold standard host.

IT IS STATED that Eastern Democrats will follow Senator Gorman's leadership and endorse the ticket. Hill, Murphy, Brown and Smith have determined to fall in line for the "regular" nominees.

IT IS REMARKABLE that with all of Presidential Candidate Bryan's anarchistic and populistic tendencies, he is meeting with so decided an opposition among his reputed friends and co-workers.

CECIL COUNTY SILVER MEN led the procession in putting up a sky-tipping Bryan and Sewall campaign pole. The pole is sixty-five feet in length, and by daylight of the day of the nomination was erected and a Bryan banner floated from it.

ON THE FRONT PAGE of this issue will be found an interesting account of incidents at Chicago hotels during the National Democratic Convention. There is also data relative to asparagus prices and dates of first cutting, furnished by an extensive grower.

EX-GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE HURST is "undecided" in regard to his support of Bryan and Sewall. They fail to represent the people and Democracy, he says! Great Heavens! Whom did John E. Hurst represent last fall? The people and Democracy? Well, maybe he did.

THE ESSAY ON the first page of this issue, read by Miss Blanche McKnett before the Teachers' Institute of Kent county, is the strongest, and at the same time one of the most practical and convincing articles relative to the Temperance Cause, which has ever been published in the county. Miss McKnett is to be congratulated upon the excellence of her paper, and the cause which she advocates is even more the subject of congratulation upon its good fortune in having so strong and convincing a champion.

THE TRANSCRIPT to-day nails to its mast-head the Democratic nominees of the Chicago Convention. While some of the planks as outlined by the convention are not what thousands of Democrats would have had them could they have been heard, as between the Republican platform and McKinleyism, and the Democratic ticket named at Chicago there is but one thing left for the rank and file of the Democracy to do, fall in line and elect the nominees. Mr. Bryan is the very best selection which could have been made from the great mass of available material in the free silver ranks. Young and aggressive, eloquent and convincing, and with a brilliant record; relying upon the intrinsic merit of the great cause which he represents and will so vigorously espouse; of strong convictions and an unequaled personal magnetism, it is expected that this silver giant will by his splendid talent, fire the entire continent. Mr. Sewall is a business man of great experience and unsullied character and will add strength to an already strong ticket. The idea of a Republican walk-over has already been abandoned.

THAT THE STAUNCH DEMOCRACY of Queen Anne accepts the work of the Chicago convention is evidenced by the following telegram to a Baltimore daily: "The nomination of Mr. Bryan, as far as can be learned, gives general satisfaction to the Democrats of this county. There are some who think an older man should have gotten the place, and others preferred a gold man. There has been but one Democrat met here who positively refuses to support the nominee on account of his silver proclivities. On the other hand there have been heard expressed the opinions of a number of prominent Democrats of the county, who have been known as gold men, but who will vote for the ticket as made. Among them are Dr. R. M. Price, P. B. Hopper, Gen. William McKenney, Col. E. H. Brawn, John R. Cook and S. Collins Wright. There is no doubt but that old Queen Anne will roll up her accustomed big majority for the Democratic nominees, whoever they may be.

"It is feared by some that the turn affairs have taken will complicate matters at Ocean City. Mr. Miles may not have as smooth a road as his friends have calculated upon."

THE CAMPAIGN of billingsgate and blackguardism adopted by the Democratic dailies throughout the East, it is believed will only intensify the antagonism of the people to the cause which this disgruntled press espouses. Had the gold advocates gone into the Chicago convention with a safe working majority, does any sane man for one moment suppose that the silver men would have been consulted in outlining the platform, selecting officers or naming committees; is it not also certain that had the silver men "bolted" the ticket, that vituperation would have been hurled at them for refusing to place themselves upon that time-honored and historic Democratic principle of the sacredness of the majority rule? The silver advocates went into convention with over a two-thirds majority, and because they reserved to themselves the right to outline their own policy and formulate their own platform—a platform which the gold-standard people did not endorse, they are branded as anarchists and cut-throats. The people will see to it that the minority dictatorship which the coterie of bolters would set up, and the unholy alliance which they would form with McKinley and McKinleyism in their work of rule or ruin, is thwarted.

HON. HARRISON W. VICKERS, of Kent county, was at the Carrollton Hotel this morning. He said: "I am pleased with the action of the Chicago Convention. The candidates suit me and the platform, especially the money plank, also suits me, and I shall do all in my power to help carry Maryland for the ticket. In my opinion there are not 200 white men in Kent county who are not favorable to free coinage. Democrats and Republicans alike favor it, and it will win by a large majority."

"Mr. Vickers is spoken of as a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the First district. His name has been presented to former conventions for the place, and he has on several occasions come within one vote of securing the nomination. His father, the late George Vickers, was United States Senator from Maryland shortly after the war, and was one of the 19 Senators who prevented the success of the impeachment of President Johnson."—*Baltimore News.*

THE RURAL DEMOCRATIC PRESS AND THE CHICAGO TICKET.

Opposed to Minority Dictatorships and Says That the People Must Rule.

The rural Democratic press is outspoken and emphatic in its endorsement of the ticket placed in the field by the Chicago National Convention. While in many cases they differ widely from the Democratic National platform on the financial issue, as Democrats, they propose to abide by the work of the people's representatives and give the ticket the most emphatic endorsement possible.

The Centreville *Record* says: William J. Bryan is the champion of the masses, the farmer, the mechanic, the wage-earner; in one word, the champion of the people and the people's rights. The people will elect him. He hails neither from the north, south, east nor west, but from the *centre* of the Union. All points of the compass, embracing the Republic, will rally to his support. He is looked upon as the people's candidate and his purpose is, as is the purpose of those who nominated him, to free the people from the bondage of taxation as Lincoln freed the slaves from bondage. Every Democrat should enthusiastically rally to the support of the ticket. Bear true allegiance to your party and Maryland will give the Democratic nominees a rousing majority.

Democrats may, of course, stay at home or vote for the Republican nominee. In either event they will be giving aid and comfort to the immediate enemy of their party. In either instance they will join in slaughtering a party of the people in behalf of the party of plutocracy—*Montgomery Sentinel.*

There must be no bolting. To credit the electoral vote of Maryland to McKinley is nonsense. In the first place the Democrats of Maryland will accept the party nominee, and in the second place Maryland is ready to vote for silver.—*Cecil Democrat.*

Altogether the platform is such an one as all Democrats can support heartily, and with candidates acceptable to the voters, as they will be, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland's successor in the White House will be a Democrat.—*Denton Union.*

It will now be one of the most agreeable duties of our journalistic life to support this great economic principle, in which we believe the welfare of the masses of the people is so thoroughly involved.—*Port Tobacco Times.*

The people of this country have demonstrated unmistakably to our minds what they want and we shall do all in our power to help them get it; the Democratic party has taken a stand in direct opposition to that of the Republican party.—*Snow Hill Messenger.*

The Democrats of Maryland are conservative and considerate. They believe in the rule of the majority. Chicago can not nominate candidates and adopt a platform that is not better for the people than McKinley and McKinleyism.—*Harford Democrat.*

This is no time for the Democrats to bolt the ticket. If the Chicago Convention nominates a free silver Democrat who has a good record, we should all turn in and elect him.—*Bel Air Aegis and Intelligencer.*

The people are in the saddle, and the money power and corporations and trusts and combines, aided by the combined power of a monopolistic press of the East, will be powerless to stop their triumphal march.—(Carroll county.) *Democratic Advocate.*

There is but one national democratic ticket, and we are for it first, last and all the time.—*The Courier.* (Caroline county).

We may have our own ideas as to the best way to secure this, the greatest good to the greatest number, and our ideas may differ, but when the majority has spoken and we all settle down together prosperity has got to come. It will begin with a victory for the people in November.—*Harford Dispatch.*

He is a man of the people, not mortgaged to monopolists. There is every reason to anticipate Mr. Bryan's triumphant election.—*Dover Delawarean* (William Saulsbury, editor).

The nominees of the party for President and Vice-President have been named and the time has come to clear the deck for action in order that the nominees and representatives of our great party and its political faith may be assuredly elected.—*Princess Anne Maryander.*

The Democratic party, by its representatives in convention at Chicago last week, by a large majority, declared for silver, and as majority rule is good Democratic doctrine, we say the party should stand by the acts of its representatives. If the goldbugs had succeeded in shaping things to suit themselves, the silver men would have been expected to stand by the measures. Now the gold men should buckle on their armor and help elect the ticket.—*Princess Anne Herald.*

We followed the gold people in their demand for the repeal of the Sherman act, and what have we gained? Nothing. Something must be done, and as the remedy suggested by the gold men failed in what was claimed for it, let us try the other.—*Easton Star-Democrat.*

What the hungry nation needed has been given it. Panting for an unequivocal annunciation of principles, shorn of all double-dealing twaddle, stripped of every semblance of compromise with the greedy vampires that have sucked the life-blood of prosperity from a free people, who could ask for a broader and better foundation of principles than that which the thrice glorious national Democracy has given us?—*Annapolis Record.*

We are ready to meet the issue, to meet argument with argument, and to hurl back into the teeth of the gold champions the selfishness, avarice and greed which would keep the people, the toiling millions, not only of this country, but of the world, is subjection and slaves to the money kings.—*Maryland Republican* (Annapolis).

Democracy admits the existence of the evil—it is too self-evident to be denied by any less bare-faced and petrified liar than the G. O. P.—and offers a remedy. That remedy is severe, but so is the disease. Men whose soundness of brain and bigness of heart cannot be questioned are arrayed on the side of silver in this fight. That being so, it must be admitted as a question upon which honest men honestly differ.—*La Plata Crescent.*

Some time ago the one-year-old child of Mr. M. E. Lindsley, of Franklin Forks, Pa., had a very severe attack of colic. She suffered great pain. Mr. Lindsley gave her a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and in ten minutes her distress was gone. This is the best medicine in the world for children when troubled with colic or diarrhoea. It never fails to effect a prompt cure. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant for them to take. It should be kept in every home, especially during the summer months. For sale by M. A. Toulson, Chestertown, Md.

[COMMUNICATED.]

FREE SILVER DISCUSSED.

A Converted Gold Bug Discusses the Financial Issue.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE TRANSCRIPT—*Gentlemen:*—Knowing that the columns of your deservedly popular paper are ever open to the fair and dispassionate discussion of all questions affecting the welfare and happiness of the people, I venture this article, crude and unfinished, as it must of necessity be, hoping it will at least inspire some of your many readers to a more careful and elaborate study of the monetary system of our nation; a subject which is now engaging the attention of not only our country, but the entire civilized world. There is not a starving toiler of our land, not a debt-burdened tiller of our soil who should not be deeply and intensely interested in the money question, as it is about to be presented to the consideration of every man who casts a ballot. I want to preface these remarks with the declaration that only a few weeks ago I was a single-standard gold disciple, ready to laugh at any argument which "free silver" advocates could advance. And why was this? Simply because my opinion was formed by reading *exclusively* gold standard articles. There was nothing upon the other side to read; at least nothing available. Public opinion was, and is now to a great extent, under a newspaper terrorism in almost every Eastern State. Every newspaper—and newspapers are largely moulders of public sentiment—which comes to our town and county, are teeming with single or gold standard articles, pregnant with the most specious reasoning, the most beguiling sophistries that ever appealed to the passions of men. I begun to wonder what could be said in defense of silver, and my wonder was increased to amazement when I happened to see the evidence given before the Senate Committee on banking and currency, by W. P. St. John, president of the Mercantile National Bank of New York. In trying to show to what extent the gold trust had control of the metropolitan press, he said, among other things, *under oath*: "Any nobody who will write at length a lot of nothingness adverse to silver money will be cheerfully accorded all the newspaper space they desire. Rejoinder, if complete, and the more complete the more certainly is denied even a limited space." I begun to wonder if this could be true. This evidence was given under oath, and I recalled the fact that of all the articles I had read concerning the money question, I had failed to see anything favorable to silver. My innate sense of fairness prompted me to ascertain, if possible, what there could be said in favor of "free and unlimited coinage of silver." To this end I set about finding something to read. Turn where I would, every newspaper I could find was resonant of gold! gold! gold! nothing in favor of silver, until I begun to despair of ever finding out anything upon the other side. Finally I sent to Washington, asking the *Bimetalic Union* if they had any literature bearing upon silver or bimetalism, would they kindly furnish me with any at their disposal. They very politely and promptly responded and I begun its perusal with my mind thoroughly prejudiced in favor of the single gold standard. The consequence was that what I saw and what I learned was absolutely a revelation. It has disclosed to me prospects and conditions of prosperity almost unprecedented. It has shown me beyond peradventure, that the single gold standard now in existence is not only fraught with innumerable woes to every producer of our land, but will bring, if continued, such desolation and misery to the masses as will almost beggar description. I have learned why it was that in 1873, prior to the demonetization of silver, wheat sold for $2.25 per bushel, and why it was that after that date and prior to 1878, before the partial restoration of silver, wheat fell to eighty-three cents per bushel. After the act of 1878 partially restoring silver, wheat advanced again to one dollar and fifty-nine cents and every other product in the same proportion. There is not a farmer in this fair, broad land of ours but what knows these facts to be true; but what brought them about, or what or who is responsible for such a condition of affairs is beyond their comprehension. And when I say this I do not belittle their understanding or insult their intelligence, for there is no question under the sun so fraught with difficulty and so hard to understand in all of its ramifications as the monetary system of nations. Especially is this the fact in our country, when we remember that no great newspaper, particularly of the East, dares to let the statements of a plain, practical solution of the whole money question reach the eyes of the voter, knowing full well that as starving men would rush for bread in sight, so would the people seek the old paths of peace, prosperity and plenty. The subject appears at first glance too vast and voluminous for the average mind to grasp, too intricate to be comprehended and too subtle to be understood. Men who work upon the farm, in the shop or in the mine are prone to think that the volume of money in a nation and matters of finance are subjects in which necessarily they can have but a passing interest, and because of its apparent obscurity, are content to relegate the entire subject to the "masters of finance," to them who loan money, deal in stocks, manage banks and operate trust companies. Viewing it from this standpoint, we are apt to fold our hands and feel ourselves overwhelmed by its magnitude. I confess how absolutely impossible it is for any one, however capable he may be, to do justice to so obstruse a subject in the limited space at my disposal; but however incapable I am, having myself just begun its study, I propose to give the reader at least a glimpse of what he may more thoroughly understand if he will but seize and make use of the opportunities that will doubtless unfold themselves as the coming Presidential campaign progresses.

In the first place let us understand what the term "demonetization of silver" means. It means simply to divest silver of the character of standard money; or, in other words, to withdraw it from use as a currency. This *crime*, for by this name it is universally known, was enacted in 1873, and from that hour till the present, with the single exception of 1878 when silver was partially restored, every commodity that is produced in this country has gradually depreciated in value, and must continue to depreciate, till nothing is left but ruin and starvation to the great masses of the American people. It is a fundamental law of political economy, and as unalterable as any law of nature, that prices of all commodities will rise or fall as the volume of money be increased or diminished. If this be true, and no intelligent man will dare contradict it, then the demonetizing Act of 1873, with one fell swoop decreased *more than one half* our volume of money. What was the consequence? A single gold standard obtained. Silver was practically eliminated. Gold begun to appreciate, that is, to increase in value, and as a natural consequence every commodity began, in the same ratio, to depreciate or decline in value. When we say that gold has appreciated or risen nearly, if not quite 100 per cent or double what it was prior to 1873, the gold bug will at once cry, it cannot be or gold would be at a premium! Keeping in mind the law of "supply and demand" with reference to the quantity of money, for this law is just as applicable to money as to any other commodity, it will be easy to see, as we proceed, why gold is worth even more than double its value of a few years ago. The best known political economists of the world have announced this law to be absolutely immutable and every one who has given the subject the least thought admit its soundness.

Even Baron Rothschild, the money King of Europe, said that "the simultaneous employment of the two metals (gold and silver) is most advantageous to any nation, and the suppression of silver under any circumstances, would amount to a veritable destruction of values without any compensation." David Hume, the great historian, says: "We find that in every nation into which money begins to flow in greater abundance than formerly, everything takes on a new face; labor and industry gain life; the merchant becomes more enterprising; prices begin to rise; the farmer begins to thrive and follow his plow with greater alacrity and attention. The policy of the nation consists only in keeping it, if possible, still increasing, because by that means he keeps alive a spirit of industry in the nation, and increases the stock of labor in which consists all real power and riches. A nation whose money decreases is actually at that time weaker and more miserable than another nation which possesses no more money, but is on the increasing hand."

Prior to 1873 not only this country, but nearly the whole of Europe had been freely coining silver. Suddenly the mints of the world were closed to silver, and nothing but gold was coined. When we take into consideration that considerably more than one half of the entire gold production of the world is used in the arts, and far less than one half is left for monetary use, we can readily see what a sudden and fearful contraction there is in the money circulation. The scarcity of gold (no other money being coined) at once caused it to suddenly leap in value. That is, its purchasing power increased, in other words, prices fell, for it took more of every kind of product to buy a given amount of gold. To illustrate this may make it plainer to the average mind, who up to this time has thought so little about it. Take for instance a farmer with a $5000. mortgage on his farm, with wheat at $1.00, corn at 50 cts., potatoes at 50 cts. and other products in proportion, his crop might be worth, say $3000; suppose his total expenditure to be $2000; he has $1000 left to apply to his mortgage, and can pay the debt in 5 years. Now if, as I have tried to explain by the appreciation of gold, and the subsequent depreciation of products, prices are cut to one half, his crop falls to $1500, and his expenditure to $1000, leaving him only $500 to pay on his debt. Instead of paying it in five years it will take him ten. But as a rule it does not work so favorably for him as that, for his products are worth even less than half the value of former years.

So it may very easily happen, as the farmers of Kent county, to their sorrow can testify, that the crop oftentimes falls below the cost of producing it, and as a result *nothing* can be paid on the debt. As the value of the products falls, the value of the farm itself declines, and upon foreclosure the creditor takes it all. The mournful experience of our Kent county farmers, who toil from "early morn till dewy eve," needs no argument to sustain this self-evident fact. Bitter experience is far more convincing than all the argument that can be adduced. The "gold bugs" tell us that the great decline in the price of wheat is due to over-production. No theory every advanced is more absurd. Even if increased production tended to lower prices, the demonetization of silver did the same thing, and only aggravated the evil. Not a scintilla of proof has been offered having the slightest tendency to show that production has outrun the legitimate wants of man, especially when we consider the increase of population—the United States alone have increased in population to the extent of ten million in the last decade. From 1850 to 1870 the increase of production was very much greater than it has been since, and yet during that period, under a healthy monetary system, prices steadily rose, while since then they have fallen much more rapidly than they formerly went up. In short, it has been repeatedly and conclusively shown that the world's production of wheat was fully as great in proportion to population in 1870 as it is to-day, and still the prices have fallen to one-half. The question is repeatedly asked if a single gold standard is a disadvantage to our country, why is it that England, claiming to be the proudest and richest nation on the globe, persists in encouraging that standard? This fact is true, and could be very easily explained, had I the time and space to go into detail. A single fact, however, among the many that could be adduced, is sufficient to explain this apparent anomoly. If it were possible to wall the whole of England in, so that it could not be scaled either from within or without, every man, woman and child would die of starvation in the incredibly short time of four months, for the reason that nearly every pound of bread-stuff necessary for the nation's consumption has to be imported to her shores. We are a producing people. The production of our country is equal to the other parts of the globe. Great Britain is not a producing country—they are consumers—their interests are not our interests. They buy our wheat, cotton and other products. They have to buy or starve. Is it any longer a matter of surprise that England persists in the single gold standard? Is it any wonder that she has by this infamous and flagrant system of contraction, forced the price of all bread-stuffs, and in fact, all commodities, to their abnormally low price? Now let us reverse the condition of things. Suppose England to be a great producer of bread-stuffs, etc., and had a large surplus to dispose of, as the United States have, do you think she would be so eager and anxious to force the price down so low that her farmers could not produce it? It is to England's interest to buy as cheaply as possible, hence it is to her interest to have the circulating medium (money) as small as possibly in order that she may buy cheaply, while it is to the interest of our great producing nation to have the circulating medium expanded to such an extent as will enable our people to command, at all times, the highest possible prices attainable. There are other reasons, even more convincing than these, which only a careful study of the present monetary system of international exchange can explain—reasons which I have neither the time nor ability to undertake. Let us now glance, for a moment, at the recent bond issue, which has fastened itself like an incubus upon our already debt-crushed people. This is but one of the many odious concomitants of our nefarious gold standard system, and a little light thrown upon the subject may prove wholesome. For years it has been the cry of the gold advocates that our gold reserve of $100,000,000 must be kept intact at all hazzard. We must keep in mind the fact that all the greenbacks, treasury and Sherman notes of the country are at all times redeemable in gold. We all known how naturally all moneys gravitate toward banking institutions. As soon as they reach the banks, such millionaire bankers as Morgan, Drexel, Rothachilds and others begin their accumulation. As soon as they have gotten together a sufficient amount of them, say forty or fifty millions, they at once demand their redemption in gold. What is the consequence? The "gold reserve" is depleted to that extent. What must we do, cry Cleveland and his Cabinet! There is nothing that can be done, under our beautifully beneficent gold standard, but it issues bonds, in order that the recently depleted reserve may be again brought to its normal standard. Here is just where the money lords of Wall street get in their *fine work*. With a magnanimity unparalleled in the annals of philanthropy, they rush to the rescue with the very gold they have just taken, cormorant-like, from the "reserve," and buy these bonds at 104½ in gold, and a little later sell them upon the market at 120 and 123. Now, remember well this fact as we proceed. These very greenbacks, treasury and Sherman notes just mentioned, *cannot be cancelled*. They must, "according to law," be put immediately into circulation. What is the result? Back to the banks they again gravitate. Again the Shylocks begin to hoard them. Again they have accumulated forty or fifty millions. Again their redemption in gold is demanded. Again the "gold reserve" is depleted. What must we do? again cry Cleveland and Cabinet, there is nothing to do but issue more bonds. Once more Wall street rushes to the rescue with the same old gold. Just think of it! In a time of profound peace this government has issued bonds to the extent of $262,000,000 in less than two years. The first $1,000,000 of bonds run for ten years at 5 per cent. The remaining $162,000,000 runs 30 years at 4 per cent. The aggregate interest on the whole $262,000,000 will be about $238,000,000, making a grand total of nearly $500,000,000 additional debt, which the already overburdened people of this country are called upon to pay. Nor is this all. If the *end* were at hand we might "sigh with relief" that it is over—but it is far from being over. These same gold notes, viz.: Greenbacks, treasury and Sherman notes, are again in circulation; and, at this very moment, are being gathered together for the purpose of another raid, thereby forcing another bond issue. This shameful state of affairs must go on forever, or until this once God-favored land of ours will be filled with but two classes of people—millionaires and paupers. Then, indeed, will Anarchy reign, and reign supreme, unless something is done, and done quickly, to remedy the evil.

What is the remedy? Strike down this British single standard of gold, and give us free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the problem will be solved. If it be true that prices of all commodities rise or fall as the volume of money be increased or diminished, and every known political economist of the world agrees as to this statement; then in the name of suffering humanity, give us a greater volume of money—a volume sufficiently large to successfully carry on the commerce and business of this great country. There is not enough gold mines in the entire world to do this, and at the same time to supply the ever encreasing necessities of the arts. Then give us free and unlimited coinage of silver, and instead of poverty, degredation, misery and serfdom, there will be such a revival of business and prosperity that we will no longer toil for a bare subsistance, but can live with some degree of comfort, with the prospect of a few luxuries, and the wherewithal to pay our debts. I want it distinctly understood that I did not start out with any idea of ever attempting to explain this abstruse question of our national monetary system, the intricacies and ramifications of which, I freely confess, I am profoundly ignorant. Neither is this article written for the perusal of the erudite critic who "knows it all;" but it is intended for that class of people to whom the metropolitan press rarely if ever comes, and whose daily struggle for bread denies them the time for more metaphysical research. What little I have learned I have tried to jot down, however imperfect it may prove, hoping it may awaken a desire to learn more fully the cause of the terrible change in our social condition, and how to apply the remedy. Let us study the question that we may understand it; and take my word for it, the more thoroughly convinced you will become that the only remedy for the financial ills we now bear is the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold, at the ratio of 16 to 1.

SILVER B.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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I have $800, $1 000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $5,000 and $10,000 to loan on first mortgage at 6 per cent.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
j16-6t. Chestertown, Md.

FOUND.

One day last week in the streets of Chestertown A HANDSOME CAPE, which was dropped from a team which drove through town and crossed Chester bridge to Queen Anne. The lower can obtain same by calling at the store of Wm. R. Aldridge, Chestertown, and paying costs of this advertisement. j9.

WANTED.

A party desires to hire for the summer a RATEAU. Apply at
j9. THE TRANSCRIPT OFFICE.

UMBRELLAS LOST.

A LADY'S BLACK UMBRELLA, black handle, with the initials E. M. T. P. in monograms on the handle. Dr. S. R. Murray lost a valuable GLORIA CLOTH UMBRELLA at Stam's Hall on the occasion of Mr. Prettyman's lecture. Another umbrella was left in place of the doctor's. The return of these umbrellas at the TRANSCRIPT office will be duly received. j9.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned against trusting or harboring John A. Besowsky as he is a minor and I will not be responsible for or pay any debt or debts made by him.

RUDOLPH BESOWSKY,
J9 4t. Rock Hall, Md.

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For customers, **FARMS** of about 100 or 200 Acres, on water or interior.
Describe carefully.

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j9-3t. Baltimore, Md.

FARM FOR RENT.

The Farm situated in First District Kent County, 3½ miles from Millington, now tenanted by J. M. Wa.ls, will be rented to suitable party for 1897.

Call or address by July 15th.

HEBER CRANE,
July 9-3t. Millington, Md

MONEY TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGE.

WM. M. SLAY,
m5-tf. Attorney.

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We pay men and women $10 to $18 per week for easy home work. No books or peddling. Steady employment guaranteed. Send stamp for work and particulars at once.

HERMANN & SEYMOUR,
213 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters testamentary upon the personal estate of

WM. S. BUSICK,

late of Kent county, Md., deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 16th day of January, 1897, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of July, 1896.

SAMUEL J. BUSICK,
j16-4t. EXECUTOR.

Great Excursion for Tolchester

GALENA and LOCUST GROVE Methodist Sunday Schools will run another of their popular Excursions on the palatial steamer Sassafras, on

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1896.

Will leave Georgetown at 6.30 A. M., etc.

Teams will be cared for at Fredericktown and Shallcross' wharves at moderate cost.

j9-1t. COMMITTEE.

EXCURSION to TOLCHESTER

Sunday School of Westminster Presbyterian Church of Georgetown will give an excursion to Tolchester, on

Thursday, July 23d, 1896.

Steamer Sassafras will leave Georgetown at 6.30 and Betterton at 8.00, Buck Neck 9.15, and Gale's 9.30, arriving at Tolchester at 10.30.

Leaving Tolchester at 5.00 P. M., not stopping at Turner's Creek on return trip.

Tickets to Tolchester and return, 60c.; Children, 30c.

Teams can be cared for at Fredericktown and Shallcross'.

By order of the
j9-2t. [S] COMMITTEE.

IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Western Maryland College,
Westminster, Md.

Thirtieth Year begins September 15, 1896. Buildings all brick; heated by steam; lighted by electricity; hot and cold baths. All rooms furnished with single beds.

The unexampled success of this College has been a steady growth based on thorough work, conscientious care and righteous discipline. There has never been any rowdyism at the College, and parents know it is a *safe place* to send their boys and girls.

Both sexes received, but trained in separate departments; the ideal educational arrangement modelled on the home. We began it thirty years ago, and its success is demonstrated.

Our students are our references. You are sure to find some of them in your county. Send for a Catalogue to T. H. Lewis, President.

1000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

Paris Green,

PARIS GREEN,
PARIS GREEN,
PARIS GREEN,

Toulson's Drug Store

HOTEL AND STABLE For Rent for 1896.

The Brick Hotel and Stable at Millington, Kent county, Md., are for rent for the year 1896. The building is desirably located, and is now occupied by Mr. S. L. Pratt. For full particulars, address

FRANK A. EMORY,
a15-tf. Centreville, Md.

Sheriff's Sale

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, Md., and to me directed at the suit of Mary A. Vickers, use of Harrison W. Vickers, executor, against the goods and chattles, land and tenements of James Bell, I have seized, levied upon and taken in execution all the following real estate of the said James Bell, consisting of all that

Tract or Parcel of Land,

CONTAINING

38 Acres, More or Less,

with improvements thereon, situated in fifth, now Sixth Election District of Kent county, on the east side of the public road leading from Lankford to Fairlee, adjoining the lands of George Bell, Joseph Price and others, and known as a part of the Forest farm, and being the same tract of land which was conveyed to the said James Bell by George Bell and wife by deed dated the eleventh day of August, 1880, and duly recorded in Liber S. B., No. 13, folio 503, one of the Land Record Books for Kent county, Md.

And I hereby give notice, that on

TUESDAY, 11th Day AUGUST, 1896,

between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House Door, in Chestertown, Md., I will sell the above-named property so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the above writ, with costs and interest due and to become due thereon.

JAMES A. CASEY,
j16-ts. Sheriff.

Mortgagee's Sale

—OF—

A Valuable Farm

NEAR SASSAFRAS, KENT CO., MD.

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a mortgage from David Stewart, Sarah E. Stewart and Mary Stewart to Jacob Tome, and which was by successive assignments duly assigned to the assignee, dated the 20th day of July, 1876, and duly recorded in Liber D. C. B., No. 2, foli s 146, etc., and Liber S. B., No. 14, folios 148, etc., two of the Land Record Books for Kent county, aforesaid, I will offer in front of the Court House Door, in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, at Public Sale, on

Saturday, 1st day of August, 1896,

between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon, ALL

THAT FINE FARM,

situated, lying and being in the First Election District of Kent County, Maryland, on the south side of the public road leading from Galena to Sassafras in said county, adjoining the lands of Thomas H. Jackson and Samuel Boyer, and at the intersection of the road leading from said public road to Millington, and also

ALL THAT WOOD LOT,

situated in Kent county, aforesaid, adjoining the lands of Dr. John Frazier, David H. Kennedy and others, and containing in the aggregate

219 ACRES

1 Rood and 1 Perch of Land,

more or less, it being the same farm of which David B. Stewart, late of Kent county, died seized and possessed.

There is no better land than this in Kent county. The soil is highly improved and grows as large crops to the acre as any farm in this, a section which has long been noted as one of the most productive and fertile parts of Kent county. The farm is well and favorably known and has always been regarded as one of the most valuable estates in Kent county, Maryland, near the Delaware line.

The Improvements consist of a Comfortable

Frame Dwelling,

Barn, Stable, and other Outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE:

As prescribed by the power contained in the said mortgage, will be cash on the day of sale, but these terms may be modified if proper arrangements are made to secure deferred payments to the satisfaction of the undersigned. All title papers at cost of the purchaser. The purchaser will get rents and fruit crops for the present year, and will pay taxes for the year 1896, and will be entitled to possession immediately upon the ratification of the sale.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
Assignee of Mortgage.
John H. Greenwood, Auct. j9-ts.

Mortgagee's Sale

OF DESIRABLE

REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned, as attorney named in the mortgage from J. Horton Kelley and wife to Richard Hynson, dated the 24th day of May, in the year 1886, and duly recorded among the Land Records of Kent County, in the State of Maryland, in Liber S. B., No. 8, folios 26, etc., by virtue of the power contained in said mortgage, will offer at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1896,

at the Court House Door, in Chestertown, Md., at 12 o'clock M., all that

VALUABLE TRACT

Or Tracts of Land,

situated and lying in Still Pond Neck, in the Third Election District of Kent county, aforesaid, and commonly called the

"Still Pond Neck Farm,"

containing in the whole

340 ACRES

OF LAND, MORE OR LESS,

it being the same property which was devised to the said J. Horton Kelley by John Kelley, by his last will and testament, dated on or about the 5th day of June, in the year 1874, and duly admitted to probate by the Orphans' Court of Kent county, aforesaid, and recorded in the office of the Register of Wills of said county in Liber E. Crouch, No. 1, folios 244, etc., including three acres of land, more or less, conveyed to the said J. Horton Kelley by Margaret A. Jump, by deed duly recorded among the Land Records of Kent county, afore aid, in Liber S. B., No. 7, folios 639, etc., and excepting therefrom three acres of land, more or less, conveyed by the said J. Horton Kelley to the said Margaret A. Jump by deed duly recorded among the Land Records of Kent county, aforesaid, in Liber S. B., No. 7, folios 651, etc., as a reference to said will and deeds will more fully and at large appear.

The IMPROVEMENTS are a
TWO AND A HALF STORY

BRICK DWELLING,

with Kitchen attached, Barn, nearly new, Stable, Carriage House and other usual Outbuildings, all in fair repair.

The soil is kind, in good heart, and is specially adapted to the growth of fruit, grass and all cereals, being situated in the noted fruit belt of Kent county. There is a stream of water running through four fields, which makes it one of the finest stock farms in Kent county.

It is conveniently located, being within easy access of Baltimore and Northern markets, by both rail and water, and is near Schools, Churches, Mills, etc.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third cash on day of sale or on final ratification thereof, at option of the undersigned, the balance to be paid in two equal annual instalments in one and two years from day of sale. The whole purchase money to bear interest from day of sale, and the deferred payments to be secured by bond of purchaser with a surety or sureties approved by the undersigned. Absolute possession to be given January 1st, 1897, purchaser to have usual privileges of cutting off corn and preparing ground for wheat, etc.

RICHARD D. HYNSON,
Ju2-ts. Attorney named in Mortgage.

NOTICE.

POLICY-HOLDERS OF THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Kent County, who use GASOLINE for COOKING PURPOSES are hereby notified that it is necessary for them to secure permits for its use from the Treasurer of the Company, who upon application and payment of usual charges will issue same.

GEORGE B. WESTCOTT,
May 14—6m. TREASURER.

Mortgagee's Sale

—OF VALUABLE—

Real Estate

THE undersigned, as attorney, by virtue of the power contained in a mortgage from William W. Rasin and Caddie C. Rasin, his wife, to Caroline L. Hynson, dated the 27th day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and duly recorded among the Land Records of Kent county, Maryland, in Liber S. G. P., No. 1, folios 304, etc., will offer at Public Sale