The Transcript.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 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.

ILLINOIS IS NOW in the Democratic column. Chairman Henrichsen says that free silver will sweep the State.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION in Alabama is one of the substantial straws which show which way the political current is tending.

MR. BRYAN will leave his home in Nebraska on Friday evening for his Eastern tour and expects to arrive in New York on Tuesday.

"Silver Dick" Bland will accompany Mr. Bryan on his Eastern trip, and will serve as special correspondent for the New York *Journal*.

GOVERNOR STONE, of Missouri, has been delegated the honor of notifying Mr. Bryan of his nomination at Madison Square Garden, on next Tuesday.

THE NORTH CAROLINA Democratic electors have passed resolutions offering to the Populists a fair division of the electors on the Bryan electoral ticket.

THE bolting Prohibitionists met in Baltimore on Tuesday and put themselves on record as wanting Free Silver and as being against Hon. Joshua Levering and gold.

SENATOR GORMAN, while refusing to accept the chairmanship of the national campaign committee, says that he will give every aid in his power to the chairman and other members.

THE REPORTED DEATH of Mrs. Mary Ringgold, which was given currency last week, was, it is with great pleasure stated, an error. The mistake was occasioned by a confusion of parties, and is somewhat excusable.

THE TOWN OF Brunswick, Frederick county, on Monday held an election for mayor and councilmen. The fight was made strictly upon the issues of the Chicago and St. Louis platforms, and the free silver ticket won by a handsome majority.

THE gallant Major "Billy" Stewart, of Talbot county, says he is not a candidate for Congress in the First district, but that if the Democratic convention nominates him on a free-silver platform he will accept. There are about two gross of others just like the Major.

THE CAMPAIGN of bug-a-booism and oppression has already been inaugurated. New York Central railroad men have been served notice to the effect that they are expected to form "Sound Money Clubs." Bankruptcy and reduced wages are being blatantly prophecied if Bryan and Sewall are elected.

THE MONTREAL (Canada) Street Railway Company has started a boycot of American silver, and has announced that after August first no United States silver or nickles will be received in payment for fares. It was to be expected that Johnny Bull would join Wall Street and McKinley in their fight against American silver.

AN EASTON MAN has made a fishing line for Angler Cleveland, of Gray Gables, and has received an autograph letter of thanks from the President. Mr. Wilson, the maker of the line says it will not get wet nor tangle, and will last a hundred years. As to strength he knows he could pull Mr. Cleveland himself out of the water with it.

"IF THE SILVER people win, I believe there will be such a revival in business, such a booming in industries, which are now inactive, and such a general shaking up of commercial interests that the country will be sure to prosper." These were the words of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, after having closed an extended southern tour. The reverend gentleman says that "silver will win."

FREE SILVER DEMOCRACY made a clean sweep in the Alabama State election on Monday, and Joseph F. Johnson was elected by an estimated majority of at least forty thousand. Secretary Herbert voted a straight Democratic ticket. The gold Democrats, it is claimed, remained at home, but in their places many members of the Republican and Populist fusion deserted their candidate and voted the Democratic ticket.

A PROMINENT GOLD ADVOCATE and money lender said in conversation yesterday: "Yes, I can readily see how free silver will benefit the agriculturists and the poor people, but what is to become of the men who have gold—the rich men of the country?" Ah! there's the milk in the cocoanut. Is it not a fact that more than ninety-eight per cent. of the American people may be and are classed among the "poor people" of the nation. Then the present fight simply means, and as the gentleman says, a fight to the finish between the fifteen or twenty men of Wall Street and their representatives throughout the country, and the great laboring, impoverished millions—the struggling "Poor People" referred to by the Chestertown gold advocate quoted. What was the financial and political significance two weeks ago, of the action of a little coterie of New York bankers who so magnanimously averted a bond issue by handing over at a moment's notice, fifteen millions in gold, if it was not that those same gentlemen could and had throttled the government into two bond issues at a cost to the people of two hundred and fifty-two million dollars?

Some years ago when suffering with an uncommonly severe attach of diarrhoea, Mr. W. B. Guinnip, of Atco, Pa received through the mail a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I found it to be one of the most effective remedies I ever used. It gave me almost immediate relief. It has no superior and I think no equal. No bad effects follow the use of this remedy. It is pleasant to take when reduced with water and sweetened. Children like it. It never fails. It is the most perfect remedy ever produced for bowel complaints." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by M. A. Toulson, druggist.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SILVER B'S RETORT.

The Converted Gold Bug Analyzes Republican Sophistries.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE TRANSCRIPT:—*Gentlemen*—Permit me to apologize for again trespassing upon your already overtaxed columns. I would not, so soon at least, abuse your kindness, except for the fact that the extraordinarily acute editor of the *Enterprise* has seen fit to compliment my poor effort of a few weeks ago, by his awe-inspiring criticism. When I attempted to tell, through your columns, what little I had learned of the great advantage resulting from the free and unlimited coinage of silver, I little thought there was sufficient merit in it to attract the attention of the profound and erudite editor of the *Enterprise*; and when I discovered on the morning of the 29th of July, that from his dizzy heights of intellectual flight, he had condescended to bestow two and a half columns of his classic lore upon me (the result of 12 days' of arduous toil), I felt very much like I imagine Lord Byron must have felt when, after perusing the numerous criticisms of his contemporaries, exclaimed: "I awoke one morning and found myself famous." The perspicacious editor begins his complaint by saying that I fail to give a single quotation from my marvelous tale of silver. In this article I will undertake to satisfy him as far as quotations go, and first of all will quote him what the Hon. John G. Carlisle said upon the floor of the House of Representatives in 1878. I quote Senator Carlisle because he stands to-day the perfect embodiment and chief exponent of the gold standard doctrine. He said, speaking of the demonetizing act of '73: "The *conspiracy* which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to *destroy* by legislation and otherwise *one-half* of the metallic money of the world, *is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age*." In another paragraph of the same remarkable speech, he said: "The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world." Again he says: "The absolute and instantaneous destruction of one-half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the *prolonged* distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of *one half* of the *metallic money* of the world." This was said in an hour before his eyes became dazzled with the golden glitter of Pluto's palace; at an hour when he was hailed by grateful hearts as an apostle in the temple of humanity. This was before Cleveland held before his bewildered vision a golden sceptre, and placed upon his head a golden crown. Yet, in the face of such language, such appalling logic, coming as it does from the man who stands preeminently the champion of gold, the *Enterprise* editor says that my statement of practically the *same fact was an untruth*, or that I was ignorant of the money question. When Mr. Carlisle made this far-reaching and prophetic declaration, it was when all the eminent statesmen of our nation sat listening and none dare question or contradict. There is not a single argument advanced in the whole two-and-a-half-column editorial of the *Enterprise*, it simply prattled with meaningless questions, which if I were to undertake to answer intelligently and comprehensively, would take up not only all the available space devoted to news, but in addition would demand every inch of space required by the TRANSCRIPT'S numerous advertisements. I shall therefore content myself with the few salient points he makes and ignore the balance as unworthy of disputation.

Prior to the demonetization of silver in 1873, England and Portugal were the only two nations on the civilized globe who were upon the gold basis. Their combined population amounted to 42,000,000 of people, very little more than one-half of the present population of the United States. To-day, the same, or even a less amount of gold is divided among 320,000,000 of people, who have adopted the gold standard. What is the consequence? There has been a continuous struggle for gold among the gold-using nations, and a *corresponding shrinkage of values proportionate to the enhancement of gold*.

Isn't it a well-known fact, so plain, so palpable that the humblest intellect can comprehend it, that any commodity or product which all men want, especially when that product is limited, is bound to rise in price or depreciate in value as the demand grows and the supply decreases? And yet, in the face of this undisputed fact that 320,000,000 of people are now grasping and struggling for the same amount of gold formerly used by 42,000,000, the *Enterprise* asks me to explain how gold has appreciated or risen in value; or in other words, asks me what I measure its change in value by. I answer that I measure its value, and change of value *by the true and only honest test*—not by comparing gold and silver with *each other*, but by comparing *both of them with other things*, if we want to prove a rise in the *value* of one, or a fall in the *value* of the other. And gentlemen of the TRANSCRIPT, I want to say just here, that this analysis is not intended only for the intellectual digestion of the *Enterprise* editor, who has so pompously constituted himself the "Erudite critic who is NOT profoundly ignorant concerning our monetary system," and who can with his accustomed perspicacity "recognize truth from fiction," but is intended also for the "poor laboring man," whom my "idle vaporings" of a few weeks ago "caught." As this qustion involves one of the most important points of the whole controversy, viz.: the alarming appreciation of gold, and consequently the depreciation of every known product, and the stagnation and misery it entails, I shall try to make my answer as explicit and as intelligent as possible, and sincerely trust that my readers may comprehend it. In this comparison we will take the year 1872 as the initial point, because our purpose in determining whether the ratio between gold and silver has been dislocated by the *appreciation* of gold or *depreciation* of silver, we must base our comparison upon a condition of things, as far as it affects the two metals, that obtained *before* they parted company. For my figures I rely upon a book published by the Treasury Department, which gives the prices of our principal agricultural products. In 1872 the price of cotton was 22 cents per pound. At this time 25.8 grains of standard gold (the gold dollar) would buy *four and one-half pounds of cotton*, and 412½ grains of silver (the silver dollar) would *have bought the same amount*. Now, let us compare gold and silver with cotton *since* 1872. For fear that I should be accused of unfairness, I shall not select a single year for my argument, but will take the average price for the twenty-three years from 1872 to 1895, and I shall show that during all these years 25.8 grains of gold would buy double as much as it would in 1872, while 412½ grains of silver bullion would buy *more* than it would have bought then. During these twenty-three years the average price of cotton was a little over 11½ cents per pound, and, therefore, 25.8 grains of gold would buy nearly nine pounds of cotton. Since 1872 the average price of silver *bullion*, measured in gold, has been slightly over 80 cents, and, therefore, during this time 412½ grains of silver would buy nearly seven pounds of cotton, showing plainly and conclusively that gold has *doubled* its purchasing power over cotton, and that silver has not lost, but has actually *increased* in purchasing power. I have selected cotton for my example simply because the figures are more convenient. What is true of cotton is also true of every known product in the world. I can take the silver dollar to-day, and passing it at its *bullion value*, or to simplify the matter, can take the poor, despised Mexican dollar, with no coinage value whatever in our country, and buy more calico, clothing, groceries, or anything else than I could twenty-three years ago. If I were to take one hundred of our coined silver dollars to the blacksmith shop, and with their heaviest hammer, beat and mutilate them until all resemblance of our government stamp was erased. I could then take the metal anywhere in the world, and buy more goods of any and every character than I could twenty-three years ago. And yet (stand still, Mr. *Enterprise* man, and don't flinch) *the 25.8 grains of gold will buy at this moment nearly eight hundred and twenty-five grains of silver.*

Have I answered you, sir, to your entire satisfaction? Is it any wonder that even the most extreme, prejudiced and partisan advocate of the single gold standard has been forced to admit that silver has not fallen, but that gold has so risen in value that it takes just twice as much of any product grown to buy gold now that it did twenty-three years ago?

I might continue this argument till I had absorbed all the space the TRANSCRIPT can allow me, and still not exhaust the subject. There are other remarks the learned editor makes and to which I must devote my attention. He says that "the Democrats have been deceived into believing that the way to pay off their debts is to advocate the free and unlimited coinage of cheap, half-price, 53-cent dollars." This 53-cent dollar-song has become as tedious as a "twice-told tale," and in the beginning could only have been evolved from a heated or super-excited brain. Let me say once for all—there never was, is not now, and never will be a 53-cent dollar anywhere in the United States of America. Why don't you state clearly and honestly what you mean when you speak of a 53-cent dollar, and call it by its right name? You know as well as I that the truth of the matter, and what you really mean, is that the raw, uncoined bullion value of the 412½ grains of silver in the coin *measured by the 200-cent gold dollar* is just 53 cents. This is what you mean and nothing more. You know as well as I can tell you, that 412½ grains of silver, coined by the United States into a dollar, becomes at once legal tender for all debts, both public and private; and I venture the assertion that if you had one hundred of them you would not exchange them for fifty-three gold dollars, nor for ninety and nine of them. Talk about "idle vaporings," this is worse than asininity, and such flimsy argument only insults the intelligence of the dullest intellect.

To-day you will read a gold standard article written by some silly apostle of mammon, whose brains, judging from the frantic trash, has never yet evolved from its chrysalis state, declare that the main reason free coinage is demanded, is that the mine owner may take his bullion to the mint, have it coined, and make 87 cents on every ounce (and some say every dollar). By its side, or on the morrow, you will see another article by some half-witted scion of economy, stating with all the pompt and circumstances of embryo genius, that after it is coined, the country will be flooded with 53-cent dollars. In the name of common decency, will you tell me what such talk means? If, after 412½ grains of silver has been coined into a dollar, it is only worth 53 cents, how in the name of all that smacks of arithmetic can a mine owner make 87 cents on that dollar? Does any sensible man admit that such trash as this assists the cause of the gold standard advocate? And yet, it is a fair sample of what continually greets ones eyes every time he picks up a gold paper. The whole trouble is just this, the gold standard men have no real sound foundation upon which they can stand, and in their desperation they at once seize upon any and every argument however fallacious, that presents itself.

Again, my prolific questioner asks, "If the value of money depends upon supply and demand, pray tell us what becomes of the *value* of silver which in 1873 was worth $1.29, and now is worth only 60 cents, and why did silver continue to fall and depreciate in price from 1878 to 1893, notwithstanding the fact that the government bought up and coined some four hundred and fifty millions in fifteen years?" I think that I successfully answered the former part of this query when I showed conclusively that instead of silver depreciating in value, upon the contrary it would buy more to-day than it would twenty years ago, and consequently has risen in value, hostile legislation to the centrary notwithstanding. The only trouble with the *Enterprise* man is, that his head is not level as to values. As I said before, the only true and honest test is to compare *both metals with other things* if we want to determine their true value, and not measure silver with the 200-cent gold dollar of to-day. Such a comparison is unfair, misleading and dishonest. Now, what about the four hundred and fifty millions of coined (?) silver bought in fifteen years? In the first place, not one-half of it has ever been coined, but is ricked up by the ton in the vaults at Washington, no good to any one. But presuming, for the sake of argument, that it has all been coined and in circulation, it would have only added *4½ cents* per capita, annually, to the circulating medium of our country. What relief is this to a people whose every energy is paralized by contraction? Let us for a moment compare our country with France—the most prosperous, the most contented and the happiest nation on earth. We will not take the trouble to look up statistics, but rely upon those given by the *Enterprise*. He says we now have $545,000,000 of silver. This amount divided among 70,000,000 of people would give a little over seven dollars per capita. France has $700,000,000 of silver divided among her 38,000,000 of people, which gives her a silver circulation of nearly nineteen dollars per capita. This is silver alone. Now let us compare the two nations with respect to all their money—gold, silver and paper.

Again I take the *Enterprise's* figures. He says we have at present $2,420,000,000. This amount divided among 70,000,000 people would give us a little over thirty-four dollars per capita. France has in gold, silver and paper $2,240,000,000 divided among 38,000,000 of people, gives her $58.91 per capita. The difference in money circulation per capita between this country and France is great enough, as I have just shown, but I propose to make another comparison and rely upon a calculation that the *Enterprise failed* to show with all its array of figures. Of the $2,420,000,000 which the Editor says is now the volume of money in this country, there are $1,195,000,000 in gold and gold redeemable notes which never circulate at all, and are of no more use, as far as the volume of circulation is concerned, than the fifth wheel is to a wagon. Deduct this amount from the $2,420,000,000 and it will give us only $17.50 per capita, as compared to the $58 91 of France. Again, I ask, comparing the social status of the two nations with reference to money circulation per capita, what relief did the insignificant amount of 44 cents per capita, annually, afford us? Representative Sibley says: "France has more money, gold, silver and paper, per capita than any other nation on earth, and to-day stands alone as the only nation of Europe that is not in the throes of financial convulsion." The *Enterprise* informs us of another piece of news, which, however recently *he* may have acquired the knowledge, has been known to the world for a number of years, viz: That more silver had been coined from 1873 to 1878 than had been coined in the eighty years previous to 1873. This is a fact which we do not undertake to dispute, and *it was only a fact because there was no necessity for more.* Our country was at that time absolutely inundated with silver money from Canada, Spain and Mexico. We had millions upon millions of silver, all standing upon its own strength, circulating at par and enough for all our wants. It was then as "good as gold," before vicious legislation had assailed its strength and purity, and before an infamous law had given it its death blow in 1873. Mr. Arthur Kitson, one of the most intelligent writers of the day, says: "The fight today is a monopolistic one for the control of credit, based upon a contention solely over the number of dollars that shall be placed in circulation, *and the very men who are fighting silver to-day would fight gold should it' supply suddenly and materially increase.*" This most forcibly reminds me of what *actually occurred* in the Senate chamber of the United States in 1853. Doubtless quite a number of the readers of this article remember the exciting period of '49, and those who do not remember it know of it from history. I refer to the gold discoveries of California. Excitement ran like wild-fire from one end of America to the other, indeed, the whole world was electrified with enthusiasm. Mr. Geo. C. Adkinson, the only surviving member of a company of thirteen, who went from our town, told me that when he reached California he met vast hordes of people from every nation on earth. I only recite this to recall the frantic excitement of the hour, and the *result* of this vast discovery. Great quantities of gold were being coined into money, not only here, but all over Europe. Money began to freely circulate in every avenue of trade. A great change at once set in, money began to *cheapen*, and just as I tried to explain in my previous article, every agricultural product and every known article that money would buy began to rise in price, until a maximum of 33⅓ per cent. had been reached. Remember this was not under a *gold standard*, but under gold "inflation."(?) Prosperity seemed to run riot; industries of all kinds took on new life; labor was abundant with abundant pay; every man, woman and child was well fed and well clothed. All interest money was promptly paid. Debts were being rapidly liquidated. An era of prosperity had burst upon the world. In addition to all this gold found in California, new fields were discovered in Australia. It was at this time that the monometalists began to openly proclaim that inasmuch as the *fold* in the value of money had resulted from the *overproduction* of gold from California and Australia, it ought to be counteracted *by demonetizing one of the metals*. This was, after all, really the initial point of that system of warfare against *too much money*, waged by the money barons, that finally culminated in the demonetization of silver in 1873.

And strange as it may appear, there were men in Congress who absolutely advocated *the demonetization of Gold*, and from what I can gather, except for a few level-headed patriots, where sagacity and zeal prevented, it would have been consummated. The measure was lost, but by so small a majority, that it emboldened the money kings to renew the conflict; but as time reversed the parity of output between the two metals all their energies were directed henceforth against silver. Here is where the onslaught really began, and it never ceased till the bankers and millionaires so "fixed" the money in 1873 as to enable them to successfully control it. These are the facts succinctly stated; the *result* I will give you in the language of the Hon. Jos. C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania: "It has given the home-steads of thousands of toilers to the creditors. It has given idleness to four million of would-be toilers in shop and field. It has given the farmer fifty cents for his wheat and the cotton planter but little over four cents for his cotton. It has given nakedness and hunger to millions of men, women and helpless children. It has produced a sea of tears and an avalanche of groans and prayers for succor. It has blighted hope and paralyzed aspiration in a million homes. It has produced a crop of defaulters and criminals until the jails and prisons overflow. It has produced mobs and riots and the calling for armed forces of the nation to check and control. It has produced nearly $300,000,000 more of government bonds, which are so many financial fetters to shackle the feet of industry. It has produced the tenants of ten thousand graves, filled by despairing suicides, and for the first time in the history of English literature, the columns of the newspapers are devoted to the discussion of the question, "Is suicide a sin?" This was not said on the "stump," but was uttered on the floor of the House of Representatives, amidst hushed silence, remorse and shame as this awful avalanche of denunciation fell from his lips. Isn't it just a little strange, that of all the questions my versatile friend propounded, that he should have so entirely overlooked my mention of the bond issue? In all the vast array of matchless lore and inimitable logic which he deigned to devote to me, not one word revealed itself in reference to this subject. Giving him the benefit of the most charitable construction we can place upon it, we presume *he forgot it*. However, let us see if we can't recall his erratic attention for a few minutes.

If he will again refer to my former article he will discover that I said, in substance, the gold redeemable notes referred to were again in circulation, and being gathered together for the purpose of another raid, thereby forcing another bond issue. I am frank to confess that I hardly expected that *facts* would so utterly and so soon falsify my theory. They did not force this issue as I predicted—but why? The time was propitious. The necessary accumulation of gold redeemable notes had been perfected. Why did they not proceed with their oft repeated and nefarious scheme? The "danger mark" had been reached, why do they hesitate? Hark! another and a far mightier danger mark has been reached. A sound as of the rushing of mighty winds, gathering in the South, and in the West, culminating in all its grandeur of force at Chicago, has at last reached Wall Street. With blanched cheek and terror-struck souls, they listen in dismay, as each clear note of Bryan's clarion voice reaches their ears. Still another sound is heard! The voice of a nation, outraged beyond endurance, goaded to desperation by gaunt want and misery, it, too, has been heard. No wonder the faces of these lordly bankers and millionaires became "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." The people have at last awakened from their lethargy, and with all the strength of accumulated might have also called a halt. Is it any longer a wonder that they falter, hesitate and abandon their plan? See the thin, transparent, insulting scheme they substitute. Seeing the eyes of a whole nation focused upon their every move, they suddenly conceive the philanthropic scheme of *replenishing* the reserve instead of *depleting* it. In the incredibly short time of 24 hours they had emptied into the reserve $15,000,000 in gold; and with meek benevolence, born of modesty, they patiently await the plaudits of a nation. Said Ignaius Donnelly, "had Wall St. forced another bond issue at this critical time, it would have added a million additional votes to the Bryan ticket. There are other things I would like to touch upon, but time and limitation of space forbid. In conclusion let me add that no amount of blarney in republican newspapers, no lavish application of soft soap by campaign orators will convince right minded Democrats that a vote against Bryan is other than a vote to make plutocracy triumph. Respectfully,

SILVER B.

FORTY-FIVE of the New York backers of McKinley and the gold standard ticket represent the snug little sum of two hundred and fifty-two millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Evidently the representative of Wall Street expects to buy his way into the White House. Will the people sell their birthright of an unblemished citizenship for a mess of McKinley and millionaire potage?

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Personally Conducted Tour to Niagara Falls and Watkins Glen.

Thursday, August 13th, the third excursion to Niagara Falls, Watkins Glen, Rochester and Buffalo, will leave Washington and Baltimore via the Royal Blue Line and Lehigh Valley Route.

A special express with Pullman Palace Cars attached, in charge of an experienced tourist agent, will leave B. & O. Station, Washington, 8.10 A. M., Baltimore, 9.05 A. M., arriving at the Falls 11.00 P. M.

Stopping at the following stations:

Leave Washington, D. C.	8.10	A. M.
" Laurel, Md.	8.33	"
" Baltimore, Md.	9.05	"
" Havre de Grace	9.55	"
" Newark, Del.	10.25	"
" Wilmington, Del.	10.45	"
" Chester, Pa.	11.02	"
" Philadelphia, Pa., (24th and Chestnut Sts.)	11.28	"
Arriving Niagara Falls	11.00	P. M.

Round trip tickets, good ten days, $10.00.

Don't forget the date, Thursday, August 13th.

EBEN F. PERKINS,

ATTORNEY,

will resume the active practice of law. Business promptly attended to.

Money for several clients to loan.

Office in the same building as the TRANSCRIPT.
a6-3m.

To Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of County School Commissioners of Kent county, until 11 o'clock A. M. Aug 18, for building in the fifth election district, (old style) near Deep Landing, a frame weather-boarded School House, 25x36 feet, 8 feet from the floor to the square and collar-beam ceiling.

Specifications can be seen at the School Board office. By order of the Commissioners,

j30-1d. S. E. F. PERKINS, Sec.

Free Scholarships.

KENT COUNTY is entitled to one State Senatorial Scholarship in St. John's College, furnishing board, fuel, lights and washing to the incumbent. Candidates will be required to produce before the Board of School Commissioners satisfactory evidence of their moral character, and of their inability or inability of their parents or guardians to pay the regular college charges.

Also, one State Senatorial Scholarship in Western Maryland College, furnishing the appointee with board, tuition, fuel, lights and washing, and requiring bond to teach for two years in Maryland.

Also, Scholarship to one indigent female student from Kent in the Normal Department at Washington College, being a graduate of any one of the public schools of Kent, upon a written application to the County School Board, with a certificate that she is such graduate and desires the position for the purpose of qualifying herself to teach in the public schools of the county, and her intention to teach in the State. This scholarship carries with it free tuition and books.

The date of examination and appointment will be announced hereafter.

By order of the Commissioners,

a6-1d. EBEN F. PERKINS, SEC'Y.

MRS. D. GRUBER'S BAKERY.

Nearly 30 Years at the Same Stand.

I respectfully call attention to my old-established Bakery business up town.

PIES AND CAKES OF ALL KINDS,

BOTH AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHOICE CONFECTIONERY!

AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

A call solicited. Resp'y, etc.,
j30-3m. MRS. D. GRUBER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

—OF—

PERSONAL PROPERTY

on the Public Square, in Chestertown, Md.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for Kent County, the undersigned, as executor of J. Rhyner Staveley, will sell at the Public Square, in Chestertown, Md., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1896,

at 3.30 o'clock P. M., the following Personal Property:

ONE GOOD HORSE,

1 SET OF HARNESS, and a

Lot of Household FURNITURE,

comprising:

8 Chairs, 1 Wardrobe, 1 Bureau, 1 Bedstead and Springs, 1 Coal Stove, 1 Writing Desk and other articles.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of $10 and under, cash; all sums over $10, note at Five Months with approved security. No property removed till terms are complied with.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
Executor of J. Rhyner Staveley.

J. H. GREENWOOD, Auct.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

PERSONAL PROPERTY

In Chestertown,

BY virtue of a power contained in a chattel mortgage from John R Howell and wife to Harriett R. Howell, Jr., duly assigned to the undersigned, we will offer at public sale on the Market Space, in Chestertown, Maryland, on

Tuesday, 18th day of August, 1896,

AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M.,

TWO BAY MARES,

1 COLT sired by Sanborn,

3 Head of Milch Cows,

ONE CALF,

1 Farm Wagon, 2 Sets of Wagon Harness and 1 Roller.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of $10.00 and under cash; all sums over that amount a credit of Five Months will be allowed on bankable note with approved security.

T. R. HUBBARD.
W. W. HUBBARD,
Assignees of Mortgage.
HOPE H. BARROLL, Att'y.

J. H. Greenwood, Auct. a6-ts.

ORDER NISI.

In the Orphans' Court for Kent county, Md.

In the Matter of the Sale of the Real Estate of J. Reyner Staveley, deceased.

ORDERED, by the Orphans' Court for Kent county, this fourth day of August, 1896, that the sale of the real estate made and reported by James A. Pearce, executor of James Reyner Staveley, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 20th day of October next; provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 6th day of September next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1,800.00.

SAMUEL BURGESS,
J. M. J. BYRON,
F. H. HARPER,
Judges of Orphans' Court.

True Copy—Test:
JAMES T. DIXON,
Register of Wills.

a6-4t.

BREAST PIN LOST.

SMALL GOLD WREATH BREAST PIN, turquois and Pearls. Lost on Sunday, at or near M. E. Church. Finder will please return to

j25. TRANSCRIPT OFFICE.

"OLD KENTS" WANTED.

Any one having Hanson's "Old Kent" for sale, will please report at the TRANSCRIPT office condition of book and price desired. Three copies are wanted.

j23-3t. TRANSCRIPT OFFICE.

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES.

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.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
j16-6t. Chestertown, Md.

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.

The "Eureka" Iron

is a miniature stove, with a polished surface, and used in the same manner as a common Flat Iron, and equally convenient. It is cheap and durable, and possesses many advantages over the common Flat Iron, which must insure its success with every economizing and practical housekeeper, who may give it a fair trial. It is a household necessity.

The Iron is heated with charcoal, but live coals from a common wood fire are equal to the very best charcoal, if made of good solid wood-hickory, dogwood, elm, black ash, sugar tree or maple, and black walnut. Stove coal cannot be used in this Iron. Price, $2.50 and $3.75.

Full directions given with each Iron.

For sale by J. T. DECOURSE,
j23-4t. Pomona, Md.

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.

Paris Green,

PARIS GREEN,

PARIS GREEN,

PARIS GREEN,

Toulson's Drug Store

R.K. PIPPIN. WM.K.PIPPIN. W. T. PIPPIN

R. K. PIPPIN & SONS,

Contractors and Builders,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Plans and Specifications furnished.

Estimates cheerfully made on all kinds of work. Jobbing promptly attended to. Prices moderate. A call solicited.

Address,
R. K. PIPPIN & SONS
Jan. 24, 1895—y. Chestertown, Md.

A LARGE LINE OF

FURNITURE!

WINDOW SHADES,

Paints, Oils and Glass,

IS CARRIED BY

Percy T. McFeely,

CHESTERTOWN, MD

CITY PRICES on All Goods.

SNYDER'S SHAVING PARLORS

TOLCHESTER, MD.,

during the season.

HAVING located at Tolchester for the summer, I am prepared to do Shaving and Hair Cutting in latest styles. Trimming of Ladies' and Children's Bangs and Shampooing a specialty.

Music furnished for parties, etc.

Give me a call.

j30-6t. THOMAS L. SNYDER,
Tolchester, Md.

Coal. Coal.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Best Lehigh Grades of Coal

Carload lots at reduced rates delivered at any station on the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad. Also at retail prices as reasonable as any dealer in the county.

2240 Lbs. Guaranteed to the Ton.

For further particulars, address

A. S. TURNER,
June25, 1896. WORTON, MD

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 26th day of July, 1876, and duly recorded in Liber D. C. B., No. 2, foll 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

Tuesday, 11th 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 the late Wm. H. Blackiston and Simon 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 the corn 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. j9-4t.

CHANCERY No. 1196.

ORDER NISI.

Caroline L. Hynson and Richard D. Hynson, executors of Richard Hynson,
vs.
Dennis McCauley and Mary McCauley, his wife.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity.

ORDERED, this 5th day of August, 1896, that the sale of the real estate, made and reported by Richard D. Hynson, attorney named in mortgage, from Dennis McCauley and Mary McCauley, his wife, to Richard Hynson, under power contained in said mortgage, dated Dec. 30, 1886, recorded in Liber S. B., No. 8, folios 414, etc., one of the Land Record Books for Kent county, Md., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 8th day of October next; provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 8th day of September next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $20,709.75.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
a6-4t. SAMUEL G. FISHER, Clerk.

CHANCERY No. 1174.

ORDER NISI.

Alwyn N. Stavely, et al,
vs.
Thomas Hepbron Stavely, et al.

In the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Equity.

ORDERED, this 30th day of July, 1896, that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Hope H. Barroll, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 6th day of October next; provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 6th day of September next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $4,410.00.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
a6-4t. SAMUEL G. FISHER, Clerk.

NO. 1194 CHANCERY.

ORDER NISI.

James A. Pearce, assignee of Samuel W Dunn,
vs.
Richard S. Diehl, Birdie F. Diehl and Mary A. Diehl.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity.

ORDERED, this 25th day of July, 1896, that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by James A. Pearce, assignee and trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 30th day of September next-provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 30th day of August next. The report states the amount of sales to be $4,568.33.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
ju30-4t. SAMUEL G. FISHER, Clerk.

NO. 1175 CHANCERY.

ORDER NISI.