The Transcript.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 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:

GEO. W. PURNELL, Worcester county.
WM. J. O'BRYAN, Baltimore City.

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.

FOR CONGRESS:

JOSHUA W. MILES,

Election, Tuesday, November 3d, 1896.

REGISTRATION DAYS.

Tuesday,	September 15.
Tuesday,	September 22.
Wednesday,	September 23.
Tuesday,	September 29.
Wednesday,	September 30.
Tuesday,	October 6.
Wednesday,	October 7.

To the Voters of the Second District!

All persons of the Second Election District of Kent county, deeply interested in the success of the national Democracy and the election of Bryan and Sewall, are requested to meet at Kennedyville, on THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10, at 7.30 o'clock, for organization. All are invited to attend.

BEDFORD ROE,
D. J. NOWLAND,
DR. J. K. H. JACOBS,
GARRETT FOXWELL,
WILLIAM CLEAVER,
J. H. CLENDANIEL,
W. A. KENNEDY,
H. C. GRAY,
T. SHAFER,
WILLIAM MEDDERS.

Meeting of the Bryan and Sewall Democratic Club of Chestertown.

A meeting of the Bryan and Sewall Democratic Club of Chestertown, will be held in Stam's Hall, at 7.30 o'clock on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, September 8th. Interesting speeches will be delivered. All persons interested in the success of the National Democratic ticket are invited to enroll as members of the club.

MUCH interesting editorial, local and personal matter is forced out of this issue.

THE "KNIGHT of Bimetallism," at the tournament held by the Queenstown band, last week, came in at the very tale end of the Knightly procession.

SENATOR TILLMAN has issued a challenge to Ex-President Harrison to meet him in "joint debate before a northern audience, preferably at Indianapolis." It is improbable that the hero of "Grandfathers' Hat" will respond to the call.

THE SOUND MONEY CANDIDATE for governor of Illinois and the Republican candidate for governor of New York are both Black by name. It is proposed by the voters of both States that these gentlemen's political peepers shall be black after November the third.

ONE OF THE GREATEST DEBATES which has ever taken place in the history of American politics, has been arranged to take place in New York city on five nights between the twenty-fifth of September and the first of October, on the financial question. One speaker for silver and one for gold will be heard each night. George Frederick Williams, the young Massachusetts Congressman, who was recently converted to the silver standard, will open the debate on the first night for silver, and Isidor Rayner has been asked to reply to him. Other orators who will speak in the latter part of the debate will be W. Bourke Cockran, of New York; United States Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia; ex-Congressman Richard P. Bland, of Missouri; Richard P. Harvey, formerly of West Virginia, author of "Coin's Financial School;" ex-Gov. William E. Cameron, of Virginia; ex-Congressman John E. Russell, of Massachusetts; Postmaster-General Wilson and Gov. William J. Stone, of Missouri.

JAMES A. PEARCE and Hope H. Barroll, Esqs., represented the Kent county bar at the meeting at Blue Mountain House on Friday, which organized the Maryland State Bar Association. The movement had its inception with the members of the Allegany bar, the object being: First—Reform in the law; to obtain more uniformity among the States in the law upon such subjects as marriage and divorce, the execution of deeds and wills, and in certain branches of mercantile law. Second—To facilitate the administration of justice. Third—To promote a better acquaintance and feeling of friendship among members of the bar in the different parts of the State, and generally to elevate the standard of the profession and the regulation of admission to the bar. Chief Justice James McSherry was made president. James A. Pearce, Esq., is a member of the committee to prepare a constitution and bylaws and to suggest officers of the association. Mr. Pearce made one of the most eloquent and effective speeches of the meeting.

THE ALMOST CRIMINAL disregard of the public health of the citizens of Chestertown, manifested by the board of town commissioners and the Chestertown Water Company, is having an abundant harvest of disease and death. Two deaths from fever have already resulted, and it is stated that at least twenty cases of typhoid and remittent fever are now being treated by the physicians of Chestertown. That this epidemic of deadly fever is largely traceableto the poisonous disease germs arising from the vast number of hog pens located within a few yards of many homes of the town and to the polluted condition of our water supply, is a fact scarcely admitting of controversy. One lady who has been stricken down with fever for weeks past has been kept in a room with closed windows in order that the disease-breeding germs sent out by a hog pen might be kept from her room. A gentleman stated on Tuesday that while visiting a few evenings before, he had been driven from the porch into the house by the fumes from nearby hog-pens.

That the collection of hog pens in closely populated communities is a menace to public health and is a source of dangerous diseases, are facts which have been already stated in these columns upon authority of the health physician of the county and other prominent physicians; a number of the most prominent citizens of the town also registered their protest against the maintenance of the hog pen nuisance within the town limits, consequently the town officials have acted with a total disregard to the sanitary condition within the corporate limits and in direct opposition to the opinion of those most interested and most capable of judging as to the hog pen as a menace to public health. Dr. W. Frank Hines states that it is a thoroughly established fact that the proximity of hog sties to dwellings is a source of danger and a constant menace to health. This opinion is borne out by some of the most eminent members of the medical profession, and the continuance of the hog pen within the limits of Chestertown is to maintain a nuisance which is totally unwarranted, and which the citizens should use prompt and vigorous means to abate.

Then, too, the town's water supply, to say the least of it, is in a condition calculated to give rise to serious apprehension. A careful examination on Tuesday disclosed in the water then in the reservoir from which the town draws its water supply, tadpoles without limit, and a great quantity of other bugs and flies, while on the bottom was a heavy coating of sediment consisting of leaves, dust and other substances, certainly not inviting to the person having any regard for cleanliness and good health.

The writer recently drew from a spigot a tadpole which in the course of a few days sloughed its tail and became a fully developed frog. A cook, who can be named if desired, also drew from a spigot a large tadpole in the course of her routine work in preparing food for the family. Water which will breed such members of the animal creations as may be found in the reservoir from which the citizens of Chestertown draw their drinking water and for which they pay, is certainly not conducive to good health.

The present condition of affairs is a serious one, and one which demands immediate relief to avoid most apalling results.

FOR BRYAN AND SEWALL.

A Splendid Endorsement of the National Democratic Ticket and the People's Cause of Free Silver.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Pursuant to call, a large number of voters of the fourth election district interested in the election of the National Democratic ticket, met in Stam's Hall on Tuesday night and perfected a permanent organization. On no similar occasion within the past ten years has there been so great an outpouring of the people at a preliminary meeting for campaign work.

Each and every seat in the supper room of Stam's Hall was filled and a number were forced to remain outside. In addition to the fourth district, the second, third and fifth districts were represented. The farmer, mechanic, merchant, doctor and lawyer were all in attendance.

William S. Walker was made temporary chairman and called the meeting to order. C. C. Hopper was made temporary secretary. James A. Pearce, Esq., in response to the urgent solicitation of those present, made a ringing speech in advocacy of the national ticket. He outlined his position in no uncertain way as a Democrat and urged all to support the claims of Bryan and Sewall. William W. Beck, Esq., also made a ringing speech for Democracy and free silver. John Dodd, James A. Pearce, Josiah Massey, Thomas G. Wroth and Robert N. Boston were named as a committee to name permanent officers. The following officers were reported: President, Harrison W. Vickers; vice-presidents, Robert N. Boston, H. L. Boyd and Dr. G. Allen Jarman; secretary, Thomas S. Bordley. William W. Beck, James Brice and D. Arthur Bacchus were appointed a committee to select a permanent place of meeting.

Mr. Thomas S. Bordley has been requested to address the meeting on next Tuesday evening

Seventy-seven names were added to the roll and before ten o'clock on Wednesday morning the enrollment was considerably over one hundred, with new names being added each hour.

THE HIGHLY-STRUNG CONSCIENCES of the "Honest Dollar Democrats" now assembled at Indianapolis have received a fearful shock in the proposition that an income tax plank be inserted in their platform. It is significant that these gentlemen should kick like a herd of Texas steers when a proposition is made to fasten upon their millions a sharing of the expenses of the government economically administered.

A RAMBLER free silver bicycle, formed entirely of nickel, took first prize at Tolchester last week.

New Advertisements.

Mr. Wattie McKnett, Urieville, places his fall announcement in the advertising columns of the TRANSCRIPT of this issue. Every subscriber of this journal should read his advertisement.

Mr. John Medders, Kennedyville, has a change of advertisement in this issue which should not be overlooked by our readers. He will shoe horses for 40c. cash from Sept. 1st to Dec. 25.

Mr. Howard Turner, the Betterton hustler, has a change of advertisement in another column which every housewife should read and carefully consider the inducements offered.

The Tolchester Steamboat Company will discontinue daily trips after Sept. 4. The Emma Giles will make two trips on Saturdays. See schedule in this issue.

$100 Reward, $100.

The reader 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.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SILVER B. TO THE FARMERS OF KENT.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE TRANSCRIPT:—*Gentlemen:*—I shall in this communication undertake to show, in the plainest possible manner, how the single gold standard was fastened upon our country its baneful influence, its disastrous effects; and how those whom it solely benefits have succeeded thus far in maintaining its power.

Before I proceed upon this task I want to recall one of the most conspicuous incidents of history as an illustration of how even the greatest of great men, when their eyes have become once dazzled with the glitter of gold, can forget their God, their country and their fellow man. Those of you who have read the history of France doubtless remember the excitement incident to the paper money inflation sometime about the year 1790. When this most execrable measure was being discussed in the Assembly, there stood a man, a patriot and statesman, by the name of Mirabeau. He was the greatest orator of the Assembly and the idol of all France. He had many times carried the nation through some of its greatest dangers by a boldness almost godlike. He was the friend of the oppressed and the foe of oppression, and no man in all France was more beloved or more revered. When this paper money measure was first presented to the Assembly it was Mirabeau who characterized it as "a nursery of tyranny, corruption, and a delusion; a veritable debauch of authority in delirium." He stood a perfect Apollo of strength between it and the people, for he knew full well if carried, it would overwhelm his beloved France in ruin and disaster. The autocrats and millionaires who were backing the measure, and to whom, if successful, gigantic fortunes would come, were trying in every conceivable manner to push the measure through the Assembly; but still Mirabeau stood, a bulwark of defence against all their machinations and schemes. Suddenly, and in an hour when the adherents of the scheme had begun to despair of success, Mirabeau, to the astonishment of his colleagues and surprise of the nation, in the most thrilling and imparsioned speech of his life, not only advocated the iniquitious measure but by the brilliance of his eloquence swept away the last vestige of conservatism and the bill was adopted. After the iron chest in the Trielries was opened, there was revealed the hideous story of Mirabeau's treachery. There stood the damning evidence of *bribery*; he had sold his soul for gold. I shall not undertake to recite the ruin and havoc it wrought, how the rich became richer and the poor became poorer; how the starving multitudes begged for bread, while the heartless, debauched and luxurious stock-gamblers reveled in the untold wealth which this infamous legislation enabled them to accumulate. I shall not further enlarge upon this theme. I simply mention this incident to show how legislation can oftentimes be accomplished and how even those whom we regard as the greatest of leaders can be suborned. Now let us turn to our own country and see if we can't in a partial manner, at least, analyze some of our own legislation and discover, if possible, why it was that silver was demonetized, and that, too, in a most surreptitious manner; and in order to get a more comprehensive insight into the *mystery* of this demonetization, let us go back as far as 1862 and '63, at the time of our civil war, when the United States was impoverished and a great debt had been incurred.

At this time the only money which the people had, and the only money in circulation was the greenbacks. The coin value of these notes, and most of the securities of the United States which were payable in them, kept the same level of market value, depreciating as the war continued and the debt increased, till, finally, $1 in gold was worth $2.84 in greenbacks, and in the securities in which greenbacks had been invested. Keen monied men saw their opportunity and they were not slow to grasp it. $40,000, in gold would buy $100,000 in greenbacks, and with these greenbacks speculators could buy $100,000 worth of any government security in which they saw proper to invest. We do not undertake to say there was any flagrant wrong in this method of speculation, we will grant, if you please, that it was legitimate, for upon the successful termination of the war depended their excessive increase of profit. The war, however, terminated successfully—government credits and securities appreciated in value over 100 per cent, and we think that this enormous profit should have satisfied the most inordinate cupidity. But not so—not content with this increment of wealth, they saw that if they could effect certain legislation their easily accumulated fortunes would again be doubled, and to this end they bent all their energies. All the securities which had been sold were payable in simple legal-tender money, either gold, silver or United States notes, at the option of the government, and as gold and silver were at a heavy premium, and not in circulation, and, indeed, not in the country, as a matter of course they were payable in greenbacks alone. This did not suit the holders of these securities, they knew that if they could succeed in forcing their bonds etc., to a *coin value* their fortunes would be instantly more than doubled. With this end in view they begun by legislative artifice to retire from circulation the greenbacks, thus making all the government obligations thus held payable in coin. How well they succeeded is a matter of history and known to all men who read. On the 12th of April, 1866 an act providing for the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal tender notes, (greenbacks) was enacted by Congress, and which under the existing conditions, left the people without any legal tender money whatever. This law was enforced till $44,000,000 of the greenbacks had been retired. Those of my readers who remember this exciting period, remember also the evils which followed and the suffering it entailed. So intolerable had the law become, and so vehemently had the people condemned it, that it was repealed in Feb. 1868. If it was a vicious law why was it ever enacted? If it was not a vicious law why was it ever repealed? Who was benefited during these two years of law making values? These are pertinent questions, the solution of which I leave to your many readers. But do you think that the holders of government securities and stock-gamblers rested with their defeat? No, indeed! They knew full well the power of money, and doubtless remembered, only too well, the conspicuous and successful part it played with Mirabeau.

March 12, 1869, another act was passed by Congress which provided and declared that the faith of the United States was solemnly pledged to the payment *in coin*, of all the obligations of the United States known as United States notes (greenbacks). This legislation, says Wolcot, was intended for the single purpose of making United States bonds, which by the law under which they had been issued, were payable in greenbacks or coin, *payable in coin exclusively*. It was solely a bond holder's law and for the bond holder's exclusive benefit, and only insatiable, reasonless rapacity was the motive force which impelled its enactment. Thus they succeeded in having all the securities which they held, and which they had previously bought with *greenbacks*, payable or redeemable *in coin*. But did even this satisfy them? Remember that *coin* means silver as well as gold. As long as the option of paying *either in silver or gold* rested with the government, *silver* could be used as well as gold, but even this *coin* concession was not sufficent to satisfy their greed. Such legislation, however, had begun to attract too much attention, and a rest, for a time, at least, was called, till the indignation of the people had partially subsided. Hardly had the nation begun to forget such odious legislation before another bill was introduced, which, having been postponed from time to time, ultimately became a law in February, 1873. *This law demonetized silver.* This was the law which John G. Carlisle righteously denominated the "Crime of 1873." Thus the bondholders' most selfish and sordid hopes were at last realized. All the government securities which had been bought in legal tender money, and which should have been redeemed in the same money, was by the most nefarious legislation ever known, made redeemable exclusively *in gold*. Here begins the acretion of wealth *by law*, which John G. Carlisle says has entailed more misery than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world. The appreciation of gold has been so often explained, so frequently proved and is so palpably a fact, that to undertake it again would prove a work of supererogation.

When you farmers have threshed your wheat and shelled your corn and have gotten them ready for market, you seem to forget that you are *buying dollars* just as much so as the other party is buying your grain, and if you choose to reflect for a moment you will remember that it takes, on an average, just twice the quantity of your wheat and corn and everything else you grow to buy these dollars that it did a few years back, and as sure as fate, if this gold standard is continued for a few more years, at the present ratio of increase in purchasing power, instead of taking twice the quantity it will require from three to four times the amount to become the owner of one of these exclusively "honest dollars." If you don't choose to credit this, suppose we undertake to back our declaration with some greater authority.

Only a year or so ago, Queen Victoria appointed a commission to inquire into the cause of the terrible depression which then as now prevades every human industry, and if possible to suggest some remedy. The most capable man that could be selected was made chairman, and his name was J. Barr Robinson, regarded as the most learned financier of all Europe. The paper which he read before that commission, and which has since been published in our coinage laws, was said to be the most remarkable production of its time. Now listen to a paragraph. "While it would take too much space to enter into details regarding the practical effect of the *appreciation of gold*, it will suffice to give some indication of the enormous injury it has inflicted, if it is stated that the transfer of wealth from the mercantile, manufacturing and producing classes generally, in England alone, to the holders of securities, mortgages, bonds etc., cannot be less than *ten billions of dollars*, due solely to the *appreciation of gold*." He states further in the same paper "It is already a question how much further the holders of securities are to receive the assistance of a continually contracting currency to enable them to *go on absorbing further and further the wealth of the producing classes*. Such a collossal unearned increment as has accrued to the holders of securities during the last twenty-two years, in Europe and the United States amounting to not less than *forty billions of dollars*, is entirely unprecedented in the history of the world and all other public questions sink into utter insignificance compared with it." Think of such a statement! Forty billions of dollars! More than enough to wipe out our entire national debt twenty times over. Think of this enormous shrinkage in value and loss to production, and yet the holders of securities declare again and again that gold has not appreciated. Did you ever stop to think who it is that say this? Look around you and see the character of those who are using every means in their power to enforce a continuation of this money standard. It is the farmers who toil from early morn till the silent stars warn them of the approach of night—is it the four million of laborers who are vainly looking for work?—is it the merchant whose wares are rusting and corroding on his shelves, while he is looking for a customer?—is it the manufacturer, the hum of whose mill is silent, because it takes too much of his product to buy the "honest dollar?" None of these! Then who is it? Only the millionaire, the bond-holder, the banker, the money lender, the man of fixed debts, whose dollars *under the law* are constantly buying more and more every successive year of the poor toiler's product. These are the men who have arrayed themselves, irrespective of party, upon the side of gold; and for no reason in the world, except that they are perfectly content to sit in luxurious idleness, while absorbing, without the least effort upon their part, all the wealth of the country. We do not object to the honest accretion of wealth by industry and intelligence. In this land of ours every man has a perfect right to enjoy to its fullest extent the fruits of his labor, but we do object, and strenuously too, to any *law* that *creates* wealth for one class and poverty for another. Under such a regeme the vast majority of mankind are utterly powerless to make even a decent living, much less a competency. Experience has fully demonstrated that there is little—indeed, nothing—in common between those who *make* wealth and those who *take* it after it is made; and in view of this condition of things, it is strange, passsing strange, that any man, unless he is the owner of fixed debts, can be found to give his ballot to perpetuate this one-sided money standard. Do you know that in all the history of our country, and I believe in the world, there has never been a political party that has had the courage, or rather audacity, to declare for a gold standard in its platform. If it is a good thing for our nation or for the world at large, why, I ask, in the name of justice and common sense, has no political party declared for it. If it is not a good thing, why is it that a certain set of people have fastened it upon us and are now almost moving heaven and earth to keep it firmly fixed? For a long time they kept the secret well, but thanks to a "campaign of education," the people have at last pretty thoroughly discovered the cause of all their trouble, and now that the goldbugs are aware of this fact; they are seizing upon every possible pretext to obscure the real issue and to justify their position. They tell us that free coinage of silver will drive us to a silver basis. They say it will expel all the gold from the country. They call us anarchists, socialists and cranks. In their desperation they say anything and everything *except one*, and that is that the single gold standard is the best thing for the American people. Mr. McKinley, in his letter of acceptance just given to the public, practically admits that bimettalism is a good thing, when he says that "*until* international agreement is had, it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard," but he, as well as others of his kin, want us to wait for foreign consent, just as a certain tory party in America once wanted our fathers to wait for *independence* till England saw proper to grant it. How long, I ask, would America have had to wait for her independence, had she waited for England's consent? How long, again I ask, will we have to wait for bimettalism if we wait till England, the greatest *creditor* nation on earth, and whose securities under a gold standard are constantly appreciating in value, gives her consent? Every silver advocate in the country agrees with Mr. McKinley, that it would be better for the world at large if all nations would take part in it, but we do not agree with him when he says that it is the plain duty of the United States to *wait* for either foreign aid or consent. There is not a man of intelligence to be found but who is willing to acknowledge the blessings of bimettalism, unless his mind is warped and distorted by the all-powerful, ever-appreciating gold dollar, and whose patriotism never for a moment rises above his covinous cupidity. Have not both the great parties of this nation declared for it time and again? Did not the Republican party proclaim in its very last authoritative national utterance, prior to 1896, that "The American people, form tradition and *interest*, favor bimetallism, and the *Republican party demand* the use of both gold and silver as standard money?" If this declaration dosn't mean the restoration of the full money function of silver, what does it mean? Does not this unanimity of opinion prove conclusively that the people no longer want the single gold standard, that has wrought so much misery and desolation to the nation? This whole controversy has narrowed itself down to the single proposition alone and unaided, succeed in establishing and maintaining the parity of the two metals at the ratio of 16 to 1. There is no longer any doubt that happiness and prosperity will surely follow in the event of our success. Every rational man, even McKinley, Harrison and Reed admit this, but they willingly insist that we can't do it without foreign aid. We claim that the United States is powerful enough in every particular to accomplish this alone. For untold ages prior to 1873 all the great commercial nations used the two metals as redemption money, except England, and if I had the time and space I would easily show, and I think, to your entire satisfaction, why England abandoned it. In 1873 silver was demonetized, thus absolutely destroying the almost unlimited demand it had previously enjoyed, and in a corresponding measure increased the demand for gold. Is it any wonder that silver went down and gold went up? and the very men who did this, now take advantage of this necessary result of their own wrong to discredit silver. *Remember, silver never declined one cent till it was demonetized*, and we claim that all that is necessary to restore their legal ratio, is to restore the demand for silver as redemption money. What proof have the gold standard advocate that we can't succeed in restoring this ratio, and maintaining it, too. Did not France alone, which is only a second-rate power, that manufactures less than one half as much as Great Britain, and less than one fourth as much as our country, a nation which could be carved out of the Single State of Texas, and leave territory enough to make eight States as large as Massachusetts, succeed in maintaining a ratio even greater than ours, not only in her own borders, but all over the civilized world, by opening her mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1, and this, too, while the two greatest nations on earth—the United States and Great Britain, had different monetary systems? England had demonetized silver, while the United States had a ratio of 16 to 1. France not only succeeded in maintaining her own ratio in all Europe, but absolutely maintained it here, for she *made* our silver dollar worth 3 cents more than gold, simply because the French mint at their ratio of 15½ to 1, gave more for silver than we did at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Notwithstanding this incontrovertable proof, this conclusive experience, our opponents still insist we can't do it without foreign help. Let us imagine that our next Congress should "debreadetize" (if you will allow the expression) spring wheat, in other words pass a law forbidding everyone to eat bread made from spring wheat, what would be the consequence? Just as silver declined in price or value, so would spring wheat decline, and just as the increased demand for gold made it appreciate in value, so would the increased demand for winter wheat make it rise in price. If the people, finding the price of winter wheat becoming more burdensome every year, begun to cry for the repeal of the law, *what right or proof* would those whom the law solely benefitted have for affirming that in the event the vicious law was repealed, spring wheat would never again reach the level of winter wheat, and do you suppose the people would believe it when they remember that for possibly a thousand, or even a hundred years prior to the law, *the prices never varied one cent* as between the two cereals. Restore to silver the full money functions and demand it employed prior to 1873, and we will soon see where silver will go, and take away from gold its abnormal demand and we will also see where gold will come. Our opponents have even cried *repudiation* in their vain effort to debase our silver dollar, and Mr. Reed went so far in a public speech a few days ago, as to ask his audience in a burst of self-abnegation, "would you deprive the man you owe of one-half of what you owe him?" Our goldbug friends know that the American people, as a rule, are honest, and anything that savors of repudiation touches their patriotism. The gold advocates know this and delight to play upon this string. What does repudiation mean? The refusal on the part of a State or government to pay its debts, and this definition applies with equal force to an individual. Does any man deprive a creditor of any part of his indebtedness when he *pays the debt in full* in legal tender money of the United States. During the war, when gold was worth $2.84, did any man pay his debts in gold? Was not every creditor perfectly satisfied to have his securities paid in paper money because it was legal tender? Would it not have been regarded as an outrage had any creditor demanded of his debtor who owed him $1000, to buy gold, which would have cost him nearly $3,000, in order to liquidate the debt? No man questions the injustice of paying a $1.00 debt with 50 cents; but if such a thing were possible, however unjust and dishonest it would be, isn't it infinitely worse and far more iniquitious to demand $2.00 for a $1.00 debt, especially when we remember how grievously it oppresses the debtor, who is least able to stand it. Take for instance our great national debt. Did the United States sell this debt for gold? Upon the contrary it was sold for 40 cent paper dollars during the war, when gold was worth $2.84, and now, because we are perfectly willing to pay it in good metallic money, redemption money, silver or gold, whichever we find the more convenient, the holders of this debt set up the howl of repudiation. Every dollar of our national debt, and in fact all other debts of long standing, under the covinous and baneful oppression of gold, has more than doubled itself in the last twenty-odd years. Is it honest and just that our nation should be required to pay *twice* the amount it agreed to pay? Is it repudiation to pay the full, just and equitable sum of our promises? Sohc sophistry completely ignores the very essence of the controversy, viz: That gold has nearly doubled in exchange value in the last twenty-odd years, and the appreciation must continue as long as the gold standard remains. What is the remedy for all these wrongs? Remonetize silver, give it the same privilege under the law that gold enjoys and both dollars will again meet upon a common level and silver will become "as good as gold."

SILVER B.

It is not unusual for druggists to recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their customers. Many of them have used it from personal experience its great value in the treatment of coughs, colds and croup. They know too that their customers are their best friends and naturally wish to give them the most reliable medicine they have for those ailments. Messrs. Daugherty Bros., prominent druggists of Indiana, Pa., say, "We sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than of any other cough syrup, and always take pleasure in recommending it to our customers." Mr. H. M. Urey, the popular druggist at Fredonia, Pa., who has sold Chamberlain' Cough Remedy for several years, says: "I can truly say that it is the best cough medicine in the market." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by M. A. Toulson, druggist, Chestertown.

PERSONALTY SALE.

The sale of Personal Property of Jas. A. and Sarah E. Spry, advertised in the *Kent News* under a Bill of Sale, by John W. Jarman, will positively take place on Saturday, September 5th, at 2.30 P. M., rain or shine.
s3-1t.* JOHN W. JARMAN.

KINDERGARTEN REOPENED.

Miss Baker's KINDERGARTEN and SCHOOL will reopen SEPTEMBER 14th, 18'6.
s3 3t.*

FARM FOR RENT

My FARM on Chester river, 1½ miles from Chestertown. Will rent to a responsible party for either money or grain rent. Apply at once to
T. R. HUBBARD,
a27. Chestertown, Md.

SAWED WOOD FOR SALE.

Crane & Trenchard Bros. have at their basket factory a large lot of wood sawed in stove lengths and will sell it for the next two weeks at two dollars a cord. Now is the time to get your wood at less than half price.
a27. CRANE & TRENCHARD BROS.

Fine Farm at Public Sale.

As attorney for the owner, Wm. T. Lusby, I will sell all that farm known as the "Marrowbone farm," containing 220 Acres of land, lying on Chester river, about two miles from Crampton, adjoining the lands of the late Dr. C. H. B. Massey, now owned by Mrs P. A. M Brooks. The farm is improved by good buildings, in good condition and is one of the best in this section of Kent county. The farm rent Mr. Lusby $14.00. Terms of sale:—$7,000. Will sell in easy payments to a desirable purchaser.
HOPE H. BARROLL,
a27-tf. Attorney for Wm. T. Lusby.

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES.

I have $800, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $5,00 and $10,000 to loan on first mortgage at 6 per cent.
HOPE H. BARROLL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
j16-6t Chestertown, Md.

FARM FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE FARM, containing two hundred and fifteen acres, (215) within 2½ miles of Chestertown. The soil is of good quality and produces good crops, the fencing is in good condition and the buildings have been lately put in first-class condition. This farm can be bought on easy terms. Apply to
JAMES T. DIXON,
a 6-tf. Chestertown, Md.

MONEY TO LOAN

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

A GRAND EXCURSION.

A great excursion to Chestertown led by Rev. Dr. Geo Wellington Bryant, the great pulpit orator of Baltimore city, on Sunday, September 6th. The George Leary has been chartered for the occasion. The largest assemblage ever known in the history of Chestertown. This will be a great day for God and His righteous cause. A great union of all denominations; mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers will join in the praise of God just across the bridge in Kilenfelter's grove. The services will be conducted by the celebrated divine, Dr. G. W. Bryant. Lovefeast at 9 a. m.; preaching, 11.30 a. m. and 3 p. m. Don't miss this gospel treat. a27-2t.

Fall Schedule, 1896.

BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 5th.

THE STEAMER EMMA GILES

(weather permitting) between

Tolchester Beach and Baltimore,

Leaving Tolchester Saturdays at 9.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Leaving Baltimore at 7.00 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Russell's Stage makes connection from Chestertown with the Tolchester Boat.

TOLCHESTER COMPANY,
Main Office, Pier 16, Light St., Baltimore.
Or, G. E. NOLAND, Tolchester.

Kent County W. C. T. U. Convention
September 9th, 1896.

STAM'S HALL, CHESTERTOWN.

Morning Lesson, 10 A. M.—Reports of officers and superintendent, election of officers, closing with noonide hour of prayer and memorial services for the dead.

Afternoon Session, 2.30 P. M.—Consisting of song service and prayer, president's address, exercises by Loyal Legion, remarks by State officers. Topics for discussion, "The evil effects of narcotics," led by Mrs. Emma Shafer; "Should young Women be interested in Temperance Work," led by Miss Mary Burchinal; "Why special teaching in Sabbath schools upon the subjects of Temperance and Sabbath Observance," led by Mrs Avis Vannort.

Evening Session, 8 P. M.—Devotional exercises, singing and a lecture by Hon. John G. Woolley. Miss Miriam Sheppard, an eminent soloist, will assist with the music both afternoon and evening. Dinner and supper will be furnished by basket contributions for members of the convention. Ice cream and cake will be for sale. Pastors and Editors are invited guests. Admission to Lecture, 25 cts. Public cordially invited. N.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT!

Reduced Prices.

From September 1st to December 25th

I WILL

Shoe Your Horse for 40 Cts.

CASH.

I do not make any money at this price, but I want your trade, and if low prices will get it I am going to have it.

Points for Oliver Chilled Plows 25 cents cash.

No. 40 Plows $8.50 full rigged wheel and jointer.

No. 19 $7.50, wheel and jointer.

I will hoop your Carriage Wheels for 35 cents apiece. No extra charge for tire bolts. All other work in proportion.

Come and see me, I'm a living, breathing mechanic.

JOHN MEDDERS,
Sept. 3, 1896. Kennedyville, Md.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

The best place in Kent county to buy these goods is in Chestertown, and the Safest and Cheapest Shop is

BARTLEY'S

—FOR—

Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth

RUGS, WALL PAPER.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, BRUSHES,

PUTTY, MACHINERY, OILS, TAR,

OAKUM, PITCH and COTTON.

JOHN BARTLEY.

Next door to Old Bank, down town.

PUBLIC SALE.

INTENDING to discontinue farming, I will offer at public sale where I now reside, near Union M. E. Church, Worton on

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1896,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

5 Head of Horses,

1 bay horse Bill, 1 sorrel horse Jack, 1 gray mare Nellie, 1 bay horse Dick, 1 yellow mare Sue,

1 FRESH COW,

1 SOON TO BE FRESH.

FARMING UTENSILS, consisting of: 1 Farm Wagon, 1 Peach Dearborn, capacity 25 baskets; 1 Drill, 1 Roller, 1 Mower, 1 Reaper, 1 set of Peach Wagon Springs, 1 York Carriage, 1 Set of Carriage Harness, lot of Plow Harness, Plows, Harrows, Shovels, Cultivators, Forks, Hoes and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of $10 and under cash; on all sums over $10 a credit of one year will be allowed on note with approved security.
WM. MEEKS,
J. A. GREENWOOD, Auct. J. A. PEARCE, Atty.

The undersigned being over-stocked, will sell at same time and place, under same terms, the following stock:

One BLACK MARE,

9 years old, fine driver;
1 BAY COLT, 2 years old;

Six Fine Milch Cows.

a27-2t. GEO. W. RODENHISER.

LARGE SALE

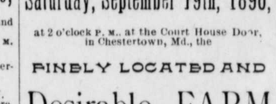
—OF—

Fine Personal Property

THE undersigned, by order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Md., will sell on the Benson farm, two miles north of Massey's, on the Sassafras road, on

Wednesday, September 9th, 1896,

beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., the following valuable property of the late Samuel Cacy, deceased:



14 HEAD OF HORSES,

all Sound and Good Workers and Drivers;

THREE PAIR of MULES,

good for any purpose;

65 DAIRY CATTLE.

These are extra fine stock, and will be sure to please Creamery men.

FARMING UTENSILS:

5 Farm Wagons, 2 Dearborns, 2 McCormick Reapers, 1 Deering Reaper, 3 Bickford & Huffman Grain Drills, 1 York Carriage, 1 McCormick Mower, 1 Horserake, 2 Grain Fans, 3 Hand Corn Shellers and other farming implements too numerous to mention.

TERMS:—All sums of $20 and under, cash; on all sums over that amount, a twelve months note, with approved security, will be required.
WM. H. CACY,
a20-ts. Adm'r Samuel Cacy, deceased

Executor's Sale

OF A VERY DESIRABLE

SMALL FARM,

Near Chestertown.

THE undersigned, executor of Jesse Morris, deceased, by virtue of and authority contained in the last will and testament of said Jesse Morris, and in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court for Kent county, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, September 19th, 1896,

at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court House Door, in Chestertown, Md., the

PINELY LOCATED AND

Desirable FARM

of the late Jesse Morris, situated on the public road leading from Chestertown to Urieville, adjoining the lands of R. T. Cochran, and immediately opposite the farm of Josiah Massey, and

Containing 74 Acres of Land,

MORE OR LESS.

The soil is of excellent quality, and is in a good state of cultivation. It is divided into four fields, under good fencing, and yields fine crops of grain and grass. There is

A Small Apple and Peach Orchard

sufficient for the use of the farm.

THE DWELLING

is a two-story frame building, containing seven good rooms. The outbuildings comprise Barn, Stable and Cow Shed, sufficient for a farm of three times the size of this, and all in good condition. There is also an excellent Dairy and Meat House. There is a pump with fine water at the door.

TERMS OF SALE:

The terms of sale will be as follows:—Six hundred dollars to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or in thirty days thereafter, at the option of the undersigned, and the residue in two equal payments in one and two years from day of sale, with interest from January 1st, 1897, the credit payments to be secured by the purchasers' notes with approved security. Possession given January 1st, 1897, privilege of seeding wheat this fall. The rents will be reserved from the sale and the taxes for the current year will be paid out of the rents.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
Executor of Jesse Morris.
JAMES A PEARCE, attorney,
John H. Greenwood, auctioneer.

☞This sale is made with my consent and approval.
a27-ts A. FRIEDMAN, Mortgagee.

Shuster's DINING PARLOR,

C