The Transcript.

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R. H. COLLINS, C. C. HOPPER
EDITORS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1900.

National Democratic Ticket.

For President of the United States:
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

For Vice-President:
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

For Congress:
JOHN P. MOORE,
of Worcester County. Long Term.

EDWIN H. BROWN,
of Queen Anne County. Short Term.

THE POPULATION of the United States as shown by census figures just given out is 76,295,220. The population of Maryland is given as 1,189,946, a gain of 147,556 since the census of ten years ago.

THE PRESENT CONTEST between William McKinley and William Jennings Bryan, is a death struggle between the people and the money power—the Republic on the one hand and threatened Empire on the other.

MR. JOHN K. COWEN has at least learned that the public estimate placed upon his veracity as a political coercer, is not the best. Indeed, the Baltimore *Sun* did not mince words in letting the distinguished president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad know that it believed his car contract "bluff" an emphatic fabrication,—or in plainer English, an unqualified untruth. The summing up of John K. Cowen was a surprisingly easy matter for the *Sun*.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIGHT made by the Baltimore *Sun* in the present campaign, has met with a hearty response in ent. On the contrary the absolute dis- at the conduct of the Baltimore *Herald* has been emphatically shown. One of the hustling newsboys of Chestertown states that at the opening of the campaign he had a daily sale of seventy-five *Heralds* and twelve *Suns*. Now he has eighty-five *Suns* and ten *Heralds*.

THE PARAMOUNT DUTY.

Before another issue of the TRANSCRIPT the great presidential battle will have been closed. It remains to be seen whether the American people propose to allow themselves to be cajoled, deceived and coerced into the establishment of an Empire upon the ruins of a once mighty and prosperous Republic. By their votes the people will register their preferences as between a perpetuation of money domination and Trust oppression, and a national administration of, by and for the people. The great campaign has been made by the Democracy honestly and energetically in behalf of William Jennings Bryan, who stands pledged for an abatement of those great evils which threaten the perpetuity of American free institutions. A vote for Mr. Bryan means a vote against trust domination, the sovereignty of the dollar over the man, and against a weakling president. It is a fight of Money against the laboring masses,—the aristocracy as against the plain people; and the plain people will win. American manhood and independence will assert themselves at the polls and Bryan will be elected.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican Organ Could Not "Advertise" its Betterton Meeting.

It is reported that about forty-five persons constituted the "enthusiastic Republican meeting" held at Betterton on Friday night. Ex-Senator Charles Tilden Westcott, Capt. H. Clay Naill and the Hon. Josiah L. Kerr, instructed the faithful as regards the mysteries of Lincoln's nose and Rooseveltian patriotism. Though the Republican organ had announced the meeting in advance, the sparseness of the attendence is accounted for by the statement that "the meeting had not been advertised," which is practically a truth

Mr. J. Raymond Bowers, of the fourth district, has been named as a member of the board of Election Supervisors to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. John Brice. Mr. Bowers has been chosen president of the board, and his name will appear on the official ballots to be voted on Tuesday next.

Two Republican spell binders from Chestertown, expounded the Republican scriptures to the colored faithful at Davis' Hill, near Galena, on Friday night. The contention that colored teachers should teach colored schools is all right, but the principle won't work in the political educational system of the colored brother. The teacher must at least have a white skin, even if his whiteness is but skin deep

The total number of ballots to be used in Kent county in next Tuesday's election is figured on a basis of a total voting population of 5,070. The law requires that two hundred ballots shall be printed for every one hundred voters or fraction thereof. This will make the total number of ballots for the county 10,600, divided among the districts as follows: Millington, 1100; Galena, 1100; Chestertown, 1700; Worton, 1100, Kennedyville, 1700; Rock Hall, 1700; Fairlee, 1100; Pomona, 1000.

The polling place at Rock Hall will be at Capt. Joseph Downey's store. The room belonging to Miss Ascher was first rented but was found too small to accommodate the nine booths.

Mr. William A. Smith has been named as chief judge of election at Chestertown in place of Mr. J. Raymond Bowers, whose appointment to the election supervisors' board caused a vacancy.

The board of Election Supervisors, at their last meeting, excused W. W. Baldwin, of Millington from serving as clerk of election and appointed Clarence T. Turner in his place.

A commercial salesman was on a "bluffing tour" to Chestertown this week. He offered bets at even money that Maryland will go Republican. He secured more money than he could cover and went back to John K. Cowen and his Baltimore friends more than satisfied.

The members of the Mount Vernon Literary Society, Washington College, held an open debate on Saturday night to which the lady students were admitted. The question was, "resolved That the welfare of the nation would be advanced more by the success of the Democratic ticket than by the Republican." Aff—Dudley, George, Roe and Leonard B. Smith. Neg.—Alfred S. Marine and George W. Powell.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Trustees' Sale

—OF—

TWO Desirable Farms,

Near Smithville, Kent Co., Md.,

One House and Lot in Smithville, one House and Lot in Seneysville and Lot Near Smithville.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county in equity, passed in a cause wherein Willard E. Dodson and others were complainants, and Caroline Smith and others, defendants, the undersigned as trustees appointed by said decree to sell the property therein mentioned, will offer at public sale at the Court House Door in Chestertown, Md., on

Tuesday, November 20, 1900,

at 11 o'clock A. M., all the following property, formerly owned by the late Hyland P. Smith:

No. 1--The Home Farm

of the late Hyland P. Smith, now tenanted by Wm. E. Sutton, on the road from Hanesville to Smithville, adjoining the lands of Mrs. F. R. Reed and Mrs. Mary Humbert,

Containing 100 Acres of Land,

more or less. The soil is good, and there is a fine meadow for a standing pasture.

The buildings consist of a
Two-Story

Frame Dwelling

and back building in good repair, a Stable, Barn, Cow Sheds and Wagon Shed sufficient for the farm.

No. 2--ALL THAT FARM

now tenanted by Hyland P. Smith, on the road from Butlertown to Hanesville, adjoining the lands of J. L. Crew and S. A. Reed.

Containing 100 Acres of Land,

more or less. The soil is of excellent quality. Timber, including especially fine chestnut, abounds on the farm. There is a comfortable
Two-Story

Frame Building

in excellent condition, and Barn, Stable and Meat House.

No. 3--LOT OF LAND

near Smithville, containing SIX ACRES, more or less. Splendid quality of soil, and will make an attractive building location. Tenanted by Wm. T. Smith.

NO. 4- HOUSE AND LOT

in Smithville, now tenanted by Chas. Guiser containing 2½ Acres of land, more or less Double Frame House in good condition and easily rented.

No. 5—HOUSE and LOT,

in Seneysville, near Smithville; contains 3 ACRES of LAND, more or less, and is improved by one story and a-half House.

The purchasers of the above described farms will be entitled to the landlord's share of the crops of 1901, and will have to pay for one-half the seed wheat and phosphate used this fall.

This property will be sold free and clear of the right of dower therein of the widow of the late Hyland P. Smith.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash on the day of sale, the residue in two equal instalments in one and two years from the day of sale. The deferred payments to bear interest from Jan. 1, 1901, when the purchaser will have all the landlord's privileges, and full possession will be given January 1, 1902. The taxes for the current year to be paid by the trustees. All title papers, including revenue stamps, at the cost of purchasers.

RICHARD D. HYNSON,
LEWIN W. WICKES,
JOHN H. GREENWOOD, Auct. Trustees.

JOHN K. COWEN

Replies to the Attack on Him by the Sun.

Statement That Car Contract Was Awarded Contingent on McKinley's Re-Election is Confirmed by Mr. Cowen.

CHARGE OF "COERCION" REFUTED.

The Sun's Misstatements and Conduct Analyzed.

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN ABLY DISCUSSED.

To the Editor of the Sun:

You have devoted considerable space to the statement I made at Music Hall about a contract for steel cars which would be canceled in the event of Bryan's election. You have called it a "bluff," by which, of course, you mean that my statement is untrue. Now, let me give you the precise provision in the contract for the construction of these 6,000 steel cars.

CONTRACT CONDITIONAL ON BRYAN'S DEFEAT.

The document constituting the contract, addressed to me as President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is as follows:

"Dear Sir—Referring to our verbal understanding yesterday with regard to the purchase of 4,000 gondola and 2,000 self-clearing hopper bottom steel cars, I write this letter for your acceptance, so as to avoid any possible misunderstanding." Then come the terms. The concluding paragraph of the contract is: "THE FURTHER VERBAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN US WAS THAT IN CASE OF THE DEFEAT OF McKINLEY FOR PRESIDENT, YOU ARE TO HAVE THE OPTION OF CANCELING 5,000 CARS."

The 1,000 cars named were, as I stated in my remarks at the meeting, about the number that would be well under way before the election, and would, therefore, be taken; the remainder, under instruction I have received, would not be taken—as to them the contract would be at an end.

1st. My statement was, therefore, true. Yours is necessarily, therefore, false. You could have found out the exact facts before you made your false statement; you did not even try to do so.

2d. Why was such a condition made? There were two controlling reasons:

(1) This is a large order for cars, costing well on to $5,000,000. These cars will necessarily be paid for out of the proceeds of securities provided under the various plans of reorganization for such purposes. These securities are necessarily floated by bankers, and Bryan's election is believed by all bankers, without exception, to be so certain of causing fear, doubt and hesitation in the financial markets of the world that they would not take the securities at prices which the managers of the Company regard as proper prices; still, they will take them at proper prices if Bryan is defeated. The funds, therefore, for the payment of the cars would not be forthcoming; hence, as prudent business men, we make the contract accordingly.

(2) Again, if Bryan is elected, we believe that there will be such a contraction of business and enterprise that such a large additional number of cars will not be needed. This is the plain, unvarnished tale. Now, you may say that bankers and financial institutions have no business to think as they do about the result of Bryan's election on business and finance. That may be; but they do so think, and that ends it. You may say that the managers of the road ought not to think that Bryan's election will create such a partial paralysis of business that the road will not need this additional equipment; but they do so think, and that ends it.

The writer of your editorial and the collector of the valuable gossip from the tried and eminent financiers mentioned in your news columns could, doubtless, manage the railroad better than those now in charge of it, but for the time being, at least, our opinions must control. Now, I have given you a fact as to a plain contract and the business reasons for it. What do you think of your charge against me that I was telling a falsehood?

SUN APPROVED SAME COURSE IN 1896.

3d. I am not done with you. I now propose to show that I made a statement of precisely similar contracts made by other industrial companies in 1896, which became void in case of Bryan's election, and you approved the utterance. Here is the quotations from my Music Hall speech in 1896, as taken from your columns:

"TO AVERT PANIC.

"Look now at the great employers of labor and their attitude in this campaign. That too, is the subject of complaint. The great bicycle works at Hagerstown make a contract for the sale of wheels, which will be the means of furnishing more than 1,000 men with their support during the coming year. But the contract depends for its performance on McKinley's election. A Democratic club of Baltimore threatens to boycott the wheel because the manager simply told the truth about the contract. Why, I can tell that club that within ten days one of the large concerns on the B & O Railroad in West Virginia has made an agreement for the sale of an enormous product, and one of the express conditions is: 'This agreement shall be null and void if Bryan is elected.' There is not a large manufacturing concern on the Pittsburg Division of the B & O Railroad but has orders on file conditioned on McKinley's election. Mr. Campell of the great Campell-Zell Manufacturing Company of this city, has told the story of paralysis of manufacture caused by Bryanism in a manner that leaves nothing to be said.

"If this Bryan club wishes to boycott an industrial plant because it has orders depending on McKinley's election, they may just as well provide themselves with the State Directory of all the manufacturing establishments of the United States, because they are all in the same condition as that of the Campbell-Zell Company or the great works at Hagerstown.

"With substantial unanimity the managers of these great manufacturing concerns throughout the Union, without reference to whether they are Democrats or Republicans, are opposing Bryan and Bryanism. They know Bryan's success would mean panic and disaster, which would throw untold thousands of workmen out of employment."

Here is what you said of me and my speech. I almost blush to quote it:

"When Mr. Cowen rose to speak the applause was deafening. It was fully six minutes before he could proceed. Then he was interrupted again and again. Flags were waved by the men and handkerchiefs by the ladies. Mr. Cowen's speech is given in full on this page. It was a great speech."

You had a headline even more eulogistic, and you especially commended my speech to the wage-earners. But let me give you a few side lights on the report of the meeting on Thursday last from your columns of four years ago upon a like meeting. You *now* describe the march of men from Sparrows Point, Curtis Bay, Locust Point, Mount Claire and other like busy centers of industry in the city as the *coercion of men* by their employers.

See what you said in 1896. I merely give the substance of your description as given in the Sun of November 2 1896 You first describe the march of the "Workers from Sparrows Point," coming by special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Then you give the "Workers from East Baltimore," under August Berkemeir, chief of the stevedores at Locust Point terminals of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Then you describe the boys from Locust Point, under the direction of Mr. Beeler, the B. & O. agent there. Then you grow enthusiastic over the march of the men from the car works at Curtis Bay, who came by special train to Camden Station. Then you reserved your special enthusiasm for the men who came from the B. & O. Mount Claire shops. You said: "They turned out as fine a body of mechanics and workingmen as has ever been seen in this city." You described their sturdy step and manly bearing and the enthusiasm they displayed.

Such was the free action of the wage-earners in 1896, as you described it. The same arrangements made for the same men, the same kind of a gathering from the same centers of employment, you say is produced by coercion.

You know every man who works for any one of the large employers of labor in this State is as perfectly free to vote for Bryan as for McKinley, although every such large employer is an advocate of McKinley's re-election. Ought you not to be ashamed of yourself for casting such slurs upon the honest workingmen from these busy places of happy, contented human labor?

4th. I now pass to another phase of these contracts, which become void in case of Bryan's election.

You had scores of editorials in 1896 taking the position that mere fear of Bryan's election was paralyzing business; that contracts would not be made for fear that panic and disaster would follow the election of Bryan, and you argued that if the mere threat or fear of the election of Bryan produced such results in the way of the contraction of business and the hesitation of business men to commence new and large expenditures, then the actual election would produce business panic and disaster.

Now, what did those editorials mean when translated into an actual business condition? Suppose at that time, as receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, I had thought the company needed 6,000 steel cars, and I had discussed the question with the bankers and they had said we will not take the car trust certificate you propose issuing for your new cars, except at ruinous rates of discount, and, most probably, not at all in case of Bryan's election; if such an unfortunate event occurs everybody must keep close to shore and must not borrow, and, as a prudent receiver, do not buy any more cars than you can see your way clear to pay for out of the funds now in your control; better take only 1,000 and make the delivery of the other 5,000 dependent on McKinley's election. Would I not be justified in making such a contract, and do not your editorials of 1896 endorse that position, and that business men everywhere at that time were acting that way?

I quote from only two of your many editorials.

This from the Sun editorial of October 26th, 1896: "There is not a business man who does not know of large operations which are made contingent upon the result of the election—of enterprises that will not be launched; of orders that are not to be filled unless Bryan is defeated. It is a period of general and anxious suspense."

Here is an editorial from your issue of November 2d, 1896:

"That the election of Bryan will injure workingmen by making it difficult to sell their produce is the opinion of prudent men everywhere. The following announcement from West Virginia indicates that the paralysis will not be confined to any one industry:

"'The Ensign Manufacturing Company, of Huntington, W. Va., have received an order from the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for two hundred coal cars of thirty tons capacity, to be entered as an order on Wednesday, November 4th, in case only of the election of McKinley.

"'Yours truly,

"'THE ENSIGN MANUFACTURING CO.,
"'Per E. ENSIGN, Treasurer.'

"'Huntington, W. Va., October 30th, 1896.'

"The announcement is a business affair. Mr. Bryan has intimated in his speeches that a panic will be inaugurated by the triumph of his policy, owing to the prospect of a successful substitution of the silver for the gold standard—the fifty-cent dollar for the one-hundred-cent dollar. After the transition is made all will be lovely, says Mr. Bryan, but it will obviously be impossible to do business with the ordinary close calculation of profits during the period of tranistion, which will last, no one knows how long. Many persons with more business experience than Mr. Bryan have assured us that even after the transition from the gold to the silver basis there will still be uncertainty in business calculations, stagnation of industry and hard times No prudent business man will want to undertake a big contract at a fixed price until he knows what his pay will be worth when he gets it. If he puts in a coal car, for example, material bought on the 100-cent gold basis and has fixed the price of delivery on that basis, he would be sadly out of pocket if he got his pay on the 50-cent silver basis. This being the case, it is interesting to the public to hear what practical business men foresee to be the effect of Mr. Bryan's election on business. If it is foreseen that their employes are likely to be made idle by the triumph of a policy fatal to business, they have a right to know it, and can then vote for or against a policy of disaster as they see fit. Such announcements as the one here quoted have been described as efforts to bulldoze employes. Not necessarily. They give information. After receiving it the employe, being protected by the Australian ballot, can vote as he likes."

CHARGE OF COERCION PURE NONSENSE.

You have called my statement of the conditional contract made with the Steel Company a threat, and "coercion." Threat to whom? Coercion to whom? Have you taken leave of your seven senses, or has your worship of the "Great Tribune" gone the length of imitating him in his meaningless form of speech? How could the canceling of an order to a Pittsburg firm be a coercion of Maryland workmen? Have you lost the power to construct even a plausible slander? But I go further. If I had had as clear and concrete an illustration that directly affected the men before me, I would have given it. I now say, without hesitation, that the Pittsburg case is only an illustration of an effect that will in an hundred ways reach the very men to whom I spoke. The election of a Populist would injure them not only in its menace to the wages of all living by wages and salaries, but in its drying up of enterprise.

AN EFFORT TO DECEIVE ALL CLASSES IN SUCCESSION.

So far from this being coercion, I agree with what you said in 1896, that the workmen had a right to know such facts and they ought to be told. So you thought that the workmen ought to get information in 1896, but is better without it this year. I cheerfully admit that your Populist and his platform look better in the dark, but we must let the light in on you all the same. Why are you interested in keeping from the workmen in 1900 information that you said in 1896 it was wrong to withhold from him? We find out of your own mouth that you are engaged in an effort to deceive the workingmen of this State. You tried first to deceive the commercial classes with your nonsense about imperialism. The business man laughed at you. You then raised an hysterical shriek about trusts. He smiled at you good naturedly and wondered what you took him for. The business man was too intelligent to be caught with your clap-trap. It remains to be seen how you will succeed in your effort to deceive the wage-earner. But who is coerced? All of us are under certain forms of coercion. Do you remember the witty reply of the Irishman when his Scotch friend asserted that the Irish people would lie? He replied, "that's only the national protest against the tyranny of fact." Facts tyrannize over us all. I would only explain to the workmen the hard facts that tyrannize over them and me. When you assert that we would be just as anxious to do business if Bryan was elected, you are perfectly right. If you could put into the chair of Washington and Cleveland the most ridiculous mountebank, the most chattering specimen of the Bander Log, we would be just as anxious to do business as we are to-day. The difference would not be in our desire, but in our opportunity. We cannot do business, however much we desire, if the "tyrannical fact" of a want of confidence shuts us off from our sources of supply. I did not want to coerce any employe. I wanted to show the employes of my own and other companies the coercion that both they and I are under—the tyranny of fact, from which an intelligent man never gets free.

A MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL DEBAUCH.

A word now on your dealing with the interests of the wage-earner. You have in this campaign been on a great intellectual and moral debauch. You have been emancipated from the tyranny of fact. You have taken marvelous positions that required wonderful assurance, but your most daring achievement was to present a Populist to the wage-earner as his friend—that took some nerve. If you ask the farmer to worship the weevil and the grasshopper, or the gardener to erect an altar to the tomato worm and the pea louse, they would tell you that they were their natural enemies. The relation of the Populist to the wage-earner is just the same The Populists are for the most part men who have bought western farms which they could not pay for. They hope to pay off their mortgages from the profits of the land. They, therefore, desire a debasing of the currency, that they may pay both capitalists and wage-earners in cheap money. They are after the wage-earner as distinctly as they are after the capitalist. It may be all right for the wage-earner to vote for a Populist against his interests, but anybody who persuades them that it is to his interest to do so commits a fraud.

ANTI-IMPERIALISM.

Let me speak of the first. Does the Constitution forbid us to acquire territory except by the consent of its people? Does the Constitution extend to newly acquired territory?

(A) We never acquired any territory by the consent of the governed. We have acquired much territory, and nobody ever dreamed of applying this phrase to it.

(B) We have never treated newly acquired territory as part of the United States, or governed by the provisions of the Constitution applicable to them. The Constitution jealously secures to the States the right of self-government, but the general government manages the territories. The Constitution requires all judges of the United States to hold their positions during good behavior. The territorial judges are appointed for terms of years.

The Constitution does not allow the national government to make merely local improvements in the States, but the general government makes all kinds of local improvements in the territories. In all ways the general government has, from the beginning, treated the territories as not a part of the United States.

(C) To treat new territory as governed by the Constitution, as it applies to the States would strip our government of powers inseparable from the whole idea of a government, and make the treaty-making power purely ridiculous,

TERRITORIES SIMPLY PROPERTY OF UNITED STATES.

(D) The Constitution itself makes the clearest distinction between the United States and such territory. It treats the latter simply as the property of the United States, to be dealt with by Congress exactly as it would with the powder purchased for the Army or the supplies for the department. Its regulations for such territory are not even described as laws, but as "rules and regulations." Here is the provision (Constitution, Act IV., Section 3, Sub-Section 2):

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting *the territory or other property belonging to the United States.*"

(E) The theory that the provisions of the Constitution as to the States extend to the territories was an ingenious theory of Calhoun, "invented," as Benton expresses it, to secure a recognition of slavery in them. His position was made a little ridiculous by his previous recognition that it did not so extend. He tried to slip into an appropriation bill an amendment extending the Constitution to the territories. Webster, in a luminous argument, showed that it could not, *as a Constitution*, even be extended to them by an act. (*It would require an amendment to the Constitution itself to extend it to the territories*). Calhoun's position did not commend itself even to the Democrats, and then he invented the present theory, his object being to override the objections of New Mexico and California to having slavery forced on them.

AN OUTWORN SCARECROW.

Such is the anti-imperialistic dogma. It is absolutely without substance. The loud outcry that has been raised by you and others against the action of the present administration as involving the overthrow of our free institutions is simply an outworn scarecrow that has been raised against every administration that ever had a difficult position to deal with. Every great measure in England or this country has been put through in the face of this alarmist outcry, and there has been a steady advance in freedom and self-government all the time.

Now for your second point on anti-expansion:

EXCUSE OF BRYAN FOR FAVORING TREATY NECESSARILY FALSE.

Mr. Bryan personally helped to pass the treaty by which we acquired the Philippines of Spain. He now says that he did so, not for the sake of raising a false issue, but because he knew we could readily abandon them after the treaty. It is painful to say that this cannot be true. That treaty binds us to secure to Spain the same rights in Philippine ports that we have ourselves, and to secure for all time religious freedom in the islands. This, of course, we could not do, if we abandoned them.

PUTTING US WITH THE SAVAGE TRIBES

The ground taken by you, and in the Maryland Democratic platform, is that it is contrary to our policy to expand beyond the sea. We must only expand into "contiguous territory," and among "homogeneous people." Where does this doctrine bring up? Russia, the land of the knout and the spy, wants only land contiguous to her own. China, too, never cared for any land not bordering on the sacred contiguous empire. The Kaffir tribes, and other savage peoples make war only for contiguous land. On the other hand, the ancient Greeks, the Hollanders, the English, the French, the peoples among whom free institutions have grown up, have all been eager to reach beyond the seas. In all of them, the acquisition of land in foreign countries has gone hand in hand with increased freedom at home, and more perfect self-government. Can a policy be sound that makes us sit down with the benighted despotisms and half-savage tribes and cuts us off from that development which has brought progress and life to the great free peoples of the earth? What must be the result if we do not continue to expand?

CHINA'S POLICY WILL BRING CHINA'S FATE.

Is not progress the condition of life? China possesses probably the richest land in the extent and variety of its natural resources on the globe. She started early in the race of nations with a bright, intelligent people, who acquired an advanced civilization, while the Anglo-Saxons were still a savage race. But among her fixed principles she had incorporated the spirit of our Maryland Democratic platform: "No expansion, but into contiguous territory and homogeneous people." Nothing-different; no variety, none of the influences from the outside forms of like, which widen the mind and make patriotism something more than national conceit." And so China was for ages a still figure among the nations, an arrested civilization, and now she is simply an illustration of what your theories lead to. We want every influence that will broaden us as a people and diversify our interests and our trade. The ancient people, we are told, hated the sea, because it brought in new ideas and unsettled the traditions. They coined the expressions, "He that speaks two languages is a rascal," meaning that he has gone across the seas and gotten new ideas.

APPEAL TO A BENIGHTED PREJUDICE.

Is it not to this same spirit that you now appeal? Was it not to this same spirit that Mr. Bryan was appealing when he expressed his horror at the prospect of a syndicate introducing telephones and electric lights among the Filipinos? Is not the ideal community of you and our Maryland Democratic platform the Irish town where all the people lived by taking in one another's washing?

OUR GREAT STATESMEN FAVORED EXPANSION.

What do we find against you? A westward movement of the peoples that has never stopped since history began. We find Jefferson disregarding the same cry you now raise, and acquiring Louisiana, when it was farther away than the Phillippines now are. We find Seward planning for years the acquisition of distant Alaska, bitterly disappointed at not acquiring the Danish West Indies, and expressing the hope, in a letter written before his death, that the Spanish republics of South America might some day be brought under our flag. Richard Olney believes that we should have acquired Cuba, even in violation of our pledge. We find that great Democrat Stephen A. Douglas, desiring the acquisition of additional territory "*in the north, in the South, or in the islands of the sea*" (Freeport speech), and warning the Senate against action that might forbid the annexing or colonizing of land in Central America. When Germany could have taken much more contiguous land from France she refrained only because she did not want it, and Bismarck was opposed to the taking of Lorraine; yet her great desire is for colonial possessions. Certainly some sound reason lay under the desire for acquisitions away from home on the part of our great statesmen, and I firmly believe that that reason was the belief that the possessions of foreign interests would be necessary to the education of our people and the steadying of our government at home. I heartily agree with Stephen A. Douglas when he said:

"I believe that the interests of commerce, of civilization, every interest which civilized nations hold dear, would be benefited by expansion."

All of us believe that capital and labor are dependent upon one another, and profit best when they agree. In this country there has been a closer and better understanding from year to year. The man who pays wages and the man who has to maintain his family by those wages will not agree always on that subject. It connot be expected as long as both are merely human. But the workman has from year to year made more allowance for the difficulty of one who has to raise money for wages, and the employer has had more consideration for the hard problems of the employe's life. There has been less and less of quarrel, more and more discussion and adjustment, and out of it all two facts stand forth:

1st. That the proportion of earnings going to wages has been steadily greater.

2d, That the deposits in the savings banks have been steadily larger and the depositors more numerous.

The connection of employer and employe is not a romantic love affair or sentimental friendship, but is a trade relation, characterized more and more by mutual consideration and mutual respect. The enlightening influences of trade, the softening influences of Christianity, have been and are at work here, as elsewhere, and it would be a shallow philosopher who would say that capital and labor had not come closer together. It is not the Garden of Eden yet, by any means, but there can be little doubt that Mr. Bryan and you have stolen the job of the snake.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN K. COWEN.

Baltimore, October 27, 1900.

TOLCHESTER COMPANY.

In effect Nov. 5th.

Sassafras River Line.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,

Leave Georgetown at	- -	7.00 A. M.
" Betterton at	- -	8.15 A. M.
" Buck Neck at	- - -	9.15 A. M.
" Gale's at	- - -	9.30 A. M.

LEAVE BALTIMORE
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
at 10.30 a. m., for above landings.

PORT DEPOSIT LINE

Leaves Baltimore week days at 2.30 P. M., Fridays at 4.00 P. M., stopping at Betterton, Havre de Grace, Port Deposit and Tolchester.

LEAVE PORT DEPOSIT AT 7.00 A. M.
Week Days.

Havre de Grace	- - -	7.30 A. M.
Betterton	- - - -	8.45 A. M.
Tolchester,	- - - -	10.00 A. M.

For further information apply to agents at different wharves, or
TOLCHESTER COMPANY,
Pier 16 Light St., Baltimore, Md

Chester River Steamboat Co.

Summer Schedule.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BEGINNING MONDAY, AUG. 6, 1900,

EMMA A. FORD.

Leave Chestertown.....7.00 a. m.
Stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Cliffs, Bogles, and Queenstown.
Leave Baltimore.....2.45 p. m.

On and after Monday, Oct. 29, 1900,
STEAMER B. S. FORD
Will leave Centreville.....7.00 a. m.
Stopping at landings on the Corsica river, Jackson creek, Kent Island and Rock Hall.
Leave Baltimore.....2.30 p. m.

GEORGE WARFIELD, President.
JAMES E. TAYLOR, General Agent.

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