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EDITORS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1902.

Democratic Congressional Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS:
JAMES E. ELLEGOOD,
of Wicomico county.

GRAND
DEMOCRATIC RALLIES.

A Grand Democratic Rally will be held
AT ROCK HALL
TO-DAY, Saturday, Oct. 25,
at 7.30 o'clock p. m.
HON. JAMES E. ELLEGOOD,
and other prominent speakers will be present and address the people.

MR. JAMES E. ELLEGOOD, with other prominent speakers, will address a meeting at Rock Hall this evening. Let the Democracy of Kent turn out en masse.

HON. JAMES E ELLEGOOD will address the students of Washington College in College Chapel to-morrow afternoon. The students of the college marched to the hall in a body on Tuesday afternoon and gave Mr. Ellegood a rousing reception. Though a sterling Democrat and the official representative of the Democratic party on their ticket this fall, Mr. Ellegood is in reality the representative of the great principle of a pure ballot and an elevated and untrammeled American Citizenship. He is the champion of Christianity and citizenship as against a debauched and weakened manhood, —A platform upon which all good citizens, irrespective of party, can stand.

MR. WILLIAM H. JACKSON says to Mr. Ellegood: "I am rather dealing with a party whose record for the last 35 years has been one of bribery and corruption." Mr. Jackson is about right in his dates. He was a conspicuous member of the Democratic party for about that length of time, and not until after the exit of that chiefest of bar'l campaigners, Mr. Jackson, did any one ever think of the possibility of the success of a crusade for a pure ballot and the elevation of the manhood of the First Congressional district. Mr. Jackson was HIMSELF A DEMOCRAT until 1898, and in less than two years after that date members of the *Democratic* press began to demand a purifying of the ballot.

THE EXERCISES at Caulk's Field on Saturday were a gratifying success. In this issue will be found a detailed account of the preceedings and the addresses of all the speakers except the fine production of Col. William M. Marine, the orator of the occasion. Col. Marine's oration was a splendid effort, giving by far the most comprehensive biographical sketch of General Reed ever written. It is a valuable contribution not only to local and State history, but will be stored with the papers of the most eminent writers on American history in every great library in the United States. The oration was too long for reproduction in the TRANSCRIPT this week, and it would be an unfortunate mutilation of a valuable paper to attempt to abridge or shorten it. The address will be printed in full, together with the other addresses and a detailed account of the ceremonies at Caulk's Field and at I. U. in a handsome pamphlet which is now in the hands of the printer.

He Learned a Great Truth.

It is said of John Wesley that he once said to Mistress Wesley: "Why do you tell that child the same thing over and over again?" "John Wesley, because once telling is not enough." It is for the same reason that you are told again and again that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds and grip; that it counteracts any tendency of these diseases to result in pneumonia, and that it is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by M. A. Toulson.

Democracy's Winning Fight.

Enthusiastic Meetings in Chestertown on Tuesday—Mr. Ellegood States his Platform Fairly and Squarely.

OTHER SPEAKERS PRESENT.

Unless all signs are to fail, James E. Ellegood, Esq., the Democratic Congressional candidate in the First District, is into a winning fight. Mr. Ellegood came to Kent on Tuesday and was accorded such a reception as to warrant the prediction that the Democracy of the county will do its whole duty in securing his election.

Mr. Edward W. Hepbron, who just forty years ago was a classmate of the Democratic standard bearer, at Washington College, was chosen chairman of the meetings which were held in Stam's Hall in the afternoon and evening. The vice-presidents were: First district, Samuel Todd and Thomas C. Roe; second district, C. Harry Price and Charles S. Hill; third, Rhoton Crew and Harry Nicols; fourth, D. Arthur Bacchus and Elwood Whaley; fifth, T. Benj. Durding and Thomas Elburn; sixth, William J. Tarbutton and J. Page Gale; seventh, Robert Jones and Charles Vickers. Secretaries: Arthur L. Harris, Jesse E. Ireland and James M. Wood.

Chairman Hepbron, in introducing the speaker spoke with no uncertain sound as to the duty of the Democracy of Mr. Ellegood's district in the matter of securing the election of the champion of a clean ballot and a citizenship removed from the seductions of the vote-buyer.

Mr. Ellegood said in part:

Wealth in itself is neither a blessing nor a curse. It is simply a condition that may be either, depending on the use made of it by the possessor. But corrupt wealth, that is, wealth that is used for corrupt purposes, is an unmitigated evil, both to its owner and to the community.

There is no use of money so dangerous in its results to the commonwealth as the criminal use of it for the destruction of civic virtue of the people, for the debasement of citizenship. If I were called upon to reduce to two words the platform on which I stand, I would say Christianity and Citizenship.

Washington in his Farewell Address said our Christian religion constituted the "firmest props" of our country's peace and happiness. While it was a high privilege and a proud boast to be a Roman, it is a higher one to be an American Citizen. There are those who denounce politics and decry all participation in party politics as unworthy of an honest citizen; people talk of getting in and out of politics as one might talk of getting into and out of a rotten vehicle. It is a grave error to talk in this way. No man, woman nor child can get out of politics, since all our rights, duties and privileges are derived from, controlled and regulated by politics, hence all are in politics, that is, within its influence.

If politics are corrupt, then its influence reaches every citizen; if honest and upright, all in like manner, receive the blessings of honest government, that equal protection to "life, liberty and the purest of happiness," equally applicable to rich and to poor.

What a terrible responsibility men of large wealth incur, when they use their means for the corruption of voters and the defilement of the ballot box and convert it into a Pondoro's Box, out of which come the evils which cause the downfall of many governments.

What a calamity that a political party should nominate men chiefly for their wealth and their willingness to use it corruptly for personal victory over a political opponent who cannot or will not resort to like means. Yet, we find that by his own voluntary conduct the candidate of the Republican party has put himself and his party in the attitude of becoming the champion of bribery in order to win, for the sole reason that the party of which I have the honor to be the nominee, has in the past been guilty, and he believes it will be in the future, condemning this party of what he proposes to be guilty of in the present, apparently unable to see that he is condemning and stultefying himself.

Bribery is an old offense and there are many notable cases in both sacred and profane history, and always followed with disastrous consequences.

You have read where the executive committee of the Democratic party of this district, with the candidate, made a proposition to the Republican candidate to cooperate with me and to organize an organization for the suppression of bribery, yet he refused to concede fair play to a candidate that he admits to be honorable and fair, and refuses to permit his party to organize and cooperate with the Democratic party for the overthrowing of this gigantic evil, this more than all the trusts, a corrupt political trust by which offices of honor, profit and trust are to be monopolyzed by the rich, converting the spirit of this government into a corruptly managed aristocracy while holding on to the form of a republic.

I have been informed that the Republican paper of Kent county has commented on the fact that my opponent contributed to the corruption fund for my election to the House of Delegates in 1891, the inference being that this is a good reason why he may use like methods for his own election. If the end and purpose of elections be to hasten the downfall of good government and not to ascertain the will of the people; if it be to win a personal victory regardless of methods, and not the promulgation of certain policies and principles of government, then crimnical means may be in order, but let me say that I have not been a candidate since 1891. I withdrew from the judicial contest of last year, in my circuit, and declined to accept the nomination except upon an anti-bribery platform. Let me ask what merit there is in advocating the cause of a man who has been guilty of bribery in the past and who proposes to continue the practice? Who first consented to an anti-bribery campaign and election, and then refused when the time comes, for putting it into execution?

Against the comment of your local paper I put the comment of the Baltimore *News*, on his position. It says "the truth is, that every honest citizen of this district ought to feel that any candidate who declines to cooperate with his opponent in a genuine effort to raise the level of political morals deserves to forfeit his election, no matter to what party he belongs."

The Baltimore *Herald* declares: "It is the meanest quibbling for his opponent to decline the gauge of honest elections thrown down on the ground, that future political organizations in the district may not see fit to follow its lead."

Messrs. S. S. Fields and Lloyd Wilkinson addressed an enthusiastic meeting in Stam's Hall at night.

Ran a Ten Penny Nail Through his Hand.

While opening a box, J. C. Mount, of Three Mile Bay, N. Y., ran a ten penny nail through the fleshy part of his hand. "I thought at once of all the pain and soreness this would cause me," he says, "and immediately applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm and occasionally afterwards. To my surprise it removed all pain and soreness and the injured parts soon healed." For Sale by M. A. Toulson.

Mr. Ellegood Answered.

Congressman Jackson Says he Has no Confidence in Democratic Leaders.

Congressman William H. Jackson, Republican, has sent his reply to the proposal of Hon. James E. Ellegood for the suppression of bribery in elections. He says he has confidence in the personal sincerity of Mr. Ellegood in this matter. He also says he is in sympathy with him and with all others who desire such a reform. But he distrusts the Democratic party managers, and in conclusion suggests that if the leaders of the party would unite upon an agreement to do all in their power to prevent bribery in the future he feels assured the Republican party will be found uniting with Mr. Ellegood earnestly and sincerely. The reply is as follows:

"*Hon. James E. Ellegood, Democratic Candidate for Congress, Salisbury, Md.*:

"Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication and desire to express myself as being in hearty sympathy with you and all others who are interested in the supression of bribery at elections in this State.

"But while I may have faith in your personal sincerity in this matter, I know that I am rather dealing with a party whose record for the last 35 years in this State has been one of bribery and corruption. Whatever of evil there is in this State along these lines is due to the Democratic party, whose every legislative act up to the present time has been against every effort to purify the ballot.

"When the Anti-Bribery law was passed by your party it provided for the punishment of both buyer and seller, which you, as a lawyer know, practically makes the law a nullity. An effort in 1896 to amend this law so as to be effective was passed by a Republican House, but was smothered by a Democratic Senate.

"Those leaders of your party in this district upon whom you will depend for election results are the same who have been leaders not only in violating the Anti-Bribery law, but still further preventing our efforts for pure elections by aiding and abetting the use of fraudulent and trick ballots, the foundation for the use of which was deliberately planned by your leaders in the calling of a special session of the Legislature and the passing of an election law which made these infamous frauds possible.

"During last winter's session of the Legislature your party leaders defeated the 'Corrupt Practices' bill, which had for its purpose the suppression of bribery and all other offenses against the purity of the ballot.

"The Democratic convention of Ocean City, which made you its candidate for Congress, indorsed through its platform the present State administration, and by so doing placed its seal of approval upon all its acts; and does this not mean that your party approved of the trick ballots and the other nefarious schemes engineered by Democratic officials in the year 1901?

"If your party in the district is sincere in its efforts to prevent bribery in a Congressional election, it should be equally sincere in its efforts to prevent bribery in all elections in years to come.

"Let there be a gathering of your party leaders from all the counties of the district large enough in numbers to be thoroughly representative in its character, and unite upon an agreement to do all in their power to prevent bribery in the future.

"I feel assured my party will be found uniting with you as honestly and sincerely as your representatives could possibly be.

"If your party will not do this I cannot be expected to have confidence in the statements of those who would pose as anti briber today and at the same time planning bribery for tomorrow." Oct. 11 4t

Mr. Ellegood's Reply to Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Ellegood made the follywing reply to Mr. Jackson's bluff:

"First—That as a matter of personal honor, we agree in an open letter what amount each has given and will give, for legitimate purposes only, in this campaign, conceding to you the privilege of contributing three or even four times as much as I have or will give; or in lieu of this.

"Second—That we make a 'corrupt-practice act' of our own, by making a sworn itemized statement of the expenses during the campaign and for election purposes; this report to be made to the joint campaign committees of our respective parties. This is based on your criticism of the Democratic party's failure to pass such an act.

"Third—You say you are in 'hearty sympathy with you [me] and all others who are interested in the suppression of bribery.' Now, since you decline a 'bi-partisan' organization, let us unite in a joint letter to the citizens of each of the counties, requesting all who are 'interested' in this suppression to assemble in their respective county towns on some day not later than the 18th inst. and take steps for this purpose This, you see, is a direct appeal to the people (and you will surely trust them) and acquits us of blame."

In connection with this proposition Mr. Ellegood wrote a somewhat lengthy letter to Mr. Jackson. Concerning the above proposition Mr. Ellegood adds:

"This proposition may excite the ridicule of all the 'lewd fellows of the baser sort' in your party, who sneer at the 'Sunlayschool politics,' but it is much better for the people than corrupt politics and safer for the fellow that may be caught. At any rate, a strong man can 'bear the spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes.'

"You admit in your letter that there is a very corrupt condition in this district, and we both must admit that this is no time for apologists or promoters of further corruption. Indeed, I think the 'suppression of bribery' is the controlling issue in this district and superior to trusts, tariff or any other of the party issues, and that an honorable defeat is preferable to an election by corrupt methods."

NOMINATIONS TO OFFICE,

Which Have Been Filed With the Election Supervisors for Kent County.

Published by Authority of Election and Registration Laws of 1901, Chapter 2, Section 44.

SAMPLE BALLOT.

For Representative in the Fifty-eighth Congress of the United States from the First Congressional District of Maryland.

VOTE FOR ONE.

JAMES E. ELLEGOOD, OF WICOMICO COUNTY, DEMOCRATIC.	
WILLIAM H. JACKSON, OF WICOMICO COUNTY, REPUBLICAN.	
ROBERT J. McALLEN, OF WORCESTER COUNTY, PROHIBITION.	

By order of the Board.

J. RAYMOND BOWERS, President;
DENNIS J. McCAULEY,
JOHN C. DAVIS.

JOSIAH MASSEY, Clerk.

Instructions To Voters.

How To Proceed To Cast a Ballot Under the Election Law.

Attorney-General Isidor Rayner has prepared the following instructions to voters as directed by Article 33, Code of Public General Laws, and amendments thereto:

1. To vote. Enter room, step up to guard rail, give name and registered residence to Judges. Wait until your name is found upon the registers, then get ballot from Judge in charge of ballots. See that he has written your name and number on the coupon attached to the ballot and his own name or initials on back of ballot itself.

2. Upon receiving your ballot, retire to one of the booths or compartments and prepare your ballot by marking with an indelible pencil after the name of every person or persons for whom you wish to vote and to the right thereof, in the blank space provided therefor, a cross for example (X) and in case of a question submitted to a vote of the people, by marking likewise in the appropriate space, a crossmark (X) against the answer you desire to give. If you wish to vote for some one whose name is not printed on the Official ballot, you can write the name of such person in the blank space upon the ballot provided for that purpose.

3. In marking the ballot you may take with you into the polling place any written or printed memorandum or paper to assist you in preparing your ballot, except a fac-simile of the ballot to be voted. You must prepare and deposit your ballot without undue delay. Before coming from behind the curtain in front of your compartment you must fold your ballot in the same way it was folded when you received it, so that the marks you have made upon it shall be entirely concealed. You then hand your folded ballot to the Judge at the ballot box, give him your name and registered address, and wait until he tears off the coupon containing your name and number, and strings it, and deposits your ballot in the ballot box. You must then leave the polling room and cannot again go behind the guard rail during the day.

4. A voter must not go into any compartment occupied by another or converse with any other voter while engaged in a compartment more than seven minutes, if others are waiting.

5. You must not take any ballot outside the guard-rail. If you spoil a ballot you must deliver the spoilt ballot to the Judge in charge of the ballots, and you can receive another from him. IF YOU SPOIL THREE BALLOTS YOU LOSE YOUR VOTE.

6. A voter who is physically disabled from marking his ballot must make an affidavit to that effect if he desires assistance. The two polling clerks, after such affidavit has been made, can accompany him into one of the compartments and there mark his ballot as he instructs them, marking only the names of the candidates whom he shall name. The clerks are not allowed to read the ballot to him.

7. Any voter who shall allow his ballot to be seen by any person with the apparent intent of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or place any distinguishing mark upon his ballot, or who shall make a false statement as to his inability to mark his ballot, or who shall interfere or attempt to interfere with any voter when inside the enclosed space in the polling room, or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before voting to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five ($5) nor more than one hundred ($100) or by imprisonment in jail for a period not exceeding sixty days, or by both imprisonment and fine in the discretion of the court.

J. RAYMOND BOWERS,
D. J. McCAULEY,
JOHN C. DAVIS.
JOSIAH MASSEY, Clerk.

Trustee's Sale of a COW.

As Trustee in Insolvency of Enoch G. Nickerson, I will sell at public sale in front of the Court House Door on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8th, 1902,

at 2 o'clock P. M., ONE RED DEHORNED COW, belonging to the estate of Enoch G. Nickerson. Terms of sale cash.

SIDNEY P. TOWNSHEND,
Permanent Truset

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
—OF—
Urieville Mill Property

BY virtue of the power contained in the mortgage from John W. Temple and wife, and William W. McKnett and wife to A. Coates, dated the 17th day of October, 1878, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent county, in Liber D. C. B. No. 4, folio 376, the undersigned, assignee of said mortgage, will offer at public sale in front of the Court House Door, in Chestertown, Maryland, on

Tuesday, November 11, 1902,

at 12 o'clock noon, all that

Valuable Mill Property,

CALLED

"THE URIEVILLE MILL,"

Containing 31¼ Acres,

more or less, situated in the Second Election District of Kent county, Maryland, on the public road from Chestertown to Kennedyville, about six miles from Chestertown and two miles from Kennedyville, both places being on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

This property consists of a FLOUR AND FEED MILL, a

Two-Story Dwelling

with kitchen and Stable and Carriage House. The dwelling is old and in fair condition.

The mill was remodeled last year to the latest improved system of grinding, scalping and bolting and is now almost new throughout. Power is supplied by two turbine wheels under 12 feet head. The water is abundant at all seasons. There is no better water power and no more desirable milling property in Kent county. It is situated in one of the finest grain sections of the State and has local demand for all its produce, being close to several thriving towns and villages and has paid a good profit for many years. The mill is now idle due to a break in the dam during the recent rains. It can be put in condition for operation in a few days. This property is offered for sale in order to settle the estate of the late William W. McKnett. Possession will be given upon ratification of sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money 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 the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the assignee. Title papers at the cost of the purchaser.

LEWIN W. WICKES,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Jno. H. Greenwood, auc't. o18-ts.

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