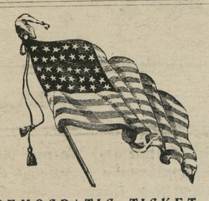
Kent News.

SATURDAY, - - JULY 20, 1895.



DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For State Senator:
JAMES A. PEARCE.

For the House Delegates:
PHILIP G. WILMER,
JOHN P. NICHOLSON.

For State's Attorney:
WILLIAM M. SLAY.

For Sheriff:
BENJAMIN P. MORGAN.

For County Treasurer:
SAMUEL F. COOPER.

Judges of Orphans' Court:
RICHARD F. MOFFETT,
JAMES M. J. BYRON,
SAMUEL BURGESS.

For County Surveyor:
MILTON MELVIN.

For County Commissioners:
SAMUEL TODD,
BEDFORD ROE,
JAMES W. IVENS,
GEORGE W. HATCHERSON,
CHARLES C. STRONG.

From the Baltimore Sun of last Saturday.

To the Democratic Voters of the State.

Fair and just criticism of our public servants is right and proper, but a malicious persecution, actuated by no desire for the public good, but simply to injure the individual, we cannot believe will receive the approval of the masses of the people. All criticism upon matters of principle should apply to all men. In other words, you cannot condemn one man for doing a certain thing and laud another to the skies when he does likewise. Such a course is evidence of the amplest kind that the criticism is against *the man*, and not against any principle that may be involved. If wrong in one man it is wrong in the other. If evidence of treachery, a violation of party principles or a surrender to improper influences in one case it can but be the same in the other. The conclusion is inevitable. We say, therefore, that if such a course has been pursued it is unjust and unfair, and the fair-minded people of the land, when brought face to face with the facts, will condemn in no uncertain way all such attempts to injure and defame their party leaders. That this has been done we believe we can clearly show. If one-half the effort had been given to looking up the good points that was given to fault-finding and criticism we would not be confronted with broken and divided ranks. Just why there should be such division and discord with us is hard to tell.

They say we are split up in our tariff views, and yet the past has disclosed much greater differences with not one word of criticism. When the distinguished Samuel J. Randall represented the State of Pennsylvania, and the pure and illustrious Hancock led the democratic hosts, there were no charges of treason or treachery, although far more radical than any leaders of the present day. If our democratic brethren could be led to consider for a moment the past history of both parties on this question they would find that it disclosed great differences of opinion existing among the leaders of both sides without subjecting them to the charge of treason and treachery. With Grant, Garfield, Arthur and Blaine advocating reform of the tariff, and McKinley and his followers contending for protection in its most odious form, there has been, and is, far greater division in Republican than in Democratic ranks, only they have the wisdom to keep it within the ranks.

Entering at once, without further preamble, into the vital question involved in this communication, we think we can clearly demonstrate that there has been no betrayal of party trusts upon the part of any of our leaders in the United States Senate or elsewhere, but that their position has been entirely consistent with party tenets and principles and for the general welfare of the party. To understand exactly the position they occupied in the great tariff fight it will be necessary for us to sum up in a general way the condition of things in the country at the time this question was being considered in the Senate.

For over thirty years the Republican party had controlled the legislative branch of the government. For thirty years they had formulated and framed the tariff laws of this country. Advancing step by step, they had fostered and built up a protective system that was almost impregnable.

They believed in protection not for revenue, but for the sake of protection. Large interests had been fostered, immense capital invested. The business interests of the country had, to a certain extent, adjusted themselves to the prevailing state of affairs. Then came the victory of 1892, when the Democratic party, for the first time in thirty years, controlled both the legislative and executive branches of the government and was in a position to again assume the responsibilities of legislation. This was no time for hasty or inconsiderate action. With a large minority contending that any interference with the existing tariff rates meant disorder and ruin, it behooved our party leaders to go slow and be extremely conservative in making the changes promised by our party platform. If a bill could be formulated that would provide sufficient revenue to run the government, and yet show a very material reduction from the McKinley bill, the Democratic party would be in a commanding position on this question, and when, as we believed would be clearly shown, this reduction could be had, and the saving to the people could be made without any interference with the growth or continued prosperity of these interests, then the party could go to the people with a just claim for consideration at their hands on the record they had made. Whereas, if they had contended for a radical reduction that would have failed to provide sufficient revenue and interfered to any considerable extent with the advancement of interests already established, there would have been such an outcry among those interests so affected as would greatly injure our party's chance of success. It was in view of this feeling that we find our candidate for the Presidency, Grover Cleveland, saying in his letter of acceptance, "We wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess without disaster or demolition."

If a bill to do away with the entire tariff tax could have answed the purpose the way would have been simple, but to carry on the government required a revenue of 500,000,000 of dollars per year, and the only acceptable way of raising the greater part of this amoupt was by a tax on imports. With our diversified industries the proper distribution of that tax was a matter of grave consideration. The great question that presented itself for solution was the passage of a bill that would produce revenue sufficient, and yet, recognizing the prevailing conditions existing in this country, should bear in such a way on every industry in the land as not to hinder nor halt any in their onward progress. It was evident that the Wilson bill as it passed the House would not produce the desired amount of revenue. It was an easy matter for those desiring a little temporary notoriety to madly rush to the front contending for a reduction here and there without regard for a sufficiency of funds to run the government, but with the leaders of the party, the cool, collected, level-headed men, who look into the future and could see an empty treasury and a discredited party, it was a more serious business. That time has fully shown the correctness of their position all people now know. The present bill as amended by the Senate has placed in the public treasury thirty-five millions of dollars more than the Wilson bill would have done, and yet there is a deficit of fifty-one millions. When Senator Gorman from his seat in the United States Senate contended for these changes in the tariff bill, claiming them to be absolutely necessary to secure sufficient revenue, he could hardly have expected to be so completely vindicated in so short a time.

There is no case in all the annals of history where time has so completely refuted the charges, so clearly exonerated the man, or furnished such ample evidence of his farsightedness and statesmanship.

Now we come to the charges of treachery and betrayal of the party.

Certain members of the United States Senate have been charged with a betrayal of party principles and have been heralded in the public press as hirelings and servants of the great trusts and combinations of the country. History furnishes no instance where public officials have been subject to more malignant and merciless abuse with less cause. No court in the land would consider for an instant a charge against an individual brought before them backed up by such flimsy evidence as that produced by these public defamers. Selecting the most conspicuous figure in the United States Senate for years past, the senior Senator from the State of Maryland, they have emptied their vials of wrath upon him. He is charged with being the servant of the Sugar Trust, the beneficiary of the tax on coal, the friend and ally of trusts and combinations that, in their opinion, are protected by the tariff law. Had Senator Gorman or any one of the conservative Senators that have been charged with being the friend of the trusts and acting in their interests been disposed to do so, could they or either of them not have presented the passage of any tariff law whatever and left the trust under the protecting wing of the McKinley bill? How foolish, then, to charge that the men who could have kept the Sugar Trust protected with a tax of 5-10 of a cent a pound, voluntarily reducing it to ½ or only ¼ as much, and yet claiming that they are the servants of the monopoly that they have shorn of three-fourths of its profits. How quickly would you pray the Lord to deliever you from such friends. Every one knows that the duty that protects the sugar industry is the differential duty. Under the McKinley law this duty was five-tenths of a cent, and under the present bill as amended in the Senate it is only one-eighth, or one-fourth as much. The bare statement of this fact, coupled with the knowledge that either of these gentlemen could have presented any change whatever, carries with it a refutation of all charges that any of them were acting in the interests of the trust. Further than this, the very sources from which the charges have emanated were loud in praise of the Wilson bill as reported by Chairman Wilson to the House of Representatives, and Chairman Wilson has been justly heralded all over the land as the great apostle of tariff reform, and yet that bill carried with it a differential tax of one-fourth of a cent, or just double the tax of the present Senate bill. If evidence of a surrender to the Sugar Trust when reduced by the Senate, why is it we hear no charge of like character brought against Chairman Wilson? It would not serve their purpose. It's one of those cases of the individual previously referred to, and not the principle they are after. We challenge any one to find a line or word from any member of the administration that even indirectly holds that this tax was not considered by them as proper and necessary.

Take the duty on coal. Still having in mind the undeniable fact that Senator Gorman could have defeated this bill and kept the duty on coal at 75 cents per ton, what becomes of the charges made against him when he voluntarily comes forward and accepts of a reduction of nearly one-half of this duty that his defamers change goes directly into his pockets, as they claim, a large holder of coal lands? Instead of showing him as a grasping monopolist, we see him as a patriot willing to relinquish what benefits him for the public good. That the democratic party ever committed itself to free coal or free iron we deny. No bill formulated by any representative democrat ever placed coal on the free list, or placed so low a duty on it as the present Senate bill. The Mills bill, which was endorsed by a democratic national convention, carried a tax of 75 cents per ton. It has been considered a legitimate subject for taxation ever since the present system has been in vogue. It places no additional burden upon the people, as the kind of coal imported into this country is not used bythe people.

When upon a careful study of this bill we find there is not a trust of any kind or character whose profits have not been largely reduced by means of a decreased protection tax, it gives the lie in unmistakable terms to all charges that its framers were controlled or influenced by them in any way.

Take the present tariff act as amended by the Senate and compare it with the declaration contained in our party platform, as enunciated by our party candidates and as evidenced by the Mills bill, and if there is one thing inconsistent or out of harmony we have failed to discern it. Free raw materials is nowhere advocated in any of these measures. The party platform, the President's letter of acceptance, and the Mills bill are all "in the line" of free raw materials, and the present goes farther *in this direction* than any measure ever enacted into law by a democratic body.

To the honest, conscientious seeker after truth we think we have already shown that there are no grounds for the charges made against our leaders. Remember, when they allude to Senator Gorman as the "Senator from Havermeyer" and as the ally of the Sugar Trust, that he obtained that title by supporting a bill that gives one-eighth of a cent to the trust, when the original Wilson bill gave one-fourth, or twice as much; that Chairman Wilson, the present administration, and almost every leading tariff reformer in the country, justifies this tax as absolutely necessary. Remember that this man, that they now charge with being an assistant republican, only a few short years ago was heralded all over the land as the saviour of the people's liberties in the defeat of the force bill; that he has been the leader of the democratic forces in the Senate for years past; that his only offense has been a determination that this government, *under Democratic rule*, should not be discredited for lack of funds to pay its just obligations. With the present law setting in motion the wheels of trade, new enterprises opening up, all factories beginning again, wages everywhere increasing, business booming, and the prevailing sentiment that prosperity has come with us to stay once more, the time is not far distant when the services he has rendered the party and the people will be recognized by all men. Knowing that there would be a deficit in the revenue under the Wilson bill, as a patriot and statesman he deemed it to be his duty, even in the face of condemnation, to insist on such changes as would enable the government to meet its obligations rather than have it a defaulter in paying its just dues.

Is it not time to call a halt on this wholesale abuse of party leaders? Contrast the positions assumed by these self-constituted judges and the men they have traduced. The former, ready to defeat the party, if by so doing they can down the individual; the latter, willing to forget abuse and villification to join with those who have exerted themselves to the utmost to destroy and injure them, if by so doing they can bring success to the party. The one preaching hate, malice and all uncharitableness, the other asking you to put aside all personal feeling for party good. If, instead of hounding these men as traitors and exhausting the English language in finding epithets to hurl against them, the party generally had accepted the Senate bill as a party measure, had gone before the country on it showing the great saving to the people and demonstrating that a material reduction to the tariff could be had without any of those evil results so confidently predicted by republican orators, the result of the campaign of 1894 would have been entirely different. To-day the democratic party, reaping the benefits flowing from the operations of the present tariff bill, occupies a commanding position preparatory to the great fight of 1896. In the coming contest you will find that our adversaries will not make the point against us that we failed to reduce tariff taxes, but that we reduced them so much that we had not enough money to run the government; that we have an empty treasury, an increased indebtedness. If we can defend ourselves from this attack, and all will be well. If the present bill, with its estimated increase of fifty millions more revenue, puts us in the position, what would we have done under the Wilson bill. W. *

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AS HERE BELOW:

Men's Light and Dark Cassimere Suits, $5, $6, $7, $8, &c.
Many of which are $11.00 and $12.00 Suits.
Boy's Suits, $2.50, $3.00 and up to $5.00, &c.
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Gauze Underwear for Ladies and Gents, Misses and Children. A Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vest, four for 25 cents.

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