REPUBLICAN HYPOCRISY.

Their Precept and their Practice on the Subject of Civil Service Reform Thoroughly Inconsistent.

GOV. LOWNDES' MANIPULATION OF PATRONAGE.

The Proposed Amendment to the Constitution Emasculated and Rendered Worthless—Useless to Vote Upon It.

Both in the Nation and in the State of Maryland This Hypocrisy is Manifest—Their Insincerity on this Question Akin to their Professions on Other So-Called Reform Measures.

McKINLEY MEDITATING A BACKWARD STEP.

The Republican party won the battle of 1895 in Maryland upon its promises. It must fight the battle of 1897 upon its performances. Now it has a record in this State; then it had none.

Two years have wrought a vast change in the situation. When their personally respectable candidate for governor went through the State proclaiming the gospel of reform, many voters believed him and voted for him, but the sequel has taught the people at large what the experienced already knew, that the cry of "reform" is always to be taken with suspicion, for behind it usually lurk selfish ambitions and sinister purposes. It is an easy matter to preach reform, when a party has no recent record to be analyzed, but it is not so easy to carry out what is promised. The performances of the Republican party during its brief lease of power have not merely been disappointing—they have been characterized by deception, inconsistency, hypocrisy and false pretense.

In no particular does this criticism more justly apply than in reference to the attitude of the party on the subject of civil service reform. If the voters of Maryland will recall the campaign of 1895, they will remember how Lowndes, in his schoolboy speeches, prated incessantly of applying the merit system to State, county and municipal offices, and with what indignation he scorned the idea that public patronage should be used for any but public purposes. This idea, with stale and meaningless platitudes on the subject of "good government," without once pausing to show specifically wherein the State of Maryland, under Democratic rule, had been the victim of bad government, constituted the burden of the arguments upon which he sought the suffrages of his fellow citizens. While the reflecting voters, free from bias and predjudice, were not caught by the deceptive words, yet a sufficient number of mistaken, but now repentant, Democrats left their party to give the great reformer of Alleghany county the opportunity to fulfill in his administration what he had so glibly professed with his lips. The record is before us, and it can be briefly analyzed from evidence furnished by both Executive and legislative acts.

The sixth plank of the Cambridge platform declares: "All public offices exist for the good of the people only," and yet Gov. Lowndes had barely been inaugurated into his high office before he contradicted this platform principle by using the public patronage to promote the ambitions of his political partner, George L. Wellington. This prostitution of the honors and emoluments under his control, combined with what one B. H. Warner, of Washington, suggests as a corrupt bargain with Sydney E. Mudd, then speaker of the house of delegates, was successful in accomplishing the Senatorial ambitions of Mr. Wellington, who, in his short service, has more than once caused the people of Maryland to blush for shame that they should be represented in the highest legislative body of the land by such a parvenu and egotist.

Nor is this the only evidence of Gov. Lowndes' hypocrisy in exemplification of his oft-proclaimed theory that "all public offices exist for the good of the people only." Another and a more recent illustration has been given in his manipulation of the patronage attached to one of the State tobacco warehouses by displacing Inspector James I. Naylor, a friend of Congressman Mudd, and substituting one of his own minions in the person of ——— Gaither. While alleged irregularities in the management of the warehouse and a desire to give the State better service were the causes assigned for the sudden change, the penetrating public readily perceived the real cause in the clashing ambitions of Congressman Mudd and His Excellency for a seat in the United States Senate. When it is remembered that only a few months before the governor, against the protest of the Leaf Tobacco Association of Baltimore, knowing that the requirements of the tobacco trade were fully met by the three inspectors then in office, created a sinecure in the form of a fourth inspector. This lately professed desire for retrenchment and economy will deceive nobody, and the public generally will regard the dismissal of Mr. Naylor as a plan to manipulate the State patronage to further his own Senatorial aspirations.

But eclipsing these evidences of hypocrisy, in which the obligations of personal friendship and the impulses of personal ambition may be pleaded in extenuation, was the passage through the legislature of '96 of a farcical bill, submitting the question of civil service to a vote of the people at the election next November.

Not many weeks ago at a meeting of the "Republican League of Business Men," in Baltimore, it was declared in a manifesto to the people that the Republican party had fulfilled all the pledges made in their platform of 1895, and one of these promises was "that it would submit a civil service act to the people at the polls." It is true that the Republican party has submitted a civil service act to the vote of the people, in the nature of a proposed amendment to the constitution, but it is equally true that the proposed amendment is utterly worthless as a reform measure, and even if favorably voted upon would be absolutely nugatory in applying the merit system to appointments to political offices. It is not worth the expense of publishing the governor's proclamation in regard to the election, and the passage of the bill through the legislature is tainted with trickery. Anyone who will take the trouble to refer to the journal of the house of delegates and follow the civil service act in its tortuous course will be struck with the fact that that body was striving desperately to find some way "how not to do it." Confronted with the plain demand of their platform, the leaders felt constrained to make an effort, though the majority evidently agreed with that member who wanted to pluck all the "grapes in the vineyard," and it is noticeable that none of the many motions made on this subject contemplated giving effect to a law until full opportunity had been given for plucking all the grapes. Both the house and senate labored for weeks on civil service bills. As early as February 20th a bill passed the house providing for the appointment of a civil service commission, making elaborate regulations as to its operations and providing for a vote on the measure in the fall of 1896. But on the following day Speaker Mudd left the chair, obtained a reconsideration and learned of this disclosure. This lack of positive information on such an interesting subject led to numberless conjectures, many of which did not reflect favorably on the distinguished subject, but Mr. Mudd himself has set all doubts at rest by stating that the money was one of the "voluntary" campaign contributions he received and that inadvertently the public money had been used, but that the loss had been immediately made good. This explanation is reassuring and should set all anxiety (?) at rest.

Another result of Col. Tompkin's investigation showed that 60 men were on the pay rolls who had no right to be there, and Secretary of State Dallam says that at least 20 were fictitious and that no such men existed except in the imagination of the scheming politicians who had them placed here. Who got the money on the fictitious names Col. Tompkins is now trying to find out, but up to the present time with poor success. The men who were caught red-handed in perpetrating these frauds and outrages on the people of the State are attempting to brazen the whole thing out, and, while they do not deny the accusations against them, they refuse to explain them.

Readers should remember that all the above statements have been made as a result of an investigation ordered by an executive who appointed the guilty men to office and placed them in charge of valuable State interests without knowing anything about their fitness or honesty. The men were admittedly appointed in fulfillment of a deal to get pointed in fulfilment of a deal to get votes for George L. Wellington as U. S. Senator and no other reason was ever given for their appointment. The man who made the investigation, Col. John A. Tompkins, is a Republican and is one of the ablest and best known expert accountants in Baltimore.

Election Notice

To the Judges and Clerks of Election and Voters of Kent County.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Election will be held in the several districts or precincts of Kent county between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 6 in the evening, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1897.

The places wherein such Election, upon the date aforementioned, will be held in the respective Districts or Precincts, are as follows, viz.:

First District—Millington Precinct—Mallalieu's Hotel.
First District—Galena Precinct—Rogers' House, Galena.
Second District—Weer's Wareroom.
Third District—Kiker's Hall, Worton.
Fourth Dist.—Court House—Chestertown.
Fifth Dist.—Downey's Store, Rock Hall.
Sixth Dist.—Kendall's Store, Fairlee.
Seventh Dist.—Baker's Shops, Pomona.

Said election is to be held for the purpose of voting for public officers, as follows:

One person as Comptroller of Maryland.
One person as Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.
One person as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland.
Two persons as Associate Judges of the Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland.
One person as Clerk of Circuit Court of Kent county.
One person as Register of Wills of Kent county.
One person aa Treasurer of Kent county.
Two persons as Representatives of Kent county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
Two persons as County Commissioners of Kent county.
One person as Sheriff of Kent county.
One person as Surveyor of Kent county.

And for the further purpose of voting for or against the Civil Service Ordinance proposed as an Amendment to the Constitution of Maryland by the last General Assembly of Maryland.

The return judges shall make their returns before twelve (12) o'clock noon the second day after the election, that is to say, before noon Thursday following the Tuesday of the election, in the manner prescribed by the law, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, to the County Commissioners, to the Board of Supervisors of Elections and to the Register of Wills of the County aforesaid.

By order of
J. H. HURTT, President,
J. J. BLACKISTON,
JOHN BRICE,
2t Supervisors of Election for Kent co.

Special Notice !

Something NEW for FARMERS and HORSEMEN !

A COLLAR without a Stitch-strong, neat and cheap. We also have the BEST and largest stock of Collars on the Shore! You will be surprised at our 75 cent Collars, and our $1 make can't be equalled.

We make a specialty of CHEAP HARNESS as low as $5.50, while we also make the FINEST RUBBER HARNESS USED. We make all kinds of Harness and Strap work.

Bits, Bridles, Boots, Pads, Brushes and Combs, Harness Oils, Whips, Blankets, Summer and Winter Robes and Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Pump Leathers, the latest Dog Muzzle.

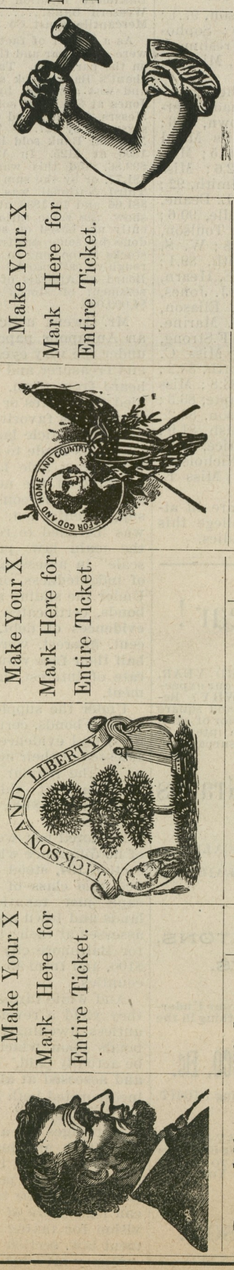
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.

Thankful for the past 30 years' patronage, we ask a continuance of the same.

JOHN F. HOWARD,
Adjoining Postoffice. Court Street

Fac-Simile of the Official Ballot to be Voted November 2d, 1897.

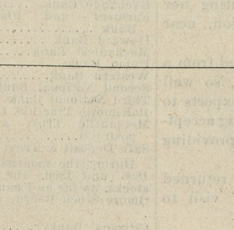
A X made in the large square space to the right of emblem or party name at the head of party ticket means a vote for all the names in that column and no other X is required.
A X made in the small space at right of name of candidate means a vote for the particular person opposite whose name the X is placed.
A X made at right of emblem and also opposite one or more of the names of persons in any other column or group then the vote so cast shall be regarded as given for all the candidates under such marked party emblem or name except the candidate or candidates whose name or names is or are opposite to the name or names so marked, and also for the candidate or candidates under such party emblem or name whose name or names is or are so marked.



Make Your X Mark Here for Entire Ticket.

Republican Ticket.

For Comptroller of the Treasury: PHILLIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH.
For Clerk of Court of Appeals: ALLAN RUTHERFORD.
For Chief Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland: GEORGE MITCHELL RUSSUM.
For Associate Judges of the Second Judicial Circuit: JAMES CLAYLAND MULLICAN. LEWIS MARSHALL HAINES.
For Clerk of Circuit Court: WILLIAM D. BURCHINAL.
For Register of Wills: BARTUS TREW.
For County Treasurer: T. H. M. BRAMBLE.
For Sheriff: WILLIAM A. CREW.
For House of Delegates: FRANKLIN H. HARPER. L. BATES RUSSELL.
For County Commissioners: GEORGE W. OWENS. SAMUEL J. VICKERS.
For County Surveyor: HENRY TONKIN.



Make Your X Mark Here for Entire Ticket.

Democratic Ticket.

For Comptroller of the Treasury THOMAS A. SMITH.
For Clerk of the Court of Appeals: JOHN FRANK FORD.
For Chief Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland: JAMES ALFRED PEARCE.
For Associate Judges of the Second Judicial Circuit: FREDERICK STUMP. WILLIAM RICHARDSON MARTIN.
For Clerk of Circuit Court: JAMES T. DIXON.
For Register of Wills: CLARENCE S. HURLOCK.
For County Treasurer: JAMES L. BECK.
For Sheriff: BEDFORD ROE.
For House of Delegates: ENOCH G. CLARK. GEORGE E. NOLAND.
For County Commissioners: JOSEPH R. USILTON. THOMAS J. FLETCHER.
For County Surveyor: HARRISON H. GRESHAM.

Make Your X Mark Here for Entire Ticket.

Prohibition Ticket.

For Comptroller of the Treasury: JAMES W. FRIZZELL.
For Clerk of the Court of Appeals: RICHARD T. TURNER, Jr.
For Chief Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland: For Associate Judges of the Second Judicial Circuit: For Clerk of Circuit Court: F. S. BOTTOMLEY.
For Register of Wills: THOMAS RASIN.
For County Treasurer: M. A. TOULSON.
For Sheriff: WILMER FORD.
For House of Delegates: GEORGE W. COVINGTON. W. E. SANDERS.
For County Commissioners: WILLIAM S. CULP. HOWARD JOHNSON.
For County Surveyor: WILLIAM M. WATTS.

Make Your X Mark Here for Entire Ticket.

Socialist Labor Ticket.

For Comptroller of the Treasury: WILLIAM WHIPKEY.
For Clerk of the Court of Appeals:
For Chief Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit:
For Associate Judges of the Second Judicial Circuit:

AGAINST Constitutional Amendment.

Chapter 459, of Acts of 1896.

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State, by adding an additional Section to Article XV thereof, to be known as Section 11 of said Article, as follows:

11. Appointments in the Civil Service of the State, in the municipalities and counties of the State, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained as far as practicable by examination, which shall be competitive, except appointments which are subject to confirmation by the Senate, and the General Assembly shall pass all such laws as may be necessary more fully to carry into effect the provisions of this section.

FOR Constitutional Amendment.

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