The Kent News

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W. B. USILTON. FRED. G. USILTON

WM. B. USILTON & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., OCTOBER 20, 1900.

HANNA says there are no trusts!

THE "silver issue" is not mentioned now—except by Republicans.

BRYAN'S welcome to New York last Tuesday breaks the record. He spoke there to 45,000 people!

A SENSIBLE letter has been received from one of the colored race and we give place to the greater part of it on the second page. What is therein said is true as can be, but will these people believe it?

More of the "Bloody Shirt!"

The "Honest Money League"—which simply means "the Baltimore Republican Silk-Stockings," have another three-column political advertisement in this issue. This stuff won't fool any sensible Democrat. It ought to make every man of us all the more anxious for the success of the people's candidates. All this talk about silver is only intended to scare Democrats—those who think more of money than country—into voting for McKinley. It is the old cry substituted for the "bloody shirt."

Bryan Next Week!

Our great leader, WM. JENNINGS BRYAN, comes to Maryland next Tuesday. He will speak in Frederick and Westminster in the morning and in Baltimore at night. Next day, Wednesday, he will speak in Easton and Salisbury. At noon he will reach Georgetown, Del., speaking there and at Milford, Harrington, Dover, Clayton and Middletown. Vast multitudes of people will greet the great candidate at each of these points.

The Democracy a Unit!

The Kent Democracy was never more harmonious than in the present campaign. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN is now recognized, we believe, by every Democrat as the hope of the nation. All the efforts by the Republicans to galvanize the silver issue into life have failed and the people now understand the true issues. Shall the Republic live? Or must imperialism take its place? Shall the fearful, ruinous trusts continue to burden the people? Every true Democrat says no, and he will vote against McKinley and for the Democratic nominees.

Our esteemed neighbor of the Enterprise is hard up for an argument in Kent. He has made a wonderful discovery—that "the Smith-Usilton faction" is "managing the machine this year." Of course every sensible reader knows the purpose of this fling. It is intended to create factional animosity in Democratic ranks. But it will fail. The "Smith-Usilton faction" is a perfect myth—a simple "Russell-Urie bugaboo" Nothing more—nothing less. R. D. Hynson, the chairman of the State Central Committee, who is the official head of the party now, as he was last fall, has no more earnest and sincere supporters in his efforts for the ticket than are the two gentlemen referred to, and they are no more anxious for Democratic success than are the Democratic masses throughout the county. No, that little trick won't hurt anybody. The Kent Democracy is one solid unit for the whole ticket, and every man will come in for a full share of the glory that is sure to crown the people's efforts on the sixth of November!

THE KEIFER PEAR CROP.

Mr. Frank H. Cochran brought to the NEWS office Tuesday a twig about 7 inches long on which there were nine big Keifer pears aggregating over eight pounds! He has a five year-old orchard of about 1200 trees in which there is not a broken limb and the trees have from four to six baskets. Mr. C. will place some of his pears in cold storage for the use of the Pomological Association.

Mr. James S. Harris the "Keifer Pear King," says that notwithstanding the hail storms, his 1700 trees in the old orchard will bear from 5 to 20 baskets per tree. He has sold the crop at ten cents per basket to the cannery at Still Pond. He hopes to get better prices for pears off his young orchard.

Judge Thomas A. Hudson takes the prize for having the largest crop having picked over 300 baskets from 15 trees and estimates he will have at least 200 baskets more, making 500 baskets of pears from an orchard of 15 trees!

Mr. S. R. Hurlock has sold his crop of Keifers to Stewart & Co., Baltimore, for sixteen cents per baskets clear.

Mrs. Henrietta Matthews picked 12 baskets from her orchard near town each containing 27 and 28 pears!

Mr. J. W. Cooper, near Lynch's, has sold his crop to the cannery for ten cents per basket. He will have about 3,000 baskets. Mr. Sam'l Mann, neighbor of Mr. Cooper, will have about 6,000 baskets.

WEDDING EVENTS....

MASSEY—EMORY.

Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Chestertown, was the scene of a quiet wedding at 11.45 o'clock Wednesday morning, Dr. Henry B. Martin, the rector, officiating. The contracting parties were Mr. E. Thomas Massey, of Masseys and Miss Cora Comegys Emory, of Chestertown. The bride entered the church on the arm of her uncle, Dr. W. Frank Hines and was preceded to the altar by the ushers—Dr. Conney, of Frederick county; Samuel C. Emory, of Queen Anne's; Frank B. Hines and Dr. Chas. P. Gilpin, of Chestertown. Miss Olevia Wilkins rendered Mendelssohn's wedding march and played appropriate airs during the ceremony. The best man was Herman B. Massey, brother of the groom. The bride was given away by her uncle, Dr. W. Frank Hines. She wore a handsome gown of mode-colored poplin, trimmed with panne velvet and white satin and lace, with hat and gloves to match, and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums. A luncheon was served at the home of Dr. W. F. Hines, the bride's uncle, at which only the relatives of the bridal couple were present. Mr. and Mrs. Massey took the afternoon train for a bridal trip North. They will reside on the old Massey homestead, near Massey's.

JOHNSON—ANTHONY.

A brilliant wedding took place Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Alexander, on East High street, Easton, when Miss Mae Dora Sherman Anthony, sister of Mrs. H. T. Alexander, was married to Mr. Franklin John Johnson, a prominent young business man of Bay View. The large double parlors of the house had been beautifully and artistically decorated for the occasion with cosmas, ferns, potted plants and cut flowers. In the arch between the two parlors was hung two large hearts of flowers, connected by a "love not."

Promptly at six o'clock the bridal party entered the parlors from the west door to the strains of the wedding march from Lohengrin, played by Miss Hettie Hill, of Locust Grove, Kent county. The party proceeded to directly under the two hearts of flowers where they stood while Mrs. Harry Anthony, of Centreville, Md., sang "O, Promise Me." The ceremony was performed by Rev. Henry W. D. Johnson, of Franklin city, Va, brother of the groom, assisted by Rev. James Prouse, pastor of the Charlestown M. E. Church. The bridesmaids were Miss Rhoda Burns, of Bay View; Miss Mary H. Smith, Baltimore; Miss Fannie Bramble, Black's, Kent county; Miss Ethel Bartlett, Centreville. Miss Smith wore white organdie with pink ribbons; Miss Bramble wore white organdie with blue ribbons, and Miss Bartlett wore white organdie with violet ribbons. Each carried a bouquet of carnations. Little Miss Miriam Alexander, niece of the bride, acted as flower girl. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white silk organdie with rennaissance lace and white satin ribbons. The groom wore the conventional black. Mr. Chas. Johnson, of Bay View, brother of the groom, acted as best man. Mr. Harry Anthony, of Centreville, brother of the bride, gave her away.

The bridal party were entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Alexander. The bride was the recipient of many handsome and useful presents. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson left on the 7.29 p. m. train over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, for a wedding tour of the South.

THE ELOQUENT COL. WOOD.

Col. Brown was followed by John E. R. Wood, Esq., of Frederick, in a speech of matchless eloquence and ability.

Taken altogether the meeting was one of the best ever held in Chestertown and must have a telling effect upon the result of the election. The convincing arguments and portrayal of the fearful peril to the Republic by the imperial policy of the Republican party and their "Honest Money" humbug lieutenants, will certainly cause every man with a particle of Democracy in his being to be up and doing for our great leaders—Bryan, Stevenson, Moore and Brown.

An original song by Marcus Ascher, with splendid chorus by a company of young men, was greeted with rounds of applause.

REGISTRATION RESULTS.

The following is the work of the Registers of Voters at their sittings on the 2nd, 9th and 16th of October, 1900.

	Newly Regd.		Erased.	
	New Reg.		Erased.	
DISTRICTS.	White.	Col'd.	White.	Col'd.
1st Dis—Millington	42	30	40	21
" —Galena	27	23	46	31
2nd—Kennedyville	41	31	65	43
3rd—Worton	32	24	45	19
4th—Chestertown	42	22	41	29
5th—Rock Hall	42	16	19	8
6th—Fairlee	23	24	2	10
7th—Pomona	13	12	11	4
Totals	262	182	269	165

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. J. M. Gill will exchange pulpits with Rev. E. C. Makoskey to-morrow (Sunday) Morning. 1t*

LYNCH'S M. P. CHURCH.
Rev. E. C. Makoskey, Pastor.

The protracted meeting will continue next week with the exception of Tuesday and Saturday evenings. All invited.

GRACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Kennedyville, Rev. K. M. BULL, Pastor. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Preaching at 3 P. M.

WORTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. K. M. BULL, pastor. Preaching at 7.00 p. m., Sunday School at 10 a. m.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

CHESTERTOWN, OCT. 17, 1900.

The Supervisors met at the Court House. Present, Wm. A. Hyland and Wm. S. Carroll.

Adam Startt appeared and qualified as Clerk for the Seventh district.

David S. Sutton qualified as Chief Judge of the Seventh district.

Henry Moore was appointed Rail Keeper for the Sixth district.

Benj. Ashley was appointed Rail Keeper for the Fifth district.

B. W. Duling qualified as Clerk for the Millington precinct.

The Registers of the following districts returned Registration Books—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh.

Order given Chas O. Cacy to get Election booth from Samuel Mallalieu of Millington precinct.

JOSIAH MASSEY, Clerk.

CLEVELAND UNCHANGED!

Views On Money Issue The Same As In 1895.

EX-PRESIDENT REAFFIRMS POSITION THEN TAKEN.

Pointed Out Evils of A Debased Currency.

HOW THE POOR WOULD BE THE FIRST TO SUFFER.

FULL TEXT OF THE CHICAGO LETTER.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 12.—John Green, of this city, recently wrote to Ex-President Cleavland asking him if he had changed his views from those expressed in a letter to Chicago Business men which was dated April 13th, 1895.

Mr. Green explained that Mr. Cleveland's friends were very much in doubt to his position he now held, and inclosing a copy of the Chicago letter, asking him to state his views now. Mr. Cleveland's answer was brief and pointed. It was dated Buzzard's Bay, October 7, and was as follows:

Dear Sir—I have recieved your letter, inclosing a copy of my letter written more than five years ago to the business men of Chicago. I had not seen it in a long time, but it seems to me I could not state the case better at this time if I should try. I have not changed my opinion as therein expressed in the least.

Yours truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE CHICAGO LETTER.

The letter to the Chicago men was devoted entirely to the financial question, and was as follows:

"If recklessness, discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenseless or all those who suffer in that time of distress and national discredit will be the poor, as they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer or workingman as he sees the money he has recieved from his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessaries of the humble home. I will not believe that if our people are afforded an opportunity for intelligent second thought they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent by undermining the foundation of safe currency to endanger the beneficient character and purposes of their Government.

"The situation we are now confronting demands that those who appreciate the importance of this subject, and they ought to be the first to see impending danger, should no longer remain indifferent or overconfident. If the sound-money sentiment abroad in the land is to save us from mischief and disaster, it must be crystallized and combined and made immediately active.

GROWTH OF FREE-SILVER SENTIMENT.

"It is dangerous to overlook the fact that a vast number of our people, with scant opportunity thus far to examine the question in all its aspects, have, nevertheless, been ingeniously pressed with special suggestions, which in this time of misfortune and depression, finds willing listeners, prepared to give credence to any scheme which is plausibly presented as a remedy for their unfortunate condition.

"It ought not to be difficult to convince the wage-earner that if there were benefits arising from a degenerated currency they would reach him least of all and last of all. In an unhealthy stimulation and increased cost of all the needs of his home must be his portion, while he is at the same time vexed with vanishing visions of increased wages and an easier lot. The pages of history and experience are full of these lessons.

AN APPEAL TO CLASS HATRED.

"An insidious attempt is made to create prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinuation, more or less directly made, that they belong to financial business classes, and are, therefore, not only out of sympathy with the common people of the land, but for selfish and wicked purposes are willing to sacrifice the interests of those outside of their circle.

"I believe that capital and wealth, through combination and other means, sometimes gain an undue advantage, and it must be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency may in a sense be invested with greater or less importance to individuals, according to their conditions and circumstances.

"It is, however, only a difference in degree, since it is untterly impossible that any one in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever may be his occupation and whether dwelling in a centre of finance and commerce or in a remote corner of our domain, can be really beneficial, or that anyone should be excluded from a common and universal interest in the safe character and stable value of the currency of the country."

WHAT MR. BRYAN SAYS HE WOULD DO TO THE GOLD STANDARD.

"Against the maintenance of the gold standard for one year or forever the Democratic party has arrayed itself. We are opposed to a gold standard. We have declared an honorable opposition to it. We have commenced a war of extermination against it—a war that will not cease while there is a party of any considerable number of men attempting to fasten this foreign yoke upon an Independent people. I seek no votes under false pretenses. I want no one to vote for me under misunderstanding. IF THERE IS ANY WHO BELIEVES THAT THE GOLD STANDARD IS A GOOD THING OR THAT IT MUST BE MAINTAINED, I WARN HIM NOT TO CAST HIS VOTE FOR ME, BECAUSE I PROMISE HIM THAT IT WILL NOT BE MAINTAINED IN THIS COUNTRY LONGER THAN I AM ABLE TO GET RID OF IT."—WM. J. BRYAN, AT KNOXVILLE, TENN., IN 1896.

"We have commenced a warfare against the gold standard and expect to continue that warfare until there will not be a man in this country who will dare to raise his voice in favor of the gold standard."—WILLIAM J. BRYAN AT INDIANAPOLIS, 1896.

"The Republicans tell us we ought to have the gold standard because England has it. I reply that we cannot have the gold standard because so many nations have already adopted it that they have forced up the price of gold, and for us to join them is to commit murder upon others, while we commit suicide upon ourselves."—WILLIAM J. BRYAN, AT NEWARK, N. J., 1896.

MR. BRYAN OF THE SAME OPINION STILL.

Mr. BRYAN AT ZANESVILLE, September, 1900:

"The party stands where in did in 1896 on the money question."

Mr. BRYAN at MILWAUKEE, September, 1900:

"The position of the Democratic party on the money question has undergone no change."

Mr. BRYAN at SCOTLAND, S. D., in September, 1900.

"We stand today opposed to the gold standard as we did then (in 1896.)"

Mr. BRYAN AT ANN HARBOR, MICH., Oct. 1900:

"We are in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth."

BRYAN ANALYZED.

James H. Eckels, U. S. Comptroller under President Cleveland's administration, analyzes Bryan as follows:

"As long as Mr. Bryan leads Democracy, it is hopelessly wedded to a money standard which means repudiation of the nation's obligations and the impairment of the nation's credit, if once it should be powerful enough to accomplish such a result. It will not do to lull ourselves into a supposed security from danger on this score because Mr. Bryan has seen fit to cease talking on the money question. The people must not flatter themselves that Mr. Bryan has changed his views on this subject. He has not, and he will not. His erroneous views are fixed. He has only found it politic for the present to conceal them, and Mr. Bryan is nothing if not politic in his demagogy. He was the strenuous advocate of silver until he had gotten through with the Populist and Silver conventions; but, once they were over, the advocacy of something being necessary to bring votes and support, silver is made to give way to the issues of anti-imperialism and so-called "anti-militarism." When it is once realized that Mr. Bryan is not a statesman, but a charlatan and a demagogue, who loves public applause and servile flattery, he will stand stripped of many of his supposed spartan virtues. His craving is always for notoriety, and there is no means that is at hand that he will not avail himself of. He has never read beyond the elementary in his study of political economy; and, as a result, the consistency of his statements, one with the other, does not concern him. He is equally indifferent to the contradiction by the course of events of assertions which he has made and predictions which he has put forth.

"It is urged that he is intellectually honest. The acceptance of this statement as truth by one who follows Mr. Bryan from day to day, in all his thousands of words, requires unbounded assurance as to either the simplicity of his nature or the density of his ignorance. Mr. Bryan has been regarded by many as belonging in sympathy to what is termed the common people. That is a false view. He has led too many of the common people into grievous errors by the sophistry and eloquence of his speech, and that, too, for his own political advantage and not to their advancement as a class. The establishment of any close bond of union between the workmen of the country and their employers would mean the loss to Mr. Bryan of every vestige of the support of the workmen, and therefore, we find him continually a sower of strife between capital and labor. Any considerable exhibition of fraternity of feeling between this and other nations, sanctioned by general consent, would deprive him of another means of appealing to prejudice, and always we find him scouting such relations with other people. He inveighs against everything that is, and applauds something that might be, always having in view the bringing to himself the benefit which might accrue in a political struggle from a situation based on discontent and a desire for change.

"I do not believe such a man can make a safe Chief Executive in a nation whose population is as varied as is that of the United States."

THE UNITED STATES SENATE IF BRYAN IS ELECTED.

What Hon. George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, in the October number of the Review of Reviews says regarding Bryan:

"The gold-standard law received 11 Democratic votes in the House. There is greater probability that the next House will be Democratic than that Mr. Bryan will be elected, and, if the latter event occurs, it may be accepted as certain that the House will be Democratic by a much larger majority than 11. The free silver element will organize the House, elect the Speaker and control legislation.

"In the Senate there are now 54 votes to sustain the gold-standard law, counting one in the Pennsylvania vacancy. But the two Democrats who voted for it Lindsay and Caffery, will be replaced on March 4 next by free-silver Senators already elected. Seven Republican Senators who voted for it are likely to lose their seats at the same time, if the sentiment of the country is such as to elect Mr. Bryan. They are Baker, of Kansas, Carter of Montana, Elkins, of West Virginia, Shoup, of Idaho, Thurston, of Nebraska, Warren, of Wyoming, and Wolcott, of Colorado. If Mr. Bryan is elected he will almost certainly carry all of these States, and if he carries them it is to be expected that they will elect free silver Senators. Nine votes deducted from the sound-money strength leaves the Senate a tie, with a free-silver Vice-President in the chair.

"It is apparent from the foregoing that if Mr. Bryan is elected there will be no safe and reliable majority against him in either branch of Congress. It is impossible for any man to give his influence to the election of Mr. Bryan without aiding him to control in Congress. A few sound-money Democrats in either body will not suffice to relieve the country from anxiety. Against them will be their party pressure, the organization in both houses, and finally the influence and disciplinary powers of the President. A signal example of what the latter can accomplish was given when the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act was appealed, and a striking demonstration of how Mr. Bryan would use these powers was afforded by his attitude toward the Kansas City Convention.

THE LEAGUE TO ALVEY.

Reply to the Hagerstown Lawyer. Why He Should not Support Bryan.

RICHARD H. ALVEY, JR.:

In answer to a communication addressed to you by the Honest-Money Democratic League, inclosing its declaration of principles, you have seen fit, instead of answering us, to write an open letter to the editors of the Sun. We do not complain of this, but simply avail ourselves of the same method in making a reply, and it gives us pleasure to acknowledge that, though we deem your position essentially unsound, the reasons for it are stated with frankness and candor.

BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES.

You do not join in the ignorant attack made upon the League by those who question our sincerety and honesty because some of our committees are interested in banks and trust companies. You are too intelligent not to know the real and necessary functions of banks in the community and that they are managed by able and upright men, who are profoundly interested in the general welfare, and, being the son of your illustrious father, you are too honest to join in the demagogic outcry against them.

AND YET—

And yet, have you not absorbed some of the poison of Populism when you say that "their political horizon is limited by the atmosphere of 'change and the counting-house?" If you think a little you would know that banks prosper when the people are prosperous; that banking business is good when the mills and factories are running, when the transportation companies are busy, when the merchants, wholesale and retail, are buying and selling, and as a necessary consequence vast numbers of persons are employed at good wages. You cannot have prosperous banks and an unprosperous community. Therefore, in fighting a measure that will bring commercial disaster the banks are fighting for themselves. Yes! But also fighting for all those who would be injuriously affected by the same cause. Do you think this is wrong? Should banking men and business men be blamed for fighting in self-defense? The Populists say they should be blamed, and derided and suspected. But this is only because they foolishly believe that the welfare of banks is hostile to the interests of the community. You are too intelligent to lend your efforts to stir up prejudice among classes of the people whose interests are identical; therefore, it is not entirely worthy of you even to intimate that a banker cannot now be trusted in this campaign because he is fighting for sound money.

WHO WILL BE HURT BY FREE SILVER?

The banks will be hurt, the business men will be hurt, but you know perfectly well that those who will be hurt the most are the persons employed. Their wages will be reduced to one-half in purchasing power. The banker and merchant have the chance of rapidly adjusting themselves to the new order of things after the panic which you know would undoubtedly result from free silver. But how about the wage earner? All experience shows that he would feel the blow more heavily than anyone else, and be the last class in the community to recover from its disastrous effects. The mass of the people ought to be thankful that the interests of the bankers and merchants are the same as theirs in this campaign, and that in fighting for themselves the banker and merchant are fighting the workingman's battle.

WHAT WILL BRYAN DO?

You claim to be a Gold Democrat and yet you think we are extravagant in saying that Bryan would force free silver on the community through a free-silver Secretary of the Treasury and a free-silver Attorney General.

Are we not right? Our reasons are as follows:

1. Bryan forced free silver on the Kansas City Convention against the wishes of one-half the Democratic party, and that the better, wiser and more conservative half. He threatened not to take the nomination unless the free-silver plank was expressly inserted in the platform.

2. He accepted a nomination from the Populists and Free-Silver Republicans.

3. He is known to be fanatically-wedded to the 16-to-1 doctrine and has always persisted in it.

4. He has expressly said:

"If there is anyone who believes that the gold standard is a good thing or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to vote for me, because I promise him that it willl not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

This he said in 1896.

Just the other day he said (September 1900) at Milwaukee:

"The position of the Democratic party on the money question has undergone no change."

In answer to this overwhelming testimony you simply say that he won't do it. Bryan says that he will; you say that he will not. Do you think the position you take is reasonable? Don't you think that Bryan knows better what he will try to accomplish than you do? And do you really think that Richard Olney, William L. Wilson, Carl Schurz, Governor Boutwell, Bourke Cockran or Charles Marshall could persuade him to be conservative, stultify his whole political career and break his reiterated promises to the people? If half of his party could not bend him or swerve him from his settled purpose, you know that the men you mention could not influence hin in the slightest degree.

WHAT CAN BRYAN DO?

You entirely ignore the possibility of a Democratic majority in the two houses, and yet you expect Democratic anti-trust legislation. But suppose that Bryan were elected and the Senate remains republican; you simply say that Mr. Bryan could have no effect upon the financial policy of the country during his Administration. You present no argument to support your contention, though the contrary has frequently been demonstrated. Without repeating the arguments already known to the people, allow us to confront you with the opinion of the leader whom you are now following, the Baltimore Sun:

THE SUN ANSWERS ALVEY.

The Baltimore Sun of August 3, 1896, declares as follows:

"If unfortunately Mr. Bryan should be elected, even though the Republican party have a clear majority in Congress, he would no doubt do what his party promised to do, pay the obligations of the Government in silver—that would settle the matter without any Free Coinage Act by Congress. . . . .

"The Sherman Act of 1890 and the repeal of the act of 1892 would make it the duty of the President to keep all forms of currency at par with gold; but elected on a revolutionary platform and himself an extremist, Mr. Bryan would hardly show zeal in keeping all forms of currency up to the present gold standard; he would let the gold reserve vanish, which of itself would probably bring us to the silver basis without the enactment of a free-coinage law. . . Hence the importance of electing a man whose principles will secure the payment of sound money in all relations, public and private."

Now, Mr. Alvey, do you not feel your position somewhat shaky when on one important point you are contradicted by the Baltimore Sun and on the other by Mr. Bryan himself?

GOLD AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

You object that the gold standard will not be safe under Republican rule. It is sufficient answer to call your attention to the fact that in 1896, in one of the most intense campaigns ever fought in this country, the Republican party stemmed the free-silver craze; that without its exertion we would now be on a free-silver basis.

We hope that a careful consideration of this letter will cause you and the other Gold Democrats of Hagerstown who were with us in 1896 to reconsider your position and to stand firm as a rock on the side of honest money.

Very respectfully,
THE HONEST-MONEY DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF MARYLAND.

HORSES DYING IN KENT.

The Terrible Malady Among Horses Plays Havoc About Rock Hall.

The NEWS has heretofore noted the death of at least a hundred horses at Kent Island from disease, but the malady now comes nearer home and is playing havoc at Rock Hall and vicinity.

Among those who have lost horses recently are Messrs. A. Alexander, B. H. Coburn, John Grulkie, John M. Rodney and George Mariner.

Dr. Thos. William Spranklin, of the Maryland Veterinary of Baltimore, and Ex-Cattle Inspector of the State, expressed some interesting views to the NEWS reporter on the epidemic which is creating such heavy losses among the horse owners throughout the State and which he classes as Cerebo Spinal Anaemia. Dr. Spranklin says that while many people claim this disease is new, over ten years ago he treated cases of it and in the majority of cases it can be cured if caught in its early stages. The first indications of Cerebo Spinal Anaemia is a loss of apetite and a lack of desire for water, a weakness of the back and a tendancy to lean or go to one side. When your horse displays the above symptoms, Dr. Spranklin says, it is time to domething for him for if you wait until he is down as he is pretty sure to be if the above symptoms display themselves, nine times out of ten it is only a matter of a few days before you have a dead horse on your hands.

Dr. Spranklin says tne cause of the disease being so prevalent this fall is on account of the long drought of last summer which did not allow the hay and grain to ripen as it should and as a consequence it is more or less decomposed and causes the disease. The doctor claims that where there is a hay or straw rick in the pasture or barn yard and the horses eat off the outside which has had the rain and sun upon it in quick succession, causing the hay to be in bad condition, the disease is pretty sure to follow.

Anyone interested in the horse will be more than repaid by a visit to Dr. Spranklin's Veterinary Hospital, 1311 to 1321 Harford ave., where they will see the most modern conveniences for handling and curing sick and disabled horses. The hospital is divided into wards, is spotlessly clean, and in each ward will be found horses in various degrees of convalescency. One of the most interesting sections is the operating room where an injured horse is placed on the table and many of the operations performed not only interest horsemen but bring physicians and students from various colleges in the city. A visit to Dr. Spranklin's farm, Bayside Stock Farm in Anne Arundel county, is also interesting, where five hundred acres are devided into paddocks and over one hundred horses are quartered for the winter.

THE burial of Joseph Briscoe took place last Sunday afternoon in Still Pond M. E. Church, conducted by Rev. Louis Randall, of Kennedyville. Wm. H. Krusen, undertaker; bearers, A. J. Hacket, W. W. Rasin, Charles Hague, John Boone, Wm. T. Stanley. The decease leaves a widow, (who was a Miss Deal,) and one child.

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