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A FULL SUIT OF

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for 40 cents. My line of these goods is complete. Can fit any customer from an infant up. Union Suits for children.

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in Fall Dry Goods are now on our shelves and we can truthfully say we have the largest stock ever in the store.

Beautiful patterns in Worsteds and Serges. Henrietta Cloth in almost every color. Calicos and Ginghams too; some prints as low as 3½ cents per yard,

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If you want good wear in a plain pair of pants, and something warm for winter wear we can suit you. From 75 cents up.

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GROCERIES.

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YOU WILL FIND ALSO A NICE LINE OF LADIES'

COATS & CAPES,

VERY CHEAP.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

will be opened up on Wednesday next.

We are offering a fine lot of

TIMOTHY SEED,

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A large assortment of

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Come and inspect our goods; we will make it pay you.

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Prompt attention given to inquiries by mail. Address, ROBT. WOOD,
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AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE!

The Democratic State Central Committee Appeals to the Voters of Maryland.

ASSURED CONFIDENCE OF TRIUMPH!

The Organization Is Complete, the Registration Has Been Thorough, and Success Awaits a United Democracy! Read the Following Carefully.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Our campaign opened most auspiciously and the gratifying promise of success which met us at the beginning has deepened into a well assured confidence of triumph as the contest draws to a close. The popular manifestations of approval of the work of our Convention in all sections of the State have left nothing to be desired. Our candidates have been received everywhere with an enthusiasm never surpassed. Their acknowledged high character and thoroughly established qualifications—their experience in public affairs—their familiarity with the needs and resources of the State and their recognized intellectual vigor, supplemented by the inspiring circumstances under which they were nominated have given to the campaign a spirit and force seldom witnessed. Our organization both in the City of Baltimore and in the counties is complete. The work of registration has been conducted with thoroughness and care. Factional differences in our ranks have disappeared. Our local tickets are made up everywhere of men of character and intelligence and one of the most gratifying features of the campaign is the heartiness and good feeling with which the friends of the defeated candidates for nomination are supporting the ticket. Indeed, greater harmony and earnestness have never been seen, and we feel that from the reports that come to us, from one end of the State to the other, of the spirit and enthusiasm of the Democracy and the cordial union of all elements of the party, we can say to you with emphasis that the day of political deliverance is near at hand. Results have abundantly proved the wisdom, sagacity and patriotism of our Convention in deciding to conduct this campaign upon State issues alone. The introduction into our Platform as tests of party allegiance of questions of national administration and policy was believed by the Convention to be as unnecessary as it was unwise. It was felt that in this momentous struggle for good State government in Democratic hands upon correct and sound business principles, we were entitled to have and assuredly would receive the support of the great majority of the intelligent white men of the State and that no obstacles should be put in the way of those who from interest, inclination, former associations, State pride or any other reason might be disposed to help us in re-acquiring our lost political supremacy in Maryland. It was known that our people are divided at this time on the question of Imperialism and the policy of foreign conquest and "forcible annexation," once so vigorously depreciated and denounced by President McKinley as a policy too shocking to be "thought of," and which in his special message to Congress of April 11, 1898, he solemnly declared would "*by our Code of Morality be criminal aggression.*" It was not easy to perceive what influence could be exerted by the State government of Maryland or the local government of her counties upon the question of the war now being waged by President McKinley against Philippinos, and accordingly it was by all of us thought most impolitic and by some of us even unpatriotic to attempt to array the Democratic party of the State against his administration upon a subject whose decision could not be affected in any degree by the result of our contest. It was apparant too that by such a declaration we might lay ourselves and our party open to the charge, (which would assuredly have been vehemently made) that in opposing the prosecution of the war whilst it was actually going on, we would be virtually and substantially giving aid and comfort to the enemy and that thus we might *drive* to the side of the Republicans many voters who otherwise would be glad to side with us. It did not occur to our Convention that the Republicans would be smitten with a fatuity so extraordinary as to lead them to complain of us and attack us because with patriotic forbearance we did not denounce the President and his policy and thus seek to embarrass and weaken his administration. Nor did we imagine that our adversaries in their desperation and alarm over the "apathy" of their party in this State would seek to avert their impending disaster by importing into our midst impassioned spell-binders from other States to tell us of our political depravity, to prate of their monopoly of "civic honesty," virtue and morality, and to urge our people to desert us because while we did not commend the President's constantly changing policy, we had carefully refrained from assailing it. Indeed, nothing that has occurred during the campaign has helped our cause so much as these gratuitous insults heaped by imported strangers upon our honor, integrity and patriotism. If we do not resent them with the warmth which they naturally arouse, it is because we feel that they have had no effect but to consolidate our own ranks more compactly and to bring to our support multitudes who might othewise have been indifferent or even hostile to us. Marylanders are proverbially hospitable. We receive and entertain strangers gladly and give them of our best, but it is a sore trial to our patience and forbearance to keep silent when gentlemen from abroad who do not know our situation come here and assume, in the loftiness of their superior virtue, to instruct us as to our duty, lecture us upon our "immoralties" and "indecency" and rebuke us for our lack of patriotism and public spirit. If we had denounced President McKinley's war and called on our people to mark their emphatic disapproval of it, we could understand the propriety of repelling our attack, and of depicting the beauties of the "benevolent assimilation" of the Philipinos in all the glowing rhetoric of Secretary Davis, Senator Thurston and Governor Roosevelt, but as we had purposely abstained from making such an issue we can only treat the injection of it by the enemy as an effort to divert attention from the real issues in order to arouse the drooping spirits of their rank and file and, if possible, to secure some recruits.

So, too, with the money. Our State campaign has nothing to do with bimetalism—gold monometalism or the free coinage of silver. These issues may come to the front in the Presidential struggle of next year, but our convention having in view the paramount object of securing for our people the blessings of good government under the control of the white people of the State and the staying of the swelling tide of lawlessness by the vicious element of our colored population, wisely forbore to raise these issues in this State contest. We could not understand how the election of our ticket on a platform which deliberately ignored the money question as irrelevant in this struggle for home rule and local self government, could fairly be claimed as in any way fixing the political status of Maryland upon that question. It is true that the thirteen Senators who are to be chosen at the coming election will vote for a United States Senator in 1902 who will take his seat in the Senate in December, 1903, but that single circumstance, so very far off in its practical bearing did not seem to our convention to be a sufficiently strong reason for introducing into the campaign a subject upon which honest differences of opinion exist in our ranks and whose introduction could only be the occasion of discord and weakness.

We appeal to you, therefore, fellow citizens, to stand by your party allegiance and to your convictions of your duty to your State in this time of her need. Do not allow yourselves to be led astray by false issues. You will have ample opportunity one year from now to pass upon questions of national concern, and can do so intelligently and wisely in the light of the facts as they shall then exist. In your apprehension of *possible future* contingencies and evils, affecting the whole Union, do not shut your eyes to *present actual* evils affecting most injuriously our own State alone. Listen to the dispairing cry for relief that comes to you from Southern Maryland, once the seat of culture, refinement and prosperity, but now withering under the deadly blight of Republican control. Heed the appeals for encouragement and protection that our suffering counties upon the Eastern Shore send up to you. Help them to honest and intelligent local government. Relieve them in your generous strength and sympathy from the destructiveness of ignorance and corruption. Rescue them from the domination of those who levy and expend the taxes which they do not help to pay. Give them security in their homes and firesides against the most appalling form of crime.

Put in power a State government in sympathetic touch with the best elements of society and not dependent for existence upon the support of the very worst. Elect as your Governor a man who, in his ten years of service in the State Senate, voted for every just and conservative measure of progress and reform that came before that body. Who will, indeed, give you a non-partisan judiciary in the persons of honest, intelligent and upright justices of the peace everywhere—who will indeed keep politics out of our public schools and not directly appeal to the teachers for their votes by offering them an increase in their salaries—and who will never permit the patronage of his office to be disposed of and bartered, or dispose of or barter it himself to elect a United States Senator as a reward for personal political support. Fellow citizens, the claims upon which the Republicans now rest their appeal for your votes are the same as those which were considered and passed upon and repudiated by the people in the municipal campaign in Baltimore last May. There is nothing new in this State campaign. The Republican orators are for the most part the same and the arguments are the same now as then. We hear the same arrogant professions of superior virtue. The same boastful assertions of pledges redeemed, economy practiced, good government given. We have now the same sort of denunciation of Democratic measures, Democratic leaders, and Democratic masses, which was poured upon us then. The same warnings against the evils which Democratic success would bring upon the City are repeated now as arguments for the re-election of Governor Lowndes. There is no good reason however why the verdict that was then rendered against a continuance of Republican administration of the affairs of *the City*, shall not be rendered now against a renewal of Republican management of the affairs of *the State*. Nor can any independent Democrat who voted *for* Thomas G. Hayes give a valid reason for not voting *against* John Walter Smith. If it was right to repudiate Mayor Malster, why is it not equally right now to repudiate Governor Lowndes.

The Democrats who joined the Republicans in 1895 and defeated us in the memorable contest of that year, declared that their purpose was to cleanse and purify, not to overthrow and destroy the party. The smaller number of them who in 1897 still considered that the work of punishment was not complete and still kept up their association with the Republicans in the contest of that year, insisted that nothing was further from their purpose than to send the Democracy into permanent banishment. They proved by their votes last May that they still loved their party and desired its success. They came back to their allegiance. They took part in its councils—helped to shape its management and policy—contributed vitally to its victory and joined in the exultation of its triumph. We appeal to them to finish now the good work of political regeneration which was then so gloriously begun and to join with us in restoring to the hands of the re-united Democracy the control of *the State* as they so effectively and enthusiastically joined with us in recovering control of *the City*. Our adversaries last May stimulated their ranks by the cry that if they were beaten then they would assuredly be beaten again in November. Fellow citizens, we appeal to you to make good their dismal forebodings. Our party and our candidates are pledged to give the State good, honest, clean government. Elect them and you may rest assured that our pledges will be fully as sacredly redeemed.

MURRAY VANDIVER,
Chairman.

THE FREE SCHOOL BOOK LAW!

Introduced at Three Sessions by Hon. John Walter Smith.

Much credit is claimed by the Republican party for having provided Free Text Books for the pupils in the Public Schools of Maryland. In the platform adopted by their State Convention on September 6th they assert that their party "gave free school books to the children of the people." This audacious claim has been repeated by all their campaign speakers, great and small, with tiresome iteration. The real author of the measure is the Hon. John Walter Smith, now the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland. As Senator from Worcester county, Col. Smith introduced the bill in the State Senate in 1892. It passed the two houses of the General Assembly, both Democratic, in 1892 and 1894. That it failed to become a law on those two occasions does not detract from the credit due Col. Smith or the Democratic party. In 1896 the Republicans controlled the House of Delegates, and we remember how they wasted nearly the whole session in unseemly wrangles over the distribution of offices. In that year Senator Smith again introduced his bill in the Senate, and fought it out on the same line, the bill being often in imminent danger of defeat.

We have consulted the Senate Journals for 1892, 1894 and 1896, and we give reference to those records that will abundantly show to whom the people of Maryland are indebted for the law by virtue of which our schools have become, in fact as well as in name, free public schools. From Senate Journals 1892:

Page 301—By Mr. Smith, was introduced:
Senate Bill, entitled An Act to appropriate a sum of money to aid in the purchase of free books for the scholars of the public schools of the State of Maryland.

Page 469—Mr. Hayes, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill favorably, and it was read a second time.

Page 637—The bill was read the third time, and passed. Yeas 18, nays 2.

Pages 933 and 934—The Clerk of the House of Delegates appeared and delivered * * * Senate Bill entitled An Act to appropriate a sum of money to aid in the purchase of free books for the public schools of the State of Maryland.

Thus we see that the bill for providing free text-books was introduced by Hon. John Walter Smith, and passed by a Democratic Senate and a Democratic House of Delegates in 1892.

The bill was vetoed by the Governor after the adjournment of the General Assembly, not because he disapproved of its object, but because he believed that the finances of the State were not then in a condition to bear the additional expense to be incurred by the issue of free school books. His reason for withholding his signature to this and other bills are found on page 894 of the Senate Journal of 1894. Senate Journal, 1894:

Page 187—The President (Hon. John Walter Smith) introduced Senate Bill entitled An Act to appropriate a sum of money to aid in the purchase of free books for the scholars of the Free Public Schools of the State of Maryland, and also to repeal and re-enact with amendments sections 59 and 60 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Public Education," subtitle "Text Books," so as to provide for the use of text books free of cost to all pupils of the public schools. Read the first time, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Page 272—Mr. Hayes, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill favorably.

Page 347—The bill was read a third time and passed. Yeas 23, nays 0.

The bill was then sent to the House of Delegates.

Page 797—The bill was received back from the House of Delegates, endorsed: "Passed by yeas and nays."

On March 28th, the Governor sent to the Senate a lengthy message relative to the "Free School Book Bill," covering five printed pages of the Journal. The Governor objected that a specific amount, $122,000 was appropriated by the bill, which he considered would probably be less than the actual annual cost of the books, and no provision was made for such a contingency; also, that the bill did not sufficiently designate the time when, nor the mode and manner how the appropriation should be disbursed. The Governor also expressed his fears that the appropriations made by this and other bills would interfere with the payment of the existing indebtedness of the State, at a time when, "owing to the general depression of business, and the low values of property, real and personal, the revenues of the State are more likely to decrease than to increase;" and that "the treasury was in no condition to meet such demands."

The Governor's message was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayes, Sloan and Moss.

On April 2d the committee presented a report (see Journal, page 1132) from which we extract the following:

"Twice has the General Assembly of Maryland passed a Free School Book Bill. The large majorities in both branches of the General Assembly each time for the measure clearly indicated that the people's representatives were not unmindful of the great demand which came up from the people of the State for free books for free schools."

"In 1892 the Governor vetoed the bill after the adjournment of the General Assembly; and now, in 1894, he again intimates by his message his intention to veto the bill, unless certain amendments are made to remedy what he claims to be defects in the bill as passed." * * *

"The Governor in his message does not veto the bill but suggests to the Senate certain amendments, and at the same time keeps the bill out of the custody of the Senate, and thereby absolutely prevents the Senate from passing a single amendment he recommends, even if the Senate deemed it wise to follow the Governor's suggestion as to amendments." * *

"The resources of the State are sufficient to meet the appropriation named in the bill. This conclusion has also the approval of the Ways and Means and Finance Committees of the General Assembly, the two committees which are supposed to know what the resources of the State are, and the demands upon them." * * * *

"The Committee is of the opinion that neither the amendment to levy an additional tax or any of the other proposed amendments suggested by the Governor are either necessary or proper to make the bill effective." * * * *

"To say that the revenues of this State are so meagre as to necessitate a Treasury Relief loan to pay $125,000 for free books, is both startling and surprising." * * * *

"The finances of the State were never in a better condition than at this time (1894). It has been suggested by the financial officials of the State that in a few years the State will be without a public debt."

"The Committee is of the opinion that there is no existence in fact of the defects in the bill as set out in the Governor's message, and would therefore respectfully recommend that the Governor be requested to approve the bill, or at once, in the mode constitutionally provided, return the bill to the Senate, with his reasons for the same, so that these reasons may be considered, and the bill passed over the veto, or amended, or defeated, as the Senate may decide when the bill is properly before that body."

Had the bill been returned, it would undoubtedly have become a law by action of the Legislature. It, however, shared the fate of the Assessment Bill, which was also passed by a Democratic Senate and a Democratic House of Delegates. From Senate Journal, 1896:

Page 44—By Mr. Smith was introduced: Senate Bill, entitled An Act to repeal sections 59, 60 and 61 of Article 77 of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, title "Public Education," and to re-enact the same with amendments. The bill was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Education.

Page 236—The committee reported the bill favorably, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance, which also reported it favorably.

Page 268—The bill was read a third time, passed unanimously, and sent to the House of Delegates.

The bill was amended in the House of Delegates, and upon its return to the Senate was further amended there and passed its third reading as amended, March 6th, 1896 It was finally passed by the Senate when again received from the other house, on March 26th, 1896, and finally became a law April 2d, 1896.

With some changes the bill, as finally passed by a Democratic Senate and a Republican House of Delegates, in 1896, was the same measure which was introduced and consistently championed by Hon. John Walter Smith, in 1892, 1894 and 1896.