

Saint Mary's Beacon

VOL. VII

LEONARDTOWN, MD., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1869

NO. 2

ST. MARY'S BEACON

Published every Thursday by
JAMES S. DOWNS.

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Advertisements.—75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Eight lines or less constitute a square. If the number of insertions be not stated on the advertisement, it will be published until forbidden, and charged accordingly. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by communications of a personal character will be charged at the same rates as advertisements; obituaries over ten lines in length will be charged at the rate of 50 cents per square.

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REGISTRATION LIST

Alphabetical List of names not stricken from the List of Qualified Voters and Book of Registration for Election District No. 1 (Saint Inigo's) on account of deaths, removals, etc.

Abell E S
Bachta G P
Bennett Jno W
Brome Jno M
Burch W M
Bisceo Robt M
Bisceo Jas J
Byrd Henry J
Booth Jno T
Booth S J
Branch Robt
Brown Wm S

Crane Robt
Clarke Wm R
Courtney Jas A
Cullison Geo H
Clarke N B
Cliverly Wm H
Clarke S
Combs A N
Clarke W A W
Crane R B
Cooksbanks Jno M
Car George

Drury Thos T
Dunbar Jno A
Daws Wm J
Ewans O N
Edwards Ebanah
Edwards G W
Ewans C S

Forrest J W
Ford Robt
Foxwell N B
Foxwell J L
Ford Henry
Forrest Jas P

Goddard F M
Goldborough W P
Goldborough Alex
Goldman T F
Holmes J H
Haywood Jno A
Hammett W S
Harrison R M
Hammett J L
Head Jno A

Jones Randolph
Jones C M
Jones G M C
Jones H M
Kirby Jno P
Kirby Cornelius
Knight W B

Langley J L
Langley W B
Langley H M
Langley T N
Langley Thos K
Loker E
Lewis R W

McKay Wm
McKay B F
Milburn E
McKay H G
McKay H J
McDonald H
Magill Jas M

Nay Patrick
Norris J A
Price N
Pippin S N
Roush James
Rollins L H
Richardson J
Riley D
Riley P A
Ridgley J W
Richardson J T

Smith J M Sr
Smith Francis
Smith J M Jr
Stone W F
Seefeld J S
Sisson W E

Sables A J
Smith James
Smith J Frank
Tyler D W
Taylor R F
Taylor D J
Taylor L
Tarlton G R
Thomas W C W
Taylor G B P
Thomas P I
Taylor J W
Tarlton B E

Wheatley W C
Wood J T
Wood Walter
Wheatley J L
Wilson L L
Wheatley Jno F

Yeaman Wm
Young Clement
Cooksbanks Wm F
Hammett G A
Haywood Alex
Joy Jas W
Loker Geo A
Langley R E
Long Thos H
Maguire W
Prewitt Wm
Tarlton W P
Wood C D
Woodland S R

Notice is hereby given, that I will attend at SAINT INIGOE'S, ST. ORE in Saint Inigo's district on Monday, the 11th and Monday, the 18th of October, 1869, for the purpose of correcting any mistakes that may be discovered in the Registration book and list of qualified voters for said district; also, to register any person whose name has not been registered and who may be of age or otherwise qualified to vote at the ensuing November election.

JNO. A. FORD,
Register 1st Election District,
Oct. 21, 1869—1t.

JAS. H. S. GIBBONS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
for the sale of
TOBACCO, GRAIN, &c.,
No. 80 Light Street Wharf, Baltimore,
gives personal attention to the inspection of tobacco. Will make prompt returns, and all orders with dispatch.
March 19, 1868—1y.

FOR SALE.
Several tracts of valuable River and Forest lands at reduced prices and on accommodating terms.
Apply to
JAS. S. DOWNS
Att'y for Owners
Feb 8th, 1866—4f.

MITCHELL, HOWARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
General Commission Merchant
No. 55 West Pratt Street,
Baltimore.
March 4, 1869—1y.

Valuable Farm
for Rent.
CEDAR POINT FARM IS FOR
rent. Apply on the premises to
P. B. KEY.
Sept 30, 1869—1t.

WM. BISCOE,
Permanent and Transient Boarding,
NO. 90 MULBERRY ST.,
Between Howard and East Streets,
Baltimore.
Nov 7, 1867—1t.

FRANK L. MORLING,
Florist, Seedman and Nurseryman,
STORE NO. 2 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE.
NURSERY on the Hookston road, adjoining
Dread Hill Park.
Would invite the attention
of the citizens of the county to his
stock of GARDEN SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS, FRUIT
TREES, GRAPE VINES, and all small
Fruits, Evergreen and Ornamental Shade
Plants, Roses, and Flowering Shrubs and
all kinds of Vegetable Plants.
Sept. 5, 1867—1y

THE RIVERSIDE FOR 1869.

THIS favorite magazine for the young announces the following as among the notable features of the coming volume.

1. New Stories, contributed especially to the "Riverside" in advance of their publication in Denmark. By Hans Christian Andersen.
2. A Serial, "White and Red," of thrilling adventure and humorous scenes, amongst our Northwest Indians. By Mrs. Weeks, author of "Ainslie."
3. Stories from Spenser and Chaucer. By the author of the popular stories from Shakespeare.
4. Papers on Invention and Art; how stories are made, how telegraphs are worked, how a boy can make photographs, etc., etc.
5. Hunting in South Africa: Streets of Constantinople, American Cities, New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, etc., etc.
6. Life on the Prairie. Port Crayon's Young Virginians.
7. Exquisite Fairy Pictures and Poems—Graciously taken by popular writers.
8. Illustrations of the Bible, History, Natural History, Geography, Curiosities, etc.
9. Fun and Frolic in all sorts of forms.
10. The list of writers for the "Riverside" includes the names of Jacob Abbott, Hans Christian Andersen, Alice and Phoebe Cary, Nellie Fyler, F. R. Goulding, Paul H. Hayne, Horace E. Scudder, Helen Weeks, Vieux Montagne, Author of "Sixty Six Birthdays," Author of "Seven Little Sisters," etc.

A full price. Frontispiece and a number of large illustrations in every number. A BRILLIANT ILLUSTRATED COVER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
\$2.50 a year in advance; three copies, \$6.50; five copies, \$10.00; ten copies, \$20.00 and an extra copy gratis. Price to clergy-men and teachers, \$2.00 per year. Single copies 25 cents.
A prospectus containing a full account of the plan for the coming volume, rates of circulation with other magazines, special premiums, etc., etc., will be sent promptly on application to the Publishers,
BURD & BOUGHTON, Publishers,
469 Broome St., New York,
Nov 26, 1868.

To Builders and Others.
THE attention of Builders and Others are respectfully called to the following STOCK OF LUMBER, &c., &c.
350 " No 1 Heart Cypress Shingles— at reduced prices.
150 " No 2 Heart and Sap Cypress Shingles— at reduced prices.
75 " No 1 4 feet Heated W Pine Palings.
50 " No 1 4 feet Heated W Pine Palings.
100 " feet 4 4 W Pine Fencing—16 feet.
75 " feet 4 4 White Pine Selects.
150 " feet 4 4 White Pine Selects.
75 " feet 6 4 and 8 4 W Pine Pann together with a large stock of White and Yellow Pine Timber, Joint and Scantling, Walnut, Ash, Cherry, Maple, Birch, Hickory, Oak, Poplar, &c., &c.

Persons from the country would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
D. E. THOMAS & CO.,
No. 59 E. Falls Avenue,
Baltimore, Md.
Feb 6, 1868—4f.

MANUFACTORY!
WM. BRAYSHAW & SONS,
SIMPSONVILLE,
Howard County,
Md.
Manufacturers of CLOTH, BLANKETS and Wools, &c., &c.
Wool bought at the highest market prices or taken in exchange for goods.
The patronage of the people of Southern Maryland is respectfully solicited and satisfaction is warranted in all cases.
References given when desired.
August 20, 1868—4f.

GILMOR HOUSE,
MONUMENT SQUARE,
BALTIMORE, MD.
THIS new and commodious Hotel is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public.
It has been recently furnished throughout and contains all the requisites of a first-class Hotel, is centrally located and convenient to the business portion of the city, and public buildings, city railroads, &c. The management promises to do everything in their power for the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.
Coaches run to and from Depots and Steamboat Landings, fare 25 cents.
Board \$3.00 per day.
KIRKLAND & CO.,
Proprietors.
Aug 12, 1868—3m.

BOARDING.
MRS. J. C. MILBURN, formerly of St. Mary's, has taken the house No. 32, Hanover St., Balt., and is prepared to receive permanent and transient boarders.
Dec. 7, 1865—4f.

SEATON HOUSE
Washington City, D. C.,
JOHN H. SEMMES, Proprietor,
G. W. BOWEN, Chief Clerk,
(Formerly of the National Hotel.)
April 12, 1867—4f.

TO WHEAT GROWERS!

"EXCELSIOR."
Containing Ammonia 6 per cent.
Super-Phosphate equivalent to Bone Phosphate of Lime, 57 " Potash and Soda, 5 "

We again call the attention of the farmers of Maryland and Virginia to our EXCELSIOR, composed of 700 pounds of No. 1 Peruvian Guano, and 1,300 pounds of Soluble Phosphate of Lime (bones dissolved in sulphuric acid), potash and soda, forming the most concentrated, universal and scorable fertilizer ever offered to the farmer—combining all the stimulating properties of Peruvian Guano and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Ground Bones.

Excelsior is in fine dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling, and can be applied in any quantity per acre, however small; and it is the opinion of many of our calculating Farmers, after ELEVEN years experience in testing it side by side with other popular fertilizers that an application of 100 pounds of Excelsior is equal to 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer or guano offered for sale, therefore is fully 100 to 200 per cent cheaper.

Price \$70 per Ton.
J. J. TURNER & CO.,
42 Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

J. J. TURNER & CO'S
Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate.
ANALYSIS:
Ammonia, 2.83
Soluble Phosphate of Lime, 29.51
Bone Phosphate of Lime, 10.97

Price \$56 per Ton.
J. J. TURNER & CO.,
42 Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.
Aug 19, 18 2—2m.

DISSOLVED BONES.
(Super-Phosphate.)
Of own manufacture, containing 35 per cent. of Soluble Phosphate of Lime. Supplying to worn out and impoverished soils Phosphoric Acid in the most concentrated form. Applied alone or mixed with Peruvian or other Ammoniated Guano, it furnishes the soil with the chief elements of fertility, replenishing exhausted land for the production of future crops. In the dry powder for sowing or drilling in with Grain.
Price \$56 per Ton.
J. J. TURNER & CO.,
42 Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.
Aug 19, 18 2—2m.

Sherwood House
AND
DINING ROOMS,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Corner of Fayette and Harrison streets (opposite the Maryland Institute),
Baltimore, Md.

THE above well known House has recently been opened by C. P. BARNARD, formerly of the American Hotel, Washington, D. C., and has capacity to accommodate over a hundred people with lodging and has capacious and nicely furnished rooms for families. Connected with the House also is a ladies' dining room. The strictest order is maintained and accommodating servants always at call. The House is open at all hours. The advantage of a Hotel upon the plan of the Sherwood House is, that the guest can accommodate the price of his living to his own means, paying only for what he gets. The Sherwood House is recently been newly furnished and refitted, and being in a central and business part of the city, offers unusual inducements to travelers. A fair trial is asked, and patronage from St. Mary's county solicited.
C. P. BARNARD,
Agent.
St. 19, 1867—4f

NOTICE.
WE have this day formed a partnership, under the name and style of Wm. A. Enigget & Co., for the purpose of conducting the GROCERY and COMMISSION BUSINESS, at No. 17 Commerce St., and hope, by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
Respectfully,
W. A. ENIGGET,
JNO. H. CHRISTIAN,
late with Neale, Harris & Co.
March 7, 1867—1y.

TREED BY A TIGER.

The following thrilling account of an adventure with a South American tiger, is taken from Colonel Sarmiento's "Life in the Argentine Republic in the Days of the Tyrants," recently published:

Between the cities of San Luis and San Juan lies an extensive desert, called the Travesia, a word which signifies "want of water." The aspect of that waste is most gloomy and unpromising, and the traveler coming from the East does not find it possible to traverse it with a sufficient quantity of water. The last stream which he passes as he approaches it. The Travesia once witnessed the following strange scene. The consequences of some of the encounters with knives, so common among our gauchos, had driven one of them in haste from the city of San Luis, and forced him to escape to the Travesia on foot, and with his riding gear on his shoulder, in order to avoid the pursuit of the law. Two comrades were to join him as soon as they could start horses for all three.

Hunger and thirst were not the only dangers which at that time awaited him in the desert. A tiger that had already tracked a human flesh had been following the track of the gauchos who crossed it for a year, and more than eight persons had already been the victims of this preference.

In these regions, where men must contend with this animal for dominion over Nature, the former sometimes falls a victim, upon which the tiger begins to acquire a preference for the taste of human flesh; and when it has once devoted itself to this novel form of chase—the pursuit of mankind—it gets the name of "man-eater." The provincial justice nearest the scene of his depredations calls out the huntsman of the district, who, in the pursuit of the beast, which seldom escapes the consequences of its outlaws.

When our fugitive had proceeded six leagues, he thought he heard the distant roar of the animal, and a shudder ran through him. The roar of the tiger resembles the screech of a hog, but is prolonged, sharp and piercing, and even when there is no occasion for fear, causes an involuntary tremor of the nerves, as if the tiger shrankled consciously at the menace of death.

The roaring was heard clearer and nearer. The tiger was already upon the trail of the man, who saw no refuge but a small cork-tree at a great distance. He had to quicken his pace, and finally to run for the roars behind him began to follow each other more rapidly, and each was clearer and more piercing than the last. At length, flinging his riding gear to one side of the path, the gaucha turned to the tree which he had noticed, and in spite of the weakness of the trunk, happily quite a tall one, he succeeded in climbing to its top, and keeping himself half concealed among its boughs, in which he hid himself. Thence he could see the swift approach of the tiger, sniffing the soil and roving more frequently in proportion to its increasing proximity of the nearness of its prey. Passing beyond the spot where our traveler had left his path, it loomed the track, and, becoming clearer, rapidly circled about until it discovered the riding gear, which it dashed to fragments by a single blow. Still more furious from this failure, it resumed its search for the trail, and at last found out the direction, which it led. It soon discerned its prey, and whose weight the slight tree was swaying, like a reed upon the summit of which a bird has alighted. The tiger now sprang forward, and in the twinkling of an eye its monstrous forepaws were resting on the slender trunk two yards from the ground, and were imparting to the tree a convulsive trembling calculated to snap upon the nerves of the gaucha, whose position was far from secure. The beast exerted its strength in an instant; it circled around the tree, measuring the elevation with its eyes reddened by the thirst for blood, and at length, roaring with rage, it crouched down, beating the ground frantically with its tail, its eyes fixed on its prey, its parched mouth half open.

This horrible scene had lasted for nearly two mortal hours. The gaucha's constrained attitude, and the fearful fascination exercised over him by the fixed and blood-thirsty stare of the tiger, which irresistibly attracted and retained his glance, had begun to diminish his strength, and he already perceived that the moment would fall when the capacious mouth of his pursuer. But, at this moment, the distant sound of the feet of horses on a rapid gallop gave him hope of rescue. His friends had, indeed, seen the tiger's footprints, and were hastening on, though without hope of saving him. The scattered fragments of the saddle directed them to the scene of action, and it was the work of a moment for them to reach it, to surround the tiger, and to fling upon the tiger, now blinded with rage. The beast, drawn in opposite directions by the two hunters, could not evade the swift stab by which its destined victim took revenge for his prolonged torments. On that occasion I knew what it was to be afraid, was the expression of Don Juan Facundo Quiroga, as he related this incident to a group of officers.

Josh Billings says: "When a young man ain't good for anything else, I like to see him carry a gold-headed cane. If the cane'll buy a cane, let him part his hair in the middle."

PUTTING UP STOVES.

We do not remember the exact date of the invention of stoves; but it was several years ago. Since then mankind have been tormented, once a year, by the difficulties that beset the task of putting them up, and getting the pipes "fixed." With all our ingenuity, no American has since invented any method by which the labor of putting up a stove can be lessened. The job is now almost as severe and vexatious as humanity can possibly endure.

Men always put up their stoves on a rainy day. Why, we know not; but we never heard of an exception to the rule. The first step to be taken is to put on a very old and ragged coat, under the impression that when the operator rests his mouth full of plaster it will keep his shirt from becoming damp. Next, he gets his hand into the place where the pipe ought to go, and locks his fingers; then he usually makes a black mark down one side of his nose. Having got his face properly marked, the victim—usually "Paterfamilias"—is ready to begin the ceremony.

The "head of the family" grasps one side of the bosom of the stove, and his wife and the hired girl take hold of the other side. In this way the stove is started from the woodshed toward the parlor. Going through the door, the chief operator carefully swings his side of the stove around and jams his thumb-nail against the door-post. Having got the "family comfort" in place, the next thing is to find the legs. Two of these are left inside the stove since the spring before. The other two must be hunted after for twenty-five minutes. They are usually found under the coal. Then the "head of the family" holds up one side of the stove while his wife puts two of the legs in place, and next he holds up the other side while the other two are fixed, and one of the first two follows out. By the time the stove is on its legs, he gets restless, and takes off his coat, regardless of the rain.

"Paterfamilias" then goes for the pipe, and gets two cinders in his eye. It don't make any difference how well the pipe was put up last year, it will always be found a little too short or a little too long. The "head of the family" jams his hat over his eyes, and taking a pipe under each arm goes to the tin-shop to have it fixed. When he gets back, he steps upon one of the best parlor chairs to see if the pipe fits, and his wife makes him get down for fear he will scratch the varnish off from the chair with the nails in his boot-sole. In getting down, he will surely step on the cat, and may thank his stars that it is not the baby. Then he gets an old chair and climbs up to the chimney again, to find that in cutting the pipe off the end has been left too big for the hole in the chimney. So he goes to the woodshed and splits one side of the end of the pipe with an old ax, and squeezes it in with his hands to make it smaller.

The chief operator at length gets the pipe in shape and finds that the stove does not stand true. Then himself and his wife and the hired girl move the stove to the left, and the legs fall out again. Next it is to be moved to the right. More difficulty now with the legs. Moved to the front a little. Elbow not even with the hole in the chimney, and the "head of the family" goes again to the woodshed after some little blocks. While putting the blocks under the legs, the pipe comes out of the chimney. That remedied, the above goes tipping over, and the great alarm of the room. "Paterfamilias" gets the dinner-table out, puts the old chair on it, makes his wife take hold of the chair, and balances himself on it to drive some nails into the ceiling; but in doing this he drops the hammer on his wife's head. At last he gets the nails driven, makes a wire swing to hold the pipe, hammers a little here, pulls a little there, takes a long breath, and announces the ceremony concluded.

Job never put up any stoves. I would have raised his reputation if he had. The above programme, with unimportant variations, is now being carried out in many respectable families in our community.

DERIVING IN THE GOLF STREAM.—Our readers are, perhaps, aware that a collection of the great alarm of the room, having in the Gulf Stream has been in progress under the direction of Professor Agassiz, assisted by M. de Pourtales. The Atlantic Monthly for October has an interesting article upon this subject, from which we collate some particulars of the method employed and the object of this examination.

Dredging in great depths is a slow and rather tedious process, requiring not only patience but very accurate observation. M. F. de Pourtales, of the (Capt. Surry) has been engaged on dredging in the Gulf Stream for three years in making dredgings in the Gulf of Mexico. These dredgings have included every variety of depth, from the shore outward to soundings of six, seven, and eight hundred fathoms, but the most astonishing variety of life being the most astonishing variety of life being especially crowded on rocky bottoms, but not altogether wanting in the deepest parts. A report of the results obtained in his first two years' dredgings has been partially published by M. de Pourtales in the Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge. They form a most valuable contribution to our knowledge of the animals existing in the deep sea.

The dredge is a strong net about a yard and a half in length, surrounded by an outer bag of sail-cloth. Both are pulled at the bottom, but placed above around an oblong frame of iron. This frame has two arms, with a ring at the end of each. One of these arms is firmly fastened to the line by which the dredge is hauled; but the other, instead of being attached to the line, is simply tied by a weaker cord to the first. This is in order that, in case the dredge should be caught on the bottom, as often happens, one of the arms may give way, allowing it thus to change its position slightly and be successfully freed. It is an important precaution; for sometimes the dredge is caught so fast that it requires not only the force of the small engine to which the reel, hold six or seven hundred fathoms of line, but the additional strength of a man on board, to disengage it. When the dredge is lowered—being of course weighted, so as to sink rapidly—a cord is tied around the bottom of the net, while the sail-cloth is left open; thus allowing the dredge to draw water from each corner, while the sail-cloth protects it from injury. When the dredge is landed on deck, a tub or bucket is placed under it, into which all its contents fall the moment the cord around the bottom of the net is untied. Sometimes a large tub is filled at one dredging with all sorts of living specimens—shells, corals, sponges, barnacles, sea-urchins, star-fishes, sponges, polyps, and sea-weeds, with all their natural brilliancy of tints.

A water glass is also used which "lets nothing more than a square of sail-cloth, with a glass plate in the lowest end. Sinking this under the water and looking through it, all the undulations of the surface, which distort objects below, are lost, and nothing obstructs the vision.

Seen through this simple apparatus, the sea-bottom, or rather the summit of the reef above which we were floating, was like the most exquisite aquarium, the contents of which were ever shifting.

MONOMANIA IN HORSES.—In 1806, during the campaign in Austria, a Prussian officer possessed a beautiful, and in other respects a most servicable mare, but which one peculiarity rendered, at times, exceedingly dangerous to the saddle. She had a decided aversion to paper, which she immediately recognized the moment she saw it, and even in the dark, if one or two leaves were rubbed together. The effect produced by the sight or sound of it was so prompt and so violent that in many cases she unheeded her rider; and in one case, his feet being entangled in the stirrup, she dragged him a considerable way over a stony road. In other respects, this mare had not the slightest fear of objects that would terrify most horses. She regarded not the music of the band, the whistling of the bullets, the roaring of the cannon, the fire of the bivouacs, or the glittering of the arms. The confusion and noise of an engagement made no impression upon her; the sight of no other white object affected her; no other red was regarded; the view of the rustling of paper alone roused her to madness. All possible means were employed to cure her of this extraordinary and dangerous aberration but without success; and her master was at length compelled to sell her, for his life was in continual danger.

A mare belonging to the French Guard Royal from 1810 to 1821. She was perfectly manageable, and betrayed no antipathy to the human being, nor to other animals, nor to horses, except they were of a light gray color; but the moment she saw a gray horse she rushed upon it, with the greatest fury, and bit it in a moment piece. She generally, however, seized the animal by the head or throat, and held it so fast that she would suffocate it, if it were not promptly relieved from her bite. As she grew old, this mania was not quite removed, but it was somewhat weakened. No other body of a white color appeared to make the least impression on her.

ST. MARY'S BEACON
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
JAMES S. DOWNS.
No. 90 MULBERRY STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

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