ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 3rd, 1875.

News and Other Items.—A prose communication signed "Rover" and a rhythmical effort, described as "The Game of Kisses," are respectfully declined.

At this writing and here, the drought and the Colorado Bug are in full possession. The Tobacco plants are dying outright for want of moisture and nearly everybody is resorting to the precarious experiment of watering their beds to keep vitality in the plants. We have heard within a few days past of one or two instances in which planters have ploughed up their tobacco land and planted it in corn, and many now contemplate so doing. Besides coming up badly, the bud and cut worm have attacked the coming corn and anything like a fair stand is now despaired of. In some neighborhoods, the wheat prospect is fair, but as a general thing an average yield is unlikely. And in the very midst of these disasters, the Colorado Bug and other insect pests are in full riot. Five consecutive failures of crops, with the present and the worst now imminent, is enough to make ordinary people curse and quit, but our people are *not* ordinary, and are, therefore, still striking, and hoping for better days.

In another column will be found the response of the President to the accusation, that he has been engineering his high place to retain possession of the Presidency for a Third Term.—Though not as explicit as could have been wished on the general issue, the letter of His Excellency, so far as it pertains to his own aspirations, is eminently satisfactory. We are told, that whatever else we are to have, we are to have no more of Grant after his present term of service shall have expired, unless, unless, indeed, an extraordinary conjuncture, not now anticipated, should arise, in which event, Barkis, we suppose, would be willing. In connection with this third-term business and the present letter of His Excellency, we propose the conundrum, whether Grant has wormed himself out of any hole that he hasn't gone back into? Or words to that effect.

Archbishop Bayley is now upon his biennial episcopal visitation to our county. Over five hundred persons have already been confirmed and probably half of the churches have yet to be visited. Those who have made the personal acquaintance of the Archbishop, (and many persons have availed themselves of the present visit to do so, among others several Protestant gentlemen of our village,) speak in warmest terms of the kindness of the reception accorded them and of the gentle and urbane manner of this distinguished ecclesiastic.

Parties interested will bear in mind that on Monday next, the 7th instant, the June Term of our Circuit Court commences. It is not anticipated that it will be prolonged beyond a few days. A polite invitation is extended to all comers having unsettled accounts with us to call at the "Captain's Office" and pay respects, if nothing else.

Among the proceedings in the Orphans' Court on Saturday last, letters of administration were granted to Robert C. Combs and Mrs. M. C. Downs on the personal estate of late Jas. S. Downs. The bond was fixed at $80,000, and the bondsmen of the administrators are Jas. F. Abell, Wm. A. Loker and Jos. H. Key.

The late State Republican Convention of Pennsylvania having pronounced against the Third Term project, Mr. Secretary Robeson is out with the declaration, that the action of the Convention is a "cowardly yielding to public clamor." The office-holders die hard, the highest the hardest.

Three such disasters as the burning of the church at Holyoke, the fire at Worcester and the fire at Springfield do not often follow in one locality in such rapid succession. From present indications the Springfield fire will involve a loss of between two and three million dollars.

A funny incident in connection with the civil rights question occurred recently on the Central Railway of Georgia. Representative Alex. H. Stephens by accident took a seat in a car which was reserved for colored persons, and was summarily ordered to withdraw by the conductor, who did not know him.

Our thanks are due the Dorchester County Agricultural Society for a complimentary ticket to its Exhibitions, to be held at its fair grounds, near Federalsburg, on the 12th of June, the 29th and 30th of Sept. and 1st of October.

Tobacco Planters.—To insure quick start, large growth and early maturity, use "Excelsior," manufactured by J. J. Turner & Co., Baltimore, and do not jeopardize your crops by using untried Fertilizers. The "Excelsior" has stood the test for seventeen years, and has never failed in growing large crops of superior quality.

[Communicated.

Near Leonardtown, May 28th, 1875.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

Mr. Editor:—The meetings of the "Teachers' Association" (Central Division) is not so well attended now as when that organization was first formed. With the increasing interest felt in the subject of education in this county, this falling off may, at first sight, seem somewhat inexplicable. But several causes have conspired to produce it—some more, some less, and not the least of these, I think, is the reduction in the salaries of the second grade teachers. Soon after the formation of the Teachers' Association, and at a time when they were exhibiting much zeal and interest in the cause of education, by attending the instructory meetings and making earnest efforts to render themselves more efficient in the art of teaching, which efforts involved both time and expense, the salaries, which were already low enough, were reduced five dollars per term or quarter, and this at a time when the school fund was believed to be in an improving condition. Under the present law the amount paid in the county for licenses to catch oysters with tongs is to be paid into the school fund of the county, which is a considerable cash item—about $1,000—besides, about ten of the schools were closed by order of the Board at the beginning of the present scholastic year, which also augmented the school fund. This action of the Board in reducing the salaries of the teachers at such a time seems but a small appreciation of the efforts they were making to improve themselves, and I think might very well be supposed to place a damper upon the ardor of their efforts. It is true the salaries of first grade teachers were raised to $90 per term, and it was stated in defence of this action of the Board that the reduction of salary for the second grade and increase of the first was intended as an incentive to induce teachers to qualify themselves for a first grade certificate. But this is like ordering a general to take a strongly fortified position and at the same time depriving him of an essential portion of his forces; for while the Board held out the inducement, they at the same time, by reducing the salary, in a measure deprived the teachers of the means of accomplishing the object proposed. Soon after the passage of the order by the Board reducing the salaries, the Central Division Teachers' Association appointed a Committee to wait on their Honors and request that the order be rescinded. They were respectfully received, but the Board declined acceeding to their request, giving as a reason an insufficiency of funds, but stated that if the funds should hereafter justify it, they would not only raise the salaries to what they were originally, but even make more, and refund the deductions already made.—The Board also expressed the hope that it would not be long before most of the teachers would be teaching under a first grade certificate. This would seem to be a fair rejoinder, but if the Board can now pay but $70 a term, how will they be able to pay $90 per term when most of the teachers are teaching under a first grade certificate, instead of *one* as at present? But whatever plausibility there may be in the reason given for the reduction of the salaries of teachers with regard to the white schools on account of an insufficiency of funds, in view of the provision made by the last Legislature the same reason does not apply with equal force to the colored. At the time when the State appropriation for those schools was $50,000 per year, the teachers holding certificates received $75 per term, and the money was on hand to pay them at its expiration. The last Legislature doubled this appropriation, making it $100,000 per year, and now that the Board receives twice as much from the State for colored school purposes as formerly, with the same number of schools in operation (12) they pay the teachers but $70 per term, yet no new school houses have been built that I have heard of, nor any repairs been made. In fact, I know of one instance in which the Board refused to grant an appropriation for repairs when they were much needed, and the petition was made through the proper channel. I disclaim any intention to cast reflection on the Board or intimate that they are not acting honestly with the funds at their disposal. I only state a few facts. Their Honors may have some wise purpose to subserve with any surplus they may have on hand—perhaps the building of a high school or the creation of a sinking fund to meet prospective contingencies—though I would suppose that any appropriation made for a certain period or year was intended to be expended within that period. The Board being but the executive officers of the school interests are not responsible for provisions made by the Legislature for white or colored schools, whereby funds are placed in their hands sufficient to make the salary of one more than that of the other.

Mr. Editor, some feeling having been elicited in consequence of the closure of so many of our public schools, I deem it not out of place to quote the provision of law under which those schools were closed. I quote from chap. 7, sec. 5, as follows:—"And whenever the average attendance in any school for any two consecutive terms is less than ten pupils, then the said school may be closed by the Board of County School Commissioners, provided, that the Board of District School Trustees may keep the school open in part at the expense of the District, and shall receive their proportion of the school fund for said school, rating a full school at twenty scholars." The Board has decided a school of twenty scholars to mean an average daily attendance of twenty, so that if a teacher of one of these schools averages but ten per day, he will receive but half of the regular salary from the School Board, that is $35.—It will thus be seen from the first part of this section as quoted, that in the contingency mentioned, the law states the schools *may* and not *shall* be closed, thus leaving it discretionary with the Board whether to close them or not.

If the contingency had arisen for closing the schools for a time in consequence of an insufficiency of funds, would it not have seemed more just to have closed all the schools for one quarter, thus treating all alike? This might have been done without forfeiting any of the installments coming to the county from the State. See chap. 19, sec. 6 of School law. Of course the people residing in the districts where those closed schools are located pay their proportion of the school tax, while they are at the same time debarred an equal privilege of participating in its benefits, and this looks like "taxation without representation."

Mr. Editor, the original Teachers' Association not hving had a quorum during the last several meetings so that they could proceed to business, those teachers of that Association who usually attended recently formed a new organization, styled the "Teachers' Mutual Improvement Association," adopting a new Constitution and By-Laws, embodying the main essential features of the old and making the quorum less. This latter organization meets the second Saturday of every month.

P.

[Communicated.

St. Mary's County, May 28, 1875.

Mr. Editor:—One or two friends of mine have inquired of me whether I would reply to the tissue of folly and nonsense that you published in your last issue over the signature of Oysterman. I have declined for the same reason that Prentice of the Louisville *Journal* declined to spank the baby when called upon by his wife to do so. He said "he could not find any place big enough to spank." So when my friends ask me to spank your correspondent, I reply he really is not old enough to spank. He thinks that the Legislature of 1874 could have repealed the compact of 1785, under which the present Oyster Law was set aside in the Potomac. This would indicate that he is very young, indeed. He also thinks that the Legislature of 1874 is responsible for the interpretations of that old compact by the Courts. This would seem to argue that he is only "just born." He is evidently too young to be spanked. If I had recognized the extreme juvenility of his intellect sooner, I would not have struck the baby at all.

I remain yours, sir, with respect,

T. H. Bond.

Maximilian's Widow.—The *Independance Belge* gives the following interesting story concerning the health and the habits of the Princess Charlotte, now under treatment for insanity in Belgium:—

The Princess enjoys better health than might be expected. She has even attained a certain *embonpoint*. But, morally speaking, her case seems desperate. The most sanguine physicians consider her insanity incurable. Her mental condition is very strange. She appears to no longer take any part in this world; she speaks to nobody, recognizes nobody, but always seems planning with, following and talking to, imaginary beings. Those persons who surround or serve her appear to her as nonentities—she looks at them, yet does not appear to see them. She seems to suffer if her vision is obstructed by a living being while she ponders; when a human voice reaches her ear she seems to treat it as a sound from another world; she is only pleased when in deep solitude and talking with her invisibles.—All company is a bore to her. Her appetite is excellent, and she writes her *menus* each day with astonishing intelligence, making such changes of diet as the seasons suggest. She gives all her orders in writing concerning this and other matters. She has selected a table in her chateau upon which she deposits her billets and which are taken at a fixed hour. In this respect she shows no hesitation or confusion in her thoughts.

The Princess pushes her love of solitude to such an extreme that she does not wish to have her servants with her; she dresses herself and completes her toilet with an exquisite care that borders on the realms of a coquette.

She dresses her hair always in plaits as she did before her trouble. Her dressing maid is not admitted in her sleeping apartment, she alone presides over all the details of her toilet. She preserves a remarkable memory for all the usual affairs of life. Thus on a fixed day a note is written ordering her bath to be got ready. If, when she has ordered a special plate for her dinner and that plate is not brought on the table she simply remarks the facts in writing, without reproach, without ill temper, like a person who notices an omission, and then calls attention to it.

When the weather is fine she walks in the park every day at about eleven o'clock. She invariably follows the same road, walking always at a rapid pace. It need scarcely be added that she is watched at a distance without her knowledge and that every precaution is taken to shield her from accident.

She often takes to music and sometimes she designs and executes a painting with taste and talent. Music seems to charm and soothe her, while painting absorbs and captivates. With her disposition, with a disinclination for all human society, it is difficult to pay her a visit without causing her pain. Her Majesty the Queen only visits Tervuereun every fortnight, and even then she does not see the Princess; this depends upon the temper of the patient. Several times every day, however, news is sent from the chateau of the Princess at Tervueren to the Chateau de Locken or to the royal palace at Brussels. Every month Dr. Gheel visits the august patient, the Queen habitually accompanying him in these visits. The visits seem really and, and are always to this effect:—The doctor asks the patient as to her health, when she always replies, "Oh, I'm very well," then turns her back upon him and walks away.

Terms for [illegible].—President Grant has written the following letter to General Harry [illegible], President of the recent Pennsylvania Republican State Convention:

Executive Mansion,

Washington, D. C., May 29, 1875.

Dear Sir:—

A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872 the press, a portion of it hostile to the Republican party and particularly so to the Administration, started the cry of Cæsarism and "The Third Term," calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject. I believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill, to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply—a fair subject of ridicule for a fact. I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemies to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party no matter how past, [illegible] body of the dignity and [illegible] of a convention to make nominations for the State officers of the second State in the Union having considered the question, I deem it not improper that I should now speak.

In the first place, I never sought the office for a second nor even for a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position, one created by Congress expressly for me, for supposed services rendered to the Republic. The position vacated I liked. It would have been most agreeable to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement, with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace, and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from the cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice. Without seeking the office for the "second term" the nomination was tendered to me by a unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories, selected by the Republicans of each, to represent their whole number for the purpose of making their nomination. I connot say that I was not pleased at this, and at the overwhelming endorsement which their action received at the election following. But it must be remembered that all the sacrifice except that of comfort had been made in accepting the "first term." Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding—though I admit in the light of subsequent events many times subject to fair criticism—that an endorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

Now for the "third term." I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one Executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the Constitution, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nativity, &c. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even to renominate himself, is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no one can force an election, or even a nomination.

To recapitulate: I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a renomination. I would not except a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty, circumstances not likely to arise. I congratulate the Convention over which you presided for the harmony which prevailed, and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which I hope may be triumphantly elected. With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. Grant.

Blackwood's Magazine for May (Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) opens with a new Serial—a love story—giving graphic pictures of Anglo-Indian society. It promises to be very fascinating. The other articles are: "Lord Lytton's Speeches. The "Scenes in Kashmir," described in the "Abode of Snow.

We turn next to the review of "New Books." The Life of Isaac Casaubon, who lived in the sixteenth century, and was "the first Greek scholar of his time;" the "Macready Reminiscences;" "Untrodden Spain," by Mr. Hugh Rose, the English Chaplain of a mining town in Andalusia, and after some severe remarks on popular novels, Macdonald's "Malcolm," are noticed at considerable length. Sir Hope Grant's account of the War in China, in 1860, has an entire and a very interesting article to itself. "The Budget and the National Debt," a discussion of English financial affairs, completes an unusually attractive number of this magazine.

The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows. The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all; and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

Tobacco Culture.—Seventeen years experience has convinced the planters of Maryland and Virginia that the "Excelsior," manufactured by J. J. Turner & Co., Baltimore, has no equal in growing and maturing the tobacco plant. It contains all the elements necessary for large growth and early maturity. The quality of tobacco grown by "Excelsior" is very superior.

Boyton's Experiment.—As we anticipated yesterday, Paul Boyton's voyage across the English Channel was a complete success, which has its practical side as well as its physical triumph. The contrivance by means of which he was able to float on the water for twenty-three hours and traverse the whole distance from Cape Grisnez to Folkestone was a simple dress of india rubber, capable of being inflated at the will of the wearer. It will thus be seen that it serves all the purposes of a life raft, while it may be brought within the reach of every person going to sea. We can see no reason why it should not become an indispensible life saving appliance and be a part of the outfit of every vessel, instead of the clumsy and ineffective life preservers now carried on passenger ships. The simplicity of the dress and the ease with which it is adjusted are in themselves strong arguments in favor of its adoption, and Mr. Boyton has proved its practicability by the ease with which he made his long journey across the Channel. If even a part of the expectations which are natually to be indulged on account of his success are fulfilled shipwrecks will lose much of their terror in being stripped of a great part of their dangers. Where a boat or a life raft could not live for a moment it seems quite possible that a person wearing one of these dresses would float until the fury of the sea should subside sufficiently to allow him to be rescued. It is not even required that the wearer should be able to swim, because the buoyancy of the dress renders the movements of the swimmer unnecessary. Perhaps the practical tests to which the contrivance must be put in less experienced hands than Mr. Boyton's may not bear out all these anticipations; but it is so simple, so inexpensive and promises such important results hitherto considered almost unattainable, that we are disposed to give it a trial that will test its merits to the fullest extent. If it is found to be as useful in the hands of others as Mr. Boyton has shown it to be in his own the problem of life saving apparatus for passenger ships may be regarded as solved in a way that will give satisfaction as well as insure safety.—*New York Herald.*

About Advertising.—The New York *Tribune* has the following about the value of advertising, and every practical business man who has goods to sell will confirm what it says of the present dull state of business.

Prudence and economy, of course, are the great lessons to be learned; but there is one part of these lessons which, in dull times, is very liable to be forgotten. Be sure of one thing:—Whenever you have to sell there are many people ready to buy, even in the most depressed seasons. Find them out, show them your wares, persuade them to buy of you rather than another. When buyers are reluctant sellers must be active. It is neither cheap nor sensible to sit still behind your counter and wait for the bustle of trade to revive. When business is dull that is the very time when you most need to advertise; and, in the second place, that is when people devote most time to reading newspapers, and when your advertisement, consequently, is generally most seen. A few dollars thus invested will do more to revive a sluggish business than anything else in the world.

Divorces.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, in session at Fort Wayne, Indiana, has adopted the following resolutions in regard to divorces:

Resolved, That the marriage bond, whether entered into under the administration of the State or the Church, is indissoluble except by natural death.

Resolved, That while regarding the divorces granted by the State as valid, so far as temporalities are concerned, we do hereby direct the various pastors and judicatories of the Reformed Church in the United States to give no validity in their spiritual discipline to any divorce, except such as has been granted upon the ground of adultery by one or both parties in marriage.

When a discoverer of any scientific subject, ask the co-operation of the learned in science, to test the merit and truth of his discovery by severe tests and practical results, and then to indorse and recommend it, it is fair to presume it is valuable for the purpose intended. Such has been the course pursued by Messrs. Hall & Co., proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. And all those who have tested it (among whom we may mention Dr. A. A. Hayes and S. Dana Hayes, Chemists, and State Assayers of Massachusetts; Walter Burnham, M. D., Prof. of Surgery in Penn. University, Philadelphia; Geo. Gray, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology) assert it is the best preparation in use for all cutaneous diseases of the scalp. Restores gray hair to its original color, prevents the hair from falling out, creates a new growth. It is certainly worthy of a trial.

Newburyport Herald of Gospel Liberty.

The Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated for June comes to us a few days later in the month than is its wont; a delay owing probably to the recent death of its well-known publisher. Aside from the sadness occasioned by this event, it is an admirable specimen of this venerable monthly, and indicates clearly enough the spirit of continuance and progress which has so long characterized its management. Among its many good things are Physiognomy in the Pulpit; Bishop Cummins, of the Reformed Episcopal Church; Our Busy Life; Alfred Remine, concluding chapters; From the Cradle to the Grave; Politeness at Home and Abroad; White Women and the Civil Rights Bill; What a Boy! The King-Bird; Tendencies of Investigation in Cerebral Anatomy; Spread-Eagleism, appropriate; Phases of Cruelty; A Story of Failure and its Causes. We are glad to learn that no material change will be made in the business, except to enlarge and improve its usefulness commensurably with the improved facilities lately secured at the new office, 737 Broadway, New York. Price of the number, 30 cents; by the year, $3. A new volume begins with July. S. R. Wells & Co., Publishers.

MARRIED.

On the 31st ult., THOMAS L. DAMOND to AMANDA J. RALEY.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Starr, JAS. STEDMAN to ANNA P. V. CONNELLER.

On the same day, by the same, WILLIAM A. GIBSON to MARY E. TARLTON.

DIED.

At his residence in St. Inigoes' district on Saturday last, the 29th ult., DAVID W. TYLER, in 72nd year of his age.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Wheat.—Receipts 53,651 bushels—20,051 bushels Southern and 33,600 bushels Western. Shipments from elevators 33,608 bushels; stock in elevators 96,380 bushels. Market during the week has ruled dull and generally heavy, with a uniform tendency to lower prices. The demand has been almost wholly from millers, who have dealt very sparingly.

The sales as reported at 'Change have included the following:

Southern—100 bushels common red at 125 cents; 235 bushels fair white and 500 bushels red at 130 cts; 232 bushels good White and 148 bushels red at 135 cents; 500 bushels prime red at 137 cents; 338 bushels do. at 138 cents; 2,221 bushels choice do. at 140 cents; 632 bushels do. at 142 cents; 1,164 bushels amber at 145 cents; 3,652 bushels do. at 143 cents; 2,871 bushels do. at 142 cents.

Corn—Receipts 149,577 bushels—33,577 bushels Southern and 116,000 bushels Western.—Shipments from elevators 115,000 bushels; stock in elevators 406,876 bushels.

The market has ruled dull and weak and prices have further declined for all descriptions. Southern Corn has sold at prices 5 to 6 cents lower than last week, and Western 5 to 7 cents lower, the latter, however, closing slightly better to-day owing to parties being compelled to make purchases to fill contracts made some weeks ago.

Southern—400 bushels damaged white at 72 cents; 220 bushels do. blue eye white at 76 cents, and 2,300 bushels do. yellow at 77 cents; 1,320 bushels do. do. at 81½ cents; 990 bushels prime yellow at 80 cents; 785 bushels do. yellow at 81 cents; 300 bushels do. 82 cents; 2,100 bushels do. yellow, and 3,382 bushels do. white at 83 cents; 1,946 bushels do. white, and 400 bushels do. yellow at 84 cents; 492 bushels do. white at 86 cents; 2,075 bushels do. white at 88 cents.

Oats.—Receipts 15,158 bushels. The market has ruled dull and heavy for Western descriptions, and prices are lower, but for Southern there has been some activity in the demand, especially for light. The sales were as follows:

Southern—333 bushels heavy at 73 cents; 236 bushels do. at 77 cents; 600 bushels do. at 79 cents; 1,427 bushels bright at 80 cents; 310 bushels do at 82 cents; 3,550 bushels do. 83 cents.

Rye.—Receipts only 380 bushels. The market has been dull, and prices rather low. The only sales reported have been 200 bushels at 116 cents, and 100 bushels at 115 cents. We quote at 114 to 116 cents.

Tobacco.—The market for Maryland leaf continues quite active, but there is very little doing in other descriptions. Prices are unchanged as follows:

Maryland—frosted & sound com.,	$6.50@	7.50
" medium dull,	7.50@	8.50
" leafy brown,	8.50@	11.00
" bright red to yellow,	11.00@	18.00
" upper country tips,	7.00@	9.00
" brown to red,	9.00@	11.00
" yellow spangled,	12.00@	15.00
" extra "	15.00@	18.00
" fancy yellow,	20.00@	30.00

Real Estate

AT

ATTORNEY'S SALE.

I WILL sell at Leonardtown on

TUESDAY, the 8th of JUNE, instant,

between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, to the highest bidder, a tract or parcel of land located in St. Inigoes' District, supposed to contain about

70 acres,

and is the same land conveyed to Dyer, Hill & Co. by J. Parran Crane, Trustee. It is described in said deed as Wm. C. Foxwell's interest in the Forrest land, being seventy acres in one undivided half of 140 acres. Terms of sale, one-half cash and the residue a credit of 12 months with interest.

PETER W. CRAIN,
Attorney for J. Q. A. Holloway,
Trustee of Dyer, Hill & Co.

June 3, 1875—ts.

NOTICE.

THE death of James S. Downs devolving upon me the settlement of the partnership accounts growing out of the publication of the St Mary's Beacon, notice is given to all interested, that measures will at once be taken to close up these transactions. Parties indebted will save expense by a prompt response to this notice. The debts of the firm will be paid by the undersigned.

JOHN F. KING,
Surviving Partner.

June 3, 1875—1m.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of St Mary's county, set:—May 26, 1875.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That Robt. C Combs and M. C. Downs, administrators of

JAMES S. DOWNS,

late of St Mary's county, Md., deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same be published once a week for six successive weeks in the St Mary's Beacon.

Test: Jas T M Raley,
Register Wills for St Mary's county.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above order, we hereby give notice that we have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Md., letters of administration on the personal estate of James S. Downs, late of said co., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers attached thereto, to the subscribers on or before the 21st day of December, 1875, they will otherwise by law be excluded from the benefits of the said estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ROBT. C. COMBS,
M. C. DOWNS,
Administrators.

June 3, 1875—4w.

For County Commissioner.

JOHN H. BUCKLER is recommended to the voters of the County for the position of County Commissioner at the ensuing Fall election and will be warmly supported by his friends and the

Democratic Masses.

June 3, 1875.

New Advertisements.

N. F. BURNHAM'S TURBINE

WATER WHEEL

Was selected, 4 years ago, and put to work in the U. S. Patent Office, D. C., and has proved to be the best. Prices Lower than any other first-class Wheel. Pamphlet free.

Address N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

FOOD FOR THE BABIES.

CHILDREN FED ON

RIDGE'S FOOD

Will thrive, be strong and healthy, and become little models of youthful strength and childish beauty, to whom the usual diseases bring but little danger.

ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

The Oldest, the Largest and the Best Business College in the United States.

Prof. J. M. Phillips is in charge of our Actual Business Department, and is daily attendance.

Our Illustrated College Journal, with Beautifully Flourished Eagle, sent by mail free of charge.

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