

FRIDAY MORNING, March 1st, 1878.

LEGISLATIVE.—The Local Option issue and the State Tobacco Inspection Question have had the lion's share of legislative attention during the past week and are still pending. The opinion appears to be gaining ground that the first, with slight modifications, will be passed, that is, the question will be submitted to a popular vote and the people be authorized to legislate in this matter for themselves. In reply to the challenge of a correspondent to the Senior Editor of the Beacon to put himself upon record on this issue, he has to say, that he is opposed to Local Option and intends to vote against it. With regard to the Tobacco Warehouse system, it is believed that no change will be made the present session. Without pretending to know much about it, we have never been able to see what great harm could come to tobacco growers by experimenting for two years and on a limited scale with free inspection. It is a legislative rule, we believe, that after the advent of March no new measure can be introduced in either branch except under a suspension of the rules. If this be so, we look to see, and believe we shall see, the many meritorious measures which have already been introduced and referred taken up and pushed to a final vote.

THE NEW POPE.—Cardinal Georacchini Pecci was elected Pope on Wednesday last week and has taken the name of Leo XIII. The new Pope was born on the 2d of March, 1810, at Corchiano, in Italy. He was in favor with Pope Gregory XVI, who employed him as his delegate and made him Bishop of Perugia in 1846. In 1853 he was made a Cardinal. He is described as a tall, fine looking man, with a sonorous voice and great dignity of manner. His private life has at all times been above reproach. He has considerable literary talent and has written poetry. He belongs to the more moderate party in the church and to the liberal party in politics. The general opinion is that for learning, tact, energy, dignity, real moral worth and sincere piety, the sacred college could not have found a more deserving Pope than Cardinal Pecci.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.—Though it is hourly expected that peace preliminaries will be signed between Russia and Turkey, England is relaxing in nothing her war preparations, and the position of both Austria and Italy is still menacing. Prussia is attempting the role of the peace-maker, and though outwardly great deference is paid her, it is beginning to be appreciated that her financial condition and her relations with France will make her neither very valuable as an ally nor formidable as an enemy in the event of a war between Russia on the one side and England, Austria and Italy on the other. France, though apparently left out of calculation in late European complications, has still much to do in regulating the attitude of Germany towards other powers.

DR. MUDD'S CLAIM.—Our representative, Hon. Eli J. Henkle, has introduced a bill in Congress to pay Dr. Samuel F. Mudd, of Charles county, Md., \$3,000 for services rendered as a surgeon in the yellow fever epidemic at Fort Jefferson, Florida, in 1867. Fort Jefferson is on the Dry Tortugas. Dr. Mudd was at the time a prisoner there in consequence of his having set Wilkes Booth's leg after his assassination of President Lincoln. When the fever broke out he volunteered his services as a physician. One of the reasons urged for Dr. Mudd's pardon subsequently was his faithful services during the fever epidemic. The bill was referred to the committee on claims.

ANDERSON SENTENCED.—Anderson, the forger of Returning Board fame, has been sentenced by Judge Whittaker to two years' hard labor in the Louisiana Penitentiary. He considers himself badly used, of course, and in this there is perhaps more truth than poetry. It was the "visiting statesmen who engaged Anderson to take the chestnuts from the fire, and promised to "see him through," and it is the mere catpaw that has been caught whilst the gulliest man in the lot still walks unchallenged and is Secretary of the Treasury.

TO THE NORTH POLE.—The public-spirited proprietor of the New York Herald, James Gordon Bennett, having purchased the Arctic Vessel Pandora, proposes fitting out and manning her at his own cost with a view to prosecute, and, if possible, bring to a successful issue the Polar explorations which have so long occupied the attention of the scientific world. The success of recent African travel under the patronage of Mr. Bennett is provocative of happy auguries as to the outcome of the proposed expedition.

THE POTOMAC FISHERIES.—Attorney-General Gwin has transmitted to the legislature a reply to the order of Mr. Key, of this county, calling for information in regard to the Potomac fisheries. He quotes the acts of Maryland and Virginia passed in 1786, and says: "It will be seen that the right of fishing in the Potomac river is common to and can equally be enjoyed by the citizens of both States, except that the citizens of neither shall have the right to fish with nets or seines on the shores of the other State. Also, that all laws necessary for the preservation of fish must be made with the consent of both States. The law refers to shell fish as well as floating fish."

MEASURES.—For fear of a misapprehension as to my views on the subject, I propose to say a few words in reply to the observations of G on my article on local option, published in the Beacon of the 15th ult. G asks, "what is local option?" and then proceeds to give his definition of it—"That it is indirectly prohibiting the poor from enjoying the same privileges as that of the rich man." With all due deference to the superior wisdom and comprehension of G, I must dissent from his definition. Local option is nothing more nor less than the right of the people to decide whether or not licenses shall be issued for any person to sell whiskey in the county, except for medicinal purposes. As every person has the right to vote upon it, the poor as well as the rich, and the poor man being in the majority, it is the law he distasteful to him he can vote local option down. Nor can I see why this law, if sanctioned by the people, would effect any more the rights of the poor man than those of the rich. He would have the same right to send to the city and get whiskey as his more affluent neighbor, and even though he could not buy it in as large quantities, the difference in price in the city and country would more than pay the freight and expenses, and he would get a purer and better article. I trust it will not be thought from what I have written that I would characterize the moderate use of wines and other spirituous liquors as either a crime or offence against the law. Temperance, in my opinion, does not necessarily include the idea of total abstinence. The moderate use of anything cannot be considered intemperance, though I believe that alcohol or wine, used even so moderately, unless it be as a medicine, is injurious to the system. G says I quote Prof. N. R. Smith, which authority, "I (he) admits as the highest." Well, I quoted Prof. Smith as saying that "alcohol was the great enemy of man and vicegerent of the devil, and any man who would exterminate alcohol would be the greatest benefactor of the human race since the days of Jesus Christ." If he accepts this authority as the highest, of course he admits the views of the Prof. to be correct. What motive then can he have for advocating the general use and sale of a beverage which upon the authority of Prof. Smith he admits to be "the great enemy of man and vicegerent of the devil?" But the most pleasant information G gives me is that I have seven hundred names now at Annapolis as the advocates of local option. G has taken more trouble to inform himself upon this subject than I have, for I have neither held communication with any of the friends of nor have I signed any memorial in favor of local option, and am therefore thankful to G for the encouraging information. Courage then, ye friends of Temperance, 701 names to commence the campaign with is certainly a good beginning. It may be confidently presumed there are a great many friends of the measure who have not yet signed those memorials. G seems to console himself with the delusive hope that when the decisive contest comes off our ranks will be broken, and tells us to look out for a rout. Delude yourself not with this fond antiquated grand improvement, but they must suddenly transform men from a state of wretched influence to one of perfection. This, it seems to me, is a step towards setting the strongest possible barrier to moral growth. Anything that adds to the wealth of the people improves their social condition. Maryland, ever since the inauguration of the Proprietary Government, has granted to her citizens the free use of spirituous liquors and her prosperity, considering her natural resources, is unequalled—at least surpassed. Georgia refused to allow the use of rum, but her slow growth and stunted development forced her to discover the secret.

It is well known that the State derives a large revenue from the sale of liquor, and that 1/3 of the amount comes from the more wealthy who are better able to pay it—from sporting characters, &c. The actual laborer is proportionately relieved. Again, local option would have no other effect than to take the profit arising from the sale of whiskey from honest and fair dealing merchants, whose presence is a greater damper to propensity of man than local option, and place the same in the hands of unprincipled speculators. Besides, this is only a partial legislation, since it only affects the poorer classes. Messrs. Editors, you and I will have our drinks when we want them, but the more indigent will be forced to purchase from smugglers and to pay two prices. Does this benefit

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It seems to me that the Committee who drafted the road system submitted to the Convention must have had these points specially in view, for I know of none other that could better subserve these ends. Perhaps Observer could furnish us with a better skeleton; but so far, he has contented himself with a little indiscriminate criticism. In respect to proposed system of road repair there are but three classes, viz., paupers, poor and the rich. The first class, entirely at the mercy of the public, is bountifully provided for. The second is by far the most numerous—the farmers owning small estates. There are but few of the third. Now it seems to me that the compulsory labor system recommended is the one that will certainly benefit the poor and rich alike, by furnishing the day laborer with work, by protecting the more wealthy from exorbitant taxation. Neither Observer nor I will ever work a day on the public roads, but we would pay our \$1 in cash to the laborer to perform our tasks for us, the former receiving over 25 cts. more while the latter will ultimately save a greater sum, and, in addition to this, will enjoy advantages before unknown. Observer, not content with the sally against the road force, falls even more heavily on retirement. Retirement, he says, stands up for your rights. The deaf will hear, the fool will heed you and the oppressed and down-trodden farmer will applaud you. Speak to the unfeeling and make them comprehend. \$2 per day will compensate any honest man for discharging his duty as juror. High pay is a premium for corruption—Grant's administration substantiates the fact. You can get more good men to serve as jurors at \$2 than you could if the county offered five. Offer \$5 per day and you never would get the business of the county through—hungry men would be the everlasting cry! I really think if it could be so arranged, that every man should be compelled to serve in turn one term as juror free of charge. The fees of the Clerk and Register should have been cut down. The position of Clerk to County Commissioners would gladly accept \$400 per annum. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but it costs the farmer more to produce his crops than he can command for them when in market. Truly the laborer is worthy of his hire! Municipal retrenchment is being moved at Frederick, Md., and the "hard times" demand it everywhere.

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COMMUNICATED. Messrs. Editors.—For fear of a misapprehension as to my views on the subject, I propose to say a few words in reply to the observations of G on my article on local option, published in the Beacon of the 15th ult. G asks, "what is local option?" and then proceeds to give his definition of it—"That it is indirectly prohibiting the poor from enjoying the same privileges as that of the rich man." With all due deference to the superior wisdom and comprehension of G, I must dissent from his definition. Local option is nothing more nor less than the right of the people to decide whether or not licenses shall be issued for any person to sell whiskey in the county, except for medicinal purposes. As every person has the right to vote upon it, the poor as well as the rich, and the poor man being in the majority, it is the law he distasteful to him he can vote local option down. Nor can I see why this law, if sanctioned by the people, would effect any more the rights of the poor man than those of the rich. He would have the same right to send to the city and get whiskey as his more affluent neighbor, and even though he could not buy it in as large quantities, the difference in price in the city and country would more than pay the freight and expenses, and he would get a purer and better article. I trust it will not be thought from what I have written that I would characterize the moderate use of wines and other spirituous liquors as either a crime or offence against the law. Temperance, in my opinion, does not necessarily include the idea of total abstinence. The moderate use of anything cannot be considered intemperance, though I believe that alcohol or wine, used even so moderately, unless it be as a medicine, is injurious to the system. G says I quote Prof. N. R. Smith, which authority, "I (he) admits as the highest." Well, I quoted Prof. Smith as saying that "alcohol was the great enemy of man and vicegerent of the devil, and any man who would exterminate alcohol would be the greatest benefactor of the human race since the days of Jesus Christ." If he accepts this authority as the highest, of course he admits the views of the Prof. to be correct. What motive then can he have for advocating the general use and sale of a beverage which upon the authority of Prof. Smith he admits to be "the great enemy of man and vicegerent of the devil?" But the most pleasant information G gives me is that I have seven hundred names now at Annapolis as the advocates of local option. G has taken more trouble to inform himself upon this subject than I have, for I have neither held communication with any of the friends of nor have I signed any memorial in favor of local option, and am therefore thankful to G for the encouraging information. Courage then, ye friends of Temperance, 701 names to commence the campaign with is certainly a good beginning. It may be confidently presumed there are a great many friends of the measure who have not yet signed those memorials. G seems to console himself with the delusive hope that when the decisive contest comes off our ranks will be broken, and tells us to look out for a rout. Delude yourself not with this fond antiquated grand improvement, but they must suddenly transform men from a state of wretched influence to one of perfection. This, it seems to me, is a step towards setting the strongest possible barrier to moral growth. Anything that adds to the wealth of the people improves their social condition. Maryland, ever since the inauguration of the Proprietary Government, has granted to her citizens the free use of spirituous liquors and her prosperity, considering her natural resources, is unequalled—at least surpassed. Georgia refused to allow the use of rum, but her slow growth and stunted development forced her to discover the secret.

It is well known that the State derives a large revenue from the sale of liquor, and that 1/3 of the amount comes from the more wealthy who are better able to pay it—from sporting characters, &c. The actual laborer is proportionately relieved. Again, local option would have no other effect than to take the profit arising from the sale of whiskey from honest and fair dealing merchants, whose presence is a greater damper to propensity of man than local option, and place the same in the hands of unprincipled speculators. Besides, this is only a partial legislation, since it only affects the poorer classes. Messrs. Editors, you and I will have our drinks when we want them, but the more indigent will be forced to purchase from smugglers and to pay two prices. Does this benefit

the masses of the poor, or is it even just to the poor as to expect the equal execution of the law? Duty demands can never successfully defy human propensity. I regret to learn that Mr. Key has asked leave to introduce a bill appropriating \$1,000 annually for five years to the Potomac Hall School. This is a step to perpetuate the present detrimental and wasteful system of taxation from which the public interest has suffered and from which "in the language of an anonymous correspondent, "he derives the slightest benefit whatever." It is to be that for all the unjust appropriations to the various colleges and academies throughout the State, she (the State) claims a bare privilege of a few few scholarships, which are, in nearly every case, abused, being conferred upon the children of the opulent and shrewd—persons who could give their children collegiate education without such appropriations. I earnestly stow my fixed opinion to be, that such appropriations are against the judgment and wishes of nine-tenths of the people of the county—indeed, of the State, and I certainly hope that our representatives at Annapolis will not act so hastily and against the interest and wishes of their constituents.

It seems to me that the Committee who drafted the road system submitted to the Convention must have had these points specially in view, for I know of none other that could better subserve these ends. Perhaps Observer could furnish us with a better skeleton; but so far, he has contented himself with a little indiscriminate criticism. In respect to proposed system of road repair there are but three classes, viz., paupers, poor and the rich. The first class, entirely at the mercy of the public, is bountifully provided for. The second is by far the most numerous—the farmers owning small estates. There are but few of the third. Now it seems to me that the compulsory labor system recommended is the one that will certainly benefit the poor and rich alike, by furnishing the day laborer with work, by protecting the more wealthy from exorbitant taxation. Neither Observer nor I will ever work a day on the public roads, but we would pay our \$1 in cash to the laborer to perform our tasks for us, the former receiving over 25 cts. more while the latter will ultimately save a greater sum, and, in addition to this, will enjoy advantages before unknown. Observer, not content with the sally against the road force, falls even more heavily on retirement. Retirement, he says, stands up for your rights. The deaf will hear, the fool will heed you and the oppressed and down-trodden farmer will applaud you. Speak to the unfeeling and make them comprehend. \$2 per day will compensate any honest man for discharging his duty as juror. High pay is a premium for corruption—Grant's administration substantiates the fact. You can get more good men to serve as jurors at \$2 than you could if the county offered five. Offer \$5 per day and you never would get the business of the county through—hungry men would be the everlasting cry! I really think if it could be so arranged, that every man should be compelled to serve in turn one term as juror free of charge. The fees of the Clerk and Register should have been cut down. The position of Clerk to County Commissioners would gladly accept \$400 per annum. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but it costs the farmer more to produce his crops than he can command for them when in market. Truly the laborer is worthy of his hire! Municipal retrenchment is being moved at Frederick, Md., and the "hard times" demand it everywhere.

Now for local option. I have been moved to admire the arguments for this measure while I am, by reason, forced to condemn it. I conceive that it is as equally impossible to legislate men moral as it is to make them physically stronger. This social improvement is gradual but sure, showing there is power above us which controls and directs its progress. Ten years ago you could count at public places on important occasions not less than two dozen men in a state of heastly intoxication, but at the recent election you could scarcely find one. The extremist are not content that the morals of the people should undergo a gradual improvement, but they must suddenly transform men from a state of wretched influence to one of perfection. This, it seems to me, is a step towards setting the strongest possible barrier to moral growth. Anything that adds to the wealth of the people improves their social condition. Maryland, ever since the inauguration of the Proprietary Government, has granted to her citizens the free use of spirituous liquors and her prosperity, considering her natural resources, is unequalled—at least surpassed. Georgia refused to allow the use of rum, but her slow growth and stunted development forced her to discover the secret.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The hair is the crowning glory of woman. There are few moderate defects which cannot be remedied by the proper disposition of the tresses. But when the hair begins to fall out, or turn gray, in young people, or with those in the prime of life, there is cause for real regret. When this is the case, Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Renewer will be found to be a first class remedy, far superior, as a sound medical medium, to anything else before the public. It actually restores gray hair to its original color, and in the great majority of cases, causes it to grow again when it is becoming thin. It is not like many popular preparations, a mere wash, but a scientific discovery, indorsed and used by physicians of character. Address R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H. *Forney's Weekly Press, Feb. 1, 1868.*

Notably original and attractive in its appearance as well as wonderfully efficacious in its application to that large class of diseases which require external treatment, it is not surprising that Keller's Roman Liniment is commending itself to dealers as one of the best articles of trade, and to the public as the remedy that relieves a greater number of painful diseases than any ever discovered.

MARRIED. On the 29th of Feb. ult., J. FRANK DUNBAR to LAURA C. FENWICK.

Thomas W. DeCorse. Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of SADDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c. No. 108 W. Pratt St., Baltimore. All orders promptly attended to. March 1, 1878-17.

London Services. ST. ANDREW'S & WILLIAM & MARY PARISHES. ASH WEDNESDAY, March 6th, St. George's church, Poplar Hill, at 10.30 a. m.; St. Peter's, Leonardtown, 4 p. m. Other WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS until Holy Week, St. Peter's, 5 p. m. SUNDAYS—March 10th and 24th, St. George's, 10.30 a. m.; St. James's, 3.30 p. m. Sunday, March 17th, St. Andrew's, 10.30 a. m.; St. James's, 3.30 p. m. St. Peter's, 4 p. m. April 7th, St. Andrew's, 10.30 a. m.; St. Peter's, 4 p. m. April 14th, St. George's, 10.30 a. m.; St. James's, 3.30 p. m. St. Peter's, 4 p. m. SATURDAYS before the Sunday appointments in St. George's, at the same church, at 10.30 a. m. Saturday, March 16th, St. Peter's, 5 p. m. MONDAYS—March 25th, St. Peter's, 10.30 a. m.; April 1st, St. James's, 10.30 a. m. HOLY WEEK—Every day but Friday, St. Peter's, 9 a. m.; Wednesday and Saturday, St. Peter's, 9 p. m.; Good Friday, St. Andrew's, 10.30 a. m.; St. Peter's, 4 p. m. Parishioners are requested to call this notice out and keep for reference. MARCH 1, 1878. SEYMOUR W. MURPHY, Rector.

"HOME FERTILIZER." (COPYRIGHTED.) CAN BE MADE PER FORMULA AT LESS THAN \$15 PER TON. The Cheapest and the Best. Don't take our word; we sell it and of course think so; but in our circular you will find the names of many leading farmers in Maryland, Virginia and in North and South Carolina, who have used it from one to five years. We give their post office. Write to them and get their views and experience. Send for circular, with recipe and instructions for making and using it.

BOYKIN, CARMER & CO., Wholesale Druggists and Dealers in ALL CHEMICALS FOR FERTILIZERS, BALTIMORE. March 1, 1878-3m. WISE & CO., Commission Merchants. DEALERS IN PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, &c. No. 199 South Charles St., Baltimore. March 1, 1878-7.

FOR SALE. I will sell about 100 ACRES of the Cherry Grove Farm, located in the 17th election district, upon which there is a small DWELLING HOUSE, some OUT-HOUSES and a young ORCHARD. About one-third of the land is in wood. The above land lies on a valuable creek in which many oysters could be raised and adjoins the farm of R. B. Tippet. For terms, etc., apply to SARA A. LONG, Feb. 22, 1878-17. Milestone P. O., Md. FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT. Messrs. Editors.—Please announce JEFF D. LOKER as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court at the election in '78 and say that he will receive the unqualified support of the voters of the Factory District. Feb. 22, 1878. The People.

TO THE PUBLIC. HAVING assumed since the 1st of January, 1877, the proprietorship of Moore's Hotel in Leonardtown, the undersigned respectfully speaks a continuance of the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to the House and takes occasion to assure the traveling public that no effort or endeavor will be wanting on his part to maintain the ancient high reputation of the establishment as a place of entertainment. HERBERT P. MOORE. March 22, 1877-7.

LOCAL DOTTINGS. Pigeon Shooting. The Pigeon Shooting, advertised in our last issue, came off on Monday last. Quite a crowd attended, and although different sections of the county were represented, none it seemed were willing to match the redoubtable champions of the Town. (A challenge.) A match was gotten up among the citizens, however, and the shooting program-1. The following is the score made by each team: 1 0 0 1-3 H. F. Moore, 0 0 0 0-1 J. Frank Ford, 1 1 1 0-4 Dr. Chas. Combs, 1 1 1 0-4 Harry Spalding, 1 0 1 0-3 15 Jos. F. Neal, 1 1 1 0-4 J. Stans Fenwick, 1 0 1 0-3 J. T. M. Raley, 0 0 1 1-5 Wm. J. Edelen, 1 1 0 1-3 Wm. H. Ford, 0 0 1 0-1 14 We have some comments about Pigeon shooting and think the best shots were those that missed. It will be easily seen who our champions were. Whether they were excited by human motives or not is another question. The losing party had to pay for a supper, and they paid it, and this was prepared at Moore's Hotel, embraced delicacies of air, land and sea, and was served up in Herbert's best style, which is the next highest compliment we can pay it, the highest being the keen relish with which it was enjoyed. There was a dance, too, on the same occasion and this was, also, we learn, a very pleasurable affair. We speak knowingly, however, about the supper.

Lodged in Jail. A colored man by the name of William Thomas Young was delivered to the Sheriff on Tuesday last by officer Alvey, of the 17th district, under suspicion of being a horse thief. The case was taken by Justice Dent, of the same district, who committed Young for further hearing. The accused is a native of this county but has been absent about seven years. He returned on the 20th instant to the house of his mother near Milestone riding a very fine blood bay horse, with one white foot, which he represented as belonging to him. The people of his own color, and others, had their suspicions aroused of foul play, which led to his arrest and confinement in jail. Since his commitment to jail, it has been discovered that the sheriff of this county a few nights since received a postal from chief detective Vernon of Washington, offering a reward of \$25 for the recovery of a horse answering to the description of the one in question. Vernon states that this horse, for which the reward is offered, was stolen on the night of the 19th instant in Prince George's County, which would have given the party sufficient time to have reached our county on the evening of the 20th. A letter has been dispatched to Vernon, and in all probability, the missing horse will be found to be the one in the possession of Young.

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