THE
ST. MARY'S BEACON
LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, April 10th, 1879.

THE ARMY BILL.—The army bill, which has elicited so much angry and partisan discussion in Congress, passed the House on Saturday by a decisive vote, was reported to the Senate on Monday last, was referred to the appropriate Committee in that body and agreed to, and is now in condition to be discussed by the Senate. The quarrel between the democrats and republicans was as to the following section of the bill:

"SEC. 5528. Every officer of the army or navy, or other person in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, keeps, or has under his authority or control, any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held in any State, unless such force is necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars and suffer imprisonment at hard labor not less than three months nor more than five years."

The change favored by the democrats in this section and opposed by the republicans affects only the words "or to keep the peace at the polls" that is, the amended law as favored by the democrats and passed by the Lower House of Congress makes it a criminal offence to use the troops at the polls *as a national police*. The section of the law sought to be repealed is admitted to be of doubtful constitutionality and is certainly a menace to free and fair elections. The ultimate effect of repealing it would bear alike upon both parties, and would be to secure the people immunity from military interference at the polls. As the new York *Sun* justly urges, "the Republicans may well be called the party of the standing army. They have used it unscrupulously in the past as an engine of political power, and now on the eve of a Presidential election they cling tenaciously to the last stronghold, with the undisguised purpose of using it next year. They captured and held the Southern States through this agency, until public indignation at the North released them from its iron grip.—They summoned the flower of the army from the Indian frontier in 1876, and stationed it at the capital with artillery trained on the House of Representatives during the electoral count. They intend, if allowed, to employ it to carry the next President into office." It is to defeat this revolutionary object that the Democrats are now strenuously insisting upon the repeal of the obnoxious clause. If that clause be not repealed the elections must remain at the mercy of the troops. The temper of the people on this subject has already been manifested in an unmistakable manner on more than one occasion, and in view of this fact we scarcely think that President Hayes will venture to interpose the veto.

WHY THE NORTH SENDS NO NEGRO TO CONGRESS.—The Chicago *Conservative*, edited by a negro, says:

The reason is very evident. They are not obliged to do so, a colored Congressman from the North will never darken the doors of the Capitol till some great emergency compels the North, as a matter of self-preservation, to send him there. The northern Republican is an ordinary white man, nothing more; naturally prejudiced, but possessing the faculty of suffering in the present for the hope of enjoyment in the future.—The honeyed-lip love of the Republican office-seekers is to the black man utterly nauseating. The grandest principles of human action are avowed and proclaimed to the world by representative men in painfully striking contrast to the observance of their teachings.—"All men are created free and equal," but how few northern white men are willing to grant you equality in any position in life! To be convinced of the sincerity of Republican lovers of freedom and saviours of freedom, go into any northern city under Republican control and count the number of colored persons in office, and you will see that there is about as much difference between the negro voter and the negro as an officeholder in the North as in Kentucky or Louisiana.

The northern Republican gives the colored man nothing more than he is compelled to give. Look at their mercantile affairs. If the broad, generous, human principles were heartfelt and sincere, the Republicans would endeavor to aid the negro privately, where greed for gain and glory refuses him assistance publicly. But no: the negro as a laborer is far more ostracised by the Red Republicans than by the most bitter of the Southern Democrats. Northern Republicans close their factories in the face of the black man, merchants refuse to hire him, mechanics refuse to labor with him, and common laborers will strike if he dare intrude. The southerner gives the negro a place to work wherein his ability fits him to serve. Factories, farms, founderies, and stores are frequently managed by colored men. The southern man holds that labor is the sphere of the negro, and will help him fill it, but the northerner will feed him upon principle, but allow him to starve to death in practice.

Personal.

The gentleman, spoken of in the following extract from a Portland paper, has a large connection in our county and also many warm personal friends who will be gratified to hear that he has been renominated for the position he has long held as Indian Agent at Fort Colville, Washington Territory:

"We are glad to learn that John A. Simms, who for many years has been Indian Agent at Fort Colville, Washington Territory, has been re-nominated to the position he has filled with credit to himself and justice to the Indians over whose interests he watches faithfully. If the Department had in the agents of the sterling character of John A. Simms, Indian outrages would be unknown in the history of America."

[COMMUNICATED.]

EWING'S, Friday 4th, 1879.

Messrs. Editors:—I dislike to appear before the public in so egotistical a card as this must be, but self-respect forces me to ask a place in your columns for self-defence, and if I am forced to open old grievances, my own cause must plead my excuse. It has been charged against me that I have been a traitor to the party with which for eight years I have affiliated. This I pronounce a base, malicious falsehood, the emanation of a putrid "fungus" that may once have been brains. Of my fidelity to the republican party, I need scarcely speak. Friends and foes will do me the justice to acknowledge that, at all times and in all seasons, I have been a true, earnest worker for my party, and I say boldly and without hesitation, there is no part of my political campaigns of the past eight years that I would alter or amend or strike from my record or hesitate to let the world know. Some of my private actions I do regret, but certainly not one action (political) of the past eight campaigns. But because in '73 I refused to support a democrat, who tried to force himself upon our party, and because I dared to make choice for myself, when the party had not spoken, I am a renegade and traitor! My failure to support and my efforts to beat Mr. Camalier in 1873 seem to be the "head and front of my offending." I propose here to review the causes that led to my action in that memorable campaign. There are but few men for whose business character, probity and moral worth I have greater respect than for Mr. C., but I am free to say that for his republicanism, I had not quite so much, knowing his devotion to democratic principles. I knew that he was with us only so far as we might be useful to him, and if he could use us without being bound, he then could and would return (as he did) to his first love. I determined, so far as it was in my power to prevent, that he should not be our candidate, except through the only legitimate means of making a ticket, a convention. Acting upon that principle, I publicly and privately declared I would be bound by party action and support him, if he was their choice, provided he would do the same. When he refused most positively to submit to any power save that of J. A. Camalier, in the presence of many republicans I told him I would defeat him if possible. Up to one week before the election I begged the leaders of the republican and independent party to drop us both and take either Mr. Henry Watts, who was the choice of the party, or that old veteran trump, C. I. Durant, and that I and my friends would do all that we could to elect the one they fixed on. For the truth of this assertion, I refer to Capt. A. A. Lawrence, Col. J. Parran Crane and others. But no, the fiat had gone forth—no republican if we can get a democrat—republicans are not fit for place on a republican ticket—too many democrats to be served first! Well, about this time, rumors of a short ticket, upon which my name was not to be, were rife. I publicly stated, if such were the fact, I would advise my friends to support Ford. Seven or eight days before the election, Capt. Lawrence, of the republican Central Committee, told me, if there was such a thing, he knew nothing of it and had no part or lot in it. So said Mr. Love, Dr. Jones, (chairman of Com.,) Judge Tippett and Jos. B. Davis, men who had been republicans when the party could be counted on the fingers of your two hands. Therefore, I could not believe there was any truth in the report. Without authority from Central Committee, no Convention, unknown to the recognized leaders of the party, who would dare assume the power to make a ticket for 1,400 voters? On Saturday night before the election, when I first found the rumor true, what was I to do? Meekly bow my head and submit to the trick of a little "hay-loft" caucus," see my party and self and friends led blindly into the ranks of the foe, "like sheep to the slaughter" or endeavor to defeat the trick that had been played upon us? Not being of a very meek mind, I acted according to the dictates of humanity and tried to "trick" the "tricksters." Here was a ticket, puporting to be republican, upon which republican names were not allowed—a ticket to be the true child of republicanism, which was scouted and denied its birthright by all whose sanction would have given it the semblance of legitimacy and upon whose evidence it was shown to be the illegitimate offspring of shame and fraud, sired by greenbacks out of avarice.—Upon this ticket were the names of a few staunch republicans, Dr. Jones, Capt. L. and Mr. Love, *all three of whom* denied any *knowledge* of its origin, and one, Dr. Jones, believing in its bastardy, refused to use this thing of corruption in his district! I did not draw out but said to my friends, "I am beaten and beaten by this short ticket—vote for Ford and beat the Clerk on that ticket if you can, but, for God's sake, stand by the republicans upon it and try and elect them, as they deny all knowledge of the ticket," and it is upon this action alone that all that beautiful fabric of treason, selling out, etc., is based! If Mr. John A. Camalier constituted the party, then I am a traitor. If he did not, then I am true, for I worked openly and boldly for the men who were identified with the party and voted an open ticket, seen by Mr. Love, Winters and others. If my cutting Mr. C. makes me a traitor, I am at least in company with such old republicans as Judge Tippett, Jos. B. Davis, H. C. Graves, Harper and a host of others, and it is upon this action alone all the "hue and cry" is raised, and the strangest part of all is, that it originates and is kept up by the most uncompromising democrats of the county, not by republicans but from our political opponents and for two reasons, first, a little malice against me, but the true reason is, they (the democrats) know that we cannot elect a democrat for Clerk this Fall, that we cannot be beaten with a republican on the ticket for this position, therefore, as I have no opponent in the republican party, they must keep up this excitement against me, hoping to force the party to ignore republican claims in '79 as they did in 73, put up a democrat for Clerk, thus giving every good place on the ticket to men from their own ranks and thus shatter into fragments the power that has been built by such hard labor by us against the wishes and will and efforts of these very men whom they now want to force upon our ticket. Can republicans be so insane as to listen to the song of such "syrens?" To builders of this party belong the profits and in every single campaign that we have gone outside to reward our foes and punish our friends have we been beaten. If I am to-day such a traitor, why was it that four years ago, when, on the eve of the election, our party seemed destined to go under, when our political skies were overcast by lowering clouds and a break-up seemed inevitable, that the party turned to me and forced me on the legislative ticket against my will! I gave up the place, for which I had canvassed the county, to harmonize the ticket in St. Inigoes', and after refusing, time and again, to allow my name to be used on the ticket, Capt. Lawrence, P. G. Love and R. Winters, one of the several delegations that waited on me, will, I am sure, remember what they said to me in the room of our candidate for Governor, "Dr. Sutton, without you, we must be beaten. You, and you alone, can save us—there is no other man upon whom we can unite—and we appeal to you as a party man to save us—serve us now and when you call on us we will serve you. You, even if defeated, will have the credit of saving our party," and it did save the ticket. If I was such a traitor, then why call on me a traitor to save the party? Why not go to the men, *some of whom are now* wanted to take the place I am entitled to? I ask, am I any less worthy now than then or are my opponents better? I here answer the oft asked question—I am a candidate and will be, and will not yield, save to the order of a republican convention, and then only to a republican—certainly not to a democrat—and I here repeat, the only action against me was in '73 and I deny Mr. C. was nominated and I deny he was a republican. His vote proves he was not the party's choice and I affirm I did right. There are two other matters yet to discuss but the length of this forces me to conclude. I shall take no notice of any anonymous reply. In a few weeks, I will show to the people I was offered more cash and eight times as large a contingent fee from a democrat (besides an endorsed note of fifteen hundred dollars from a republican) than I was ever charged with receiving from Ford. But this will be my next subject. Rest assured that I will only yield to a republican convention and only to a republican—certainly not to a democrat.

Respectfully,
L. J. SUTTON.

Cyclopedia of Literature.

A list of the celebrated authors whose lives and writings are represented in volume 3 of the new Acme edition of Chambers's Cyclopedia of English Literature, just received, is certainly very attractive to any person of fine literary taste. Fox, Penn, Baxter, Bunyan, Locke, Newton, Browne, Hale, Walton, Dryden, Temple, Evelyn, Pepys, Butler, Addison, Swift, Pope, Ramsay, Gibber, Steele, Berkeley, Defoe, and Bolingbroke, are a few of the brilliant stars which brighten the 416 pages. "It will bring gladness to many a scholar's heart," says the *Times*, of Philadelphia, "to find that this truly admirable work has been brought within the range of shallow pockets." Eight such volumes, beautifully printed, and elegantly bound in cloth, for only $2.50, or by the single volume for 43 cents, post paid, is certainly a marvel of cheapness, and should establish an enviable reputation for the publishers, if it can not make their fortune. Already they report a sale of nearly 60,000 volumes. It ought to be in every library and home in the land. Specimen pages and full particulars as to various styles of binding, terms to clubs, etc., will be sent free on request by the publishers, the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, New York. The work is sold only to subscribers direct, and the present wonderfully low rates are offered only to early purchasers.

☞ The Library Magazine for March, just issued, will delight all who appreciate the highest class of literature. Think of it, 128 elegantly printed pages, all for 10 cents, or $1.00 a year! The leading article, "Chapters on Socialism," from unpublished manuscript of the late John Stuart Mill, is certainly the ablest writing which has recently appeared on this topic. R. A. Proctor's article on "Artificial Somnambulism" will attract both those who are curious and those who are interested in the science. Thomas Hughes gives an entertaining sketch of the once famous but nearly forgotten Wm. Cobbett. Bonamy Price, Professors Blackie, Jebb and Ward supply able articles of special interest to scholars and students of the classics and history. Fraser-Tytler contributes a little poem, "Contentment," that is sure to go the rounds of the press, as also will Algernon's Black's "Five New Anecdote's of Charles Lamb." American Book Exchange, Publishers, New York; sold only by them direct.

Modern Socialism.

It is not generally known that the late John Stuart Mill, perhaps the ablest of modern writers on political and social science, commenced in the year 1869 a book on Socialism, which, if it had been completed, would probably have been recognized as the greatest of his works.—Manuscript chapters of the incomplete work have recently been brought to light, and are found so nearly complete in themselves, and so ably to discuss questions now most prominent in the public thought, that a London Review and also *The Library Magazine* of New york are publishing them. They are announced to appear in book form on April 25th, published by the American Book Exchange, New York. The price, post-paid, in cloth, will be 50 cents, or in paper 25 cents. It is a work which all students of political and social topics, and all enlightened citizens, will be glad to read.

NOVEL LITERARY ENTERPRISE.—Every person who has a library of even a dozen volumes is sure to have some books, valuable perhaps, which have served their use with him, and which he would be glad to exchange for others. To meet such wants is the one object of the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman st., New York. They gather together such siftings from thousands of libraries, and each contributor then draws what he wants, or cash, if he does not want books. Catalogue No. 70, of an extensive collection of books in every department of literature, all offered to *the highest bidder*, for cash, or for books on a cash basis, will be ready April 15th, and will be sent on application for three cent stamp.

Late Mishaps to the Bench.

The *Calvert Journal* follows up an account of a late buggy accident to Judge Magruder by the following statement:

"Apropos of this, we have been informed that His Honor Judge Ford has also been a sufferer from an accident, his face having been in too close proximity to a lamp that exploded. Therefore when Judge Magruder took his place on the bench at Leonardtown beside his colleague, their appearance must have been suggestive of the closing hours of an old-fashioned Irish wake, or a ride on that "*bicycle*." Seriously, we are sorry to hear of the misfortunes that have befallen our two Associate Judges, and hope that their wounds are rapidly healing."

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

To Correspondents.

We have been unable to get in type in time for our present week's issue the poetic contributions, "Star of Mary's Promise" and "Lines to the Spring," both of which will appear in our next issue.

Destructive Fire.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the destruction by fire on Monday night last, at the Green Hills in the 2nd district of this county, of the Store House and heavy stock of goods of our friend, Joseph S. Allstan. The facts, as stated by one who was on the scene shortly after the fire occurred, are as follows:—Between 11 and 12 on Monday night, young Crane, Mr. Allstan's Clerk, was sitting in the store with a colored man who was to sleep there that night. Mr. Allstan had left that afternoon for Baltimore. Smelling smoke, Crane went out and his notice was attracted to a bright light back of the store. He found, on running around, that a barrel of lag kept there was on fire and that the flames had caught to the grocery and main store building, between which there is a space of about 12 inches. The fire had made such progress that it was useless to attempt to arrest it, especially as a strong wind was blowing at the time, setting directly on the building. Capt. Allstan speaks in very high terms of the presence of mind exhibited by Crane, as through his efforts, with the assistance of the colored man, the safe and all books and papers of [illegible] were saved, as also some of the stock of shoes and [illegible] all the dry goods down stairs. On the building, there was an insurance of $900 and $3,500 on the stock of goods, both in the Montgomery Mutual.

Court Proceedings.

Thursday, April 3rd. The first case which engaged the Court this day was the case on the Criminal Docket of the State vs. Robt. W. Bramble, indicted for the embezzlement of a steam thresher, the property of Messrs. Harbert & Raymond, of Philadelphia. This case occupied the entire day, and was submitted to the jury about 6 o'clock, p. m. The jury, after being out all night, at 10.30 o'clock, Friday morning, brought in a verdict of not guilty. Crane for State and Wilson for Bramble.

Friday, April 4th. The last case for trial on the March Term Docket was the second trial of the case of State vs. Charles Mack, indicted for burglary, which was taken up and proceeded with before the jury. Crane for State and Blakistone for Mack. The jury, at 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, being unable to agree, were discharged.

The petit jury on Saturday were discharged for the Term, after receiving the thanks of the Court for their prompt attendance and efficient discharge of their duties. The Court on Monday, the 7th inst., having concluded its labors, adjourned for the Term.

Sheriff Smith left here by the Steamer Sue on Monday last, having in charge the following convicts for the Penitentiary: Hanson Countess and Sydney Hicks, convicted of burning a fodder house and corn house of Miss Langley, sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary; Samuel Fenwick, convicted of burglary, sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary, and Sophia Jenifer, convicted of larceny, sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. The Sheriff had also in charge Elsie Kane, a colored woman, found to be a lunatic pauper under a commission of lunacy during the past Term of Court, who will be placed in the Montevue Asylum for the insane at Frederick.

Tramps.

Our section of the State, owing to its location, has been, up to this time, happily exempt from that social evil of latter days, known as Tramps. Still the last grand jury had reason to call the attention of the Court to the number of them confined in the county jail, at the county's expense, and ask that some disposition be made of them. We think that the different Justices of the Peace who committed them erred in so doing. We have a local law for our county applicable to such characters, and which, if enforced, would to a great extent do away with the evil. This local law does not appear in Latrobe's Justice or any other guide which they may have, and hence the mistake which many of them have fallen into. We here give the law as it now reads in the acts of Assembly for 1878, chapter 218, sec. 5.

SECTION 5. Any Justice of the Peace for said county may cause to be apprehended and commit to said Alms House any vagrants, vagabonds, beggars and other idle, dissolute and disorderly persons found loitering or residing in said county, who follow no trade or occupation, and have no visible means of subsistence, there to be kept at hard labor for any term not exceeding three months; and the said keeper shall receive and employ them according to the term of their commitment.

It is hoped therefore that this, the only legal remedy, may be adopted, and thereby save the county from the needless expense in the way of jail fees. In the contract, which the Board of County Commissioners now have with the present keeper of the Alms House, provision is made for the accommodation and employment of vagrants at a lower cost than for permanent paupers, and in many cases they would be self-supporting, while the jail fees amount to $15 per month, in addition to fuel and clothing sometimes.

A Maniac's Leap.

A colored woman, named Louisa Butler, an insane pauper and blind, was delivered to the Sheriff a short time since, preparatory to being adjudged a lunatic, and was placed by him in one of the petit jury rooms, on the second floor of the Court House. Another colored woman was employed to watch over and guard her to prevent her doing any injury to herself. On Wednesday last, while the woman guarding was temporarily absent for the purpose of getting her dinner, the insane woman hoisted the window and leaped to the ground, a distance of 28 feet. She was found a few minutes afterwards, and Dr. Combs was immediately summoned who, after examination, stated that no bones were broken. The woman was then returned to the petit jury room, if anything, better mentally, if not physically. Subsequently, her son took charge of her and removed her to his home.

Temperance Meeting at Mt. Zion.

In addition to the temperance meetings to be held in our county, spoken of in the last issue of the BEACON, there will be one, we are authorized to state at Mount Zion on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Mr. Mosher, Rev. Uriel Graves and others will deliver addresses. The exercises will be enlivened with music. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Episcopal Visitation.

By reference to publication elsewhere made, our patrons of the Episcopal church will notice, that Bishop Pinkney will visit the churches of his faith in this county, commencing at Poplar Hill on Tuesday, the 22nd instant. At the morning service on the 24th, St. Peter's Chapel in our Town will be consecrated, the Bishop preaching the consecration sermon.

Thrown From His Horse.

Having been caught upon the late March Jury, the second week, C. Bruce Barber, elected to make Leonardtown his headquarters during the term, and in the intervals of his labors, paid frequent social visits in the neighborhood, where he has a number of acquaintances. While returning from one of these visits on Thursday last and when near the Alms House, his horse took fright and darting off at full speed, his rider lost all control of him, neared Hanover hill, a long and winding decline and in one part very steep, down which he dashed at break-neck pace. During the descent, Mr. Barber's efforts were directed to maintaining his seat in the saddle and preventing, if possible, the horse from falling. This he succeeded in doing until the foot of the hill was reached, where a fallen tree projects and there is a sharp curve in the road, at which point the horse shied and fell, but falling in the sand, Mr. Barber escaped without other injury than a scratched face. We congratulate him on the harmless termination of his fearful ride.

County Commissioners.

This body was in session on Tuesday last, present Alvey, Buckler, Parsons and Davis. The Board was principally engaged in transfers of property and reductions of assessments. The assessment books were closed. No change of assessments can now be made. J. W. Tippett, by J. H. Wilson, Atty., applied to the Board to relevy an amount formerly levied in 1875, in the hands of J. J. Readmond, Collector for 5th district, from the payment of which the Collector's bond has been relieved on account of the levy for that year having been illegally made. The application was refused. The amount will approximate $500. The Board met again on Wednesday (to-day) and was engaged in examining petitions for pensions and passing accounts for the levy. The Board then adjourned to Tuesday, the 15th instant.

Narrow Escape.

Mr. Wm. Murphy, who is teaching in the family of Capt. R. H. Wise, on the Patuxent river, started on Saturday, the 29th ult., together with three boys, for Solomon's Island and upon his return, when about the middle of the river, the boat capsized, but the four fortunately got upon her bottom and drifted within a short distance of the shore where she sank. Mr. Murphy, who is a good swimmer, succeeded, after a desperate struggle, in securing the boys and they all reached the shore in safety but almost exhausted.

Accidental Killing.

On the 3rd of April, instant, Moses Smith, a colored man, aged about 45 years, employed as a hand on board the Schooner Evergreen, Leonard Turner, master, was killed, almost instantly, by the club of the jib (the jib-halliards giving way while he was handling them in a high wind) striking him on the head. Moses was from Suffolk county, Long Island, and the vessel at the time of the accident was in the Wicomico river, laden with oysters and bound for Gleenwood, New York.

Tuesday Next.

What between the Glass Ball Shooting Match and the Concert and Dance at the Society's Hall (see mention of both elsewhere in our columns), Tuesday next, the 15th instant, promises to be a day of unusual interest in our Town, and lovers of sport, of music and the dance should on no account miss an occasion which will combine so many attractions within the compass of a single evening.

Local Option in Leonardtown.

By posters we see it announced that meetings will be held by the friends of local option at the Court House, Leonardtown, on Sunday next, the 13th inst., at 3 and 7.30 o'clock, p. m. Speakers from Baltimore, and also of this county, will address the people. Select recitals and music will vary the exercises. It is hoped that a large audience will be on hand to hear the speakers and witness the entertainment, which will be free to all.

Orphans' Court.

There was present on Tuesday last a full Bench of Judges in the Orphans' Court, but no business of general public interest was transacted. The Court adjourned to meet on the 2nd Tuesday in May next.

WIDE AWAKE!
NEW SPRING STYLES.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in this market.

Every man ought to consider where he can get the most value for his money. A penny saved, is a penny earned. All we ask our friends and patrons is to favor us with a call, and convince themselves of the fact that we can meet the demand of all.

We are resolved to sell our goods at so small a profit that the people Must Buy.

Thereby enabling us to keep our Stock always Seasonbale.

A failure to examine our Stock is an opportunity lost.

We can make it to your interest to trade with us.

Our goods are bought from First Hands—saving a double profit and giving our Customers the benefit.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock from which equally good selections can be made at prices that will compare favorably with those of the Northern Cities.

Ladies' Pebble Goat Button Boots,	$1 25 to	$3 00
" French Kid " "	1 25 to	4 50
" Lasting Foxed " "	1 25 to	3 00
" " " Polish "	1 00 to	2 00
" " " " "	75 to	1 50
" " Slippers in great variety	25 to	2 00
Men's Calf Boots	1 50 to	5 00
" Coarse Shoes (Solid)	90 to	1 50
" Fine Calf " All Prices		
Misses' Boots	1 00 to	1 50
Children's Boots	10 to	150

W. B. WADDEY,
No. 110 King Street,
Alexandria, Va.

Spring Opening of

Attractive mens' wear at C. N. Oehm & Son's One Price Clothing House, 230 W. Pratt St., near Hanover, Baltimore. Their vast and most beautiful assortment of Mens', Boys' and Children's Clothing, together with their unequalled low prices, is exciting universal admiration and attracting throngs of customers. See their announcement in another column.

Clothing Store.

We call attention to the advertisement in to day's paper of the old, reliable and well-known house of Noah Walker & Co. This establishment, with branches in Washington and elsewhere, is one of the largest and most complete in the country. If we are not mistaken, this is the first house which made the business of selling ready-made clothing respectable and reliable. To-day the Messrs. Walker are patronized by the most respectable and fastidious in the country.

F. W. Trimble.

We take pleasure in referring to the card of Mr. F. W. Trimble, in another part of this paper, who has succeeded Trimble & Co., Nos. 78 and 80, W. Pratt St., dealer in nash, doors, blinds and factory work, &c. The readers of the BEACON will do well to give them a call when buying, as they will find him both obliging and accommodating. Having a factory of his own, he is ready to furnish at lowest cash prices everything in his line and of the best.

☞ Chew Jarnigan's Rare Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

BALTIMORE, March 19th, 1879.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. J. TURNER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either will sign in liquidation.

J. J. TURNER,
J. Q. A. HOLLOWAY.

To Tobacco Planters and Corn Growers.

The undersigned PIONEER in the manufacture of FERTILIZERS in this city, and engaged, since 1858, first as a member of the firm of J. J. & F. TURNER, BY WHOM the formulas and processes of manufacture of

"*Excelsior*" & "*Ammoniated Phosphate*"

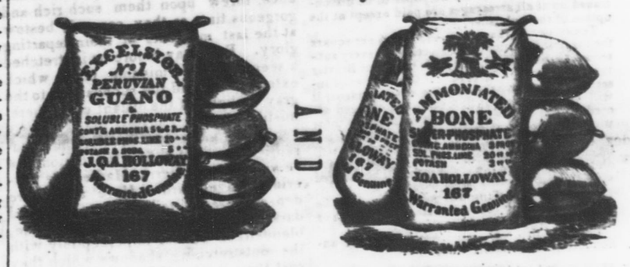
Were originated, and since 1864 a member of the late firm of J. J. TURNER & CO., relying upon his experience and personal reputation, hitherto acquired in the uniform excellence of these FERTILIZERS as manufactured by him, offers them *in his own name* to the agricultural public.

Having secured the *works of the old firm*, 111 McElderry's Wharf, with the complete machinery, *specially constructed for their uniform manipulation*, he will continue the manufacture of

"EXCELSIOR" AND AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

On his own account, with his office adjoining the works, where he will be pleased to see his friends and patrons, assuring them that the FERTILIZERS manufactured BY ME shall be of the *same uniform and high standard quality* as sold by the *old firm* since their introduction.

J. Q. A. HOLLOWAY,
Originator and Manufacturer



The above are the most concentrated, universal and durable FERTILIZERS ever offered to the Farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano and the ever-durable fertilizing properties of Bones, in fine, dry powder prepared expressly for drilling, and it is the opinion of many close-calculating farmers, after over twenty years' experience in testing the "EXCELSIOR," manufactured by me, side by side with other popular Fertilizers, that an application of 100 pounds is equal to 200 pounds of any other Fertilizer or Guano ever offered for sale, therefore fully 50 per cent. cheaper. By strictly adhering to my Original Formulas, using only the most concentrated materials, and *superintending in person their manufacture—as for the past twenty years*—

UNIFORM QUALITY IS GUARANTEED.

☞ Farmers to secure the GENUINE EXCELSIOR AND PHOSPHATE prepared according to *my Original Formulas established* in 1858, should see that every Bag is branded as above, with the *Analysis* and *my name in Red Letters*.

EXCELSIOR $46 PER TON. PHOSPHATE $40 PER TON.

J. Q. A. HOLLOWAY, Originator and Manufacturer,
107 McElderry's Wharf, Baltimore.

April 10, 1879—2m.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WITH MUCH GREATER VARIETY THAN EVER,
WITH AMPLER FACILITIES THAN EVER,
WITH FAR MORE CUSTOMERS THAN EVER,
WE ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER,
AT CONSIDERABLY LOWER PRICES THAN EVER
TO SUPPLY THE MEN AND BOYS OF MARYLAND
WITH SUPERB CLOTHING FROM THE LARGEST CLOHTING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

JNO. WANAMAKER,
166 West Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

April 10, 1879.

DIVINE SERVICE at St. Paul's M. E. church, Leonardtown, SUNDAY, April 13th, at 10.30 a. m. Rev. Uriel Graves, of Baltimore, is expected to preach on the evils of intemperance.

April 10, 1879.

BISHOP'S VISITATION.

The Rt. Rev. William Pinkney, D. D., will visit St. Andrew's and William and Mary Parishes on 22nd, 23rd and 24th of April.

SERVICES.

St. George's Church, Poplar Hill, Tuesday, April 22nd, at 10 30 a. m.

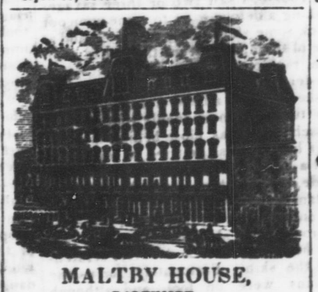
St. Andrew's, Wednesday, April 23rd, at 10 30 a. m.

St. Peter's, Leonardtown, Wednesday, April 23rd, at 7 30 p. m., and Thursday, April 24th, at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

CONSECRATION.

At the morning service on April 24th, St. Peter's Chapel will be consecrated, the Bishop preaching the consecration sermon.

JOSEPH W. MURPHY,
April 10, 1879. Rector.



MALTBY HOUSE,
BALTIMORE.

APRIL 1st, 1879.

Recognizing the fact that the relationship existing between the Counties of Maryland and the City of Baltimore is such that residents of the Counties have occasion to visit the City frequently during the year; in consideration of these facts and the liberal patronage extended the "Maltby" in the past, I deem it but a matter of justice that some discrimination should be made in their favor. I have therefore concluded to

Reduce the Price of Board to $2.00 per Day,

feeling confident that the same will be fully appreciated by them, and at the same time merit and secure an increased share of their patronage. Assuring them that nothing will be left undone that can add to their comfort during their stay.

☞ Rooms without board, 75 cents and upward per day.

C. R. HOGAN, *Proprietor.*

April 10, 1879—1y.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the expiration of thirty days from this date application will be made by the undersigned to the Board of County Commissioners of St. Mary's county to open a public road to the Wicomico river, midway between Budd's Creek and Chaptico, and locate a landing.

JOHN A. BARBER,
C. BRUCE BARBER,
and others.

April 10, 1879—td.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the expiration of thirty days from this date application will be made by the undersigned to the Board of County Commissioners of St Mary's county to open a public road to the Wicomico river from Budd's Creek through the lands of John A. Barber and others.

J. F. CHING,
J. C. KING,
and others.

April 10, 1879—td.

Shooting Match.

IT is proposed to get up a glass ball shooting match between a team of four men from each of the following counties—Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's—ten balls to each man—40 to each team—18 yards rise—choice of traps allowed each team—load to suit yourself—no larger gun allowed than 10 bore—referee for each team. The contest will be for a stake and the championship, the stake to be made up by the three teams, the place of meeting a field near Leonardtown, the day EASTER TUESDAY, APRIL 15th instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter.

April 3, 1879—td.

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

I announce myself as a republican candidate for a seat in the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Md. and respectfully ask the support of my political and personal friends.

WM. B. BEAN.

April 3, 1879.