THE

ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD

THURSDAY MORNING, June 24th, 1880.

THE OUTLOOK AT CINCINNATI.—Now that both Tilden and Seymour have withdrawn from the presidential tourney, it is generally admitted that Mr. Bayard will lead all competitors on the first ballot in the Cincinnati Convention, Hancock probably second and Field and Hendricks bringing up the rear. As there is no marked antagonism between these four aspirants for the nomination on their friends, the prognostics are not very favorable to the "dark horses!" But we shall soon know the choice of the Convention, and we have sufficient faith in it to believe, that it will make a wise one, and we know that it will be the duty of good democrats, to accept it and to labor with earnestness to have it ratified at the ballot-box.

DECLINATION OF MR. TILDEN.—The withdrawal of Mr. Tilden from the canvass for the Cincinnati nomination, with the now known and positive declination of Gov. Seymour, increases, of course, the chances of other leading aspirants for the honor, but whose prospects are most advanced by this unloading is the vexed question of the hour. Some think Bayard, some Hendricks, others Hancock and others again Field. It is admitted that the candidate having the best chance to carry New York ought to be named. Can there be a doubt who this candidate is now that Tilden and Seymour are withdrawn? All other things being equal, is it not reasonable to suppose that a man born in New York, raised to manhood in that State, whose brothers still reside there and are known far and near for their powerful influence and splendid civic capacity, has a better chance of securing its electoral vote than a man born in Delaware, Pennsylvania or Indiana? Besides, what other candidate yet named has equal chances with Field of carrying the States of the Pacific slope? Any of the candidates mentioned can secure the electoral vote of States like Maryland or Kentucky. It is the candidate who has the best chance of carrying doubtful States like New York and California that the Cincinnati Convention ought to tie to. That the man is Judge Field we sincerely believe, and thus believing, we earnestly favor his selection as our presidential candidate by the Cincinnati Convention.

MR. GARFIELD AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER.—The following are the marked and undisputed facts in regard to Mr. Garfield's connection with the Credit Mobilier scandal. When in 1872 the Credit Mobilier bribery and corruption among members of Congress were first exposed General Garfield was one of the accused. He immediately published a letter expressly and positively denying that he had any share in it. Next, on January 14th, 1873, he appeared before the Committee of the House of Representatives, and, under oath, declared: "I never owned, received or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier, or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them." But, January 23rd, next following, Oakes Ames was examined before the same Committee and proved by his private memorandum book and partly in Gen. Garfield's own hand writing that Garfield had had stock in the Credit Mobilier, and that he had received dividends therefrom. Oakes Ames also testified that Gen. Garfield had invited him subsequent to the commencement of the investigation by the House, and had endeavored to induce him to swear before the Committee that money thus paid him as dividends had been delivered to him as a loan, and yet at the very same time that he had endeavored to procure this false testimony from Mr. Ames, Garfield had called upon Ames to pay him an additional sum of money on account of the Credit Mobilier, claiming that the dividends he had already received had not been as large as they should have been.

We append the report of the Committee, having the investigation in charge, the majority of which, including the Chairman, Hon. Luke Poland, was of Mr. Garfield's own political family. "He (Garfield) agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds, and sold them for ninety-seven per cent., and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividends, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms." The check mentioned was produced before the Committee and put in as evidence.

GOV. HAMILTON ON VERMIN.—Gov. Hamilton visited Rockville in Montgomery county last week. During his stay, he took occasion to make known his experience on the subject of the different kinds of vermin which afflict the farmer and he made the following observations about the Potato Bug and the Army Worm.

"The Potato Bug," the Governor observed, "was very scarce in his county, nothing in comparison to the number he had been told there was in Montgomery. He cleared his twelve-acre crop of the bug by the attachment of small brushes to either side of the plow, which he used frequently in the crop. The bug is brushed off and buried and hardly exhumes itself before it is again buried by frequent plowing. No Paris green is ever used.

He described the army worm, which is so numerous in the Eastern part of this State. It has not been long in Washington county, said the Governor, but there are millions upon millions there now. It is similar to the caterpillar in length and formation, except it has no fur; it is voracious, with power of digestion unequalled; begins at the top of vegetation eating downward; travels on the ground in armies; never flies; destroys entire whatever vegetation is in front, and nothing can turn its course of travel; if ditches are dug to engulf the leaders—which plan has been adopted to bury them—the hindmost will pass over the bodies of the others which have filled the ditch. The army never separates, but boldly meets every obstruction, fire, &c. On the subject of the Army Worm, a gentleman of Kent has invented a new plan to dispose of them. He digs a ditch eighteen inches deep and sprinkles the bottom with salt. The worms fall into the ditch and the salt makes short work of them." It is reported that the gentleman has saved his wheat and corn crops this year by this simple remedy.

HONORS TO THE MD. PRESS.—The late State Convention honored the Maryland press in selecting several of its members as delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and putting one on the electoral ticket. Mr. Wm. H. Welch, of the Baltimore "Gazette," Hon. George Colton, of the Annapolis "Republican," and Col. L. Victor Baughman, of the Frederick "Citizen," go to Cincinnati, and Mr. Wm. E. Price, of the Cumberland "Times," was made an elector.

THE TOBACCO INSPECTORS.—The Court of Appeals on Friday last rendered the final decision in the cases of the tobacco inspectors, sustaining the writs of mandamus issued by Judge Gilmor to the inspectors holding over, ordering them to vacate. The petitions were by William B. Bayne, Alexander Somerville, Peter W. Hawkins and Leo H. Hayden, appointed tobacco inspectors by Gov. Hamilton for warehouses Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, against D. R. Dyer, Robert S. Halton, Edward A. Owens and John B. Carpenter, who were appointed by Gov. Carroll. The decision recites that the defendants were appointed to and held the office of tobacco inspectors in Baltimore, from the first Monday in March, 1878. February 24, 1880, as required by section 13, article 2 of the Constitution, the plaintiffs were appointed; April 5 the nominations were confirmed by the Senate; April 12, the commissions were issued by the Governor, appointing the plaintiffs for two years from the first Monday in March, 1880; April 17, a formal demand was made on defendants for the surrender of the warehouses, books &c., which they refused to comply with. The writ of mandamus was therefore issued.

The defendants answer to the effect that the plaintiff cannot claim the office until the first Monday in March, 1881, because of the fact that section 13, of article 2 of the constitution says that appointees must enter upon the duties of office on the first Monday of March ensuing the appointment.

The decision states that the leading purpose was to limit the time within which the Governor should make his nominations to the Senate.—The nominations and confirmations of the plaintiffs were intended, by a strict construction of the law, to commence on the first Monday of March, 1880.

After fully explaining the construction of the constitution, the court held that its harmoneous operation must be maintained. After much more reasoning to show the legality of the writs of mandamus they were sustained, and the old tobacco inspectors will have to vacate. The opinion was delivered by Judge Alvey.

THE DE GOLYER CHARGE.—One De Golyer had made a contract with the Shepherd Ring of Washington to put down a quantity of patent pavement. Mr. Garfield was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House at the time. In order to pay for this patent pavement, an appropriation was needed from Congress. The sum of $5,000 was paid to Garfield by De Golyer or on his behalf and the money for this pavement was voted by Garfield's Committee. This is the evidence which is furnished by the record. Whether the money which was voted by the appropriation Committee to pay for the pavement was consequent on the payment of the $5,000 to its Chairman is another matter, but it must be admitted to be against good morals and sound public policy for a legislator to receive a fee in a matter on which he is to vote or upon which he is to pass in Committee.

HAYES AND SHERMAN ON ARTHUR.—In the Winter of 1879, Gen. Arthur, the present republican candidate for the vice-presidency, was Collector of the port of New York and was removed by President Hayes, with the sanction of Secretary Sherman. Both the President and Secretary, on January 31st of that year, wrote to Gen. Arthur regarding his removal from office, and below we give several extracts from their letters:

You have made the Custom-House a centre of partisan political management.—*R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, January* 31, 1879.

With a deep sense of my obligation under the Constitution, I regret it as my plain duty to *suspend* you in order that the office may be *honestly* administered.—*R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, January* 31, 1879.

Gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during your incumbency.—*John Sherman to Collector Arthur, January* 31, 1879.

Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service; the expenses of your office have increased, while its receipts have diminished. Bribes, or gratuities in the shape of bribes, have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the Custom-House, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct the abuses.—*Secretary Sherman to Collector Arthur, January* 31, 1879.

[COMMUNICATED.

JARBORSVILLE, St. Mary's Co., June 11, 1880.

Dear ——. . . . . Your question as to my views of the political outlook since Garfield's nomination is pertinent, and I *cheerfully* give you my views. The Republican party (self-styled) knew full well as soon as *the peace broke out*, that they could no longer hold power unless they could hold up by the skirts of some *man* stronger than the *party*. Grant was the man. He had exhibited his capability of being "seen" under Andy Johnson, who, you know, convicted him of lying. I say "*seen*," because he was known to be a Democrat up to his election, and even then prominent Democrats did not know which side of the fence he would let himself down. If you want proof, I am it. I was invited to office at the time by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. John Hartley, a Democrat whom Lincoln, Johnson and Grant (until the last year of his second term) were compelled to retain in office to off-set the sheer lack of b-mark-making incapacity of their political minions. After a service of fifty years, he carried the Treasury pigeon-hole in his head. Note the sequel of "his taking off." The books of the Treasury Department have been so "cooked" that millions of dollars can no way be accounted for, as per Report of a recent Congressional Committee. Well, to return; when I carried my formal application to Mr. Hartley, dictated by himself, Grant had just been elected; he asked me if I could take "the Ironclad Oath;" of course I was on "the negative" side of that question. "Then," said he, "there is no help for it but to postpone your application till we see whether Gen. Grant is going to go over, body and soul, to the party that have elected him. Well, you know, he *went over*. I could not avail myself of Mr. Hartley's kind *offices*, while I could—and did—save others' heads that *he* would have cut off while acting Secretary Treasury during Bristow's absence. And the *man* was strong enough to hold the party's head above water for another term, but not for a third consecutive. What did they do then to swim? Why, tropes and figures here fail of strength to express the grandeur of their diplomacy!—they stole a dynasty! And do you know I was a little surprised that Grant did not steal it for them! I wouldn't kick a dying mule, or I'd tell you privately that the only way I could account for this lack of his wonted style of generalship was that he was about that year so besotted with liquor, as I know by my eyes, that he was not conscious that the thing was slipping away from him. The party had the sagacity to keep him out of sight, a veiled prophet, till they wanted another float—as the editor of the Balto. *Gazette* remarked to me in effect over two years ago, when few suspected such a policy—and moreover he, Mr. Randolph, thought that if they nominated him they would *make* him President. I have not thought so myself till recent developments have erected him into the only *wooden horse* I have feared. But the stalwarts have not dared to trust, at the pinch, their sensation-war-hero,—man-of-luck-in-spite-of-his-corruption-and-stupidity—strong-man-centralization platform, because they have begun to realize that after patiently bearing usurpation three years the dear people are disgusted with *lengthened possibility long drawn out*. There is no other man stronger than the party to be *seen*, and they are compelled to fall back on an average Republican (so called) and fight the Democrats on their own ground, the unimpeachable-political-and-moral-record issue. But, Diana of the Ephesians!—the strongest link they've been able to find in their chain of integrity is one corruscated with Credit-Mobilier, Stock-rust, Back-Pay-Steal-filing-and Retaining-Fee-Corruption in legislation! If a "chain is not stronger than its weakest link," can an honest ballot make the *strongest link stronger than the chain?* Can a horse lift himself above the intellectual level of the horse by his own appetency toward the level of the man? Can a man lift himself over the fence by the straps of his boots? Can Garfield lift his party into the confidence of the people they've bilked and swindled and hoodwinked till the *fool* who runs may read? He's going to play upon the infinite gullibility of the public with airs of integrity. "When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be; when the devil was well, the devil a monk was he!"

About the time of the Astor Place Riots in New York City, 1846, I think, two "Bowery boys" discussing the comparative merits (which were the sole cause of the riots singular as this may seem) of the English and the American champion play-actors, McCready and Forest, one exclaimed—"But you ought to see McCready trimble!" "McCready trimble!" retorts the other. "Trimble, hell! Why, Ned Forest kin give 'im fifty pints an' trimble all the *hair* off 'im!" (I have not quoted the last trope verbatim exactly.) Similarly, Garfield may be a saint for a Republican (so-called), but at the game of integrity-of-record there are two-score, at the least, of prominent Democratic public men who can give him fifty points and beat him with the butt of the cue, even with their hands tied behind them by their own rag-baby tally-keepers! So, in fine, I think any Democrat we shall nominate on the 22nd instant will "walk the course" next November—if we only keep our hands off of [illegible] den's bones—for, to foul our own nest [illegible] be has fossilized in three years and a half beyond precedent. . . . . .

Very respectfully, Your Ob't. Serv't.,
GEO. S. KING, M. D.

[COMMUNICATED.

JARBORSVILLE, St. Mary's Co., June 12, 1880.

Dear Editors:—I am very sorry that the party on the affirmative side in the recent debate by the members of the Washington and Stonewall Society of Charlotte Hall school "did not take a hand" in the debate, as I think I must infer from Veritas's communication in your last issue (10th inst., 2nd page, 4th column.) I may be qualified for a juryman in the case, since I know none of the parties, and have not formed an opinion, "whether the hope of reward or the fear of punishment has the greater effect on the majority of mankind," unless reading the newspapers be held a constitutional disqualification; nor have I, up to the present moment, ever anticipated feeling called upon as judge of the merits this grave Sociological problem. "Perhaps my education has not inculcated the habits" (of thought) "requisite to the responsibilities of the position," as I answered an offer of "a sextonship" from a reverenced *lay-figure* to whom I had applied, a reconstructed rebel ("so-called,") for a school in his gift. But I grieve that society should be left under the painful conviction that it is most actuated by fear of punishment in its incomings and its outgoings. Had I been on the affirmative side I should certainly have ventured the suggestion that the "majority" so actuated is the majority of *infant kind*; this would mean, in a philosophical sense, those under the age of discretion; and this, in this sense, includes all of a class represented by the old lady whose only regret at being bed-ridden was that she "could not get to church once in a while and hear some consolin' tidings from Hell."

Therefore, since the reticence of 'the affirmative' has left an opening to 'file an exception', I claim 'right of appeal', as a member of Society so momentously concerned, even after the 'verdict' has gone forth. "I make a distinction," after the manner of the late distinguished Astronomer, Father Sechi, of whom this expression was said be a mannerism; of course this joke is an old one localized for effect, as are all our supposed modern legends; it is told of him that Cardinal Antonelli, the diplomatist, being jealous of Father Sechi's scientific fame, invited him to a dinner-party, and tried to bring him into ridicule by playing upon his peculiarity. Cardinal.—"Father, you being a man of analytical skill, I beg of you to resolve me, whether the canon of abstinence from meat would prohibit the drinking of soup on Friday." Sechi. "My Lord, I make a distinction." (M'g'r here gives the wink to his claqueurers.) "Now if the question turned upon soup in the abstract, I should say yes, since that represents the essence of meat. But if it concerned particularly your Lordship's soup, I should think the canon would not obtain." The "distinction" I claim the right to make is embodied in an 'experience' I gave, on request, to a congregation in the county soon after taking up my residence here, and of which I made notes at the time; it may help your congregation out of the slough of despond in which the decision of the ethical tribunal has left it, and compromise asperities between Veritas and "your correspondent of last week."

MY 'EXPERIENCE.'

We begin our religious experience by fearing God for our own sakes and end by loving Him for His own sake. As Nature's first law is Self-Preservation, we begin with fear and trembling. As every young thing living first finds that there are powers outside of itself stronger than itself, it first appreciates its own weakness, then seeks shelter or attempts propitiation of the greater power; so, when we first realize that God's power is the greatest of all, we love Him from selfish motives, that is, we think we love Him, but only fear his vengeance; later, as our discretion matures to the adult image of our Maker, by constant "looking from Nature up to Nature's God," we become better and better acquainted with His works, we see in these more evidences of His love than of His vengeance and we end by loving Him for His own merits. As we advance in our knowledge of His goodness, it is, as it is in everything else that comes by experience and practice, we improve upon our old—or rather young—selfishness of motive, and our reward is that we lose the tedium and terrorism of worshipping through fear.

GEO. S. KING, M. D.

[COMMUNICATED.

DIVORCES AND NEW ENGLAND.

Mr. Editor:—I was struck with a statement made by Dr. Allen in the *North American* in regard to that highly learned, great enlightened part of our country, New England, containing beyond question, however, the most turbulent and corrupt people within the limits of North America. Their so-called learning opens the door to all kinds of *isms*, and their civilization, instead of elevating their minds and hearts, seems to taint them deeply with vice and corruption. Many of their inhabitants are of course free from this charge, but it can be sustained against most of their leaders, and the masses which they lead are vastly contaminated by the corrupt example of those leaders. This is not only true of the inhabitants of New England, but of those who have carried New England blood and New England manners into distant portions of our country. In Dr. Allen's statement referred to above is the following:

"Among no Christian or civilized people, at the present day, do we find divorces sought and obtained to such an extent as now in New England; and in only three instances in the history of nations can we find such a breaking up of the family by this means."

The journal which quotes Dr. Allen's statement and from which I take it second handed adds some statistics which support my view of New England society. It says, "within 20 years more than twenty thousand divorces have been granted in four New England States, and what is worse the number has been steadily increasing since 1860 with remarkable uniformity. In Vermont and Connecticut the increase has been nearly one-third, until in the former State they have come to be one in fifteen marriages and in the latter one in ten marriages. In Massachusetts the increase has more than doubled until they have come to be one in twenty-three. It offers food for reflection. Also, thus while this state of things prevails among rich and poor, it does not apply to the foreign population, but is confined to the strictly native New Englanders. Marriage is treated as a mere commercial transaction with them." How changed from the rigid old Puritans of that country! I think the above may be properly closed by singing Mrs. Heman's very beautiful but very flattering ode on the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, the last verse of which reads—

"Ay, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod;
They have left unstained what there they found,
Freedom to worship God."

Recollecting the magnanimous conduct of the Pilgrims of Massachusetts towards the "poor Indian," I sign myself

MATAMORA.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Summer Visitors.

Already, visitors from the cities are beginning to put in an appearance at the watering places on the Potomac and at Leonardtown. The Cadets of St. John's Academy, Alexandria, Va., led off by a visit a few days ago to Blackistone's Pavilion, paying a flying visit here, where they paraded the streets and went through the "manual" with the order and precision of professional soldiers. Prof. Carne accompanied the Cadets, who were under the command of Major Dent, formerly of our county, at present, we understand, a resident of Alexandria and a tutor in the Academy. There was a dance at Moore's Hotel on the occasion of the visit. Since then other visitors have followed, Leonardtown coming in for a fair share of them. We hear, from letters received by our Hotel proprietors, that a large number of applications have already been made for rooms and board, and from all we can learn and the preparations we know to be making, the present promises to prove a season of exceptionally good patronage to our Pavilion and Hotel Keepers and of unusual pleasure to our Summer sojourners.

Stealing Tobacco Plants.

We [illegible] a few weeks ago the arrest of a [illegible] charge of stealing tobacco plants [illegible] at Leeds, from whence he was subsequently released on bail. Since then other cases of tobacco plant stealing have occurred. These happened in this district a few nights ago, and though it is reported in one of the cases that the thieves, with the wagon which was on hand to carry off the plunder, were identified, no arrests have yet been made. We quote from the Revised Code the Section having reference to this felony. "If any person shall secretly and feloniously steal, take and carry away, any tobacco plants, while growing and belonging to any inhabitant of this State, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall suffer such punishment, and undergo such confinement in the Penitentiary as if the said tobacco plants had been feloniously stolen, taken and carried away, after the same had been severed from the freehold."

Improvement.

The grading of the yard fronting the residence lately erected by Jos. F. Neale, nearly opposite our office, has progressed to a finish, and is spoken of by competent judges as a piece of work entitled to the very highest praise. It was done under the direction of B. R. Abell, whose newly invented "leveling machine," bye-the-bye, was brought into requisition and performed to the complete satisfaction of the inventor. When the yard is paled in, ornamental trees planted and grasses seeded, the new residence will present the handsomest front of any dwelling in the village.

Local Mention.

The popularity of the Rochester beer is not for a day, but for all time. Signs continue to multiply that the demand for it is no mere rage of the moment to be succeeded by something else. The brew is an established favorite, and attempts to supplant it will be in vain. Families and localities where it has been introduced continue to increase their orders, showing that more and more persons are adopting it as their usual beverage and refreshment. Messrs. FISLEY & KOCH, 1206 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., are the sole agents for Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Committed to Jail.

Charles Young was committed to jail on Tuesday of last week by Justice Corcoran on the charge of drunkenness, fighting and using profane language.

Justice Dent committed to jail in default of bail on Thursday last Andrew D. Keyser charged with making an assault upon, and inflicting a severe blow on, the face of Wm. H. Kelley.

Selling off at Cost.

By reference to her advertisement, it will be seen that Mrs. Hammett, with the view of reducing her stock and making some necessary changes in her store-room, is selling off her entire stock, consisting of Millinery and Fancy Goods, fine Dress Goods, Muslins, Calicoes, Notions, Ladies and Children's Shoes, etc., etc., at cost. Give her a call.

Blacklock's Fan Attachment.

Mr. Luke F. Matthews, with Wm. F. Greenwell, has for sale Blacklock's Fan Attachment at reduced rates. It can be attached to any sewing machine in use and is almost indispensable in hot weather to the comfort of the operator. See notice elsewhere.

Acknowledgments.

We return thanks to the Messrs. Moore, of Rock Hill College, for an invitation to the Commencement at that institution, June 23rd. Also, to F. Eugene Wathen for a ticket to the Joint Discussion of the Literary Societies of St. John's College at McDowell Hall, Tuesday, June 29th

Loss of a Valuable Horse.

Mr. Zachariah Mattingly, of Beggar's Neck, lost a few days ago one of the most valuable of his horses by the disease known as bots. This is the second loss in horse flesh Mr. Mattingly has sustained during the past twelve months from the same disease.

Key Found.

Found, near Pope's blacksmith shop, Saturday night last, a large brass key, which the owner can have by calling at the Register's office.

☞ Blackwood's Magazine for June, 1880, has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. The principal contents are.

Dr. Wortle's School. Part II.
The Reconstruction of Sheepfolds.
The University of the Prairies.
Suicide.
Fishing and Fishing Literature.
The ex-Amir Yakub Khan; from the Note-Book of a Staff-Officer.
Bush-life in Queensland. Part VII.

Of the serials there is but little to be said.—They Keep up about an even amount of interest from month to month. Bush-life is more social than usual.

"The Reconstruction of Sheepfolds" contains some curious suggestions for the "redistribution of dioceses which shall be better adapted to the wants of the time." The author disclaims "any levity of motive" in writing the article.

The next article gives an account of the State University of Manitoba, established in 1877 by the incorporation of three colleges already existing there.

Then comes a history of the rise and progress of suicide, with many statistics.

"Fishing" is the pleasantest article in this number, taking one right to the homes of salmon and trout and referring to the writings of Christopher North, Scrope, Colquhoun, and Henderson.

The Staff Officer tells of the ex-Amir's connection with the outrage on the British Embassy; why he abdicated, etc.

There are also two political essays, one relating to the present ministry, the other to the future.

☞ Peterson's Magazine for July is on our table ahead, as usual. Every number of this magazine has some special feature, and the one, this month, is an illustrated article on "Royal Beauties of This Century." Among other portraits given is one of Louise, Queen of Prussia, mother of the present German Emperor, one of the most beautiful women that ever lived, if we may judge from this engraving. Then there is a colored fashion plate; a colored pattern; numerous spirited wood engravings; designs in embroidery, and a score or more of the newest fashions in dresses, hats, bonnets, &c. The stories are even better than usual, and that is saying a great deal. Among them are the opening chapters of a powerful novelet, "The Lost Talisman of Montezuma," by a new contributor, besides other original tales, all by first-class American writers.—The price of Peterson" is but two dollars a year. In clubs, six copies are sent for nine dollars, with an extra copy for a year, as a premium, to the person getting up the club. Unquestionably "Peterson" is the "cheapest, as well as the best," as the publisher claims. Specimens are sent, gratis, to persons wishing to get up clubs. As a new volume begins with the July number, now is a capital time to subscribe. Address Chas J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The July number of Ballou's Monthly Magazine is so good an issue that we hardly knew which article to read first,—the illustrated one or the stories which are so prominent and so good withal. It is a superior number, with a piece of music that is worth more than the price of the magazine. The contents are as follow: The Spot where Napoleon first saw Moscow; Persia and the Persians, Cecil's Mistake; The House that Saved a Man; To a Poet; Recollections of Other Days; Carl's Wife; Life in a Hudson-Bay Company's Fort; 'Twas Spring-time; At her Mercy; A Vigil; Our Deb; A White-Mountain Whip; Judge Not, lest ye be Judged; Our Day at Housekeeping; De Ole Miss'ippi Shore; The Doge's Bride; A Dog's Story; The Deuce of Hearts; How Cynthy came to be Married; Boadicea's Vow; Eventide; Ten Years of my Life; Our Young People's Story-Teller,—Fred and Flossie; The Voyage of two White Mice; Ruthven's Puzzle-Page; Editorial Notes; The Housekeeper; Curious Matters; Things Pleasant and Otherwise; Our Picture Gallery.

Published by Thomes & Talbot, 23 Hawley Street, Boston, Mass., at $1.50 per annum, post-paid, and for sale at all the news depots in the county.

Experience, Capital, Ability,

Enable C. N. Oehm & Son, proprietors of the largest retail Clothing House, 230 West Pratt Street, extending through to 55 Hanover Street, Baltimore, to offer the following inducements: Perfect-fitting and superior made clothing in endless variety at lowest cash prices.

☞ No more sick chickens. Save your poultry and cure them of disease, by using Roberts' Poultry Powder. It has never failed to cure Cholera, and all diseases to which fowls are subject. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by Combs & Spalding.

SINES' DYSENTERY COMPOUND.—There are no diseases that will so quickly bring incidents of a person's past life and make him think of home and his mother, as Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic and all their kindred diseases. And to be without Sines' Dysentery Compound when overtaken with the above disease is to be almost without hope. Sold by Combs & Spalding, Leonardtown.

Prevention is better than cure. The shrewd horse owner always keeps Roberts' Celebrated Horse Powders and Roberts' Embrocation in his stables. In use fifty years. Can be had at Combs & Spalding, Druggists, Leonardtown.

☞ Mothers, before giving your little babe cough or croup medicines remember that Sines' Syrup of Tar, Horehound and Wild Cherry, is the only cough preparation that contains no opium, morphine, nor any other narcotic. For sale by Combs & Spalding.

☞ Of all the modern inventions the Patent Incubator takes the lead, but experience teaches all that whether poultry is hatched by the patent process with artifical heat, or by the original way patented by nature, they are subject to cholera, gapes, &c., and experience, also teaches those that have tried Roberts' Poultry Powder in such cases, that it is a sure cure every time. For sale by Combs & Spalding, Leonardtown.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.,

Will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay.

UNQUESTIONABLE.

The *Herald*, Detroit, Mich., says of Warner's Safe Liver and Kidney Cure: "Its efficacy in kidney, liver, and urinary diseases is so fully acknowledged that it is not worth the questioning. Bona fide testimonials from well-known citizens in public and private life are evidences strong enough to convince the most stubborn doubter."—M 13.

Commencement

EXERCISES of St. Mary's Female Seminary will take place THURSDAY, JULY 1st, at 3 o'clock, p. m. The public are invited to attend.

Mrs. JAS. R. THOMAS,
Principal.

June 24, 1880.

Still Greater Inducements.

COME AND SEE THE GREAT BARGAINS AT MRS. HAMMETTS'S STORE, LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THE undersigned, with a view of reducing her stock and making some necessary changes in her store room, is now *positively*

Selling off at cost

her entire stock, consisting of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS of the latest styles and fashions.

FINE DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, CALICOES, NOTIONS, &c.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

No Humbuggery. No *Damaged Goods*. All New—purchased this season.

Persons wishing to *buy*, will do well to call and examine for *themselves*.

IRENE F. HAMMETT.

June 24, 1880.

KEEP COOL

And buy BLACKLOCK'S FAN ATTACHMENT of

LUKE F. MATTHEWS,
June 24, 1880. Leonardtown.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 13th day of July, 1880,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock. p. m., the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit:

Vineyard,

containing

185 acres, more or less; also

POPLAR SPRINGS,

containing

100 acres, more or less.

The first named farm, "Vineyard," is pleasantly situated on the St. Mary's River, in the 8th election district of St. Mary's county, within convenient access to Churches, Schools and other public places, and will be sold clear of the Widow's Dower.

The situation and soil, the proper distribution of timber and arable land and the fish and oyster privileges render this one of the most desirable investments in the market.

The buildings, consisting of a DWELLING and the necessary OUT-HOUSES, are in fair condition.

The other tract or parcel of land, called and known as Poplar Springs, near California, is also very conveniently located in the 8th election district of St. Mary's county, and has on it a comfortable DWELLING and suitable OUT-HOUSES.

The soil is in a good state of cultivation and is well adapted to the production of the staple crops of the county,

☞ This farm will be sold *subject* to the *Widow's Dower* heretofore laid off.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in equal installments at one and two years' credit, the deferred payments to be secured by the notes or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with security to be approved by the Trustee.

DANL. C. HAMMETT,
Trustee.

June 17, 1880—ts.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in which R. King Clarke is complainant and John H. Yates and Ann L. Yates are defendants, the undersigned, as trustee, will sell at public auction at the Court House door, Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 13th day of July, 1880,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., all that tract or parcel of land, called and known as

Paul's Grief and Our Joy,

containing

164 acres, more or less.

The above tract or tracts of land is located in the 6th election district of St. Mary's county and is the same of which the late Martin Yates died seized and possessed. It adjoins the lands of Leo H. Hayden, John F. King and others. The improvements consist of a comfortable DWELLING and necessary OUT-HOUSES. The soil is adapted to the staple crops of this section.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal installments at one and two years' credit, the deferred payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee, or all in cash at the option of the purchaser.

JAS. H. WILSON,
Trustee.

June 17, 1880—ts.

New Advertisements.

IN-GROWING TOE NAIL

Speedily and *Permanently cured for 50 cents without Pain or Inconvenience, by using* Steadman's Improved Silver Automatic Cure. This instrument gently lifts the inverted corners of the nail out of the flesh, and causes it to grow in its natural shape. Can be applied to any case, and worn with the shoe with perfect ease. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cts. Liberal discounts to the trade. Send to

E. E. STEDMAN, Newton Falls, Ohio.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

PAMPHLET for advertisers. 100 pages, 10 cents. G. P. ROWELL & CO., N. Y. June 17, 1880—1m.

Notice to Teachers.

THERE will be a meeting of the School Board on the

2nd of JULY proximo.

for the purpose of passing on reports for the quarter ending June, 30th instant.

As many of the notices of appointment sent to the Trustees of the public schools miscarried, I will be obliged to the teachers if they will state in their reports whether or not notices of appointment have been received for their several schools.

By order,
GEO. THOMAS,
Secretary.

June 17, 1880—2t.

Charlotte Hall School.

THERE will be a PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the pupils of this Institution on

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd and 23rd of JUNE.

The Exhibition will take place on THURSDAY, the 24th inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,
WM. T. BRISCOE,
June 17, 1880—td. Secretary.

DENTAL NOTICE.

I WILL be in Leonardtown June 23rd. Will be pleased to wait upon those who desire my services. Prices for all operations very low

PAGE EDMUNDS,
June 17, 1880. Dentist

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

WANTED immediately an EXPERIENCED HOUSE KEEPER. And elderly lady preferred. Must come well-recommended. Apply to

JOHN F. FENWICK,
Leonardtown, Md.
June 10, 1880—tf.

Executor's Sale

OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a power vested in me by the last will and testament of George H. Morgan, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, I, executor of the said decedent, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 13th day of July, 1880,

between the hours of 12 m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

LOT No. 1, recently surveyed by John H. Chunn, known as

GOODRICH FARM,

containing

142 acres, more or less;

LOT NO. 2, CONTAINING 106 ACRES;

One other tract of land, bought of A. T. Johnson and ADDITION, containing 27 ACRES, more or less.

The above lands are located near St. Joseph's church in Saint Mary's county, and are of fine soil and adapted to the growth of all the staple crops of this section. The said lands are sold for the purpose of paying the debts of the decedent and for a division of the remainder among the heirs.

THE TERMS OF SALE,

are: One-third cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal installments of one and two years, the deferred payments bearing interest from the day of sale, with security to be approved of by the said Executor.

J. T. M. RALEY,
Executor.

June 17, 1880—ts.

OTIE DALE, MAY 11, 1880.

To the Editors of the BEACON—Gentlemen:—In advertising the lands, of the late George H. Morgan, we, the undersigned, his children and heirs at age, desire to state, that the said property has been advertised to be sold at our solicitation, by Mr. Raley, in order to bring the estate to a final settlement. We have perfect confidence in Mr. Raley's management of said estate, and believe he has discharged his duty as Executor to the best of his ability, notwithstanding many "false rumors" to the contrary. In conclusion, we will say to those who contemplate purchasing the above lands, that a "clear title" will be given to the "purchaser," both by the Executor and heirs at age.

Respectfully,
OTILLIA M. SMOOT,
GEORGE MORGAN.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAW.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CHAPTER 176.

AN ACT for the better protection of wild fowl upon the waters of the Patuxent river and its tributaries.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to shoot or trap upon the waters of the Patuxent River, its tributaries, or the marshes bordering upon the same, any goose, duck, snipe, ortolan or any other wild fowl; provided this act shall not apply to the actual residents of Anne Arundel, Prince George, St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert counties.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted*, That any person or persons who may be found violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace of the county wherein the offence was committed, be fined not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars for the first offence, and not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars for each and any subsequent offence, and the boat, gun or guns, ammunition, and all other property found in the possession or use of such person or persons at the time of the arrest shall be held until such fine is paid; one-half of said fine to go to the informer, the other half to the school fund of the county in which the offence was committed.

SECTION 3. *And be it enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

We hereby certify, That the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed April Session, 1880.

Approved April 10th, 1880.
MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
EUGENE HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

June 10, 1880—3t.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAW.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CHAPTER 294.

AN ACT to encourage the destruction of Hawks, and Owls and Foxes in St. Mary's county.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Ma