THE
St. Mary's Beacon
LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, March 17th, 1882.

THE NEW DEAL.—It seems there has been a new deal in Maryland democratic politics. Gorman has whirled away Hamilton and Mayor Whyte has been absorbed by Brother Colton.—Henceforth Colton and Gorman will face each other as enemies, with the Governor and the Mayor as Lieutenants. Where Keating and Compton are to be found is not yet reported.—Hines has pitched his lines with the Baltimore party. And so, the circle of the great Round Table has been broken, and scattered are its Knights or in hostile array, the one against the other, and best of all, the democratic party of Maryland is on its last legs. You believe it, no doubt. Well, keep on believing it.

THAT SYNDICATE.—The Baltimore *Sun* is generally very accurate in its statements, but we believe it has been caught "napping" in reporting that a syndicate exists in the Senate of Maryland, consisting of eleven democrats and five republicans, and that its purpose substantially is, to reject such of the Governor's selections for office as may not suit the members personally and have them replaced by others more acceptable. Such an arrangement presupposes an obliteration of all party lines and obligations and can scarcely prove acceptable to the great bulk of either party, because it is an arrangement clearly not for party but for personal ends. We are sure at least that the mass of the democracy cannot be brought to sanction either the syndicate itself or its reported purpose. What this exacts of a democratic Governor and a democratic Senate is the appointment and confirmation of democrats, not republicans, and of *true* democrats, not disorganizers. It also pre-supposes the democratic Senators to be ignorant of the vantage ground they occupy. They have but to hold together to dispense with the necessity of coalitions with republicans and to turn down every improper appointment that the Governor may send to them. If they disagree as to these appointments, one Senator antagonizing and another defending an appointee, the fairest and the only way to settle the dispute is to invoke a caucus and abide in good faith by its decision.

OUR TOBACCO INSPECTION LAWS.—Albeit the most earnest remonstrance of the great majority of tobacco growers in Maryland against the abolition of, or interference with, our present mode of tobacco inspection, and the eloquent and able protests of their true representative men in the Legislature, it begins to look as if the system were doomed. Already the newspaper organs of the tobacco buyers in Baltimore are congratulating their patrons that the compulsory feature of the system is dead, whatever else may survive. Both the Mudd and Bond bills provide for this funeral.—Of the two, we think we prefer the latter. It pulls the tree up by the roots, whilst the bill of the Charles county statesman merely hackles the body or lops off a limb. As a speedy death is preferable to a lingering decay, give us the Bond bill, we say, if you give us anything. We have the right, however, to be let alone. This tobacco matter is our affair and not that of Baltimore city or of Western and Eastern Maryland. Under the judicious management of the present inspectors, not a dollar of the public funds has been taken to support the warehouses. The planter is willing that the State shall be exempted for all time to come from all liability to assist these warehouses. It is our affair, we repeat, and not that of another. From the water freight to the outage, every dollar of expense, directly or indirectly, is borne by the planter, and it is *our* concern if unfaithful inspections produce reclamations and reclamations damages against us. The same is true of discriminations which are claimed to be made by the buyers against our tobacco because it is inspected under our State system. These buyers publicly assert that they buy our tobacco upon a heavy margin to cover anticipated losses which may arise from the difference in quality between the sample they buy by and the hogshead it is intended to represent. Well, out of whose pocket comes this marginal tariff? The planter loses it. And still the buyer is not happy, nor will he ever be, until he accomplishes the sale of our tobacco warehouses and thus deprives us of the privilege of free storage. Bad our system of tobacco inspection may be, but upon whom does the evil, if evil there be, fall? Not upon the State nor upon the non-tobacco raiser nor upon the buyer. If it falls upon anybody, it falls upon the planter. He pays the expense of shipping it to market and all intermediate expenses until it leaves the warehouse for its ocean voyage. Who then, has the right to complain? And if the tobacco maker is contented with his system of inspection, and it injures and concerns nobody else, why should he be deprived of it by the non-tobacco producers of Maryland? What interest have they involved in the issue between the tobacco buyer and the tobacco maker? But the Southern Maryland tobacco growers themselves favor the abolition of the system or at least its compulsory feature. It looks that way, we admit, from the bills of Messrs. Mudd and Bond which have recently passed, the first the house and the latter the Senate. All we ask is for an opportunity to try conclusions on this issue with these gentlemen in Southern Maryland, and if the position of Senator Allston is not sustained and theirs condemned, we will covenant to surrender the present system to the tender mercies of the tobacco buyers and throw the warehouses in for good measure. But we have wandered far astray from our original purpose, which was, to call attention to and commend the gallant stand, the able and eloquent effort of our talented young Senator, Col. Allston, in the Senate of Maryland, on the 7th of March, instant, against the bill to abolish the compulsory feature of the tobacco inspection laws and in behalf of the present system. Though unable to prevent the passage of the Bond measure, he fought it, says the report from which we quote, "in a neat, well-timed speech that showed thought and a better digestion of the question in all its bearings than had been given in previous discussions of the bill. Without being in the least bitter, he was argumentative and persuasive, and he spoke by the book, for he is a large tobacco planter and has spent all his life in a tobacco growing county, which he now so acceptably represents." The same report represents Senator Allston as further saying:

"I know that this question has grown to be tiresome to those Senators not directly interested in it. It is of vital importance to my people, and they expect me to express my views and theirs to this Senate on it. One of the chief objections to any radical change in the present compulsory system is that it will encourage monopolies.—It will make the buyer of tobacco the commission merchant of the grower. It will put the planter at the mercy of the buyer. The abuses which have grown out of the present system have been greatly exaggerated. Whatever abuses may exist is due to bad inspectors having been appointed. He then compared the cost to the planter under a free system of inspection in other States, and the compulsory system in Maryland, showing it to be about three times as much in other States as in Maryland. He desired to enter the stern remonstrance of the tobacco growers against the change proposed. He claimed that the warehouse property belonged equitably to the tobacco growing counties. He contended that had not the wharf property which formerly belonged to the warehouses been segregated from them this would not have been an incubus upon the State, but a source of revenue, and would be now if the money derived from wharf property were applied to the tobacco fund. He then eloquently appealed to the Senate not to wipe out the present system, against the protest of those most and vitally interested in the subject, and to put them at the mercy of a combination of buyers."

THE POTOMAC BOUNDARY LINE.—We find the following communication in the *Daily Sun* of the 13th instant from a Richmond correspondent of the paper. It will be seen that it strongly favors the closing of the Potomac to the oyster dredgers and earnestly favors the passage of the act now pending before our Legislature to obtain the same. The Baltimore dredging interest appears however to be thoroughly aroused and it is not unlikely that it may command influence enough to secure its defeat. However this may be, our immediate representatives should stand to the interests of their county and the tongers.

"The act to define the boundary line and designate the headlands and to give concurrent jurisdiction over the waters of the Potomac has become a law, so far as Virginia is concerned, the Governor having signed the bill of Monday, 6th, inst. And now when this bill, the joint work of the committees of the Maryland and Virginia Legislatures, and unanimously agreed to by them, shall have passed the Maryland Legislature and become a law, there will have been settled, and forever determined, a question that has agitated the two sister Commonwealths for more than one hundred years. During that time the disputed question has given rise to as much strife and contention, and not unfrequently to acts of lawlessness and murder, as was wont to have been done in the "debatable land" between England and Scotland. And now may we not hope that an end of this is near? That the Maryland Legislature will accept, and as promptly dispose of the matter as has been done by this Commonwealth? Virginia, against whom the award was made by the commissioners, Black and Jenkins, but who, nevertheless, accepted, and by act solemnly ratified the acceptance of the award, and has ever since shown her willingness to finally close up this matter, has now done all that she can do, hence the responsibility of success or failure now rests with Maryland. The proposition to close up the Potomac to dredging, the only part of the bill that seems distasteful to some of the citizens of Maryland, was, nevertheless, first proposed by a member of the Maryland committee and not objected to by any one of either committee. And now it would seem that the only obstacle to the consummation of this good work, in which the peace and good-will of so many of the citizens of the two States is concerned, is the opposition of a few men for the privilege of dredging for oysters in the Potomac river for two years, for it is apparent to every one acquainted with its destructiveness, as the writer of this article is, that if dredging is continued two more open winters in the Potomac that the oysters will be almost entirely destroyed. I have now in my mind's eye a noted rock in the Potomac (Ragged Point) from which many thousand bushels were taken annually for planting in York river and elsewhere, and from which six years ago two men in a boat, one to tong and the other to cull, could catch from 75 to 100 bushels per day, has been now by excessive dredging so broken up that a dredger, with a crew of eight men and having a good breeze, could not catch so many in a day. And the case is the same with all the other rocks in the Potomac. One of the greatest evils that I see in allowing dredging as it has existed, is the wholesale destruction of the rocks from whence in times past the coves and creeks that produced the raw-box oysters were kept up and replenished. Now it is proper to allow the Potomac to be closed to dredging and kept as a reserve from whence the other depleted grounds of the two States can be replenished. If dredging is prohibited in the Potomac, in two or three years the same state of things will exist as did before the boats commenced working them, which was about six years ago, and a tonger will be able to take as many oysters per day as a dredge boat can take now. Virginia, as I said before, has done all that she will ever do, and the responsibility of having *no law upon the Potomac* will rest upon Maryland if she rejects this bill."

[Correspondence of the Beacon.]

ANNAPOLIS, March 10, 1882.

Since we last wrote, the much discussed tobacco bill, the chief feature of which strikes out the compulsory clause of the present inspection system, has been adopted by the House and will receive the attention of the Senate in a few days. As this measure has been most thoroughly discussed pro and con by your readers, we prefer to make no comment upon it, but will simply remark that the bill will probably fail in the Senate, though, should it be passed by this body, the Governor will undoubtedly endorse it. The Senate compromise bill introduced by Mr. Bond is not meeting with much favor, notwithstanding its author is very industriously canvassing for it.

"The Wife Beating" bill is quite a novelty in the shape of hymenial legislation, and while at first it was regarded more as a joke than otherwise, in this way it passed the House with little or no opposition, but it met with much earnest resistance in the Senate. It, however, finally passed with some slight amendments, which necessitates its return to the House. We would be very glad to favor this measure, but a female acquaintance of ours has already given us notice that if this bill becomes a law, the broomstick will trot around the house promiscuously without regard to obstructions.

The triumph of Gen. Herbert over Senator Bians for the position of Police Commissioner, clearly demonstrates the fact that Messrs. Gorman, Colton & Co. have dissolved partnership. Perhaps never before in the history of the State did such a spirited campaign prevail as did the one just closed. The two recognized leaders of the democratic party drew swords, not against the common enemy as in former times, but against each other. Gen. Herbert's cause was championed by Mr. Colton and Senator Bian's by Mr. Gorman. The advantage that Gen. Herbert had over Senator Bians was in the fact that the former's Confederate record was better than that of the latter. It is really a good thing to be able to boast of having been a Confederate soldier when asking office of the Maryland Legislature. We do not think that Senator Bians can boast of anything but having been a hard working mechanic and of working himself up to the presidency of the Elk Ridge Railroad and from thence to the State Senate, and all these positions he has filled with much credit to himself. Senator Bians bears his defeat bravely, as was evidenced by the manly manner in which he nominated Gen. Herbert before the joint convention. But we must not deceive ourselves in believing that the war ends with the defeat of Senator Bians for Police Commissioner. Oh! no. Mr. Bannon left this firm over two years ago, and the result of this struggle establishes the fact that the once powerful political triune is no more, and each of these magnates, with minds conscious of rectitude, will begin their lives anew.

The Legislature is dragging its weary length along, and very soon the gavels will fall, and I fear much too soon for those who have not clean records. Many no doubt will be greeted with "Hail Columbia" from their disappointed constituents. We hope for the fair name of St. Mary's that one of her delegates will not merit the unenviable appellation which has been ascribed to him and have to engage a stable on his return. SEVARG.

[F]razer Axle Grease.
One greasing with the Frazer Axle Grease will last two weeks, all others two or three days. Try it. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Exposition.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors:—Not having seen any notice in the BEACON in regard to what we consider an elegant address by Hon. Jos. S. Allston, State Senator from St. Mary's, and in view of the fact that his remarks at a banquet given by the Associated Press Club of Maryland have been so highly extolled by different State papers, the compliment of speaking first having been accorded him, as well as for the further fact that we feel a just pride in all that concerns St. Mary's, we herewith enclose a synopsis, as well as we can recollect, of his speech on that occasion, which we feel sure will be read with pleasure and gratification by his many friends and admirers.

Gentlemen and members of the Associated Press Club of Maryland:—Emanating as I do from that spot where landed the Pilgrim Fathers—from that county, St. Mary's, the mother of the grand old Commonwealth of Maryland, upon whose shores was first erected to the admiring gaze of the people of this continent the standard of civil and religious liberty, it is but natural that I, above most others, should feel a pure pride in all that concerns this our native State.

I do not deem it necessary in this connection to speak of the natural resources of our sovereign Commonwealth, to dwell upon her natural advantages or to exalt her above other sovereign powers, but I do feel that I would be recreant to this call—recreant to the feelings of this Association—recreant to the people whom I have the honor to represent—recreant as the representative of old St. Mary's, and recreant to the honest promptings of my own heart, if I did not refer to the fact that, in point of social and intellectual development, Maryland ranks with the Empire State of this our glorious Union.

The press, which this Association represents, and in the interest of which this banquet is given—the free and omnipotent press—has ever been regarded by our people as the sacred bulwark of our religious and political rights.

The press is the great educator of the masses. It is ever marching onward, cutting down with the sword of keen intelligence the obstructing forests and undergrowth of ignorance, fording the swamps and rivers of doubt and battering the citadels of prejudice.

Let me here say the great majority of the editors of the newspapers of this day have the moral courage to speak the truth, condemning that which is wrong in theory and practice, serving as a mirror in which men see themselves as others see them, and I take pleasure in paying for the legitimate press of this entire country, that it is ever ready to praise where it can, and does not pause to ask if a beggar or a millionaire is effected thereby, and in Maryland, if nowhere else,

"Here shall the press the peoples' rights maintain,
Unawed by influence or unbribed by gain;
Here patriotic truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to religion, liberty and law."

* * *

☞ The vote for police commissioner in the democratic caucus on Wednesday, stood 43 for General Herbert, 32 for Senator Bians and 1 blank. Gen. Herbert received 20 of the 21 votes from Baltimore, Senator Bians voting blank. It was a contest between the two candidates, both of them publicly declaring that they ran on their own merits.

☞ In the compromise settlement by Mount St. Mary's College with its creditors the entire indebtedness is liquidated and the receiver dismissed. The College is now in possession of its rights and franchises, and enters upon a career more encouraging than ever before.

[Local Correspondence.]

CHAPTICO, MD., March 11, 1882.

Messrs. Editors:—Items of interest are rather scarce in this section at present. Farmers have generally finished seeding their tobacco beds and are pushing with energy their farming operations. The wheat crop continues very promising. Roads are improving, but are still in a desperate condition in many places.

Much disappointment and some inconvenience has been experienced by the people in consequence of the steamer Sue delaying her first trip to so late a date as March 15th.

The opposition to the bill of Senator Allston authorizing the County Commissioners to issue bonds for $30,000 appears to be general.

We read with deep sorrow and regret the account of the sad and appalling calamity that has visited our sister county of Calvert in the destruction by fire of her principal county town, Prince Frederick. The heart of this community goes out in sympathy to our distressed brethren in this their sad visitation, and we trust they may rise superior to their misfortunes.

I learn with pleasure that Gen. James R. Herbert has been successful in his contest with Senator Bians for Police Commissioner of Baltimore city. This result will be hailed with joy by the many friends of the General and will give great satisfaction to a majority of the people in this State.

It will be remembered that I have in my correspondence for two weeks past called attention to the proposed law authorizing an issue of bonds by this county for $30,000. The first of my articles has provoked a reply from some unknown critic, who, though withholding his local address and putting the amount of bonds to be issued at $20,000, whereas it is $30,000, yet professes to speak ex cathedra upon the subject. In lieu of better authority and more explicit information, we will take up the items of this Solon, who adopts for his *nom de plume* "Measures not Men." He tells us that the bonds are to be redeemed in 20 years from date of issue or at pleasure; that Clerk to County Commissioners is to be Clerk and County Treasurer at a salary of $800 per year; that a supplementary act will require collectors to make monthly payments to Treasurer, beginning Feb. 1st, and shall pay over all sums placed in his hands for collection by Sept. 1st, falling due that year, otherwise proceedings are to be instituted against said collectors; that this will bring the county upon a cash basis and effect a great saving to the people, etc. He carefully abstains, however, from any allusion to the amount to be annually levied to pay the interest on these bonds, which at 6 per ct., will amount to precisely $1,800 per annum, and which, with the $300 increased compensation to the clerk and treasurer, will make $2,100. This, of course, would be an extra charge upon the county, nor do I think it would be compensated for by any saving to be effected by the proposed cash basis. It seems to me that the county had as well owe her own first creditor, without interest, as to be oppressed with a heavy bonded debt, for which an annual interest has to be provided. As to the reforms claimed in behalf of the measure, such as requiring collectors to pay over monthly to treasurer and whole amount levied for the year by Sept. 1st, treasurer to give bond, &c., all this might as well be accomplished and the county brought gradually to a cash basis without the issuance of so large an amount of county bonds, or indeed without any being issued at all, by the enactment of a stringent and salutary law. But I would suggest that in such case the collectors be allowed and required to accept well certified claims against the county in payment of taxes, in their respective districts, and then pay over the residue to the county treasurer. It would indeed be a great hardship to require a taxpayer, holding a claim against and residing in a remote part of the county, to travel all the way to Leonardtown to get his money from the treasurer when he might as well settle with the collector near home. But this would be one of the blessings of the bill now before the legislature. If we have not a good law, or one that is imperfectly executed, it is no remedy to inaugurate a worse one. I take it for granted that any dissatisfaction that may exist as to the management of our financial affairs is rather to be attributed to the manner in which the law is executed than to any defect in the law itself. If the abuses and malfeasance in office to which "Measures not Men" refers to do really exist, it is a sad commentary upon republican administration in this county. "Let us wait and see." "Faith as to Sumpter fully kept," were the words of Mr. Seward to Judge Campbell, and I remember their outcome. After the mischief is done, it will be too late to "blame, censure condemn." The people of this county have not forgot the disposition that was made of the $163,000 State appropriation to this county for internal improvement purposes by a republican majority of the county board (I mean no reflection on the present management). Is it surprising then, that they should be wary, and like their forefathers of *ante bellum* times, "augur mismanagement at a distance and snuff the approach of tyranny in every tainted breeze?" The sentiment of the intelligent taxpayers in regard to this proposed issue of bonds is well evidenced by the fact, that they are now getting up memorials against it in Chaptico, Mechanicsville and other places, which are being numerously signed, and I trust they will hold public meetings to give expression to their views upon the subject.

Respectfully,
PROGRESS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors:—Public attention is being directed to the attempt to have enacted a law authorizing the County Commissioners of St. Mary's to issue county bonds to the amount of $30,000, and while the attempt is very generally condemned, I hear of little organized effort to stop the affair at the present stage.

The interests involved are the tax-paying interests, and those have not been consulted, but have rather been contemptuously ignored, which of itself is enough to condemn the attempt. A representative of the county has attempted to fasten upon us a debt of $30,000 without having in any way taken steps to ascertain what the wishes of those mainly interested might be on the subject. In this he has exceeded the plain, though unwritten, duties of his position.

It is difficult to discuss this question, with the light at present afforded us, except upon general principles, but it is to be condemned even in that light alone.

The main bill simply provides for the issue of the bonds in an amount not to exceed $30,000, that they are to be applied "to meet the expenses of the county," to bear 6 per cent. interest, (payable semi-annually), that the bonds shall have 30 years to run, and that they shall be free from all taxation—State, county and municipal. Such is the bill in all its provisions.

A supplementary bill provides that the clerk of the Board of County Commissioners shall act as the disbursing officer of the Board at a salary of $1,000, the county collectors paying over to him and he to the parties to whom due. This is mixing up duties and responsibilities with a vengeance. The county owes to Mr. Ford, say for example, $800. To whom can he look, in legal view, for payment? He can't sue the collector. Can he sue the pseudo treasurer?

Again, give the large amount asked for into the hands of any Board, no matter how composed, and how long would it remain safe from the raids always liable to be made upon a plethoric treasury? The cash basis held out as a bait is a snare and a delusion. All admit that a cash basis is desirable and the same can be attained in far better and more desirable ways than by contracting a debt involving an annual expenditure of $1,800 in interest and $500 in additional compensation to the custodian of the funds—$2,300 in all—for thirty years to come, to say nothing of the payment of the principal of the debt itself when due. The experience of all corporations is that a bonded debt, once created, clings like the shirt of Nessus, and like it, brings only disaster in its train. Extraordinary circumstances only can justify resort to such steps, and such do not now exist. The people have not asked for this law; they are opposed to it; it is against their interests, and has been introduced into the Senate in violation of representative propriety. The opponents of the measure should lose no time in sending memorials to the House of Delegates in way of remonstrance and protest, otherwise the bill will become a law.

Respectfully yours,
PUBLIC INTEREST.

DIED.

In Baltimore city, on the evening of March 6th, 1882, of diphtheria, CARRIE CELESTE, aged 8 years and 5 months, youngest child of J. Q. A. and A. E. Robson.

"There in the Shepherd's bosom,
White as the drifted snow,
Is the little lamb we missed one morn
From the household flock below."

In Washington city, on March 1st, 1882, at 2 p. m., JOHN SOUTHEY, only son of Jennie Harden and Charles G. Parker, aged seven months.

Died, at the residence of Dr. John M. Brome, on the 8th instant, MARGIE SOMERVILLE, youngest child of J. Thomas and Emma E. Brome, in the 3rd year of her age.

Although we know that the little flower has been transplanted to bloom in a fairer garden, still it is so hard for those who have watched and tended it so long and tenderly to yield up a flower so rare and beautiful.

She was the pride of the household and the idol of her parents, for well she might be, since we have never known one so young to be possessed of such rare qualities of heart and mind.

She has passed from this world of suffering and care, and oh! how consoling it must be to her devoted parents that she now dwells with the Angels in Heaven, there offering up her prayers for them. Remember that

"She is not dead—the child of our affection,
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule."

C.

NOTICE.

JUDGMENTS and conveyances filed in this office by the Clerk of the Circuit Court will be charged to the respective parties unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 11th day of April, 1882.

By Order of the Board,
F. N. HOLMES, Clerk.
March 16, 1882—1d

NOTICE.

ON and after this date, no certificate shall be issued until Report of Supervisors have been approved by the Board and persons taking these certificates do so at their own risk.

By order of the Board,
F. N. HOLMES, Clerk.
March 16, 1882—td.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Jas. F. Abell
vs.
Thos. K. Langley,
Mary M. Langley.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 538 N. E.

ORDERED this 14th day of March, 1882, that the sale made and reported by Jas. F. Abell, Mortgagee in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 2nd Monday of April, 1882; provided a copy of this order be published in the ST. MARY'S BEACON, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 2nd Monday of April.

The report states the land sold for $2,600 and the personal property for $164.

J. FRANK FORD, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
J. FRANK FORD, Clerk.
March 16, 1882—3w.

Private Sale of Real Estate.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale the property called and known as

HARRISBURG, containing 29 acres, more or less.

The above described real estate is situated in the 5th election district, adjoining the village of Mechanicsville, and has on it a STOREHOUSE, DWELLING and large BARN.

TERMS, CASH. Apply to
WM. HANRIHAN,
Mechanicsville, St. Mary's co., Md.
March 9, 1882—1m.

Mortgagee's Sale.

IN execution of the power of sale contained in a mortgage from Charles A. Watts to Wm. H. Tippett, dated the 25th day of March, 1881, and duly recorded in Liber J. F. F. No. 5, Folio 193, &c., the undersigned will offer for sale by public auction, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 4th of April 1882.

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

PART PLUM POINT,

containing 93 3-4 acres, more or less.

The said land is located in the 2nd election district of St. Mary's county, and the greater portion is well set in WOOD and TIMBER. The improvements consist of a comfortable DWELLING and the necessary OUT-HOUSES.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

WM. H. TIPPETT,
Mortgagee.
JAS. H. WILSON,
Atty. for Mortgagee.
March 9, 1882—ts.

BEATTY'S

ORGANS

Beatty's BEETHOVEN Organ contains 10 full sets Golden Tongue Reeds, 27 STOPS, Walnut or Ebonized Case, 5 Octaves, Metal Foot Plates, Upright Bellows, Steel Springs, Lamp Stands, Pocket for music, Handles and Rollers for moving, Beatty's Patent Stop Action, a NEW AND NOVEL REEDBOARD (patented) will give as much music as 14 COMMON ORGANS. No other maker dare build this organ (it is patented.) ENORMOUS SUCCESS. Sales over 1000 a month, demand increasing. ☞ Factory working DAY and by 350 Edison's Electric Lights at NIGHT to fill orders.

☞ Price, Boxed, Delivered on board Cars here, Stool, Book, &c., only $90

If after one year's use you are not satisfied return Organ, will promptly refund money with interest.

COME AND EXAMINE THE INSTRUMENT

in person. Five Dollars ($5) allowed to pay expenses if you buy; come anyway, you are welcome. Free Coach with polite attendants meets all trains. Other Organs $30, $40, $50 up. Pianofortes $125 to $1600.

☞ *Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue free.*

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DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

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AXLE GREASE.

Best in the world. Get the Genuine. Every package has our trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

ALABASTINE!

FOR FINISHING WALLS AND CEILINGS,

is the most durable and economical material known. It is a valuable discovery, and is rapidly superseding Kalsomine and other wall finish. Manufactured in a variety of beautiful tints, and can be applied by any one. If not for sale in your neighborhood, send to SEELEY BROS., 19 Federal Street, Boston, Mass., for sample card and testimonials.
March 9, 1882—4w.

Hats, Hats.

Spring styles at Lawrence's Big Brown Sto

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce the name of Mr. JOHN H. LEACH as an independent candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the next General Assembly of Maryland.

POOR MEN AND REPUBLICANS.
Feb 9, 1882.

Farmers' Friend Plows and Castings, Fredericksburg make, at Lawrence's Big Brown Store and at Factory.

GOODS marked plain and low and the ONE PRICE system adopted at Lawrence's Big BROWN Store.

Trustees' Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in which James S Downs' administrators are complainants and Wm. B. Tucker and Mary A. Tucker, administrators of R. Alexander Clarke, are defendants, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at public sale at the Court House door, Leonardtown, Md., on

Tuesday, the 21st day of March, 1882,

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

Mill-Race, Mill and Mill Seat,

containing

103¾ Acres, more or less,

subject to an annuity of $100 to Mary A. Tucker, widow; also, remainder interest in two tracts of land, called and known as

RIPE,

containing 200 acres, more or less, and CULPEPPER, containing 20 acres, more or less,

after the expiration of the life estate of Mary A. Tucker, widow, in same.

The said property is located in the 8th election district of St. Mary's county and is the same of which the late R. Alexander Clarke died seized and possessed.

TERMS OF SALE,

as prescribed by the decree, are: One-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal installments at one and two years' credit, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured by the note or notes of the purchasers with security to be approved by the Trustees.

ROBT. C. COMBS,
JAS. H. WILSON,
Trustees.
Feb 23, 1882—ts.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, Set:
Feb. 14, 1882.

ORDERED by the Court, That Wm. R. Pembroke, administrator of

BENJ. PEMBROKE,

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

Test: JOHN B. ABELL,
Register of Wills for St. Mary's county.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above order, I hereby give notice that I have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benj Pembroke, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers attached thereto to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of Aug., 1882, they will otherwise by law be excluded from the benefits of the said estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

WM. R. PEMBROKE,
Administrator.
Feb 16, 1882—6w.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, Sct.:
Feb. 14, 1882.

ORDERED by the Court, that B. Harris Camalier, administrator of

THOMAS K. LANGLEY,

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

Test: JOHN B. ABELL,
Register of Wills for St. Mary's county.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above order, I hereby give notice that I have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St Mary's county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thos K. Langley, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers attached thereto to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of Aug., 1882, they will otherwise by law be excluded from the benefits of the said estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

B. HARRIS CAMALIER,
Administrator.
Feb 16, 1882—6w.

WANTED.

ALL persons in the county who served in the Army or Navy of the U. S., during the late Civil War, to meet at the Court House, in Leonardtown, on

TUESDAY, March 21st, 1882.

for the purpose of organizing an association to better the condition of those who are justly entitled to the merit of saving the Union. It is to be hoped that all such persons will give the matter due consideration and that each district of the county will be represented. Persons having the true principles of the old Republican party at heart are also cordially invited to attend.

Feb 16, 1882—td.

Late Sheriff's Sale

OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, at the suit of Theo. Harrison, use of Thomas Maddox, for part use of L. H. Canter for balance due, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Eleanor Keech, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, at law and in equity, of the said Eleanor Keech in and to the following real estate, to wit:

One tract or parcel of land, formerly owned by the late Alexander Keech, called

PART OF HOPE,

containing

67 Acres, more or less.

The above land is located in the 5th election district of St. Mary's county.

And I hereby give notice, that on

Tuesday, the 21st day of March, 1882,

at the Court House door in Leonardtown, between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., I will expose to public auction the above described real estate, so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash—to satisfy said debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

J. FRANK SMITH,
Late Sheriff.
Feb 23, 1882—ts.