

THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 2, 1882.

**WATCH!**—Being very verdant and inexperienced, and not yet up to the walks and ways of the Heathen Chinese, we suspect, of course, nobody of an intention of doing wrong, nevertheless, out of abundant caution, we suggest to democrats on election day, not only to see that their full force is represented at the polls, but also that the ballots are safely put in the ballot-box. It will do no harm, moreover, to notice, that only the legitimate votes of our adversaries are cast, and we are positive that it will be well to watch the ballot-boxes closely during the day and attend at night and see if the tickets are counted for the proper parties and accurately added up.

**TUESDAY NEXT.**—As before another issue of our paper, the verdict of the voters in this Congressional and Judicial district will have been recorded, while it is yet time to interchange counsel with our readers, we feel ourselves called upon to advise each of them as far as farmers or farm laborers to pause for a moment and consider, whether the election to Congress of a representative of the planting or the factory interest, all other things being equal, is more likely to benefit the occupation in which they are engaged? In the very nature of things, these interests must ever be sharply opposed whilst Federal legislation continues to foster the one at the cost of the other, and we cast no special reproach on Mr. Holton when we say, that, if elected to Congress, his votes will be given to maintain the present tariff, thus keeping up the enormous profits of the factory interest at the expense of the planting. Being a planter himself, and identified in interest with the occupation of farming, it will scarcely be supposed that Mr. Chapman will vote for any tariff scheme which taxes indirectly his own and his neighbors' investments for the benefit of capital employed in manufacture. He never has voted during his past service in Congress, and he never will vote, because he believes in and belongs to a party whose bitterest aversion is a high protective tariff. Mr. Holton, on the contrary, not only favors the present high protective tariff, but, if elected, will support it, and presumes the party which is ruling and rioting in Washington to-day, which is identified with and defends the Credit Mobilier frauds, the Pacific Mail Subsidy steal, the countless rascalities of the District of Columbia Ring, with their crowning infamy, the vile burglary conspiracy, with a Secretary of War who sold offices, with a Secretary of the Navy who made corrupt and illegal contracts and disposed of our war ships for old junk, with the gigantic whiskey frauds, with the blackmailing of legislation by conspiracies of lobbyists and officeholders, with the Mulligan letters, with public men who have acquired millions of dollars in a few years, nobody knows how, with the Star route frauds, whose chief perpetrator his associates in the Republican National Committee dare not remove from the Chairmanship, and, finally, with the party which makes the public service the currency to pay political debts with and which is plundering the country of its substance to enable its favorite officials to build palaces in Washington and live like Nabobs of the East or the nobility of England. Mr. Holton, we say, if elected, will caucus and vote with this party in Congress. Mr. Chapman will not. He will take his stand with and support the party whose glorious record it is that, during the short years it exercised control in the National Legislature, it reduced the cost of running the government over a hundred millions of money. This is the party that Mr. Chapman will caucus and act with. Choose you now, consumers and tax-payers, whether you will send him or Mr. Holton to Congress. But Tuesday next suggests another subject. An Associate Judge is to be elected. Both aspirants are citizens of our county and both are known as courteous and honorable gentlemen. The real question in this case is as to the personal fitness of the two candidates for the bench and their relative qualifications. None but the thoughtful will allow other influences to direct and determine their votes. Whether made so or not by political parties, judicial offices have no legitimate connection with partisan politics, and it will be a bad day for the community when political parties establish control over them. The Courts are for the protection of the weak, for relief of private wrongs, and the adjustment of private disputes, and a Judge should be selected, not for political orthodoxy, but for his judicial fitness and his knowledge of the law, personal probity included.

Of course, we have an opinion as to the relative fitness and legal qualifications of the two citizens who are contesting for the judgeship in this circuit, but as our neighbors are as well qualified to decide upon these matters as ourselves, and as every expression of opinion by us here on these points would necessarily involve personal, if not offensive, references, we shall content ourselves with advising all to vote for the candidate they may think best suited and qualified for the Associate Judgeship.

**THE OUTLOOK IN ST. MARY'S.**—Our republican friends are fast modifying the extravagant estimates of their majorities in St. Mary's, both on their Congressional and Judicial tickets. One month ago, the least they claimed was 750 majority for their candidates—now their highest estimate is 300, and a noted republican of our acquaintance, whose business takes him frequently among different classes of people in different sections of the county, and who is a close observer in political matters, stated to a gentleman of our town less than a week ago that the republicans would carry the county on their judicial ticket, if they carried it at all, by less than 50 majority, and that, if he were a betting man, he would bet that their majority would not exceed 150. The truth is, from some cause to us unknown, a very perceptible reaction commenced about ten days ago in favor of Gen. Chapman and Judge Ford, especially the latter, which, instead of abating, appears to have been enforced within the past three days. What the outcome of this unknown agency may be, we shall not undertake to forecast, but that it is still at work and influencing men's opinions is becoming patent to the least observant.

**THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING SATURDAY LAST.**—The democratic meeting, which convened on Saturday evening last, being held at the Race Track, some half a mile distant from the village, and our business obligations compelling our presence in town at the time, we were denied the privilege and pleasure of hearing the address of Gen. Chapman, our candidate for Congress. We learn that the meeting was a large one, was enthusiastic in spirit, and that the address of the General was an able one and was received with many manifestations of applause. The affable, pleasant manners of Gen. Chapman made a most favorable impression upon republicans as well as democrats who made his acquaintance during his late brief stay in our midst.

**COMMUNICATED.  
OUR SCHOOLS.**

Messrs. Editors:—Nothing proves more distinctly the aim and object of the writer who signs himself "The People" than the last sentence in his last letter in the St. Mary's Enterprise, which I will here present to the consideration of those who take an interest in the education of the boys and girls of our county. He says, "The Judges appoint School Commissioners, the Commissioners appoint Examiners. If we can't reach the roof we may pull away the foundation, the foundation being founded on the superstructure must tumble and to this we all cry, amen." If this quotation does not present the idea of "role and ruin" then I confess I am ignorant of the meaning of language. The people in reality, not his incognito people, can congratulate themselves that this turbulent and reckless madman has not the power to do what his expressions above show that he desires. The motive of this furious conduct I will leave to the judgment of others, although my own opinion, as expressed in my first letter, is that the "almighty dollar," mixed up with some pride, had and has a great deal to do with it. Should he ever drop his disguise he will be found to be one of those teachers, who with a sited notion of his learning, upon examination was found so deficient as not to be entitled to the highest certificate which he would have been allowed \$100 dollars more of the public money than he appeared to be entitled to. To all who like harmony in school matters it is I expect a source of regret that his merits could not draw that sum, for if he had got it, I feel confident we should not have had so much clamor in regard to our schools and Mr. Thomas would have been considered at least by him, the prince of examiners.

This writer no where contradicts my statement that the schools are in a prosperous condition under the management of the present School Board and Examiners. If he could he certainly would have contradicted it. Nothing would have been more grateful to his unfortunate temper and malignant disposition than to be able to show to the public that the schools are sinking to that ruin which he wishes shall befall them. In order, I presume to divert the public mind from the subject of the schools, he introduces into his communication a string of other matters hardly connected with the subject mixed up with personalities which have no foundation in fact. He says I was in the meeting four years ago in which the resolutions heretofore alluded to were said to be passed and that I defended the school authorities at that meeting. I did not even know there was to be a meeting on the school affairs, but went to the

Court House for the purpose of attending a political meeting which was to be held that afternoon. There was a considerable number of people there for exactly the same purpose but which this writer wishes to appropriate as his sympathies but who took not the least interest in the school agitation. When I heard the charges made against the school authorities, I did not defend them for I knew of no specific charges made against them. I did, however demand that they should have a fair trial before the proper authorities and an opportunity of presenting a refutation of any charges when properly made. I took then the position which I took in my communication in the Beacon of the 19th inst.—That it was due to public officers that the proof should follow charges of any dereliction of duty—Innocence is presumed—Proof must remove it and clamor is not proof. This writer, "The People," says, "so strong were the people however, that Mr. Harris expressed himself as fully convinced and determined to go home and interfere no more." This I know to be a falsehood and I believe it to be a deliberate one.

This writer, "The People," uttered a cruel slander, which embraced some of the teachers, how many I can't of course tell, when he said, "for four long years have they (the people) witnessed instances where teachers detested both by patrons and pupils have been forced upon them without conscience or regard." This thought and still think a cruel slander, delivered in such a way that no teacher but Mr. Holmes could tell on whom the writer intended it should fall. Under such circumstances I used the following language: "You cruel slanders! Sign your own name (instead of 'The People') and receive for your wicked self the detestation you desire to administer to others." In answer to this he replies, "we are accused for our non de plume and our last effusion is denounced as slanderous and vile. Let us remind Mr. Harris that while he may bulldoze some men as was the case in 79 at the polls when he forced a man to vote the democratic ticket while protesting the desire to vote for Mr. Holmes, to which fact Mr. T. M. Camaliar is witness, that he cannot bulldoze 'The People' or force us to disclose our incognito." I quote the above for the purpose of saying that there are two falsehoods in it, one that I ever forced any man to vote against his expressed wish; I argue with and persuade my fellow citizens in order to get them to vote my way, but the man does not live who can truly say that I ever prevented or tried to prevent him from voting as he wished by force or threats. The particular statement that "I forced a man to vote the democratic ticket while protesting the desire to vote for Mr. Holmes" is a gross falsehood in every particular.

"The People" asks me if "I was ever Examiner, if so did you award a certificate upon the professional willingness of the applicant to bear arms in defense of Southern rights." I answer, I never did. The case referred to was that of old Mr. Zachariah Tippett, now Judge of the Orphans' Court, who was appointed by the trustees of a small school, I think at Maryland Spring, subject to my examination. The examinations were not of a formal character and we were glad to get teachers, if they were capable of teaching the lowest elementary branches, for we had at that time little money to distribute to them and were glad at any time to get good moral disciplinarians in order to keep the schools open. I considered my old acquaintance, Mr. Tippett, well qualified to teach as well as discipline the children which would be placed under him and I gave him a certificate. At the time very naturally, we got into conversation in regard to the then threatened war and its causes. I was a Southern sympathizer and used all the arguments I could command and he was convinced and declared that if it was necessary he (although then nearly three score and ten) might be considered under forty-five, meaning of course that he would shoulder his musket in defense of Southern rights. I looked at him with perfect admiration and was glad I had given a certificate to one who was so willing to shoot and would no doubt "teach the young idea how to shoot," but in less than a year I found my old friend had got hold of some stronger arguments than mine and turned Union man, and consequently if he shot a gun him self or taught the young idea how to shoot it would be to shoot the wrong way. I have often amused myself and others in relating this little episode but in no instance did I use the vulgarism "bugger" in reference to Mr. Tippett. I don't think I ever used such a word in my life and the writer would not have put it in his question if it had not been with him a familiar mode of expression.

How indelicate it was to try and bring a lady friend into this controversy as he does in one of his questions to me. This question was no doubt prompted by Mr. Holmes with whom this lady was acquainted and with whom she had some conversation in regard to her examination as teacher. She was anxious to know the form of the questions usually asked and Mr. Thomas furnished her with it as he would properly any one who would apply to him. She was examined by him and not one of the questions the form of which was sent to her was ever submitted to her for answer and she did not expect it to be. The insinuation is that Mr. Thomas favored her by submitting questions for her to answer at home at her leisure. She says this was not the fact; she found nothing in Mr. Thomas' conduct in the matter but what was fair and honorable and she denounces Mr. Holmes for insinuating upon her a theory that it was otherwise. It was utterly unnecessary to involve this lady in this controversy and such a disregard for her feelings for the purpose of gratifying his malice against Mr. Thomas certainly does not display instincts consistent with the character of a gentleman.

There are some other statements of a personal character in "The People's" last letter which have not the most distant reference to the schools upon which I deem it utterly unnecessary to make any remarks and I will therefore conclude by expressing the hope that our whole people will take care that our excellent school system and the very worthy officers who manage it may receive their support and protection from the present teachers. This plan, carried to its legitimate results, would, it was hoped, in a few years bring about the desired reform, without the necessity of employing teachers from a distance, and at the same time avoid the clash that would necessarily result from more hasty methods. Mr. Tippett died before this plan arrived to its final results. Mr. Geo. Thomas succeeded to the position. Whatever may have been the plans of Mr. Thomas, I have no positive knowledge, but this much I do know—the progress in the schools have been steadily on the advance, and would to-day, in my humble opinion, be far in advance of what they are but for the untimely check given at that indignation meeting so-called. It may be true that Mr. Thomas did not approve of the Mutual Improvement Association plan—thinking perhaps that it would bring the public school system within the arena of politics—yet in every other respect he has conformed to the requirements of the law, and in that sense is walking in the path of his predecessor, than whom there never was a more popular Examiner in this county. Because Mr. Thomas preferred ready qualified teachers to training those that were not, Judge Ford, forsooth, is to shoulder the odium of the times! When I was an officer, I performed my duty, indignations may be wholesome things, but when the indignation comes because of having made rapid strides towards the performance of his duty, I am at loss for a decent expression. In the name of common sense, for whom were the public schools built and maintained if not for the poor children of the county? And how can the poor man's child be educated up to the standard provided for by law unless the teachers are conversant with the branch so provided? How are we to know the competence of the incompetent without examinations? And what are we to do if the applicant fails? Must we blame Judge Ford? All of us who have heard it said for the poor man of this county to equip and fit his children in a presentable shape for the school room. And after all this, should he be ignorantly sending his little ones to no purpose because of the incompetency of the teacher—though that teacher be the most clever fellow in the world—would not the Examiner incur just censure? I would help to send such an one to the lowest depths of infamy. But, Messrs. Editors, everybody in the county knows that the question at issue is not the competence of the teacher, but the competence of the Examiner. I would help to send such an one to the lowest depths of infamy. But, Messrs. Editors, everybody in the county knows that the question at issue is not the competence of the teacher, but the competence of the Examiner. I would help to send such an one to the lowest depths of infamy.

to go to Leonardtown to witness, if not to participate, in the proceedings. On my arrival there, I found several ex-teachers and their friends very indignant, indeed. Before proceeding further with this disjointed communication, it may be necessary to state, that the time is not very far back when the public schools of our county were at a very low ebb, and during the administration of Benj. Tippett as Examiner, reforms were begun by which it was hoped that the public schools of this county would rival any in the State. Accordingly, he organized Teachers' Mutual Improvement Associations throughout the county, for the purpose of elevating the standard of the then present teachers. This plan, carried to its legitimate results, would, it was hoped, in a few years bring about the desired reform, without the necessity of employing teachers from a distance, and at the same time avoid the clash that would necessarily result from more hasty methods. Mr. Tippett died before this plan arrived to its final results. Mr. Geo. Thomas succeeded to the position. Whatever may have been the plans of Mr. Thomas, I have no positive knowledge, but this much I do know—the progress in the schools have been steadily on the advance, and would to-day, in my humble opinion, be far in advance of what they are but for the untimely check given at that indignation meeting so-called. It may be true that Mr. Thomas did not approve of the Mutual Improvement Association plan—thinking perhaps that it would bring the public school system within the arena of politics—yet in every other respect he has conformed to the requirements of the law, and in that sense is walking in the path of his predecessor, than whom there never was a more popular Examiner in this county. Because Mr. Thomas preferred ready qualified teachers to training those that were not, Judge Ford, forsooth, is to shoulder the odium of the times! When I was an officer, I performed my duty, indignations may be wholesome things, but when the indignation comes because of having made rapid strides towards the performance of his duty, I am at loss for a decent expression. In the name of common sense, for whom were the public schools built and maintained if not for the poor children of the county? And how can the poor man's child be educated up to the standard provided for by law unless the teachers are conversant with the branch so provided? How are we to know the competence of the incompetent without examinations? And what are we to do if the applicant fails? Must we blame Judge Ford? All of us who have heard it said for the poor man of this county to equip and fit his children in a presentable shape for the school room. And after all this, should he be ignorantly sending his little ones to no purpose because of the incompetency of the teacher—though that teacher be the most clever fellow in the world—would not the Examiner incur just censure? I would help to send such an one to the lowest depths of infamy. But, Messrs. Editors, everybody in the county knows that the question at issue is not the competence of the teacher, but the competence of the Examiner. I would help to send such an one to the lowest depths of infamy.

**COMMUNICATED.  
MECHANICSVILLE, Oct. 29, 1882.**  
Messrs. Editors:—The hubbub going on in the 7th judicial district, for the purpose of biasing the minds of the voters at the coming election, over the indignation meeting held at Leonardtown, on the 19th, 1878, is so monstrous the common honesty, decency, common decency, must cry out against it. On the occasion spoken of, I was invited by a friend

to go to Leonardtown to witness, if not to participate, in the proceedings. On my arrival there, I found several ex-teachers and their friends very indignant, indeed. Before proceeding further with this disjointed communication, it may be necessary to state, that the time is not very far back when the public schools of our county were at a very low ebb, and during the administration of Benj. Tippett as Examiner, reforms were begun by which it was hoped that the public schools of this county would rival any in the State. Accordingly, he organized Teachers' Mutual Improvement Associations throughout the county, for the purpose of elevating the standard of the then present teachers. This plan, carried to its legitimate results, would, it was hoped, in a few years bring about the desired reform, without the necessity of employing teachers from a distance, and at the same time avoid the clash that would necessarily result from more hasty methods. Mr. Tippett died before this plan arrived to its final results. Mr. Geo. Thomas succeeded to the position. Whatever may have been the plans of Mr. Thomas, I have no positive knowledge, but this much I do know—the progress in the schools have been steadily on the advance, and would to-day, in my humble opinion, be far in advance of what they are but for the untimely check given at that indignation meeting so-called. It may be true that Mr. Thomas did not approve of the Mutual Improvement Association plan—thinking perhaps that it would bring the public school system within the arena of politics—yet in every other respect he has conformed to the requirements of the law, and in that sense is walking in the path of his predecessor, than whom there never was a more popular Examiner in this county. Because Mr. Thomas preferred ready qualified teachers to training those that were not, Judge Ford, forsooth, is to shoulder the odium of the times! When I was an officer, I performed my duty, indignations may be wholesome things, but when the indignation comes because of having made rapid strides towards the performance of his duty, I am at loss for a decent expression. In the name of common sense, for whom were the public schools built and maintained if not for the poor children of the county? And how can the poor man's child be educated up to the standard provided for by law unless the teachers are conversant with the branch so provided? How are we to know the competence of the incompetent without examinations? And what are we to do if the applicant fails? Must we blame Judge Ford? All of us who have heard it said for the poor man of this county to equip and fit his children in a presentable shape for the school room. And after all this, should he be ignorantly sending his little ones to no purpose because of the incompetency of the teacher—though that teacher be the most clever fellow in the world—would not the Examiner incur just censure? I would help to send such an one to the lowest depths of infamy. But, Messrs. Editors, everybody in the county knows that the question at issue is not the competence of the teacher, but the competence of the Examiner. I would help to send such an one to the lowest depths of infamy.

**THE RACES.**  
The Fall meeting of the Leonardtown Jockey Club commenced on Thursday last, over the course belonging to Geo. A. Simms, near this village. Much interest was manifested in the meeting and there was quite an influx of sporting men from "foreign parts." The horses were all in good training and the favorites were to be pitted against each and every thing betokened the greatest sport. The usual pool-selling was a feature of the meeting. The weather cleared and was beautiful. The crowds were not as large as usual, owing, we suppose, to the busy season with farmers in getting in their wheat.

**FIRST DAY.**  
First race, 1 mile dash, all ages. Entries—Fred Maddox, Dr. J. R. Walton; Frank Goldborough, H. F. Moore; Delia, R. A. Abell; Maggie, James Greenwell.  
The day was again beautiful and a much larger crowd was in attendance. From the entries in the races for this day, it was thought that not much amusement would be had, but this was a mistake, as the "knowing" ones found out to their sorrow, the favorites being beaten in two races out of the three.

**SECOND DAY.**  
The day was again beautiful and a much larger crowd was in attendance. From the entries in the races for this day, it was thought that not much amusement would be had, but this was a mistake, as the "knowing" ones found out to their sorrow, the favorites being beaten in two races out of the three.

This race was not interesting, on account of the easy victory won by Fred Maddox. This horse drew the track and took the lead at starting, which he held for the race, coming in an easy winner, with Frank Goldborough second and the others out of the race.

Second race, 1 mile dash, colts. Entries—Percy, Geo. C. Abell; Marie, J. S. Fenwick; Jeter, W. B. Bean; Jackson, W. V. Waters.  
The horses started well with Marie in the lead. On the first quarter Jackson bolted and was out of the race. Percy looked Marie on the back stretch and passed her on the lower turn. The race was virtually decided then and Percy had an easy run home. Jeter lagged on behind to take of the odds.

Third race, 1 mile and repeat. Entries—Blue Dick, Geo. C. Abell; Charley Winder, W. V. Waters; Wade Hampton, Dr. J. R. Walton; Delia, R. A. Abell.  
First Heat. This was to be the crack race of the day and Winder and Hampton vied with each in the pool-selling. The horses started well with Winder leading. The first quarter was an exciting run, Hampton and Winder running for the track, with Blue Dick third and Delia fourth. At the lower turn, Hampton was made an attempt and Winder opened a wide gap. Spectators at once gave the race to Winder, but at the lower turn Blue Dick began to close up, passing all at the entrance to the home stretch and came in a winner by several lengths. Delia was distanced.

Second Heat. The horses started with Hampton leading, Winder second and Blue Dick last. Winder took the track on the upper quarter and held it easily until the lower turn, when Blue Dick began to close up and pressed Winder home in a dead heat.

Third Heat. This heat, under the rules, was run between Winder and Blue Dick. Blue Dick took the lead and was trailed by Winder until at the lower turn, when he made an attempt to take the lead. Blue Dick pressed and kept the lead, coming in winner by several lengths.

Second race, 1 mile dash, all ages. Entries—Blue Dick, Geo. C. Abell; Fred Maddox, Dr. J. R. Walton.  
Fred Maddox drew the track, but lost it in the first hundred yards, when Blue Dick took the lead. Maddox held his position until at the lower turn when he made an effort to close up, but failed. Blue Dick won the race by several lengths.

Second race, 1 mile and repeat, all ages. Entries—Jackson, W. V. Waters; Percy, George C. Abell.  
Jackson won two straight heats after a close run. This race was very interesting on account of the contest. Percy gained in the second heat, and was only beaten by about a half a neck. Percy sold favorite in the pools.

Third race, 1 mile and repeat, all ages. Entries—Charley Winder, W. V. Waters; Frank Goldborough, H. F. Moore; Delia, R. A. Abell; Maggie, James Greenwell.  
This race was not very interesting as it was considered that Winder had a walk over. The close contest was between Delia and Goldborough for second place. Delia came in second in the first heat and Goldborough in the second. Maggie was fourth each heat.

The day was a dark one, and the old saying, "a dark day for a dark horse," was near being verified. A very large crowd was in attendance, attracted in part by the Democratic Mass Meeting, which was announced to take place after the races. The races, owing to the mishaps and the interest felt, were very exciting.

First race, 1 mile and repeat, all ages. Entries—Charley Winder, W. V. Waters; Fred Maddox, Dr. J. R. Walton.  
The horses started with Winder in the track. At the first quarter Fred Maddox fell, throwing his rider, which gave the race to Winder without a contest.

Second race, 1/2 mile dash. Entries—Percy, George C. Abell; Jackson, W. V. Waters.  
There was a mishap in this race which took off the interest, except that the succession of accidents made it quite amusing. At the first quarter Jackson bolted, but was brought back on the track. He again bolted at the lower turn, jumping a fence. In coming up the home stretch on the close, Percy bolted, but was brought back on the track and won the race with ease and without contest.

Third race, 1/2 mile and repeat. Entries—Blue Dick, George C. Abell; Charley Winder, W. V. Waters; Wade Hampton, Dr. J. R. Walton.  
This was the race of the day and the meeting, and pools were nearly evenly sold on the horses, with Blue Dick a little the favorite.

First Heat—Blue Dick took the lead at starting and held it for the first round. The horses passed the stand bunched. Winder then took the lead and held it under a pull to the close, and came in an easy winner, with Hampton second and Blue Dick last.

Second Heat. Winder took the lead and held it for the first round, hard pressed by Hampton. At the first quarter, Winder and Hampton ran out, when Blue Dick took the lead, holding it to the end, and winning by several lengths, Hampton second.

Third Heat. This heat was run by Winder and Blue Dick, Hampton being out under the rules. Blue Dick took the lead under the whip from the start. It was evident that Winder was out of the race, as the gap was easily opened by Dick, who won the race with ease, distancing Winder.

**DEED.**  
On Friday, the 23rd ult., HARRIET M., aged 2 years and 5 months, youngest daughter of Mary E. and John E. Bagley, of St. George's Island.  
Dick, at Scotland, the residence of his parents, on Friday, the 27th ultimo, FRANK HALL, oldest son of J. Frank and M. Alice Smith, in the 5th year of his age, [Price George's county papers and Baltimore News please copy].  
A father's pride, a mother's dol has been seized by the ruthless hand of death, and one of earth's fairest flowers has been made into one of God's angels. The little restless feet are still, the careless laugh and merry noise are heard no more. There is an absent form from the brocade group, a vacant seat at the table, an empty crib and a weary, aching void in a father's and a mother's heart that can never, never be filled.  
"A dirge for him that's doubly dead in that he died so young."  
But let his bereaved parents remember that "whom He loveth He chasteneth," and that little Frank, although he has left them for a brief season, will be reunited with them in a brighter and better home. A useful God in this season has afflicted us, but their loss has been little Frank's gain, and they have lost a loved child, they have gained an advocate at the Mercy Seat.  
J. M. H. ....

**New Advertisements.  
NOTICE.**

There will be a dinner given at Mechanicsville, for the benefit of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on  
THURSDAY, Nov. 2nd.  
All are invited to attend.  
Oct. 29, 1882.  
**\$20 REWARD.**  
STOLEN from my pasture, Oct. 1st, a dark roan ox, about 9 years old, marked with a salt in right ear and under bit in left, and one horn, a little shorter than the other, the outer shell having been broken off. The above reward will be paid for evidence which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the thief and recovery of the ox.  
GEO. R. GARNER,  
Oct. 29, 1882—21. Clapton, Md.

**RATIFICATION NOTICE.**  
In the matter of the real estate of Thomas W. Gardner, deceased.  
In the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county.

**ORDERED** this 24th day of October, 1882, that the report of the Register, filed in this case, be read, and the said property sold and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 31st day of November, 1882; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the St. Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 31st day of November.  
P. G. LOVE,  
Treasurer.  
JOHN B. ABELL, Register.  
Oct. 25, 1882—3w.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE  
OF  
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. C. Combs is complainant and Frederick C. Watson and others are defendants, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public auction, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on  
Tuesday, the 21st day of  
November, 1882,  
between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:  
One tract or parcel of land called  
**NAME UNKNOWN,**  
and generally known as the "Shaw Property," and contains  
**80 acres, more or less.**  
The above property is located in Newtown Neck, 3rd election district.  
THE TERMS OF SALE,  
as prescribed by the decree, are one-half cash on the day of sale and the balance in 12 months from the day of sale, the deferred payment to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee.  
ROBT. C. COMBS,  
Trustee.  
Oct. 19, 1882—4a.

A fine line of Cassimere for Men and Boys, wear at the  
**BIG BROWN STORE.**

**RATIFICATION NOTICE.**  
C. Augustus E. Spenser, Trustee,  
vs.  
John M. Smith, ex. of Jno. M. Smith & others.  
In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.  
No. 470 N. E.

**ORDERED** this 17th day of October, 1882, that the sale made and reported by B. HARRIS CAMALIAR, trustee in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 2nd Monday of Nov., 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 November.  
The report states the land sold for \$1600.  
J. FRANK FORD, Clerk.  
True copy—Test:  
Oct. 19, 1882—3w.

Do not forget that there is some old stock at the Big Brown Store that must be sold.

**FOR HIRE.**  
FIRST-CLASS HORSE and TOP BUGGY for hire. Apply to  
THOS. BOYD.  
Oct. 5, 1882—4f.

**LEONARDTOWN NEWS AGENCY.**  
ALL the most popular libraries always on hand. Any number of library or periodical supplied on application.  
LUKE F. HASTENPUS,  
at Wm. F. Greenwell's store.  
July 20, 1882—4f.

**Notice.**  
HAVING obtained the services of a competent and skillful blacksmith, I am prepared to attend to horse shoeing, etc.  
JOSEPH J. BROWN.