THE

Saint Mary's Beacon,

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, July 12th, 1883.

THE MATCH TAX REMOVED.—The removal of the revenue tax on matches which was obtained about a week ago, has already had the happy effect of reducing the price of this now indispensable household convenience. In New York city on Monday the price of the ordinary "lucifer" matches fell from one dollar and a half a gross to fifty cents a gross, but as the demand for them was so great, the manufacturers raised the price to 75 cents per gross, and even then found they were in danger of running short of the demand. The grade known as "parlor" matches sell for from 75 cents to $2 per gross. All kinds have depreciated 200 per cent. in price in New York, and there is no probability that the wholesale price of them will rise. The retail prices are as low in proportion as the wholesale. From the removal of the revenue tax of 200 per cent. on matches, the extent to which the public have been plundered by the match monopoly can easily be measured. Is it or is it not a benefit to Henry Hayden and Meridack Clarke to be able now to buy three boxes of matches for what they formerly paid for one? And would not a reduction of 33 per cent. on other necessaries they are compelled to purchase and use in their families reduce the cost of their living to this extent? And would a reduction of 38 per cent. in their cost of living per annum be a benefit to them or otherwise? The idea, says the New York *Herald*, that the interest of the consumer and laborer is bound up with that of the manufacturer, "is the dream of an ignoramus." The epithet is the Herald's, not ours. A tariff is a tax, and a tax, though it may be misapplied so as to favor some industries at the expense of others, cannot by any possible jugglery be made a benefit to all industries alike. We used to be told by politicians some years ago that "a national debt is a national blessing." Now they begin to assure us that the exaction of high taxes can also be made a "national blessing." If we can be taxed in such a manner as to make all prosperous, and equally prosperous, then the true cry of the politician this Fall should be, "the poorer you are, the better off you will be," because nobody who pays taxes can avoid feeling that he is the poorer for paying them.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.—The trade dollar was authorized and made a made a legal tender for $5 by the act of Congress of February 12th, 1873, and continued to be such legal tender until the act of July 22nd, 1876, when the legal tender feature was abolished. Its coinage was suspended entirely on February 22nd, 1878. On February 12th, 1873, the bullion or intrinsive value of the trade dollar was 103-100 in gold, and during the whole of that year its average value was 102 3-10 cents in gold. When therefore, as the Baltimore *Day* well puts it, the government declares through its assistant New York Treasurer, that it will not recognize or redeem the trade dollar, it deliberately repudiates a species of money which it issued and made a legal tender and for the greater part of which it has received value at the rate of more than 102 cents on the dollar. It is, the *Day* goes on to say, as mean a piece of repudiation as was ever indulged in by any broken down South American republic. The upshot of it is that every man, woman and child who has a trade dollar in possession is simply 15 cents out of pocket and the loss falls mainly on a class that is least able to bear it, the laboring classes, who are always the last to hear of speculating movements like this. The trade dollar panic started in New York, where the poor holders were compelled to submit to a discount. Much of the coin was then shipped to Philadelphia and there paid out in large quantities. After the workingmen had been swindled in New York, lots of the stuff were shipped to points where the panic had not reached and the same game was played, on the same classes. In Baltimore city a firm sent a check to its bank for the money to pay off its hands. The bank honored it entirely in trade dollars. The firm paid its employees, and the latter lost the discount, so that the bank unloaded at 100 cents on its customers, the latter at 100 cents on its men, and these last were compelled to sell out at 85 cents or not use the money at all. What between the tariff and the trade dollar the working classes, though they don't seem to know it or feel it, are on the high road to prosperity—in a Pickwickian sense!

THE NATIONAL BALANCE SHEET.—An exhibit of the general accounts of the last fiscal year has been published. It shows that the aggregate receipts for 1883 fell off $5,186,730 as compared with 1882. Customs dropped $6,876,490 and internal revenue $2,167,244, making, together, a loss of about nine millions for the year. There was, however, a gain of $3,837,004 from miscellaneous sources.

The aggregate expenditures for 1883 exceeded those of 1882 by $7,586,648. But the ordinary or regular expenses were greater by $14,869,323 than those of the previous year. The interest on the public debt was reduced $12,012,515 for the year. Pensions increased $4,729,840.

The available balance in the Treasury July 1 was $151,118,346. The revenues from all sources amount to $398,338,520, or nearly eight dollars a head for every man, woman, and child in the United States. The total expenditures summed up $265,568,087. Deducting one from the other, the apparent surplus of revenue aggregates $132,770,433.

These official figures make two things plain; First, that a larger revenue is collected than is necessary for a Government economically conducted; and secondly, that the regular expenses are far greater than they should be in time of peace.

Surplus revenues are the product of excessive taxation, and therefore are to be avoided. But they are still more objectionable as being sources of temptation to prodigality, corruption, and plunder.

It will be the duty of the next House of Representatives to cut down the internal revenue, and to cut down the public expenditures to a point of retrenchment corresponding to the scale that was adopted in 1876, with general satisfaction to the country.

DEATHS OF DISTINGUISHED PRELATES.—Since our last issue, the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches in the United States have sustained severe losses, the first in the death of Bishop Pinkney, and the latter in the death of Archbishop Purcell.

Rt. Rev. William Pinkney, D. D., LL. D., died suddenly from congestion of the heart about 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning of last week at the rectory of Sherwood Episcopal church, Baltimore county, Md. The Bishop was the guest of Rev. A. T. Pindell. His visit to the county at the time was for the purpose of consecrating a church at Cockeysville. The intense heat and the long railroad ride to the place somewhat fatigued him, but on arriving at Cockeysville, he walked up the hill to the church rectory, in company with Drs. Lewin and Pindell, and even insisted on carrying his valise. In the evening he attended services and preached an eloquent sermon in Sherwood Church. After the services he spent an hour or more in conversation with Dr. Pindell and family and at 10:30 o'clock retired, apparently in good health. The Bishop and Dr. Lewin slept in adjoining rooms. He appeared to rest comfortably and slept till near six o'clock, Wednesday morning, when Dr. Lewin was awakened by hearing him sigh heavily as though in pain. Dr. Lewin hastened into the room and recognized at once that the Bishop was ill. His face was very pale and he was breathing with difficulty. On asking him how he was, he replied: "Feel my pulse." Dr. Lewin took hold of his wrist and found that his pulse was very weak. He was then seized with an attack of nausea, and Dr. Lewin suggested that he get him a little brandy, but, with his usual aversion to intoxicating liquors, he said: "No, a little Jamaica ginger may do, but I don't know that anything will do." These were the last words he spoke. Dr. Lewin becoming alarmed called Dr. Pindell. Dr. Pindell went to look for the ginger and also sent for Dr. J. Hawkins. In the meantime Dr. Lewin went over to his room for a minute, and just as he returned he saw the Bishop, who had attempted to raise himself from the bed, fall to the floor. Dr. Lewin ran to him and raised his head in his arms just as he expired. Hardly realizing that he was dead, Dr. Lewin called Dr. Pindell, who was on his way to the room with the ginger, but they at once discovered that life was extinct. Dr. Hawkins arrived in a short time and after an examination, pronounced death caused by congestion of the heart.

Bishop Pinkney was born in Annapolis, Md., in 1810, and was consequently 73 years of age at the time of his death. He was connected with two of the most distinguished families in Maryland, his father being the youngest brother of the renowned William Pinkney, one of the leading men of Maryland—and, indeed, of the entire country—in his time, and his mother being a sister of Governor Grason. When a lad of about 17 years of age young William Pinkney entered old St. John's College, at Annapolis. In the same class with him were the late John H. Alexander and Judge Tuck, and he graduated from the College in company with him, winning high distinctions in his class. His parents were desirous that he should enter the legal profession, and thus follow in the footsteps of his uncle. He also had a liking for the law, and began its study with J. Nevitt Steele, of Dorchester county, then a leading member of the Maryland bar. While engaged in his legal studies his attention turned to the ministry, and he finally determined to abandon the law and take up the ministry. He went to Princeton College for some time and, graduating at the New York Theological Seminary, he was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church by the late Bishop Stone, and shortly afterwards, in 1836, was raised to the priesthood and given the rectorship of St. Andrew's parish, in Somerset county. He remained there but a short time, and in 1838 was elected rector of St. Mathew's parish, Prince George's county, and took up his residence in Bladensburg. Here he remained fifteen years, and about 1855 married Miss Elizabeth Lowndes, daughter of Benjamin O. Lowndes, a well-to-do farmer near Bladensburg, and who was related to the Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, of Cumberland. Their estate near Bladensburg, was named Blenheim, which, until his death, was the home of the Bishop. Near the time of his marriage he was elected to the rectorship of the Ascension Church, Washington. It was but a small charge when he took hold of it, but he soon developed it to the principal parish in Washington, and through his exertions the present handsome edifice was erected. He was still the rector of Ascension Church at the time of his death, Rev. Dr. Elliott being his assistant. In 1870 he was elected assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland, assisting the late Bishop Whittingham, and, owing to the feeble health of the latter, for several years performed most of the Bishop's work in the diocese. Bishop Whittingham died in October, 1879, and Bishop Pinkney then succeeded him. During his nearly four years of the bishopric he was an indefatigable worker. He greatly developed the home missions, and during his administration over thirty new churches and chapels have been erected in the diocese, and the mission offerings of the churches have been trebled.

The Most Rev. John Baptist Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnatti, died at the Convent of the Ursulines in Brown county, near St. Martin's, Ohio, on the night of the 5th of July, instant. It was to the Convent of the Ursulines that the Archbishop, with his brother, Rev. Edward Purcell, had retired after the bankruptcy of the diocesan bank in 1880, the particulars of which are familiar, we suppose, to our readers, as full publication was given to them at the time and they have since been made the subject of judicial examination. The Archbishop was conscious at the moment of death, though the power to converse was denied him, his tongue having been previously stilled by paralysis. He was able, however, to give tokens of recognition to his friends. His death was peaceful and apparently without physical pain. Slight convulsions appeared toward the end and in one of these he passed away.

John Baptist Purcell was born in Mullow, Ireland, February 26, 1800, and came to the United States at an early age. He began his theological studies in Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., completed them in St. Sulpice, Paris, and was ordained a priest in that city in 1826. After his return to the United States he taught theology at Mount Saint Mary's, and became president of the college in 1829. In 1833 he was consecrated bishop of Cincinnati by Archbishop Whitfield in the Baltimore Cathedral. At that time there was but one Catholic church in Cincinnati, while the diocese comprised the entire state of Ohio, but the members of his flock rapidly increased, and he founded many important institutions. The diocese was divided in 1847 by erection of Cleveland into an independent one, and the diocese of Columbus was separated in 1868. When the see of Cincinnati was raised to the metropolitan rank, in 1850, Dr. Purcell became first archbishop, and had the honor of reveiving the pallium from the hands of Pius IX. himself, in the Pope's private chapel. In 1869 he attended the council of the Vatican, and voted against the opportuneness of defining the doctrine of pontificial infallibility. After his return to Cincinnati in 1870 he was involved in a public discussion with the free-thinker Vickers. Long before that, in 1837, he had a seven days discussion with the Rev. Alexander Campbell, which excited great interest, and an account of it was afterwards published in a volume. Archbishop Purcell also published a volume of "Lectures and Pastoral Letters," and edited Donald Macleod's "History of the Devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary in North America," and Kenelm Digby's "Ages of Faith."

HEAVY BONDHOLDERS.—The payment of the June interest at the Treasury shows who some of the people are who hold large amounts of our bonds, mainly in 4 1-2 per cents. W. H. Vanderbilt has $37,000,000, while a year ago he owned just $50,000,000. Mrs. A. T. Stewart has the next largest amount, perhaps $30,000,000, but some of hers are coupon bonds of which no record is kept. Jay Gould owns $13,000,000 registered bonds, and a large amount in coupons, which he uses for collateral. Mr. Flood, of California, has $15,000,000. A Boston estate and three or four New Yorkers hold $10,000,000 each. Moses Taylor's estate $5,000,000, and Whitelaw Reid's father-in-law, D. O. Mills, $4,000,000. The Rothschilds in all their banking houses holds $400,000,000, or more than one-fourth of our whole debt. Baron Leopold and Sir Nathan have each $30,000,000. The head of the Vienna house, $25,000,000, and Lady Hannah Rothschilds brought to the Earl of Rosebery $20,000,000 in American 4 1-2's when she married him two years ago. Baroness Burdett Coutts-Bartlett has $20,000,000 of our 4 1-2's, and the Duke of Southerland has bought $5,000,000 since his recent visit here. When the Rothschilds took the French loan of 1872, the firm borrowed $500,000,000 francs in gold upon $100,000,000 in our bonds, the first time in their history that so large a sum was loaned on the notes of a foreign country. Inasmuch as the treasury books and holdings of bonds are kept secret, some of these figures may not be entirely correct, but they are on very good authority.

A POLITICAL SCHEME MISCARRIES.—A meeting of colored voters of the eleventh Ward, Baltimore, was held Monday night at 10 Pennsylvania Avenue. The intention in calling it was to get up a Holton club, but Col. Wm. Murrell, of the Vindicator, the independent colored organ, came in and made a fiery speech, which had the effect of smashing the office-holders' slate and taking the organization of the meeting away from them.—*Baltimore Sun.*

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

BALTIMORE, July 9, 1883.

Messrs Editors—Grain—As compared with the preceding week, receipts differed but little. The market for wheat, under continued favorable crop prospects and limited demand for export, shows a further material decline, the new crop being 18a20 cts. per bushel lower than at the same time last year. Western No. 2 Winter red shows about the same difference for spot. July options are 10a11 cents, August 5 cents, and September 3 cts., all lower compared with same day last year. Shipments being in excess of the receipts, stock in elevators is reduced. In corn, the traffic is small; receipts of Southern were but nominal, not sufficient to make reliable quotations. Western mixed has settled lower—3a3½ cents per bushel and dull. Rye, under sparse receipts, is steady at 65a68 cents. Oats have further fallen 3a4 cents per bushel under large crop prospects. The transactions at the Corn and Flour Exchange were shortened by two days holiday—4th and 5th July. Southern wheat is arriving freely and the market is active at figures again slightly lower, with prices ranging from 90 to 100 cents for inferior, tough, garlicky and smutty samples; 103 to 105 for out of condition; 106 to 108 for fair; 110 to 112 and 112 to 114 for select parcels, Fultz and long-berry respectively. Old crop is nearly exhausted and prices are nominal. I give closing figures in Western—Spot, 112½; July, 112½ to 112¾; August; 113 to 113⅛; September, 114¼ to 114⅜, and October, 116⅛ to 116¼. Corn, Southern, 55 to 60; Western spot, 50 to 56; July, 55¾ to 56¼; August, 57½ to 58, and September, 59 to 59½ cts. Rye, 65 to 68, and oats 38 to 42.

Tobacco—Receipts of Maryland were again small, inspections for the week being 654 hhds. The market continues active and prices fair for all desirable samples offering, but common grades are still dull. I give quotations as follows: Inferior and frosted, 2 00 to 3 00; sound common, 3 50 to 4 00; good do., 4 00 to 5 00; middling, 6 00 to 7 50; good to fine red, 8 00 to 10 00, and fancy, 10 00 to 12 00. Miscellaneous stuff in demand. N.

DIED.

In Baltimore city on the 8th instant, WM. B. MEDLEY, formerly of this county, in the 50th year of his age. May he rest in peace!

On the morning of July 6, 1883, after a short and painful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation and fortitude, FANNIE A., beloved wife of Robert A. Golden, and daughter of James H. and Marian Knott, in the 24th year of her age.

New Advertisements.

LOST!

A pocket-book containing between $20 and $31, a pair of DIAMOND EARRINGS, etc. Lost between Bond's Wharf and Leonardtown. A suitable reward if returned to MOORE'S HOTEL.
July 12 1883

WANTED.

I WISH to buy *thirty head* of THIN CATTLE. 3 to 3½ cts. per lb. on hoof.
JOS. H. KEY,
Leonardtown, Md.
July 12, 1883—3t.

BALTIMORE
FEMALE COLLEGE,

The only Female College in Maryland, was chartered in 1849, with power to confer degrees, and endowed by the State in 1860. It now occupies its new commodious buildings, Beethoven Terrace opposite Park Place. It has an able Faculty and all the appointments of a first-class institution. The free scholarship for this county is vacant. The 36th annual session opens September 17.
N. C. BROOKS, A. M., L. L. D., President.
July 12, 1883—1m.

Summer Arrangement.

1883 WEEMS 1883
LINE STEAMERS.

PATUXENT RIVER.

On and after FRIDAY, July 13th, Steamers will run as follows:

FROM PIER 8 LIGHT STREET,

WENONAH

WILL LEAVE at 6 30, A. M., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Fair Haven, Plum Point, Governor's Run and the Patuxent River as far up as St. Leonard's.

RETURNING, will leave St. Leonard's Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8, A. M., Millstone Landing at 9, A. M., Plum Point at 12, M., and Fair Haven at 1.30, P. M.

FREIGHT RECEIVED AT PIER 8 DAILY.

MARY WASHINGTON

Tuesday and Friday at 11, P. M., for the Patuxent river direct as far as Bristol.

RETURNING, will leave Bristol at 7, A. M., on Monday and Thursday, Lower Marlboro', at 10, A. M., Benedict at 12, M., and Millstone Landing at 5, P. M., calling at no Wharves below Jones' either going or coming, except Spencer's and Millstone, and then only for Passengers and Perishable Freight.

Freight received at No. 1 Tobacco Warehouse Wharf Tuesday and Friday.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent.
Office, 142 Light St.
July 12, 1883.

STEAMER THOMPSON

Summer and Winter Schedule for 1883 and 1884, commencing Monday, July 2nd, 1883.

FARE, To or from any of the following landings, 25 CENTS.

FARE, To or from any of the following landings, 25 CENTS.

Steamer John W. Thompson

Leaves Sixth-Street Wharf, Washington, D. C., for the following Potomac River Landings, connecting every trip at Shepherd's for Freight to and from Baltimore:

MONDAY—7, A M.

Shepherd's,	Mathias' Point,
Alexandria,	Lower Cedar Point,
Fort Foote,	Wilkinson's Wharf,
Fort Washington,	Classic Shore,
Marshall Hall,	Colonial Beach,
White House,	Colton's Wharf,
Pye's,	Blakistone's Island,
Glymont,	Beall's,
Potomac City,	Mount Holly,
Sandy Point,	Nomini,
Liverpool Point,	Currioman,
Smith's Point,	Howard's Wharf,
Stuart's Wharf,	Cobrum's Wharf,
Tolson's Wharf,	Stone's Wharf

Returning, leave's Stone's Wharf every Tuesday at 4, a. m., touching at above landings.

WEDNESDAY—7, a. m.

Shepherd's,	Mathias' Point,
Alexandria,	Lower Cedar Point,
Fort Foote,	Wilkinson's Wharf,
Fort Washington,	Classic Shore,
Marshall Hall,	Colonial Beach,
White House,	Lancaster's Wharf,
Pye's,	Bluff Point,
Glymont,	Blakistone's Island,
Potomac City,	Colton's Wharf,
Sandy Point,	Beall's,
Liverpool Point,	Mount Holly,
Smith's Point,	Nomini,
Stuart's Wharf,	Abell's Wharf,
Tolson's Wharf,	Leonardtown.

Returning, leaves Leonardtown every Thursday at 6, a. m., touching at above landings.

FRIDAY—7, a. m.

Shepherd's,	Lower Cedar Point,
Alexandria,	Wilkinson's Wharf,
Fort Foote,	Classic Shore,
Fort Washington,	Colonial Beach,
Marshall Hall,	Lancaster's Wharf,
White House,	Bluff Point,
Pye's,	Blakistone's Island,
Potomac City,	Colton's,
Sandy Point,	Currioman,
Liverpool Point.	Howard's,
Smith's Point,	Cobrum's,
Stuart's Wharf,	Stone's,
Tolson's Wharf,	Abell's,
Mathias' Point,	Leonardtown.
Glymont,	

Returning, leaves Leonardtown every Saturday at 6, a. m., touching at above landings.

Freight lower than by any other boat.

For further information, apply at General Office of the Inland and Seaboard Coasting Company, National Metropolitan Bank, 613 Fifteenth Street, or agent Sixth-Street Wharf.
GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Superintendent,
ALFRED WOOD, Secretary.
July 12, 1883—tf.

[B. R. ABELL, Auctioneer.]

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of authority vested in us, the undersigned, Trustees, by a decree of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause wherein William R. Adams and others are complainants, and Jo. F. Morgan, administrator of Joseph Travers, and others are respondents, and bearing date of the 20th day of June, 1883, we will offer at public sale, at the Court House door, Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 24th day of July, 1883,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, m., and 5 p. m., the following described real estate, to wit: One tract or parcel of land called and known as

Part Piney Point,

containing

101 acres, more or less,

and one tract called and known as

PART PINEY POINT,

containing

75 acres, more or less.

The first named tract of land is better known as the home farm of the late Joseph Travers, and is improved by a LARGE DWELLING in good repair, and all necessary OUT-HOUSES. It is situated on Piney Point Creek.

The second named tract is the same now occupied by George C. Guyther and is situated on St. George's River and adjoins the first named tract. It has upon it a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and necessary OUT-HOUSES.

THE TERMS OF SALE,

as prescribed by the decree, are, one-half cash and the balance in one year, the deferred payment to be secured by the note of the purchaser or purchasers, with approved security.

ROBERT C. COMBS,
JO. F. MORGAN,
Trustees.
June 28, 1883—ts.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Robert C. Combs and Mildred C. Downs, administrators James S. Downs, and James H. Wilson
vs
George A. Simms and others.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No 556 N. E.

ORDERED this 26th day of June, 1883, that the sale made and reported by Robert C. Combs and James H. Wilson, Trustees in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 4th Monday of July, 1883; 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 4th Monday of July.

The report states the land sold for $4850.
J. FRANK FORD,
Clerk.
True copy—Test:
J. FRANK FORD,
Clerk.
June 28, 1883—3w.

Stock for Sale.

PERSONS wishing to buy HOGS and HORSES, or either, will do well to address me at Hollywood Postoffice, or call and see me at Drum Cliffs, near Jone's Wharf, Patuxent river, where they can inspect the stock.
TERMS CASH. HARRY J. JONES.
July 4, 1883—5t.

HARRY SPALDING sells the LOYAL GLUE.

W. D. GLENN,

DEALER IN

Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles and Eye Glasses,

Manufacturer of Fine Hair Jewelry, Diamond, Seal and Fancy Rings.

Particular attention Paid to Repairing English Swiss and American Watches and Chronometers.

FILIGREE GOODS RECOLORED.

OLD GRANDFATHER CLOCKS REPAIRED,

No. 402 Ninth St., Second Door above D.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REFERENCES:

HERBERT F. MOORE, WM. H. FOAD, T. P. YATES.

Orders left at W. A. Loker's Store, Leonardtown, promptly attended to.
June 14, 1883—y.

J. Simms Fenwick. J. Simms Fenwick.

LEONARDTOWN.

Respectfully announce to his friends and customers that he keeps on hand the finest assortment of

M	B
Ready-Made Clothing, Ready-Made Clothing,	
I	O
Calicoes, Calicoes. Calicoes, Calicoes,	
L	O
Dry Goods, Dry Goods, Dry Goods, Dry Goods,	
L	T
Kerseys, Kerseys, Kerseys, Kerseys,	
I	S
Cottonades, Cottonades,	
N	S
Coffees, Coffees, Coffees, Coffees, Raw and roasted.	
E	S
Whiskies and Wines, Whiskies and Wines,	
R	H
Boots and Shoes, Boots and Shoes,	
Y,	O
Hats, all styles, Hats, all styles,	
S	E
Necktie, Necktie, Necktie, Necktie,	
C.	S
Queensware, Glassware, Queensware, Glassware, Tinware, Tinware, Tinware, Tinware, etc., etc., etc.	

GROCERY DEPARTMENT replete with everything needed.
Keeps on hand a brand of FLOUR as good as can be bought in the county.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

The prettiest, cheapest and best assortment in Southern Maryland.

His store is crowded from morning until night. And why is it? Because everybody knows he is selling the Cheapest and Best Goods in the county, will give you more value for your money than any other house. Makes no difference how cheap they will offer you goods, you can always do better at

J. SIMMS FENWICK'S.

W. H. LIPSCOMB,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
LEONARDTOWN, MD,

Is prepared to repair

WATCHES CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

upon short notice and reasonable terms.

Old Gold and Silver bought or made up into jewelry.

W. H LIPSCOMB.
LEONARDTOWN, MD.
June 21, 1883—tf.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.
TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

JAS. H. SULLIVAN,

Plain and Ornamental Plasterer.

JOB WORK NEATLY DONE AND IN A DURABLE MANNER.

REFERENCES—T. M. Camalier & Co. and Wm. F. Combs. June 21, 1883—1m.

NEW BOOKS.

To the usual supply of books at the Leonardtown News Agency, there has just been added the latest and most popular works in Lovel's convenient and attractive pocket editions. Price, 10, 15, and 20 cts. per number.

Century Magazine,	35 cents
Modern Age,	15 "
Sheet Music,	5 "
Harper's Magazine,	35 "

Horse and Buggy

for hire on liberal terms. Apply to
E. WALTER MATTINGLY,
Mechanicsville, Md.
June 14, 1883—6m.

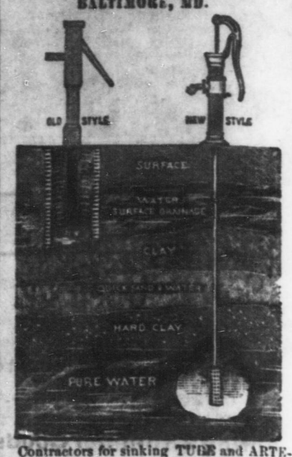
C. W. Gassett. Frank A. Tormey.

THE

Maryland Tube and Artesian Well Co.

OF

BALTIMORE, MD.



Contractors for sinking TUBE and ARTESIAN WELL for Manufacturing and Domestic use. Foundations for Bridges and other Structures Secured, also Prospectors for Minerals.

Pumps of all description on hand. For terms and information apply to
GASSETT & TORMEY,
No. 21 S. GAY STREET.
N. B.—Wind Mills Furnished and Put Up.
June 14, 1883—3m.

ATTRACTIVE OPENING

OF

New Summer Goods

BY

T. M. CAMALIER & CO

IN THE SPACIOUS AND WELL LIGHTED

BIG BROWN STORE.

We beg leave to inform our friends and customers that we are daily opening an immense an very desirable stock of goods of every description, which we are selling at bottom prices, viz:

Big Brown Store.

T. M. CAMALIER & CO.

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
SHOES and HATS,
LIQUORS and CIGARS,
TEAS,
COFFEES, SUGARS, etc.,

T. M. CAMALIER & CO.

Big Brown Store.

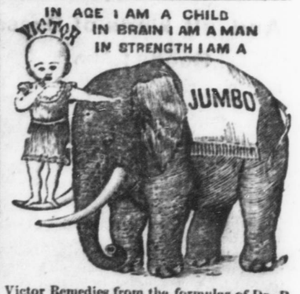
and many novelties which will please the eye of the most fastidious. Our Goods were carefully selected from the largest houses of Baltimore, and are such as will give general satisfaction. We call attention to the real merits of our goods. What we say and advertise about them is the plain, unvarnished truth, and we sell them upon their merits, and we simply ask a call from our friends and customers to convince them of the truth of our assertions.

T. M. CAMALIER & CO.
June 7, 1883.

Lambs Wanted.

WANTED, between this and the 1st of June, 2,500 to 3,000 LAMBS to sell on commission to supply the daily wants of my trade, for which full market value will always be obtained.

ALBIN PRICE,
905 Louisiana Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
April 12, 1883—2m.



Victor Remedies from the formulas of Dr. P. D. Fahrney.

VICTOR COUGH SYRUP, The safe, Pleasant and Effectual remedy, for all forms of Coughs, caused from Throat and Lung Diseases.

VICTOR PAIN BALM, The Efficient remedy, for Sore Throat, Frosted Feet, Cramps, Colic, Tooth Ache, and all forms of Pain, Internal and External.

VICTOR INFANT'S RELIEF, The greatest remedy for Children, in Teething, Colic, Griping, Diarrhœa, &c.; it does not produce that state of stupor, as other Syrups for children do.

VICTOR BONE AND NERVE LINIMENT is King of all for External use, for man or beast.

This is strong language, but we will make every word good, or refund your money. This we can with confidence offer, having had but six bottles returned out of the past years' very large sale.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers.

KOONTZ & CO., M'f'rs and PROP'RS,
April 26, 1883—y Frederick, Md.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

John Abell and Appalonia, his wife, and Frank Dillahay
vs.
John Dillahay et al.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 545 N. E.

ORDERED this 26th day of June, 1883, that the Auditor's Report, filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 4th Monday of July, 1883; 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 4th Monday of July.
J. FRANK FORD,
Clerk.
True copy—Test:
J. FRANK FORD,
Clerk.
June 28, 1883—3w.