

Saint Mary's Beacon.

Traveler's Guide.

S. M. R. R.—Trains leave Brandywine, going East, daily except Sundays, at 10:30 a. m. Arriving at Mechanicsville, 11:45 a. m. Leave Mechanicsville, going West, daily except Sundays, at 12:10 p. m. Arriving at Brandywine 2:10 p. m. Early Morning Trains leave Mechanicsville, going West, Mondays and Thursdays at 5:45 a. m. Arriving at Brandywine at 6:50 a. m. Evening Trains leave Brandywine, going East, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6:30 p. m. Arriving at Mechanicsville at 7:30 p. m. Norfolk steamers to Washington from Piney Point on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10:30 P. M. Returning, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. See advertisements elsewhere.

Local Dettings.

To Our Patrons.

Parties interested will bear in mind that on Monday, the 30th instant, the September Term of our Circuit Court commences. This will occasion trips to Leonardtown, and we extend a polite invitation to all comers having unsettled accounts with us to give us a call and pay respects, if nothing else.

Jubilee.

The Jubilee Exercises, under the direction of Rev. J. M. Girard, will begin at St. Inigo's on Sunday, Sept. 26th; St. Nicholas, Thursday, 30th; St. George's, Sunday, Oct. 3rd; St. Michael's, Thursday, Oct. 7th. The exercises will continue for three days at each church and there will be two sermons a day.

Flashes.

Rah for Compton. Court began Monday. Court will probably last about ten days. All the Courts were in session last Tuesday. All three Judges are in attendance upon Court.

The ravages of the hog cholera still continues.

The crowd attending Court Tuesday was the largest seen here for many years past.

Mr. L. Allison Wilmer, (State's Attorney of Charles) and wife are guests of Moor's Hotel.

Ex-Judge Magruder, D. S. Briscoe Esq. and Joseph Wilson Esq. are attending upon Court.

For raw recruits, we think the Military company have performed their guard duty remarkably well.

Our office is ever open for the hospitable reception of patrons in arrears or for any one desiring work in our line.

Dr. L. J. Sutton has presented us with a sunflower considerably larger than the one brought to town by Rev. J. P. Neal.

The collection to be taken up in the Catholic churches next Sunday will be for the relief of the Charleston sufferers.

The Osceola Minstrels, of Washington advertise to perform at the Society's Hall, Monday, Sept 27 instant. Admission, 15c.

Tuesday, Mr. Duncan Turner's farm near St. Clement's Bay, was sold at public auction for \$2,300. Purchaser, Dr. W. S. Blackstone.

Mr. W. J. Edelin, of the firm of Dudley, Carpenter & Co., and Mr. Crispin, of W. A. Padgett & Co., are among the visitors to the village.

We are indebted to a kind friend for a copy of the Daily Wisconsin, in Milwaukee, containing an interview with Gen. Bradley T. Johnson.

Caroline Jenkins, an old and worthy colored woman who died recently in the village, was thought to have been nearly one hundred years of age.

Mrs. Jno. F. Fenwick, Messrs. Harry Spalding, Charles Foxwell and others of our neighboring sick ones are fast regaining their usual good health.

Mr. Hez. B. Caswood, of St. Clement's Bay, has made his fodder house, and seeded his wheat crop. If any one can beat this we would like to hear from him.

Miss Emma Haydn has removed to Westminister. Miss Emma was deservedly a favorite and will be greatly missed by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Fertilizers and Agricultural Implement agents are out in force. The "Missouri" is the drill to buy and the Ober Co., Frank Neal, T. C. Price & Co. are the fertilizer men to deal with.

Mr. Daniel E. Graves, at one time a regular correspondent of the BEACON, has been admitted to the bar. He passed a very creditable examination. We wish him success.

At an impromptu shooting match last Tuesday, the 1st district champion was the "first one in at the latter end" or in plain English was badly beaten. Like a "little man" he acknowledges his defeat but says that he is willing to try it again and to risk something on the result.

A shooting match at Leonardtown Wharf, Wednesday, out of a possible 15, the following score was made:

William Haydn,	2	3	1-6
George D. Coad,	2	3	1-6
William H. Ford,	1	0	4-1
Alex. Cavender,	2	3	3-8
Harry E. Graves,	1	3	0-4

Some improvement has been done upon the premises at St. Michael's. The old log-house has been razed, and Rev. Father Gaffney has had a neat tenant house erected in place.

The following problem for solution is being circulated hereabouts:

"A rich man two daughters had, And both were very fair, To each he gave a piece of land, One round—the other square. At forty dollars the acre just, Each piece its value had. The dollars that encompassed each For each exactly paid. If 'rop a dollar be an inch And just a half inch more, Which did the better portion have That had the round or square?"

Perhaps some pupil of the Leonardtown Graded School can solve it.

Civil Service Record.

Collector Groom has appointed our young friend, Philip M. Hayden, of Patuxent, a night inspector in the Baltimore Custom House. The BEACON, sometime back, noticed the excellent average made by Phil in the Civil Service Examination and is now much pleased to see that he has received his reward.

Circuit Court Proceedings.

Monday, Sept. 20th, 1886. The September Term of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's County, began this day with their Hon. Chief Judge Fred'k Stone and Associate Judge J. Parran Crane on the bench. J. T. Ballenger, Esq., was selected by the Grand Jury as foreman of the Grand Jury, and the Grand Jury was then drawn and empaneled. His Hon. Judge J. P. Crane then charged the Grand Jury, detailing various crimes that they would be called upon to investigate and defining the nature and characteristics. The Pettit J. was then called, and the remainder of the day was occupied by calling the Appellate, Trial, Appeal and Recognition Dockets and entering judgments in untested cases.

Tuesday, Sept. 21st. The Court promptly at 10 o'clock, this morning was a full bench present, his Hon. Judge J. P. B. Brooke having arrived yesterday evening subsequent to the adjournment of Court. This being the day fixed by the rules of Court for the disposition of Appeals from Justices of the Peace, the Appeal Docket was called and the following cases disposed of as follows: No. 2 Appeal, John N. Graves vs. G. W. L. Buckle. Appeal from Justice Russell, tried by the Court and held sub curia. Messrs. Hammett and Graves for appellant and Magruder, Camalier & Abell for appellee. No. 3 Same vs. Same, appeal from same Justice tried by the Court and held sub curia. Same counsel. No. 6 Appeal, Levi J. Wise vs. Mrs. Jas. G. Robinson, appeal from Justice Spalding and judgment affirmed by agreement. Messrs. Combs for Appellant and Graves for appellee. No. 7 Aquilla Boroughs vs. F. D. Adams, appeal from Justice Slye, tried by the Court and appeal dismissed. There being no other cases on the Appeal Docket ready for trial, the case No. 16 Criminal Commitment was taken up and trial proceeded with before the Court as follows: State vs. Columbus Brown indicted for assault upon Wm. H. Brown. Plea of Guilty confessed and judgment of Guilty and traverser fined one dollar and one half the costs. Mr. Daniel E. Graves was admitted as a member of a committee of the bar appointed by the Court, who recommended his admission. The Court then adjourned for the day.

Wednesday, Sept. 22nd. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Thursday, Sept. 23rd. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Friday, Sept. 24th. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Saturday, Sept. 25th. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Sunday, Sept. 26th. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Monday, Sept. 27th. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Tuesday, Sept. 28th. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Wednesday, Sept. 29th. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Thursday, Sept. 30th. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Friday, Sept. 31st. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Saturday, Oct. 1st. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Sunday, Oct. 2nd. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Monday, Oct. 3rd. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Tuesday, Oct. 4th. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Wednesday, Oct. 5th. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Thursday, Oct. 6th. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Friday, Oct. 7th. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Saturday, Oct. 8th. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Sunday, Oct. 9th. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Monday, Oct. 10th. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

Tuesday, Oct. 11th. The peremptory call of the Trial Docket was begun and cases disposed of as follows: Trial which was called and trial proceeded with before the Jury as follows: A. Nicholas Combs, Ben Combs, Geo. R. Tartton and Mary M. Tartton vs. James N. Combs. Action of ejectment and trial by Jury. Messrs. Morgan and Combs for Plaintiffs and Hammett, Magruder and Camalier & Abell for Defendants. Judgment for Plaintiffs.

A handsome crayon portrait of the Rev. Father Neal, painted by Miss Aggie Armstrong, of Washington, and donated to St. George's church, will be raffled for 25 cents a chance. Persons desiring a chance can obtain the same by calling at the church or forwarding the money to Mrs. J. B. Armstrong, Broad Street, Md.

gent to perform official duties and departed them even from an examination to test their sanity. It has ostracized (and I may say vitally disfranchised) a class of men, settled in their characters and habits, in the prime of manhood, whose minds have been strengthened and matured by experience, and whom the younger people have to look up to for instruction, counsel and example. They have been placed on "the retired list" not only without pay, but branded with a sinister as a class who must occupy an inferior position in the community. It is one of the grossest outrages that was ever perpetrated on the rights of a free people. It was passed to correct official corruption, but it made a life-tenure for those that were in office, which is in opposition to the principles of a democratic government. It abridged the power of the executive where the constitution placed it and created an irresponsible board, cabal or star-chamber through whose portals every applicant has to pass. What safeguard have we against partiality and favoritism? *Quia veritas?* There is everything, terrestrial and celestial, necessary to be known in the civil service catechism, but I am unaware that a man's moral character is a subject of inquiry. He may have a thorough classical education and yet be untrustworthy, dishonest, inefficient, or unsuited to the position. How many graduates with the highest honors at school that are deficient in common sense and energy never acquire the business knowledge necessary for the practical duties of life? If this act was needed, it should have struck at the cause, not the effect; at the higher officials, not the lower ones; at the rich man not the poor one; but above all at Congress itself, the Augean stable of bribery and corruption where lobbyists, loaded with gold, control the legislation of the country.

GINTOWN, Sept. 9th, 1886. Messrs. Editors:—Yesterday, while winding my way thru the historic town of Mechanicsville, I was surprised to see a goodly number of men and boys leaving the town. Sum was on horseback with long poles in their hands, while others were working. My curiosity being somewhat excited, I inquired what was on hand, and was told that the war game was to be held at the town. I was told that the war game was to be held at the town. I was told that the war game was to be held at the town.

As the most of the crowd gathered around a temporary structure that a carpenter was building, I went there to see. Looking in the same direction that others were, I saw a man in the young men, whom the kaid "the Nile vs. Upsonville," kum rushing along with his horse at full speed. When he got under the arches, he struck at the little rings with the long pole, which he held in his hand. Sum up the rings he mist entirely, sum he noht off, and sum he stuk the pole thru the hole in the ring. "The nite" vs. Masonik Hawth kame next. He seemed very near sited, for he stretched out full length upon his horse and put his eyes very close to the rings while going thru the arches. "The nite" vs. Crecktown awlso seemd very near sited, for he did the same thing. The nites of Forrest town and Hill top followed in quick succession. Thaw did about what the first nite did to the rings.

I asked what the war trying to do to the rings, and was told that the war trying to take the rings from where the war trying to carry them off on the poles. Seeing so many of them, I remarked that it did not seem to be very hard to do that. When I saw the gentlemen, to illustrate the difficulty of taking them, rode thru the arches in a gallop and stoped his horse at each arch and struck at each ring several times before he had hit them. He managed, I believe, to take off his ring. I asked what this intended to do with the rings. The reply was, nothing; that the nite who tuk the most rings tukd krown the queen, and then he and the queen with other young ladies and gentlemen wud spend the evening in dancing and feasting. To illustrate, the nite vs. Crecktown, whu tuk the most rings that evening, krownd the karpenter by rapping a pece uv harness around his hat. It lukt very bekumming.

Awl seemd to enjoy the sport, particularly the horses. Thaw wud bling and sweating with ekstement. When awl was over, I wended my way homeward. Stopping at Gintown I related to the krownd, while plaing our regular game, what I had seen. Thaw listened with open mouth wunder to my resial, eksept Ealum, whu was sunwuhnt annoyd bekors I dru the atension uv the krownd from him while he was demonstrating to them the plibility uv the theory that the pershuns uv the skule fund dat sinking fund divurtd from thare legal uses wud stollen by the nbs and mice infesting the treasury bilding at Annapolis. He krownded that when the matter was sited it would be found that the had used the paper money for beds for thare young wuns while the gold and silve was just the thing to sharpin thare teeth on. I am satisfide that this is the correct theory. Another krownded.

Messrs. Editors:—In the communication of Rev. P. Neale S. J. in the issue of the BEACON of the 16th inst. it appears the gentlemen of the lower part of the county are not satisfied at their recent defeat in the shooting for the prize medal, which the two "Sweet Williams," of Leonardtown carried off. In case they are not, Messrs. Alston Cecil, Coad, Lillburn and the Dr. can meet Messrs. Ford, Hayden, Budd, Combs and Yates in Leonardtown on any named day, with any size Rifles at any distance, from 50 to 1000 yards, for a medal or purse. Each side to use the same caliber guns. W. H. FORD.

Messrs. Editors:—I am a native American citizen subject to all military and civil duties, contribute by taxation to both State and U. S. Governments and yet, notwithstanding, am disqualified and deprived by the Civil Service Act from holding an official position under the U. S. Government. Is it a constitutional act? The constitution of the U. S. guarantees equal rights to all. The 15th amendment to the Constitution re-affirmed, re-enacted and extended that right to the African race in this country, defining and specifying that there should be "no discrimination on account of race, condition or color." The Civil Service Act disqualifies every man over 45 years of age from holding office, excepting the higher official positions such as the Presidency, Secretaries, Senators, Congressmen, Ministers and Consuls which our Representatives, like the salary grab Congress, very considerately excluded and retained for their own especial benefit. Those positions are for the political aristocracy who could not submit to the indignity of a sham school boy examination for qualification. By this Act they have adjudged one-third of the voting citizens of the country to be *non compos mentis*, mentally and physically incapable

Messrs. Editors:—I am a native American citizen subject to all military and civil duties, contribute by taxation to both State and U. S. Governments and yet, notwithstanding, am disqualified and deprived by the Civil Service Act from holding an official position under the U. S. Government. Is it a constitutional act? The constitution of the U. S. guarantees equal rights to all. The 15th amendment to the Constitution re-affirmed, re-enacted and extended that right to the African race in this country, defining and specifying that there should be "no discrimination on account of race, condition or color." The Civil Service Act disqualifies every man over 45 years of age from holding office, excepting the higher official positions such as the Presidency, Secretaries, Senators, Congressmen, Ministers and Consuls which our Representatives, like the salary grab Congress, very considerately excluded and retained for their own especial benefit. Those positions are for the political aristocracy who could not submit to the indignity of a sham school boy examination for qualification. By this Act they have adjudged one-third of the voting citizens of the country to be *non compos mentis*, mentally and physically incapable

Messrs. Editors:—I am a native American citizen subject to all military and civil duties, contribute by taxation to both State and U. S. Governments and yet, notwithstanding, am disqualified and deprived by the Civil Service Act from holding an official position under the U. S. Government. Is it a constitutional act? The constitution of the U. S. guarantees equal rights to all. The 15th amendment to the Constitution re-affirmed, re-enacted and extended that right to the African race in this country, defining and specifying that there should be "no discrimination on account of race, condition or color." The Civil Service Act disqualifies every man over 45 years of age from holding office, excepting the higher official positions such as the Presidency, Secretaries, Senators, Congressmen, Ministers and Consuls which our Representatives, like the salary grab Congress, very considerately excluded and retained for their own especial benefit. Those positions are for the political aristocracy who could not submit to the indignity of a sham school boy examination for qualification. By this Act they have adjudged one-third of the voting citizens of the country to be *non compos mentis*, mentally and physically incapable

Messrs. Editors:—I am a native American citizen subject to all military and civil duties, contribute by taxation to both State and U. S. Governments and yet, notwithstanding, am disqualified and deprived by the Civil Service Act from holding an official position under the U. S. Government. Is it a constitutional act? The constitution of the U. S. guarantees equal rights to all. The 15th amendment to the Constitution re-affirmed, re-enacted and extended that right to the African race in this country, defining and specifying that there should be "no discrimination on account of race, condition or color." The Civil Service Act disqualifies every man over 45 years of age from holding office, excepting the higher official positions such as the Presidency, Secretaries, Senators, Congressmen, Ministers and Consuls which our Representatives, like the salary grab Congress, very considerately excluded and retained for their own especial benefit. Those positions are for the political aristocracy who could not submit to the indignity of a sham school boy examination for qualification. By this Act they have adjudged one-third of the voting citizens of the country to be *non compos mentis*, mentally and physically incapable

Messrs. Editors:—I am a native American citizen subject to all military and civil duties, contribute by taxation to both State and U. S. Governments and yet, notwithstanding, am disqualified and deprived by the Civil Service Act from holding an official position under the U. S. Government. Is it a constitutional act? The constitution of the U. S. guarantees equal rights to all. The 15th amendment to the Constitution re-affirmed, re-enacted and extended that right to the African race in this country, defining and specifying that there should be "no discrimination on account of race, condition or color." The Civil Service Act disqualifies every man over 45 years of age from holding office, excepting the higher official positions such as the Presidency, Secretaries, Senators, Congressmen, Ministers and Consuls which our Representatives, like the salary grab Congress, very considerately excluded and retained for their own especial benefit. Those positions are for the political aristocracy who could not submit to the indignity of a sham school boy examination for qualification. By this Act they have adjudged one-third of the voting citizens of the country to be *non compos mentis*, mentally and physically incapable

ment to perform official duties and departed them even from an examination to test their sanity. It has ostracized (and I may say vitally disfranchised) a class of men, settled in their characters and habits, in the prime of manhood, whose minds have been strengthened and matured by experience, and whom the younger people have to look up to for instruction, counsel and example. They have been placed on "the retired list" not only without pay, but branded with a sinister as a class who must occupy an inferior position in the community. It is one of the grossest outrages that was ever perpetrated on the rights of a free people. It was passed to correct official corruption, but it made a life-tenure for those that were in office, which is in opposition to the principles of a democratic government. It abridged the power of the executive where the constitution placed it and created an irresponsible board, cabal or star-chamber through whose portals every applicant has to pass. What safeguard have we against partiality and favoritism? *Quia veritas?* There is everything, terrestrial and celestial, necessary to be known in the civil service catechism, but I am unaware that a man's moral character is a subject of inquiry. He may have a thorough classical education and yet be untrustworthy, dishonest, inefficient, or unsuited to the position. How many graduates with the highest honors at school that are deficient in common sense and energy never acquire the business knowledge necessary for the practical duties of life? If this act was needed, it should have struck at the cause, not the effect; at the higher officials, not the lower ones; at the rich man not the poor one; but above all at Congress itself, the Augean stable of bribery and corruption where lobbyists, loaded with gold, control the legislation of the country.

GINTOWN, Sept. 9th, 1886. Messrs. Editors:—Yesterday, while winding my way thru the historic town of Mechanicsville, I was surprised to see a goodly number of men and boys leaving the town. Sum was on horseback with long poles in their hands, while others were working. My curiosity being somewhat excited, I inquired what was on hand, and was told that the war game was to be held at the town. I was told that the war game was to be held at the town. I was told that the war game was to be held at the town.

As the most of the crowd gathered around a temporary structure that a carpenter was building, I went there to see. Looking in the same direction that others were, I saw a man in the young men, whom the kaid "the Nile vs. Upsonville," kum rushing along with his horse at full speed. When he got under the arches, he struck at the little rings with the long pole, which he held in his hand. Sum up the rings he mist entirely, sum he noht off, and sum he stuk the pole thru the hole in the ring. "The nite" vs. Masonik Hawth kame next. He seemed very near sited, for he stretched out full length upon his horse and put his eyes very close to the rings while going thru the arches. "The nite" vs. Crecktown awlso seemd very near sited, for he did the same thing. The nites of Forrest town and Hill top followed in quick succession. Thaw did about what the first nite did to the rings.

I asked what the war trying to do to the rings, and was told that the war trying to take the rings from where the war trying to carry them off on the poles. Seeing so many of them, I remarked that it did not seem to be very hard to do that. When I saw the gentlemen, to illustrate the difficulty of taking them, rode thru the arches in a gallop and stoped his horse at each arch and struck at each ring several times before he had hit them. He managed, I believe, to take off his ring. I asked what this intended to do with the rings. The reply was, nothing; that the nite who tuk the most rings tukd krown the queen, and then he and the queen with other young ladies and gentlemen wud spend the evening in dancing and feasting. To illustrate, the nite vs. Crecktown, whu tuk the most rings that evening, krownd the karpenter by rapping a pece uv harness around his hat. It lukt very bekumming.

Awl seemd to enjoy the sport, particularly the horses. Thaw wud bling and sweating with ekstement. When awl was over, I wended my way homeward. Stopping at Gintown I related to the krownd, while plaing our regular game, what I had seen. Thaw listened with open mouth wunder to my resial, eksept Ealum, whu was sunwuhnt annoyd bekors I dru the atension uv the krownd from him while he was demonstrating to them the plibility uv the theory that the pershuns uv the skule fund dat sinking fund divurtd from thare legal uses wud stollen by the nbs and mice infesting the treasury bilding at Annapolis. He krownded that when the matter was sited it would be found that the had used the paper money for beds for thare young wuns while the gold and silve was just the thing to sharpin thare teeth on. I am satisfide that this is the correct theory. Another krownded.

Messrs. Editors:—In the communication of Rev. P. Neale S. J. in the issue of the BEACON of the 16th inst. it appears the gentlemen of the lower part of the county are not satisfied at their recent defeat in the shooting for the prize medal, which the two "Sweet Williams," of Leonardtown carried off. In case they are not, Messrs. Alston Cecil, Coad, Lillburn and the Dr. can meet Messrs. Ford, Hayden, Budd, Combs and Yates in Leonardtown on any named day, with any size Rifles at any distance, from 50 to 1000 yards, for a medal or purse. Each side to use the same caliber guns. W. H. FORD.

Messrs. Editors:—I am a native American citizen subject to all military and civil duties, contribute by taxation to both State and U. S. Governments and yet, notwithstanding, am disqualified and deprived by the Civil Service Act from holding an official position under the U. S. Government. Is it a constitutional act? The constitution of the U. S. guarantees equal rights to all. The 15th amendment to the Constitution re-affirmed, re-enacted and extended that right to the African race in this country, defining and specifying that there should be "no discrimination on account of race, condition or color." The Civil Service Act disqualifies every man over 45 years of age from holding office, excepting the higher official positions such as the Presidency, Secretaries, Senators, Congressmen, Ministers and Consuls which our Representatives, like the salary grab Congress, very considerately excluded and retained for their own especial benefit. Those positions are for the political aristocracy who could not submit to the indignity of a sham school boy examination for qualification. By this Act they have adjudged one-third of the voting citizens of the country to be *non compos mentis*, mentally and physically incapable

Messrs. Editors:—I am a native American citizen subject to all military and civil duties, contribute by taxation to both State and U. S. Governments and yet, notwithstanding, am disqualified and deprived by the Civil Service Act from holding an official position under the U. S. Government. Is it a constitutional act? The constitution of the U. S. guarantees equal rights to all. The 15th amendment to the Constitution re-affirmed, re-enacted and extended that right to the African race in this country, defining and specifying that there should be "no discrimination on account of race, condition or color." The Civil Service Act disqualifies every man over 45 years of age from holding office, excepting the higher official positions such as the Presidency, Secretaries, Senators, Congressmen, Ministers and Consuls which our Representatives, like the salary grab Congress, very considerately excluded and retained for their own especial benefit. Those positions are for the political aristocracy who could not submit to the indignity of a sham school boy examination for qualification. By this Act they have adjudged one-third of the voting citizens of the country to be *non compos mentis*, mentally and physically incapable

Messrs. Editors:—I am a native American citizen subject to all military and civil duties, contribute by taxation to both State and U. S. Governments and yet, notwithstanding, am disqualified and deprived by the Civil Service Act from holding an official position under the U. S. Government. Is it a constitutional act? The constitution of the U. S. guarantees equal rights to all. The 15th amendment to the Constitution re-affirmed, re-enacted and extended that right to the African race in this country, defining and specifying that there should be "no discrimination on account of race, condition or color." The Civil Service Act disqualifies every man over 45 years of age from holding office, excepting the higher official positions such as the Presidency, Secretaries, Senators, Congressmen, Ministers and Consuls which our Representatives, like the salary grab Congress, very considerately excluded and retained for their own especial benefit. Those positions are for the political aristocracy who could not submit to the indignity of a sham school boy examination for qualification. By this Act they have adjudged one-third of the voting citizens of the country to be *non compos mentis*, mentally and physically incapable

Messrs. Editors:—I am a native American citizen subject to all military and civil duties, contribute by taxation to both State and U. S. Governments and yet, notwithstanding, am disqualified and deprived by the Civil Service Act from holding an official position under the U. S. Government. Is it a constitutional act? The constitution of the U. S. guarantees equal rights to all. The 15th amendment to the Constitution re-affirmed, re-enacted and extended that right to the African race in this country, defining and specifying that there should be "no discrimination on account of race, condition or color." The Civil Service Act disqualifies every man over 45 years of age from holding office, excepting the higher official positions such as the Presidency, Secretaries, Senators, Congressmen, Ministers and Consuls which our Representatives, like the salary grab Congress, very considerately excluded and retained for their own especial benefit. Those positions are for the political aristocracy who could not submit to the indignity of a sham school boy examination for qualification. By this Act they have adjudged one-third of the voting citizens of the country to be *non compos mentis*, mentally and physically incapable

Messrs. Editors:—I am a native American citizen subject to all military and civil duties, contribute by taxation to both State and U. S. Governments and yet, notwithstanding, am disqualified and deprived by the Civil Service Act from holding an official position under the U. S. Government. Is it a constitutional act? The constitution of the U. S. guarantees equal rights to all. The 15th amendment to the Constitution re-affirmed, re-enacted and extended that right to the African race in this country, defining and specifying that there should be "no discrimination on account of race, condition or color." The Civil Service Act disqualifies every man over 45 years of age from holding office, excepting the higher official positions such as the Presidency, Secretaries, Senators, Congressmen, Ministers and Consuls which our Representatives, like the salary grab Congress, very considerately excluded and retained for their own especial benefit. Those positions are for the political aristocracy who could not submit to the indignity of a sham school boy examination for qualification. By this Act they have adjudged one-third of the voting citizens of the country to be *non compos mentis*, mentally and physically incapable

says I am sorry to have to correct this unintentional error. Will he state why he is sorry? Does he mean that he is abashed at his own negligence of duty promised, or the negligence of the persons he selected to assist him in the management of this said tournament, or is he venting his vengeance against me because I failed to give him every cent that was made, when I had furnished everything connected with the tournament except that which belonged to the shooting match? Why should he endeavor to mislead the public by denying his association and management of the tournament when he admits there was a kind of a contract between himself and me? The understanding was, that he was to make publication through