

TERMS FOR TRANSIENT ADVERTISING:  
One square, one insertion, \$1.00  
Each subsequent insertion, .50  
Eight lines or less constitute a square.

A Liberal Deduction made for Yearly Advertisements. Correspondence solicited.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

JOSIAH H. D. SMOOT,

DEALER IN

Lumber, Shingles, Laths,

NAILS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED  
PLASTER, &c., &c., &c.

MANUFACTURER OF

FLOORING, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS

RAMES, MOULDINGS, MANTELS,  
BRACKETS AND ALL KIND OF  
WOOD WORK.

Office and yard No. 21 North Union St. Factory Nos. 13 and 15 North Lee St.

ALEXANDRIA, VA

Seasoned Lumber and flooring kept under cover.

B. R. ABELL, Agent, Leonardtown, is authorized to sell and collect. Orders left with him will receive prompt attention.

March 18, 1886-y.

THE WHITE.

An improved big arm Sewing Machine.

The advantage of a high arm, admitting the passage under it of bulky garments without mauling or soiling the compacting by them, is too well known to require description.

It will last a life time and its range of work exceeds that of any other machine.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Among the many advantages of the White machine are its needle, self-setting in every sense of the word—always right.

It has the least complicated, the most simple, durable and complete shuttle ever made, simplicity in threading being an especial feature. The shuttle tension is so arranged that you can increase it or decrease it without removing the shuttle from the machine or disarranging the work.

All wearing parts of the White are made adjustable, so that any lost motion incident to long usage can be easily taken up, thus avoiding the delay and expense in duplicating parts. The simplicity in threading the White is unequalled by any other machine, and we would particularly call attention to the fact in either the upper or lower thread, there is no hole to be read through excepting the eye of the needle.

For Family Use, Dress Making, Tailoring, the White is without a peer.

T. Lee Harden, Agent, COMPTON, MD. July 29,

A CARD.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

J. W. MONTGOMERY

WITH

BULLEN & MCKEEVER,

939 LA. AVE. WASHINGTON, D. C.

The firm of Burch & Montgomery having dissolved by mutual consent, I have associated myself with the old reliable firm of BULLEN & MCKEEVER for the transaction of a General Commission Business, for the sale of Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Veal, Hogs and all kinds of country produce.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of my country friends in the past, I respectfully solicit the same in the future.

Very respectfully,  
J. W. MONTGOMERY.

Nov. 18, 1886-y.

R. A. GOLDEN,

GROCER AND

Commission Merchant,

CORNER 10th and F. NOS. 941 and 943 S. W.

OLD STAND WAREHOUSE

931 LOUISIANA AVENUE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oct 23, 79-11f

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

MECHANICVILLE, MD.

G. W. BURROUGHS, Proprietor.

Good rooms, good table and everything first class. Give me a call. Livery attached and travelers sent to all parts of the county. Rates low. June 24-11f.

For Ice Cold Beer and good old MONTICELLO WHISKEY go to

E. WALTER MATTINGLY,

Mechanicville,  
St. Mary's county, Md.

Aug. 27, 1885-3m.

Real Estate.

PARTIES wishing to sell farms, by furnishing the undersigned a description, etc., will have the same advertised free of charge. We have made arrangements with several Real Estate Agents for the sale of lands in lower Maryland.

MOORE & MORGAN,  
Leonardtown.

TO TAXPAYERS.

PERSONS indebted to me for taxes for the year 1884 are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise I shall be compelled to collect the same by process of law.

W. J. WATHEN,  
Sept. Tax-Collector of 3rd District.

Sept. 24, 85-11f.

# Saint Mary's Beacon

VOL. XLVII.

LEONARDTOWN, MD., THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1887.

NO. 337.

## PROFESSIONAL.

**RICHARD B. TIPPETT,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

11 E. Lexington St., near Chas., Balt., Md.  
Practices in the Courts of Baltimore city, Court of Appeals of Md., in the counties of Charles and St. Mary's and Washington city. Special attention given to Admiralty practice, collection of claims, &c. Being a member of and counsel for the Real Estate firm of E. J. Chaisty & Co., all parties desiring to sell farms in Maryland can place them in our hands. Persons desiring to buy or exchange should call or send for list of property. Money loaned on first mortgage. Jan. 20-y.

**DAN'L C. HAMMETT,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
LEONARDTOWN, MD.

Having removed his Law Office to the room adjoining his dwelling house, lately occupied as the Post Office, will be pleased to see all his old friends and clients and as many new ones as may see fit to call. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. Special attention paid to the Collection of Claims and the Sale and Conveyance of Real Estate. Jan 8 '81m

**J. O. F. MORGAN,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law  
and Agent for Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Mutual Life of New York and Royal Fire Insurance of Liverpool.

LEONARDTOWN, MD.  
April 1, 1880-11f.

**HENRY F. SPALDING,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
No. 25 Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.  
Jan. 1, 85-11f

**GEORGE BLAKISTON,**  
Attorney-at-Law,  
45 Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

Will continue to practice in the Courts of St. Mary's and adjoining counties.  
June 6, 1878.

**D. S. BRISCOE,**  
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,  
41 St. Paul's Street, Baltimore, Md.

Jan. 16, 1873-11f.

**R. C. COMBS,**  
Attorney-at-Law,  
Leonardtown, Md.

Aug. 12-11f.

**B. HARRIS CAMALIER,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
Leonardtown, Md.

**DANIEL R. MGRUDER,**  
(late of Court of Appeals)

Has associated himself with B. Harris Camalier for the trial of cases in the Circuit Court of St. Mary's county. Office and address, Annapolis, Md.

**Farmer's and Planter's Agency**

220 S. CHARLES ST.,  
BALTIMORE.

For the sale of Tobacco, Grain, Fruit and all kinds of Country Produce.

**JOS. SHEPHERD, Pres., Dr. G. W. DORSEY, Treasurer, L. E. HINKS, Sec., SAM'L. M. HINKS, Cashier, G. W. DORSEY, Tobacco Salesman, JER. TOW-SHEND Assistant.**

Salesman for Grain, Hay, Wood, Fruit and Poultry. **JOHN E. BRISCOE.**

Manufacturers of High Grade Fertilizers and agents for Dissolved Bone, Fine Ground Bone, Kainit and

**Peruvian Guano.**

Clover and Timothy Seed and all House-hold and Farm supplies furnished.

Advances made on consignments.  
March 17-y.

**G. W. CARROLL, J. W. BRADLEY,  
CARROLL & BRADLEY,**

GENERAL

**Commission Merchants**

FOR THE SALE OF

Grain and all kinds of Country Produce,

No. 16 Camden Street,  
BALTIMORE.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Judge C. F. Goldsborough, Cambridge, Md.; Hon. D. M. Henry, Cambridge, Md.; T. J. Dail & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Hurst, Purnell & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. R. Butler, Trappe, Md.; Dr. H. W. Houston, E. N. Market, Md.; Nat. Farmers & Planters Bank, Baltimore, Md.

Oct 18, 1883-yf

**HAYDEN & TENNISON,**

Wholesale Grocers,

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,

CANDIES, CAKES, CRACKERS, &c.

Cigars and Tobacco a Specialty.

N. E. Corner Pratt and Light Sts.,  
Baltimore.

GEORGE G. HAYDEN,  
WM. B. TENNISON.

March 24-y.

**QUINTOLEO!**

A NEVER-FADING  
GUMB AGUE, BILIOUS FEVER,  
LIVER DISEASE, MALARIA, and  
all types of Fever and Malaria arising  
from miasm and malarial blood. Astringent  
and TONIC for strengthening the whole SYSTEM.

11 E. Wisconsin & Co., Baltimore, Md.

## HER WAY.

"I don't see, for my part, why the Lord allowed such people to have the handling of so much," said Mrs. Trewin, with a snap of her black eyes across the breakfast table; "it's a great trial to my feelings."

"What?" asked the doctor, absent-ly.

"Dr. Trewin," vociferated that lady, "you don't mean to tell me that you haven't heard a word of all I've been saying!"

A little anxious smile flitted across the doctor's countenance.

"I think, my love, said he, "you were speaking of Mrs. Deborah Bither."

"I should say I was," responded his wife, with a spice of grim pleasant-ry in her tones. "I told you that when I called on her yesterday with a subscription paper for the Hewetts, who, if you will remember, were burned out last month and are in very straitened circumstances, she refused to put her name down for a cent. She's money enough to buy out the whole of us, Deborah Bither has, and no chick or child to take it when she's gone. And I think it would stand her hand to make a righteous disposal of some of it while she can; shouldn't you?"

Dr. Trewin maintained a discreet silence. He swallowed his coffee and left the table, and presently his wife viewed his departing figure through the elms as he took his way towards the village office.

"He's the strangest man," said she when she had brought her work basket to the breezy keeping room window; "a body never can tell what he does or he doesn't think. But I'm sure he can but see that Deborah Bither is the closest-fisted old maid that ever lived."

Her gaze wandered out through the window, and up to the great red brick house on the hill. There were broad acres on all sides of it, uplands and orchards, just now giving promise of a fine harvest.

"The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof," murmured Mrs. Trewin, breaking her thread with a jerk. "Deborah Bither ought to remember that. It goes against my grain to see anybody so stingy."

She sewed steadily for an hour, and then, folding away her work, she put on her bonnet and shawl.

"I'll go down and see how Mrs. Hewett is getting on," she said. "She needs sympathy and help, if ever anybody did."

She walked rapidly down the street until she reached the little low house into which the Hewetts had moved with the remnant of their household goods that they had saved from the flames. Through an open window sounded the busy hum of a sewing machine, which ceased as she entered the door, and Mrs. Hewett came forward to greet her.

"And how are you getting along?" asked Mrs. Trewin, settling her portly form in a rocking chair.

"Oh, nicely now, thank you," was the quick response.

"I was out with a subscription paper for you yesterday," continued Mrs. Trewin. "Has Deacon Gregory brought it in yet?"

"No-o," hesitated Mrs. Hewett. A look in which perplexity and pain were mingled crossed her face. "I am sorry to have given so much trouble; I think we shall be able to get along now. Oh, Mrs. Trewin," her voice trembled beneath a weight of tears, "don't think me ungrateful, but, indeed, I—I cannot bear to be a beggar."

"Tut, tut!" exclaimed the doctor's wife. "To my mind it should be a duty and a privilege to help a neighbor who has been unfortunate; and everybody seems to feel it so, except"—she stopped with a shrug, and a grim closing of her lips, thinking of the red brick house on the hill, and of its owner.

"I am sure we shall get along now," reiterated Mrs. Hewett, hopefully, apparently without noticing the break in her visitor's remark.

"I wish you may, truly," answered Mrs. Trewin. She looked an interrogation point at the bright, new sewing machine by the window, with the heap of unmade clothing near it. Mrs. Hewett saw the glance, and answered it with tears gathering in her eyes.

## SWEET POTATO CULTURE.

The successful culture of sweet potatoes depends upon many important conditions. From the time of making the hot-bed for forcing the plants till the last plowing and hoeing, more care and attention are required than everybody has the patience to bestow. It is not every farmer who has just the right kind of soil for this crop. A clayey soil is totally unfit. So of one undrained and wet. The former will bake and harden into clods—the latter will incline the potatoes to rot. In both, the potatoes will be long, straggling and veiny, and of course unpalatable as well as poor for eating.

What is required is a sandy soil with enough of loam to hold it from washings by rains and drying out in hot, dry weather. All the better if of a red color, as occurs so frequently on our tide-water levels, due to the presence of oxide of iron.

A rich soil, however well-drained and light, will not do so well as the poorer sandy one. The ground should have been broken up early, and should be plowed again before planting time. Mark out with furrows two feet and a-half apart, and intersect at the same distance, unless designing to plant in rows, drill fashion, as is often done by truckers. This plan admits of plowing but one way, and the weeds cannot be kept down so easily. Into the intersections drop the manure, a small shovelful from the horse stables, but well decomposed from having lain in heaps since early spring, and once or twice be turned over to make fine and fit for use.

In many localities along our tide-waters green sand marl occurs, and is mixed with the manure with very good effect. This effect being due doubtless to the percentage of potash it contains. Wood ashes in small quantities will supply this requisite substance, but had better be dropped, a handful in each hill, just before covering. The manure as shoveled from the cart should be covered with a hoeful of dirt, as in covering corn, to prevent its being blown away by the wind.

If good, healthy potatoes were put down in the bed, these ought to have healthy white roots. On the contrary, if portions of the roots be black and some of them entirely rotted away, it denotes that the seed put down had the ailment well known to all growers as the black rot, which often runs through and seriously affects an entire crop. Sometimes the plants having this disease will grow and produce well in quantity, but will show it markedly in the yield. Sometimes, a few weeks after planting, they will wither up and die. So it will be seen that good seed is a very important condition.

For planting out, select a damp time—all the better if just before a shower. Drop from a bucket of water and press the soil well about the roots. In a few days after, go over the patch and loosen the dirt with the fingers around each plant. This will kill any germs of weeds and let in the warmth of the sun. About this time two enemies which have been lying in ambush round about will appear to vex and bring discomfort to the planter. The grub worm to cut off the plant even with the surface, and the variegated bug to suck the life from the leaves. For the former pest there is no remedy but digging him out of the hole and killing him on the spot. For the latter, dust of ten with plaster and wood ashes. From this time on, the word is constant vigilance—not only against these enemies, but against the growth of grass. Keep the tops of the hills loosened with the hoe, and start the cultivation before runners shoot out. We once asked an old colored man, who always had good crops of the sweet potato, the secret of his success.

"Why, boss, I jes lives in the patch, an' keeps a movin' about among de hills, 'sturben de insects, so dey can't work der mischief, an' keepin' de groun' stirred up so dat de crab grass an' pusley never gets a start."

An ounce of prevention in this case is worth a pound of cure always. Sometimes, by having too much seed to attend to, the farmer almost forgets this crop, which nobody can afford to slight; and when he does make it in the order of business he finds that the grasses have got ahead of the plants, and then the cleaning out is truly a tedious and up-hill business.

## PREVENTING COLLAR GALLS.

A correspondent of the Maryland Farmer says: It is too common a thing to see galls on the shoulders of farm horses in the spring and summer. These galls are very painful to the animal, hence it is downright cruelty to allow them to appear when they can be prevented. They lessen the usefulness of the horse; a horse with sound shoulders will "stand up to work" better than one with sore shoulders. The best preventive of galled shoulders that I have been able to discover is a salt water bath begun two months or six weeks before spring work begins, and continued through the spring and summer. I dissolve all the salt I can in the quantity of water needed, and thoroughly wet the shoulders with it each evening. I keep a can in the stable, and in it a cob with a rag tied around its end. It requires only a moment to fill the can with water, throw in a handful of salt, stir the contents of the can with a cob, and with a cob and rag apply the salt water. This cools and toughens the flesh. When the horses are at work the shoulders should first be washed clean, when the harness is removed. The horses soon grow to like the bath, and will stand very still while it is being given. This is also a good cure for galls, but it will not be needed as a cure, if used as a preventive in the way I have recommended, unless the collar fits very badly.

The primary cause of shoulder galls is a bad fitting collar. The horse should be taken to a shop when a collar that fits well may be selected. No two horses have shoulders exactly alike; and it is easier to fit the collar to the horse than to fit the horse to the collar. It is plain that a perfect fitting collar would make no galls. Many collars are harder upon one side than another; and the harder side is apt to gall the shoulder. I like a collar quite hard, but am careful to select one of equal firmness throughout. Should a gall appear, the collar may be eased by removing some of the stuffing from the opening the collar fits. Through this opening the stuffing may be removed, and the face of the collar will be softened by a few smart blows from a stick; while the slit will not injure the collar in the least. The stuffing can afterwards be replaced, if desired. In this way a collar can often be made to fit a horse, and thus galls will often be prevented; and it is better and easier to prevent such galls than to afford them an opportunity to disappear.

A MERCHANT WHO COWHIDED HIS SON.—In 1824 an old merchant in New York city started his son, who was inclined to be somewhat dissipated, in business. When he set him up he said to him: "Now, my son, I have given you ample capital. If you are steady and take care of it and yourself, you will do well and make a large fortune. Keep out of bad company—avoid gambling. I will indorse all your business notes for purchases. If you do not do as I wish, you will incur my serious displeasure." Years rolled on, and the son seemed to be doing well, when one morning a well known blackleg called on the old gentleman and presented him with a check on the Bank of North America for \$1,000. "I have been to the bank," said the gambler, "and they refuse to pay it. Is that your signature?" The son had lost that amount at the faro table the night before. It flashed across the old merchant's mind that something must be wrong, and he observed to the gambler: "Give me that check and I will give you another." He did so, and the gambler went away satisfied.

As soon as he was gone the old gentleman started for the store of his son. All seemed sunshine there. He spoke to his son: "I want to see you up stairs." They went clear up to the garret, out of hearing. Then the exasperated father drew out of his pocket the check. He put it under the eye of his son. "What does it mean?" The son was astounded. He tried to shuffle it off—to explain it away. It was of no use. "You shall no longer bring disgrace upon me. I will put a stopper on such goings on." On his way down to his son's store he had bought a heavy rawhide at a saddler's shop. He took his son by the collar and gave him a most terrific cowhiding. When he had finished he said: "Now wind up your business as quickly as possible." The son left the business never to return to it again, and was never after regarded as of any account by his father or any one else.—Dry Goods Chronicle.

KEEP A GOOD TEAM.—Without doubt the greatest and most common loss in team management is from keeping poor horses unable at any time to do a full day's work. It is the most difficult thing possible for many farmers to get the idea into their heads that a horse capable of doing but little is entirely valueless. An old, worn-out horse will always sell for something, no matter how poor he may be, and always for a greater price in proportion to his value when most worthless. For farm purposes, with the dear wages now paid to farm help, it does not require much deduction from a full day's team work each day to make up the value of a first-class team in every respect.

An Irishman took the contract to dig a public well. When he had dug about twenty-five feet down, he came one morning and found it caved in—filled nearly to the top. Pat looked cautiously around and saw that no one was near, he took off his hat and coat, hung them on the windlass, crawled into some bushes and awaited events. In a short time the citizens discovered that the well had caved in, and seeing Pat's hat and coat at the bottom of the excavation. Only a few hours of brisk digging cleared the loose earth from the well. Just as the eager citizens had reached the bottom, and were wondering where the body was, Pat came out of the bushes, and good-naturedly thanked them for relieving him of so sorry a job. Some of the tired diggers were disgusted, but the joke was too good to allow anything more than a hearty laugh, which soon followed.

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THE SAME OLD STORY.—The quarrel between Great Britain and Hayti, as a result of which the former power has threatened to seize an island belonging to the negro republic, is a fine instance of the pretexts upon which Great Britain is so prone to go war with feeble states. It appears that in 1870 an English widow named Maunders got a concession from the Haytian Government permitting her to cut timber in the valuable forest of a small island in return for a fixed rent. She worked the forests thoroughly enough, but she never paid her rent, and was accordingly sued for it by the Haytian courts and her concession was forfeited. She thereupon put in a claim through her Government for damages to the amount of \$710,000, and it is for this preposterous claim that England now threatens to send her great war vessels to bully a weak government into a submission to a monstrous extortion. It is, however, not at all likely that our government will permit such a flagrant case of international highway robbery to be perpetrated at our very doors.

## NERVOUS PEOPLE.

There are so many persons who have to care for nervous people that it is well to know the sort of food best adapted to them. This, with systematic exercise and recreation, will often produce results beyond one's sanguine hopes. In exercise care must be taken not to fatigue the patient, and there must be an object in the exercise. It will not do to send the sufferer out "just for a walk"; the walk must be for a purpose—to call on a pleasant friend, for example or to perform some slight office, such as carrying flowers to the sick, or to purchase some little articles needed which requires no great outlay of thought. For food there should be given meat in small quantities, plenty of fish, especially shell fish, as much bread and butter as may be desired, and a moderate amount of should play an important part in the dietry, and should be eaten before breakfast. Baked apples, oranges and thoroughly ripe pears are always relished in the morning. Cocoa should be used as a beverage instead of tea or coffee, although a cup of tea at 4 o'clock can be better borne by persons to whom it would be injurious at any other time. If milk be liked and digested easily, it may be freely used. Many physicians order it cooked. It will usually be found that soups are not conducive, and beer and spirits should be avoided.

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