

Saint Mary's Beacon

VOL. LII. LEONARDTOWN, MD., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1892. NO. 614

PROFESSIONAL,
JO. 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, 1890-4f.

DAN'L. C. HAMMETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Leonardtown, Md.
Jan 31-4f

B. HARRIS CAMALIER,
STATE'S ATTORNEY,
AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Leonardtown, Md.

D. S. BRISCOE,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
219 St. Paul's Street, Baltimore, Md.
1876-4f.

ROBERT C. COMBS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Leonardtown, Md.

GEORGE BLAKISTONE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Farmers' & Merchants' Bank Building,
Corner South and Lombard Sts.,
Baltimore, Md.
Sept 26-4f

WALTER I. DAWKINS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
14 E. LEXINGTON ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
Will continue to practice in St. Mary's and adjoining counties. Nov 3-4f.

HENRY P. SPALDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No. 25 Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted in his care.
Jan 1, 85-4f

WALTER B. DORSEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LEONARDTOWN, MD.
Office—Register of Wills' Office.
Jan 14 '92-1y

R. B. TIPPETT & BRO.,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
11 E. Lexington St., near Chas., Bal., Md.
Practice 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.

A. KINGSLEY LOVE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Leonardtown, Md.
Legal papers carefully prepared and titles thoroughly examined. Will practice in St. Mary's and adjoining counties and Court of Appeals of Maryland.
Oct 13-4f.

DUKE BOND,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Loans negotiated, and prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.
B & O Central Building,
Baltimore, Md.
Sept 29 '92.

FARMS FOR SALE.
Farm of 800 acres, fertile, good buildings, situated about 14 miles from Oakville, and four miles from steamboat wharf. Good state of cultivation. Price \$25,000. Terms easy.

Farm 110 acres good buildings, fine soil and well improved. Suitable for trucking. Price \$1,500. Near St. Joseph's Church. Terms easy.

Farm 250 acres on Brittan's Bay opposite Leonardtown. Under high state of improvement. All necessary outbuildings. Fine place for fruit. Price \$5,000. Terms easy.

Farm 40 acres on St. Clement's Bay, fine two-story dwelling. New. Suitable for cultivation of fruit. Beautiful view. Price \$3,000.

A small farm, 14 miles South of Choptico, at Cross Roads. Two miles from steamboat wharf. 77 acres. Common Improved. Good stand for business—merchandise or mechanical. Suitable for fruit. Price \$400. Terms easy.

Small tract of land on tributary of St. Clement's Bay. Good dwelling. About 8 acres. Good for trucking. Price \$450. Terms easy.

JO. F. MORGAN, Attorney
Aug 22-4f
Leonardtown, Md.

ESTABLISHED 1873.
BULLEN & MCKEEVER,
OLD RELIABLE COMMISSION MEN,
938 E. AVENUE WASHINGTON, D. C.
Particular attention given to the sale of Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Veal, Hogs, Eggs, Poultry, Horses, and all kinds of country produce.
Returns Prompt. Refers to community at large.
Jan 29-4f-11 18, '90

FOR SALE.
\$165 CASH, or \$125 on six months credit, with approved security, will buy a pair of young, county raised, medium sized Hutes. They are quick as a shot, sound in every respect and will pull anywhere. No better pair of mules can be had to their size and weight. Sell for no fault.
V. H. NEALE,
25 S. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Oct 6-3f

REAL ESTATE WANTED
HAVING connected myself with one of the largest Real Estate Exchanges in New York, I am ready to place on the market with advertising facilities unequalled any real estate placed in my hands accompanied with full description, location, terms, &c.
L. J. WISE,
California, Md.
June 18, 92-4f

FOR SALE.
A large lumber lot for sale, carrying about 75 bundles of oysters. In first-class condition. Can be bought cheap by applying to
J. L. VIETT,
Leonardtown, Md.
Sept 15 '92-4f

OUR FALL WINTER STOCK

is now complete. An extensive line to select from at **LOWER PRICES** than ever.

We guarantee to save you 25 cts. on every dollar.

S. BIEBER'S STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

903, 905, 907, 909 Eighth St., S. E., WASHINGTON, D. C.

The largest ground floor of any Clothing House in Washington.



BAUGH'S WHEAT FERTILIZER,
FROM ANIMAL BONE STOCK,
FOR WHEAT AND GRASS. Price \$28 Per Ton, Cash.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED 1774

PERFECTION IN FLOUR.



THE PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA
Our Patent Roller Flours
are manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE, including the hard variety of Maryland and Virginia.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, MEDORA, HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA, BALDWIN FAMILY, MAPLETON FAMILY

C. A. GAMBRIEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
214 COMMERCE ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
Oct 15, 91-1y

LUMBER.

E. E. ABELL, agent for the large lumber firm, J. H. D. Swoor, & Son of Alexandria, will keep constantly on hand in Leonardtown
Sawing, Weather Boarding, Flooring, Paving, Dressed Boards, Shingles, Doors, Sash, &c.
Also, Laths, Lime and Hair, which he will sell at city prices.
Orders for lumber from in Alexandria will be promptly attended to.
Sept 17-4f

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Your best remedy for
Rheumatism, Catarrh
Eruptions, and
Scrofula.

Salt-Rheum, sore Eyes
Abscesses, Tumors
Running Sores
Scurvy, Humors, Itch
A-nemia, Indigestion
Pimples, Blotches
A-nd Carbuncles
R-ingworm, Rashes
I-mpure Blood
L-anguidness, Dropsy
L-iver Complaint
A-ll cured by
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Cures others, will cure you

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c; six bottles, \$2.

Liquor License Application.

Office of Clerk Circuit Court St. Mary's County, Md.
NUMBER 10.

Notice is hereby given that the following named person has filed application for License to sell spirituous and fermented liquors, for one year from May 1st, 1892.

Applicant: Philip Herman, trading as Philip Herman & Co., Upperville, St. Mary's County, Md.

Freeholders recommending: James A. Watts, John L. Hilton, James E. Mason, O. E. Richards, C. A. Pembroke, Harry O. Dent, F. S. Bean, Adam L. White, Jos. A. Bean, J. O. Cawood.

And that unless cause be shown in writing to the contrary on or before the 31st day of Oct., 1892, the license applied for will be issued, provided the applicant comply with the requirements of law.

JAMES J. GREENWELL,
Clerk Circuit Court,
St. Mary's County, Md.
Oct 20, 92-2f

JO F. MORGAN,

Insurance Agent & Broker,
LEONARDTOWN, MD.

Represents the following First Class Companies with combined assets of twelve million of dollars, and has facilities for placing large lines of insurance on the most favorable terms in home or foreign countries.

Royal Fire Insurance of Liverpool,
Waterman Fire of New York,
London, Liverpool & Globe, Fire,
Mutual Endowment Assurance of Baltimore,
New York Mutual Life,
Connecticut Mutual Life
Jan 19, 89-7

Fire and Life Insurance.

THE undersigned can place insurance on farm property for term policies at very low rates in the Royal of Liverpool, the company having the largest surplus in the world. No charge for survey or policy fee. Will visit any portion of the county. Also Life Insurance can be secured in New York Mutual Life and Mutual Reserve Fund of New York at low rates.

JO. F. MORGAN,
Dec 12f
Agent.

TOBACCO. FLOUR.

WM. V. WATRS
WITH
J. B. KENT & CO.
Commission Merchants,
306 South Charles Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

GRAIN. PRODUCE.

Dec 5-4f

MR. H. CHRISTIE, JAS. A. DAWKINS,
GH-ISPIN & DAWKINS.
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF—
TOBACCO, GRAIN AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.
No. 219 South Charles St.,
BALTIMORE.
April 2-4f

A. Y. GRAY,

General Commission Merchant,
903 Louisiana Ave., Washington, D. C.,
for the sale of
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE
Will give special attention to the filling of all orders for Merchandise Prompt returns.

REFERENCES:—E. H. Edelen, John H. Mitchell, Fort Tobacco; Joseph H. Key, Leonardtown; John T. Ballenger, Mechanicsville; Spencer C. Jones, Rockville; Aug. Young, Claggett; R. N. Wilson, of Wilson Palmer & Co., Baltimore; Manufacturers' National Bank, Baltimore; National Bank of Republic, Washington, D. C.; Jacob Wardle, Berryville, Va.

Correspondence solicited with stock shippers.
March 3-4f

A Land of Plenty.

[Air—"The Ninety and Nine"]
Oh, there's plenty, they say, in all the land,
Too much to eat and to wear,
Yet children hunger on every hand
And shiver in winter air,
And the scowler of Want stalks grim and bare
In the midst of abundance everywhere.

There are ships that bulge with their precious freight,
And oceans of grain in stave,
And the finest raiment piled on shelves
That grow on the soil of the earth,
There are orchards and fields with their fruits and cereals,
But these are not for the starving poor.

There are acres broad unweeded by the plow,
And forest and mountain glen,
But the poorest man, who is a Godless man,
Low locked in the city's den,
For these are not for the weak and men
Who stifle and die in a nameless pain.

The noise of a commerce that knows no bounds
Rings out through the busy land,
While Lazarus walks on his weary rounds
With idle and empty hand;
And the army of need in its misery stands
And wishes for work and houses and lands.

With cruel fetters the favored few
Have fastened the hand of trade,
The law "protects" with dread taboo
The men who have millions made,
And the people in fear gaze on, afraid
To loosen the anxious hand of trade.

Let the people hope for a man of might
Shall shatter the fetters strong,
See, Grover Cleveland shall lean the light,
And this shall be our song:
We'll sweep up all classes from land to sea,
And men and women shall yet be free.
—New York World.

FOR CLEVELAND.

The African Methodist Prelate Appeals to His People.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 13.—Bishop John M. Brown, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, a resident of Washington, D. C., has announced his adherence to the democratic party and advises all his church to do the same.

Bishop Brown has been a strong factor in the republican party's work among the colored people heretofore, and he has changed his politics because of the settled conviction that his race has nothing to hope from the republican party. In conversation he said he did not believe it was to the interest of the negro to ally himself solidly to any one political party. Such a course destroyed his influence. So long as a party was sure of the negro vote that party would have no respect for the negro or the negro's wishes. The negro must begin to vote for that party from which he has most to expect.

Bishop Brown has written an open letter to the members of his church, in which he discusses the question of which candidate the negro should support. He says:

"For nearly thirty years we have done all we could to make the republican party successful. We have voted and some of our people have died for its progress. But now the question is being asked by a large number of us. How are we being benefited by our adherence to it? The chalice is put to our lips, but it is made to vanish before one comfort comes to us.

"Our men are sometimes nominated for office, their names sent to the Senate, but before the Senate has time to act the name is withdrawn."

He then contrasts this with Mr. Cleveland's course in nominating Mr. Matthews for register of deeds in Washington and his insistence on the nomination until he was shown that the republican Senate would not confirm him. Of Mr. Cleveland he says:

"Not long ago he spoke most kindly of our people and urged kind treatment toward colored citizens. I was told by a gentleman in New York—at one time chief of the Indian bureau, a man of wealth and social position, a democrat, a Southerner by birth and education and an ex-slave-holder—that he had been assured by Mr. Cleveland that if elected President he would prove himself as true to the interests of colored men as any man who might be elected.

The question comes to us, What is our duty in casting our ballot, if we vote at all? For Mr. Cleveland or for the person who has no pronounced opinion for the colored man only on election day? It is not social equality we ask for, but we do ask that we be treated fairly.

"I now appeal to you, dear brethren, to think before you act, and do not act so as to engulf us in

other and more severe difficulties. If you cannot consistently vote for Mr. Cleveland, then stay away from the voting precinct. The time has come for us to act, and to act decidedly."

Bishop Brown says he has talked with many intelligent negroes and finds much feeling in the matter, all taking his view.—Sun.

MASTER PIN AND LADY NEEDLE.

A pin and a needle, being neighbors in a work-basket, and both being idle folk, began to quarrel, as idle folk are apt to do.

"I should like to know," said the pin, "what you are good for, and how you expect to get through the world without a head?"

"What is the use of your head," replied the needle, rather sharply, "if you have no eye?"

"What is the use of an eye," said the pin, "if there is always something in it?"

"I am more active, and can go through more work than you can," said the needle.

"Yes, but you will not live long, because you have always a stitch in the side," said the pin.

"You are a poor, crooked creature," said the needle.

"And you are so proud that you can't bend without breaking your back."

"I'll pull your head off if you insult me again."

"I'll pull your eye out if you touch me; remember your life hangs on a single thread," said the pin.

While they were thus conversing a little girl entered, and, undertaking to sew, she very soon broke off the needle at the eye. She then tied the thread around the neck of the pin and attempted to sew with it, but pulled its head off and threw it into the dirt by the side of the broken needle.

"Well, here we are," said the needle.

"We have nothing to fight about now," said the pin. "It seems misfortune has brought us to our senses."

"A pity we had not come to them sooner," said the needle. "How much we resemble human beings, who quarrel about their blessings till they lose them, and never find out they are brothers till they lie down in the dust together, as we do."—New York World.

HE KAPT HIS NERVE.

There is a lawyer in one of the interior towns who has not grown rich at his profession, yet he is by no means a fool. Some time ago he happened upon a client who represented a rich corporation in the East, and the client wanted some papers made out very promptly. The lawyer took the job with a snap, for business was dull, and he was not long in completing it.

Now let him finish his own story.

"In a day or two my man came back," he says, "and was very well satisfied with what I had done. So well satisfied, in fact, that I began to wonder if I hadn't better put up my fee. Twenty-five dollars was plenty for all I did, but I thought I might get more, and was debating whether to make it \$50 or \$75, when he pulled out a whacking big roll of bills with 100s on the outside. That settled it.

"Well, Mr. G——," he said, beginning to skin off the bills slowly, "how much do we owe you?" and he counted, "One, two, three, four. Is that enough?" he asked, with his thumb on the turn.

"Was it enough? and I was going to ask only \$50, but I didn't lose my nerve.

"Well," says I, carelessly, "suppose you skin off another one," and by thunder he did, and I chuckled that \$500 fee in my pocket and never let on but what \$500 fees were merely incidentals in my business."—Detroit Free Press.

When a doctor considers it necessary to prescribe sarsaparilla, he simply orders a bottle of Ayer's, knowing full well that he will obtain thereby a surer and purer preparation than any other which the drug-store can furnish. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Superior Medicine.

Here's Pat to Fry.

The Pittsburg Post refers to a published statement that the cost of the Carnegie company of making a ton of armor plate is only forty dollars, whereas the government pays this company the enormous price of \$600 a ton for it, and adds:

But the profit on the armor plate contract is a mere bagatelle compared with what the steel rail trust makes in the aggregate under the \$18.44 tariff tax on imported rails. This insures the trust a profit, according to the New York Mining and Engineering Journal, a competent trade authority, of not less than ten dollars a ton. The capacity of the Illinois Steel company is 1,200,000 tons a year and of the Carnegie's 800,000 tons. Figure up the profits on this amount at ten dollars a ton—\$18,000,000 in all—and you can see the way the McKinley law creates millionaires and pampers the plutocratic class. No wonder Mr. Frick, under oath, was so reticent about the cost of production.

The enormity of this abuse of the taxing power is that it puts into the hands of the political millionaires, and through them in the hands of unscrupulous party bosses, vast sums of money drained from the people by taxation to be used as it was in 1888 in corruptly determining elections of president. A million dollars from the steel trust would be a small contribution to help re-elect Harrison and a McKinley congress. It would not be one-twentieth the sum the trust realizes through McKinley taxes. The people are actually taxed to provide the money that is used in corrupting the elections.

A Tariff Reform Document.

The more the tariff is discussed the clearer it is proved that the effect of the McKinley act has been to raise prices upon articles where it had advanced the duty, while the tendency of the times has been so far the other way upon articles on which the duty was not advanced. The total average reduction of a fraction of 1 per cent, which Senator Aldrich's committee found, was made possible.

Mr. Charles S. Hamlin, secretary of the New England Tariff Reform league, has been studying the details of the Aldrich report with some care, and finds that it is as good a tariff reform document as could be asked for when read aright. It is only by taking totals and disregarding the operation of the McKinley law that any case for the protectionists can be made out from it. The contention of the protectionists this year (in opposition to their arguments of 1890) that higher duties mean higher wages and lower prices be abundantly answered from the Aldrich report itself, assuming that it figures totals. The actual fact, as found by Mr. Hamlin on analysis of Senator Aldrich's figures, is that out of seventy-five articles which advanced in price, 77 per cent, were advanced in duty by the McKinley act, and of 189 articles which decreased in price, 67 per cent, were either unchanged or lowered in duty.—Boston Cor. New York Evening Post.

Ingalls Sees the Dividing Line.

Ex-Senator J. J. Ingalls is the author of the following strong words:

"We cannot disguise the truth that we are on the verge of an impending revolution. The old issues are dead. The people are arraying themselves upon one side or the other of a portentous contest. On one side is capital firmly entrenched in privilege, arrogant from continual triumph, conservative, tenacious of old theories, demanding new concessions, enriched by domestic loy and foreign commerce and struggling to adjust all values to its own standard. On the other side is labor asking for employment, striving to develop domestic industries, battling with the forces of nature and subduing in the cities, resolutely determined to overthrow a system under which the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer."

But the dividing line which the ex-senator sees is practically the line between the Republican and the Democratic party. Protected capitalists naturally flock with those politicians who give them high protection and enable them to tax the masses of the people for their private enrichment. A millionaire who is a Democrat is a rare bird in Uncle Sam's domains. If there are any such they have outgrown the need or the power to tax their fellow citizens.

Harrison versus Powderly.

This tariff law has given employment to many thousands of American men and women, and will each year give employment to increasing thousands. Its repeal would throw thousands out of employment and give work to others only at reduced wages.—Harrison in Letter of Acceptance.

The workman has not been protected from foreign competition by the government. He has had to fight the battle for himself through the labor organization. Not only has he had to fight against foreign competition, largely attacked by our delusive tariff laws, but he has had to wage war with the employer for a share of that protection which his government decreed by law that he should have.—Master Workman T. V. Powderly.

The Philadelphia Ledger.

The great Republican journal of which George William Childs is the proprietor, is not very well pleased with President Harrison's recommendation of a nonpartisan commission to devise some scheme for national elections, and it reminds him that "the principle of it was most offensively presented to congress and the country in the so-called force bill, which congress wisely defeated, and the defeat of which the country rejoiced in."

Every man who has a dishonest claim against the government is for "Harrison and protection;" likewise every man who wants to get rich through the unjust taxation of his fellow citizens.—Wheeling Register.

There is no better medicine for family use than Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Their sugar-coating makes them easy and even agreeable to take, and as they contain no calomel or other injurious drug, they are perfectly safe for patients of any age.

Business Lost.
Mrs. Cora F. Wick has just returned from Baltimore with a large and well-selected stock of MILLINERY and FINE G-ods, Ladies' Dress Goods, Ladies' Millinery and Children's Cost, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hats—all the very latest. Call and see her.