Saint Mary's Beacon

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

At Leonardtown, Md.,

By T. F. YATES & F. V. KING

A Dollar a Year in Advance

TERMS for TRANSIENT ADVERTISING:

One square, one insertion.....$1 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 50
Eight lines or less constitutes a square.

A Liberal Deduction made for Yearly advertisements. Correspondence solicited

Saint Mary's Beacon.

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Saint Mary's Beacon.

OB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

HANDBILLS,
CIRCULARS,
BLANKS
BILL HEADS

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

Parties having Real or Personal Property for sale can obtain descriptive handbills neatly executed and at City Prices.

GEORGE F. CLARK,

OF ST. MARY'S COUNTY, WITH

LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.,

The Leading One-Price Clothiers and Tailors, 10 & 12 E. Baltimore Street., near Charles, Baltimore, Md.

When in the city go and call for Mr. Clark, tell him you are a St. Mary's man and he will sell you the best suit of clothes you ever saw at a moderate price. Call on him and be convinced. The best made clothing in Baltimore is at

LIKES, BERWANGER & CO., Baltimore Street, near Charles.

April 20—yr

TO TOBACCO GROWERS!

EXCELSIOR GUANO COMPANY'S

Forming the most Concentrated, Universal and Durable Fertilizers offered to the Planter. Combining all the stimulalating qualities of Peruvian Guano, and the durable properties of Bones. Fine and Dry.

Put up in good strong bags, 12 to the ton. Planters should see that every bag is branded with the *ANALYSIS* and our *name* in Red Letters.

EXCELSIOR GUANO COMPANY,

239 South Street, Baltimore.

W. V. WATERS, Agent for St. Mary's county.

OFFICE OF

S. BIEBER'S

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1893.

JUST SUPPOSIN'

Now, that you could see a Big Stock of seasonable goods, and just supposin' that the prices had been put way down to the very dead line of profit, so that none could go lower, would you have the sand to buy from a lesser stock and pay a larger price?

Would You? *Would You?*

WE HAVE SURELY DONE IT!

The Most Complete Stock.

The Lowest Prices

S. BIEBER,

903 to 909 8th St., S. E.,

WASHINGTON, - - - - D. C.

For Plant Beds and all Early Crops

use "Baugh's Raw Bone" and

Peruvian Guano Compound.

This article has been used with excellent results on Plant Beds, Truck and all early crops. It is made of Pure Dissolved Animal Bone, Genuine Peruvian Guano and High Grade Potash. We know of nothing equal to it. WE CAN ALSO FURNISH

GENUINE LOBOS PERUVIAN GUANO

From cargo imported by ourselves direct from Lobos Islands to Baltimore.

ALSO

TEN PER CENT. PERUVIAN GUANO,
HIGHEST GRADE NITRATE OF SODA,
WARRANTED PURE RAW BONE MEAL,
PURE DISSOLVED ANIMAL BONE. FINE dried Fish, Pure Ground Land Plaster, Best Dissolved S. C. Rock, High Grade Agricultural Chemicals.

Baugh & Sons Company,

Manufacturers and Importers.

412 E. Lombard Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

LUMBER.

B. R. ABELL, agent for the large lumber firm, J. H. D. SMOOT, & SON of Alexandria, will keep constantly on hand in Leonardtown

Boards, Scantling, Weather Boarding, Flooring, Palings
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 5—tf

WE

Are Ready for Business, with full line of FALL & WINTER CLOTHING, SHOES and HATS in such variety as to enable us to fill any

WANT
WANT
WANT

which the most critical customer may have. In Choosing our Stock, we have secured styles that we feel certain will meet with

YOUR
YOUR
YOUR

approval, and by thus catering to your interests, consulting your taste and anticipating your requirements we feel that we are justified in soliciting your

TRADE
TRADE
TRADE

Stout's Patent Rubber Boots.
Stout's Patent Rubber Boots.
Just the thing for snow and the Oystermen.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Caps and Groceries, Sugars, Syrups, Teas, Coffee, Spices, &c.

We have in stock a fine assortment of

COTTONS, FLANNELS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, TABLE LINEN, QUEENSWARE, TINWARE, STONEWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., &c

We also keep always on hand full stock of *FLOUR, MEAL, PROVISIONS, etc*

Highest Market prices paid for old iron, bones, rags, eggs, butter, etc.

JONES BROS., Leonardtown Wharf,

Dec 7, 1893—tf.

F. Oscar Morgan

Extends a special invitation to his many friends and customers to visit his STORE and examine his large stock of fashionable

GOODS.

I mean to sell and shall always keep what the people want at the people's prices. It will be my aim to give my patrons every dollar's worth every time and if there be virtue in good goods at low prices I mean to be THE STORE of Leonardtown.

DOMESTICS.

In this department I am low priced. Call and examine my fancy Shirting, Ginghams, Calicoes and Lawns before purchasing elsewhere.

GROCERIES

Fine, fresh and cheap. Call and make a small purchase and I know that you will become a permanent customer.

SHOES and HATS.

My new styles are in, and prices lower than ever. My stock will please young men, old men and boys.

Ready-Made Clothing.

For men's, youths' and boys' wear. I have the finest, cheapest and nobbiest line ever shown in my store. I am emphatically headquarters for this trade

F. OSCAR MORGAN.

Leonardtown, Md.

Oct 27, 1887—tf

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

Leonardtown, Md.,

UNDER CHARGE OF THE

Sisters of Charity

OF

NAZARETH, KENTUCKY.

The course of Studies includes Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, English Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, the Elements of Botany, Mental and Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Literature, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, Music on the Piano and Guitar and French.

Boys from the age of 7 to 14 year received.

For terms or further information apply to

SISTER MADELEINE,

Leonardtown, Md

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 companies

Watertown Fire, of New York,
London, Liverpool & Globe, Fire,
Mutual Endowment Assessment of Baltimore Life,
New York Mutual Life,
Connecticut Mutual Life.

Also Life Insurance can be secured in New York Mutual Life and Mutual Reserve Fund of New York at low rates.

Jan 12 '93—y

OLD BOOKS—Law and Miscellaneous, bought for cash. Maryland Reports, old laws of Maryland, Documents and all kinds of books bought. LAW. 1123 N. Mount Street, Baltimore, Md.

Sept 7—tf

THE TARIFF BILL DISCUSSED.

Arguments For its Adoption.

The American people after the fullest and most thorough debate ever given by any people to their fiscal policy, have deliberately and rightly decided that the existing tariff is wrong in principle and grievously unjust in operation.

They have decided, as freemen must always decide, that the power of taxation has no lawful or constitutional exercise, except for providing revenue for the support of government. Every departure from this principle is a departure from the fundamental principles of popular institutions and inevitably works out a gross inequality in the citizenship of a country. For more than 30 years we have levied the largest part of our federal taxes in violation of this vital truth, until we have reached in the existing tariff an extreme and voluminous system of class taxation to which history may be challenged to furnish any parallel.

So many private enterprises have been taken into partnership with the government; so many private interests now share in the prerogative of taxing seventy millions of people, that any attempt to dissolve this illegal union is necessarily encountered by an opposition that rallies behind it the intolerance of monopoly, the power of concentrated wealth, the inertia of fixed habits, and the honest errors of a generation of false teachings.

The bill on which the committee has expended much patient and anxious labor is not offered as a complete response to the mandate of the American people. It no more professes to be purged of all protection than to be free of all error in its complex and manifold details. However we may deny the existence of any legislative pledge, or of the right of any Congress to make such pledge for the continuance of duties that carry with them more or less acknowledged protection, we must recognize that great interests do exist whose existence and prosperity it is no part of our reform either to imperil or to curtail.

We believe and we have the warrant of our own past experience for believing that reduction of duties will not injure, but give more abundant life to all our great manufacturing industries, however, much they may dread the change. In dealing with the tariff question as with every other long-standing abuse that has interwoven itself with our social or industrial system, the legislator must always remember that, in the beginning, temporal reform is safest having in itself the principle of growth.

TARIFF LEGISLATION REVIEWED.

A glance at the tariff legislation of our country ought to satisfy every intelligent student that protection has always shown its falsity as a system of economy by its absolute failure to insure healthy and stable prosperity to manufactures. It teaches men to depend on artificial help, on laws taxing their countrymen for prosperity in business, rather than upon their own skill and effort. It throws business out of its natural channels into artificial channels, where there must always be fluctuation and uncertainty, and it makes a tariff system the foot ball of party politics, and the stability of large business interests the stake of every popular election.

None have recognized this truth more fully than the wiser men who from time have engaged in the so-called protected industries. Years ago Mr. Edward Everett stated, in an oration at Lowell, that the sagacious men who founded the manufactures of New England were never friends of a high tariff policy. Hon. Amasa Walker, a former member of this house from Massachusetts, and one of our foremost writers on economic questions, declared it to be within his own personal knowledge that when the proposal was made to impose the protective tariff of 1816 the leading manufacturers of Rhode Island, among whom was Mr. Slater, the father of cotton spinning in this country, met at the counting-room of one of their number, and after deliberate consultation, came unanimously to the conclusion that they had rather be let alone; their business had grown up naturally and succeeded well, and they felt confident of its continued prosperity, if let alone by government. They argued that by laying a protective tariff their business would be thrown out of its natural channels and subjected to fluctuation and uncertainty. But, as usual, the clamor of selfish and less far-sighted men and the ambition of law-makers to usurp the place of Providence prevailed. The country entered on a protective policy, with the unfailing result that government help begot a violent demand for more government help.

THE WAR TARIFF.

The moderate tariff of 1816 rapidly grew into the "tariff of abominations," that carried the country to the verge of civil discord and provoked a natural revulsion. Protection has run a like course since 1861. When Congress began to repeal war burdens and to relieve manufacturers of the internal taxes which they had used to secure compensating duties on like foreign products, there arose a demand throughout the country, without respect to party, for a reduction of the war tariff. Unable to resist this demand, the protected industries baffled and thwarted any reduction of consequence until 1872, when they defeated a House bill that did make a substantial reduction by substituting a Senate bill which carried a horizontal cut of 10 per cent. As soon, however, as the election of 1874 gave the next House to the Democratic party that bill was repealed by the out-going Republicans and rates restored to what they were before 1872.

And although the demand for tariff reform and the reduction of taxes has ever since been a burning and a growing one in the country, the protected industries have exacted and received from every Republican Congress elected since 1874 an increase of their protection, occasionally permitting the repeal or the lessening of a tax that was paid into the Treasury in order to keep away from or to increase the duties levied for their benefit. Protection left to its natural momentum never stops short of prohibition and prohibitory walls are always needing to be built higher or to be patched and strengthened.

A protective tariff never has and never can give stability and satisfaction to its own beneficiaries. Even if its victims are too weak or too scattered to agitate for its decrease those beneficiaries are sure to agitate for an increase. When the reform tariff of 1846 was before Congress the air was full of prophecies that it would destroy our manufacturing industries, throw labor out of employment or compel it to work at pauper wages, and dwarf and arrest the prosperous growth of the country. Every representative of four great manufacturing states of New England voted against it with gloomy forebodings of its blighting effect. The rate of duties provided in that tariff was much lower than those of the bill we here offer.

What was the result? Instead of paralyzing the industries and pauperizing the labor of New England or the rest of the country the tariff of 1846 gave immense vigor to manufactures, with steady employment and increasing wages to labor. So that after 11 years' experience under it, the longest period of stability we have ever enjoyed under any tariff, the representatives of those same states with practical unanimity voted for a further reduction of 20 per cent. and by a two-thirds vote sustained the tariff of 1857, which made a reduction of 25 per cent.

FARMER PROTESTS.

And so well contented and prosperous were the manufacturers of that and other sections of the country under the low rates of the tariff of 1857, that when the Morrill bill of 1861 took the first backward step there was a general protest against it. The Hon. Alexander Rice, of Massachusetts, said in the House: "The manufacturer asks no additional protection. He has learned among other things that the greatest evil next to a ruinous competition from foreign sources is an excessive protection which stimulates a like ruinous and irresponsible competition at home."—*Congressional Globe*, 1859–'60, page 1867.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said: "When Mr. Stanton says the manufacturers are urging and pressing this bill he says what he must certainly know is not correct; the manufacturers have asked over and over again to be let alone."—*Ibid*, 2053. Mr. Morrill himself has since said that the tariff of 1861 was not asked for, but coldly welcomed by the manufacturers."—*Congressional Globe*, 1869–'70, page 3295. Senator R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, then chairman of the Senate finance committee said: "Have any of the manufacturers come here to complain or ask for new duties? Is it not notorious that if we were to leave it to the manufacturers of New England themselves, to the manufacturers of hardware, textile fabrics, &c., there would be a large majority against any change? Do we not know that the woolen manufacture dates its revival from the tariff of 1857, which altered the duties on wool?" The history of American industry shows that during no other period has there been a more healthy and rapid development of our manufacturing industry than during the 15 years of low tariff from 1846 to 1861, nor a more healthy and harmonious growth of agriculture and all the other great industries of the country.

No chapter in our political experience carries with it a more salutary lesson than this, and none could appeal more strongly to law-makers to establish a just and rational system of public revenues, neither exhausting agriculture by constant blood-letting, nor keeping manufacturers alternating between chills and fevers by artificial pampering. In this direction alone lies stability, concord of sections and of great industries. We have already said that public discussion may disclose errors of minor detail in the schedules of our bill. To escape such errors would require so minute and thorough a knowledge of all the divisions, sub-divisions, complex and manifold mazes and involutions of our chemical, textile, metal and other industries that no committee of Congress, no matter how extended the range of their personal knowledge or how laborious and painstaking their efforts could hope to possess.

We have not forgotten that we represent the people, who are the many, as well as the protected interests, who are the few, and while we have dealt with the latter in no spirit of unfriendliness, we have felt that it was our duty and not their privilege to make the tariff schedules. Those who concede the right of beneficiaries to fix their own bounties must necessarily commit to them the framing and wording of the laws by which these bounties are secured to them. A committee of Congress thus becomes merely the amanuensis of the protected interests. It has been shown so clearly and so often in the debates of this House that nearly every important schedule of the existing law was made in its very words and figures by representatives of the interests it was framed to protect that it is unnecessary in our report to present the record proof of this fact, but it may not be amiss to cite further evidence to show that this is not only the necessary rule, but the open and avowed method of framing protective tariffs.

THE BILL OF THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

When the Senate substitute for the bill passed by this House in the Fiftieth Congress, which substitute is a real basis of the existing law, was being prepared, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, appeared before the Senate sub-committee and used this language: "Instead of coming before your sub-committee for a formal hearing on our Massachusetts industries, I thought the best way was carefully to prepare a table of all the various industries, perhaps some 60 or 70 in all, and ask Brother Aldrich to go over them with me, and ascertain what the people wanted in each case, and if there were any cases where the committee had not already done exactly what the petitioners desired, or had not inflexibly passed upon the question, I could have a hearing before you, but I find in every instance the action of the committee, as Mr. Aldrich thinks it likely to be, is entirely satisfactory to the interests I represent, with the exception of one or two, and the papers in regard to the cases I have handed to Mr. Aldrich."

No stronger indictment of the whole protective system could be made than that which is unconsciously carried in these words of a United States Senator, that laws which impose taxes on the great masses of people must be written in language so technical that the most intelligent citizen cannot fully understand them, and that the rates of taxation should be dictated by the selfishness and greed of those who are to receive the taxes. We have believed that the first step toward a reform of the tariff should be a release of taxes on the materials of industry.

There can be no substantial and beneficial reduction upon the necessary clothing and other comforts of the American people, nor any substantial and beneficial enlargement of the field of American labor as long as we tax materials and processes of production. Every tax upon the producer falls with increased force on the consumer. Every tax on the producer in this country is a protection to his competitors in all other countries, and so narrows his market as to limit the number and lessen the wages of those to whom he can give employment.

FOR THE PEOPLE.

Every cheapening in the cost or enlargement of the supply of his raw materials, while primarily injuring to the benefit of the manufacturer himself, passes under free competition immediately and passes entirely to the consumer, who very soon gets even more benefit out of it than such reductions seem to carry, because with the rapid widening of his market the manufacturer is able to sell at a smaller profit. It is, therefore, a very narrow and short-sighted view which supposes that we release the duties on iron ore and coal and wool and other like articles for the benefit of those who manufacture our iron, steel, woolen and other fabrics.

We are legislating for the great millions of consumers beyond them, and for the scores of thousands of laborers to whom they may thus give steady and well-paid employment. It is no less a narrow and shortsighted view that supposes that a removal of the tariff duties on such necessaries of industry will inflict any real loss upon those who produce them in our own country. The enlargement of markets for our products in other countries, the increase in the internal commerce and in the carrying trade of our own country will insure a growing home market for all these things that will quickly outstrip anything they could have under the protective system. Iron and coal are the basis of modern industry.

The abundance and cheapness of their supply offers us in many lines of production the manufacturing supremacy of the world. While the mines of other countries are becoming exhausted and the cost of mining in consequence is increasing we are constantly discovering and developing new sources of supply. The discovery of the immense bodies of Bessemer ores in the lake region and of foundry ores in several of the Southern States, their convenience for transportation and for the assemblage of materials, the use of the steam shovel in mining—all these have so cheapened the cost of producing pig iron and steel as to

(Continued on 4th page.)