gold standard. International bimetallists cannot complain that free coinage gives a benefit to the mine owner, because international bimetallism gives to the owner of silver all the advantages offered by independent bimetallism at the same ratio. International bimetallists cannot accuse the advocates of free silver of being "bullion owners who desire to raise the value of their bullion," or "debtors who desire to pay their debts in cheap dollars," or "demagogues who desire to curry favor with the people." They must rest their opposition upon one ground only—namely, that the supply of silver available for coinage is too large to be utilized by the United States.

Our Capacity to Use Silver.

In discussing this question we must consider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver which can come to our mints. It must be remembered that we live in a country only partially developed, and that our people far surpass any equal number of people in the world in their power to consume and produce. Our extensive railroad development and enormous internal commerce must also be taken into consideration. Now, how much silver can come here? Not the coined silver of the world, because almost all of it is more valuable at this time in other lands than it will be at our mints under free coinage. If our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio, merchandise silver cannot come here, because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be worth at our mints. We cannot even expect all of the annual product of silver, because India, China, Japan, Mexico and all the other silver using countries must satisfy their annual needs from the annual product. The arts will require a large amount, and the gold standard countries will need a considerable quantity for subsidiary coinage. We will be required to coin only that which is not needed elsewhere, but if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it other nations will be compelled to buy at the price which we fix. Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed by the enormous increase in the annual production of silver. This is conjecture. Silver has been used as money for thousands of years, and during all of that time the world has never suffered from an overproduction. If for any reason the supply of gold or silver in the future ever exceeds the requirements of the arts and the needs of commerce, we confidently hope that the intelligence of the people will be sufficient to devise and enact any legislation necessary for the protection of the public. It is folly to refuse to the people the money which they now need for fear they may hereafter have more than they need. I am firmly convinced that by opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver bullion at $1.29 per ounce, measured by gold.

Some of our opponents attribute the fall in the value of silver, when measured by gold, to the fact that during the last quarter of a century the world's supply of silver has increased more rapidly than the world's supply of gold. This argument is entirely answered by the fact that during the last five years the annual production of gold has increased more rapidly than the annual production of silver. Since the gold price of silver has fallen more during the last five years than it ever fell in any previous five years in the history of the world it is evident that the fall is not due to increased production. Prices can be lowered as effectually by decreasing the demand for an article as by increasing the supply of it, and it seems certain that the fall in the gold price of silver is due to hostile legislation and not to natural laws.

Our opponents cannot ignore the fact that gold is now going abroad in spite of all legislation intended to prevent it, and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to unless we continue to borrow from across the ocean, and even then we simply postpone the evil, because the amount borrowed, together with interest upon it, must be repaid in appreciating dollars. The American people now owe a large sum to European creditors, and falling prices have left a larger and larger margin between our net national income and our annual interest charge. There is only one way to stop the increasing flow of gold from our shores, and that is to stop falling prices. The restoration of bimetallism will not only stop falling prices, but will to some extent restore prices by reducing the world's demand for gold. If it is argued that a rise in prices lessens the value of the dollars which we pay to our creditors, I reply that in the balancing of equities the American people have as much right to favor a financial system which will maintain or restore prices as foreign creditors have to insist upon a financial system that will reduce prices. But the interests of society are far superior to the interests of either debtors or creditors, and the interests of society demand a financial system which will add to the volume of the standard money of the world, and thus restore stability to prices.

A Reply to Criticism.

Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in 50 cent dollars. At the present time and under present laws a silver dollar when melted loses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bimetallism silver bullion will be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as gold coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar.

The charge of repudiation comes with poor grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of existing debts by legislation which makes money dearer and who conceal their designs against the general welfare under the euphonious pretense that they are upholding public credit and national honor.

In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad, it must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owner of the gold receives something in return for it which he would rather have. In other words, when gold leaves the country those who formerly owned it will be benefited. There is no process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which silver can be forced upon us without our consent. Exchanges are matters of agreement, and if silver comes to this country under free coinage it will be at the invitation of some one in this country who will give something in exchange for it.

Those who deny the ability of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the present legal ratio without foreign aid point to Mexico and assert that the opening of our mints will reduce us to a silver basis and raise gold to a premium. It is no reflection upon our sister republic to remind our people that the United States is much greater than Mexico in area, in population and in commercial strength. It is absurd to assert that the United States is not able to do anything which Mexico has failed to accomplish. The one thing necessary in order to maintain the parity is to furnish a demand great enough to utilize all the silver which will come to the mints. That Mexico has failed to do this is not proof that the United States would also fail.

It is also argued that, since a number of the nations have demonetized silver, nothing can be done until all of those nations restore bimetallism. This is also illogical. It is immaterial how many or how few nations have open mints, provided there are sufficient open mints to furnish a monetary demand for all the gold and silver available for coinage.

In reply to the argument that improved machinery has lessened the cost of producing silver, it is sufficient to say that the same is true of the production of gold, and yet, notwithstanding that, gold has risen in value. As a matter of fact, the cost of production does not determine the value of the precious metals, except as it may affect the supply. If, for instance, the cost of producing gold should be reduced 90 per cent without any increase in the output, the purchasing power of an ounce of gold would not fall. So long as there is a monetary demand sufficient to take at a fixed mint price all the gold and silver produced the cost of production need not be considered.

Prices of Gold and Silver.

It is often objected that the prices of gold and silver cannot be fixed in relation to each other because of the variation in the relative production of the metals. This argument also overlooks the fact that, if the demand for both metals at a fixed price is greater than the supply of both, relative production becomes immaterial. In the early part of the present century the annual production of silver was worth, at the coinage ratio, about three times as much as the annual production of gold, whereas, soon after 1849, the annual production of gold became worth about three times as much, at the coinage ratio, as the annual production of silver, and yet, owing to the maintenance of the bimetallic standard, these enormous changes in relative production had but a slight effect upon the relative values of the metals.

If it is asserted by our opponents that the free coinage of silver is intended only for the benefit of the mine owners, it must be remembered that free coinage cannot restore to the mine owners any more than demonetization took away, and it must also be remembered that the loss which the demonetization of silver has brought to the mine owners is insignificant compared to the loss which this policy has brought to the rest of the people. The restoration of silver will bring to the people generally many times as much advantage as the mine owners can obtain from it. While it is not the purpose of free coinage to specially aid any particular class, yet those who believe that the restoration of silver is needed by the whole people should not be deterred because an incidental benefit will come to the mine owner. The erection of forts, the deepening of harbors, the improvement of rivers, the erection of public buildings, all these confer incidental benefits upon individuals and communities, and yet these incidental benefits do not deter us from making appropriations for these purposes whenever such appropriations are necessary for the public good.

The argument that a silver dollar is heavier than a gold dollar, and that therefore silver is less convenient to carry in large quantities, is completely answered by the silver certificate, which is as easily carried as the gold certificate or any other kind of paper money.

As to the Present Ratio.

There are some who, while admitting the benefits of bimetallism, object to coinage at the present ratio. If any are deceived by this objection, they ought to remember that there are no bimetallists who are earnestly endeavoring to secure it at any other ratio than 16 to 1. We are opposed to any change in the ratio for two reasons—first, because a change would produce great injustice, and, second, because a change in the ratio is not necessary. A change would produce injustice because, if effected in the manner usually suggested, it would result in an enormous contraction in the volume of standard money.

If, for instance, it was decided by international agreement to raise the ratios throughout the world to 32 to 1, the change might be effected in any one of three ways.

The silver dollar could be doubled in size, so that the new silver dollar would weigh 32 times as much as the present gold dollar, or the present gold dollar could be reduced one-half in weight, so that the present silver dollar would weigh 32 times as much as the new gold dollar, or the change could be made by increasing the size of the silver dollar and decreasing the size of the gold dollar until the new silver dollar would weigh 32 times as much as the new gold dollar. Those who have advised a change in the ratio have usually suggested that the silver dollar be doubled. If this change were made, it would necessitate the recoinage of 4,000,000,000 of silver into $2,000,000,000. There would be an immediate loss of $2,000,000,000 either to individuals or to the government, but this would be the least of the injury. A shrinkage of one-half in the silver money of the world would mean a shrinkage of one-fourth in the total volume of metallic money. This contraction, by increasing the value of the dollar, would virtually increase the debts of the world billions of dollars and decrease still more the value of the property of the world as measured by dollars. Besides this immediate result such a change in the ratio would permanently decrease the annual addition to the world's supply of money, because the annual silver product, when coined into dollars twice as large, would make only half as many dollars.

The people of the United States would be injured by a change in the ratio not because they produce silver, but because they own property and owe debts, and they cannot afford to thus decrease the value of their property or increase the burden of their debts.

In 1878 Mr. Carlisle said, "Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population and industry." I repeat this assertion. All of the gold and silver annually available for coinage, when converted into coin at the present ratio, will not, in my judgment, more than supply our monetary needs.

The Sherman Act.

In supporting the act of 1890, known as the Sherman act, Senator Sherman, on June 5 of that year, said:

"Under the law of February, 1878, the purchase of $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion a month has by coinage produced annually an average of nearly $3,000,000 per month for a period of 12 years, but this amount, in view of the retirement of the bank notes, will not increase our currency in proportion to our increasing population."

If our present currency is estimated at $1,400,000,000 and our population is increasing at the ratio of 3 per cent per annum, it would require $42,000,000 increased circulation each year to keep pace with the increase of population, but as the increase of population is accompanied by a still greater ratio of increase of wealth and business it was thought that an immediate increase of circulation might be obtained by larger purchases of silver bullion to an amount sufficient to make good the retirement of bank notes and keep pace with the growth of population. Assuming that $54,000,000 a year of additional currency is needed upon this basis, that amount is provided for in this bill by the issue of treasury notes in exchange for bullion at the market price.

If the United States then needed more than $42,000,000 annually to keep pace with population and business, it now, with a larger population, needs a still greater annual addition, and the United States is only one nation among many. Our opponents make no adequate provision for the increasing monetary needs of the world.

In the second place, a change in the ratio is not necessary. Hostile legislation has decreased the demand for silver and lowered its price when measured by gold, while this same hostile legislation, by increasing the demand for gold, has raised the value of gold when measured by other forms of property.

We are told that the restoration of bimetallism would be a hardship upon those who have entered into contracts payable in gold coin, but this is a mistake. It will be easier to obtain the gold with which to meet a gold contract, when most of the people can use silver, than it is now, when every one is trying to secure gold.

The Chicago platform expressly declares in favor of such legislation as may be necessary to prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. Such contracts are objected to on the ground that they are against public policy. No one questions the right of legislatures to fix the rate of interest which can be collected by law. There is far more reason for preventing private individuals from setting aside legal tender law. The money which is by law made a legal tender must, in the course of ordinary business, be accepted by ninety-nine out of every hundred persons. Why should the one-hundredth man be permitted to exempt himself from the general rule? Special contracts have a tendency to increase the demand for a particular kind of money, and thus force it to a premium. Have not the people a right to say that a comparatively few individuals shall not be permitted to derange the financial system of the nation in order to collect a premium in case they succeed in forcing one kind of money to a premium?

There is another argument to which I ask your attention. Some of the more zealous opponents of free coinage point to the fact that 13 months must elapse between the election and the first regular session of congress and assert that during that time, in case people declare themselves in favor of free coinage, all loans will be withdrawn and all mortgages foreclosed. If these are merely prophecies indulged in by those who have forgotten the provisions of the constitution, it will be sufficient to remind them that the president is empowered to convene congress in extraordinary session whenever the public good requires such action. If in November the people by their ballots declare themselves in favor of the immediate restoration of bimetallism, the system can be inaugurated within a few months.

If, however, the assertion that loans will be withdrawn and mortgages foreclosed is made to prevent such political action as the people may believe to be necessary for the preservation of their rights, then a new and vital issue is raised. Whenever it is necessary for the people as a whole to obtain consent from the owners of money and the changers of money before they can legislate upon financial questions, we shall have passed from a democracy to a plutocracy. But that time has not yet arrived. Threats and intimidation will be of no avail. The people who in 1776 rejected the doctrine that kings rule by right divine will not in this generation subscribe to a doctrine that money is omnipotent.

International Bimetallism.

In conclusion, permit me to say a word in regard to international bimetallism. We are not opposed to an international agreement looking to the restoration of bimetallism throughout the world. The advocates of free coinage have on all occasions shown their willingness to co-operate with other nations in the reinstatement of silver, but they are not willing to await the pleasure of other governments when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United States, and they further believe that independent action offers better assurance of international bimetallism than servile dependence upon foreign aid. For more than 20 years we have invited the assistance of European nations but all progress in the direction of international bimetallism has been blocked by the opposition of those who derive a pecuniary benefit from the appreciation of gold. How long must we wait for bimetallism to be brought to us by those who profit by monometallism? If the double standard will bring benefits to our people, who will deny them the right to enjoy those benefits? If our opponents would admit the right, the ability and the duty of our people to act for themselves on all public questions without the assistance and regardless of the wishes of other nations and then propose the remedial legislation which they consider sufficient, we could meet them in the field of honorable debate but when they assert that this nation is helpless to protect the rights of its own citizens we challenge them to submit the issue to a people whose patriotism has never been appealed to in vain.

We shall not offend other nations when we declare the right of the American people to govern themselves, and, without leave or hindrance from without, decide upon every question presented for their consideration. In taking this position we simply maintain the dignity of 70,000,000 citizens who are second to none in their capacity for self government.

The gold standard has compelled the American people to pay an ever increasing tribute to the creditor nations of the world, a tribute which no one dares to defend. I assert that national honor requires the United States to secure justice for all its citizens as well as do justice to all its creditors. For a people like ours, blessed with natural resources of surpassing richness to proclaim themselves impotent to frame a financial system suited to their own needs is humiliating beyond the power of language to describe. We cannot enforce respect for our foreign policy so long as we confess ourselves unable to frame our own financial policy.

Honest differences of opinion have always existed and ever will exist as to the legislation best calculated to promote the public weal, but when it is seriously asserted that this nation must bow to the dictation of other nations and accept the policies which they insist upon the right of self government is assailed, and until that question is settled all other questions are insignificant.

A Word to New York Citizens.

Citizens of New York, I have traveled from the center of the continent to the seaboard that I might, in the very beginning of the campaign, bring you greeting from the people of the west and south and assure you that their desire is not to destroy, but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city is built upon the commerce of the nation and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth. Those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money changers in supporting a financial policy which, by destroying the purchasing power of the products of toil, must in the end discourage the creation of wealth.

I ask, I expect, your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure, a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the east, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea, but this figure can never express your ideas of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city, a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions. It was the gracious gift of a sister republic and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. That figure, Liberty, enlightening the world, is emblematic of the mission of our nation among the nations of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race.

My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I am sure it saved his life. I never can praise the Remedy half its worth. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is, I do. —Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion Co., Florida. For sale by Wm. F. Greenwell & Son, Leonardtown; Jos. S. Matthews, Valley Lee, and all country stores.

DIED.

On Friday, Aug. 14, 1896, at the Rectory, St. Mary's City, PARET MACLIN, aged 2 months 6 days, son of the Rev. Millard F. and Edith Maclin Minnick.

Departed this life, August 13, 1896, LUCY VIOLET [illegible], aged 1 year and 17 days, daughter of [illegible] and Willie Guy.

Fell asleep in Jesus, after a short illness, MARY ANN, infant daughter of B. J. and Julia A. Aud, aged 11 months and 10 days. Weep not, papa and mamma, for your little Mollie darling.

She was lent to you, not given,
And now we know she is in heaven.
Now gentle Jesus, meek and mild,
Watches over your little child.

COUSIN BERTIE.

In memory of OSCAR M. CRYER, who died in Washington City on the 25th of June, 1896.

Well may we cherish his memory for he possessed to an eminent degree all those noble qualities which go to make up a good citizen, a kind friend, a loving and devoted husband.

Dying as he did in the bloom of manhood with every attraction to cause his young life to cling more closely to this world, brings us to the sad reflection that all of us must die, some earlier, some later in life. It is hard for us however, to realize that we can never again look upon his pleasing countenance and enjoy his cheerful company. We can only give to him the tribute of our tears. Could we have held the hand of the "insatiate archer," he would not have died, but would have tarried with us long, long years and consoled her whose every thought was centred in him.

But there is a consolation in the fact that he died a Christian surrounded by those who loved him, while his memory will ever be cherished by all who knew him. L.

No charge for marriages and deaths. Obituaries and verses 5cents a line.

New Advertisements.

Notice.—On and after August 20th, we will have city ice-cream. We will sell at moderate prices. YATES BROS

GRAND RALLY OF REPUBLICANS.

A Grand Rally of Republicans will be held at Leonardtown on

SATURDAY NEXT, the 22nd instant, when Dr. Geo. Wellington Bryant, the greatest colored orator of the South, will deliver an address. Come one, come all, and hear the issues of the campaign discussed. Other eloquent speakers from a distance will also be present. After the organization of the county club, a grand ratification of the nominees for President, Vice-President and Congress will be held. By order,

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
Aug. 20—1t.

LAST NOTICE.

The Attorney to the Board was ordered to enter suit on Collector's bonds for the year 1896, unless by Sept. 10th, proximo, satisfactory settlement is made.

Pursuant to above order, all taxes due me must be paid before SEPTEMBER 10th, proximo. Otherwise I will make the taxes by advertising and selling the property of delinquents.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS,
Aug. 20—3t. Collector.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

BY an order of the County Commissioners, passed Aug 10, 1896, I am compelled to have all tax bills due me paid before the

10th day of September, 1896.

If not paid by that time I will be compelled to collect by law. I will be at
Jarboesville 1st Monday of each month;
St. Inigo's, 1st Tuesday " "
Pine, 1st Wednesday after the first Tuesday of each month;
Valley Lee, 1st Saturday of each month.

W. W. CECIL,
Aug 20—4t‡ Collector.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the matter of assignment of James T. Parsons for the benefit of creditors.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity,
No. 829 N. E.

Ordered this 9th day of Aug., 1896, that the sale made and reported by Joseph F. Morgan, Trustee, in the above cause, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 3rd Monday in Sept., 1896, provided a copy of this order be published in the St. Mary's BEACON once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 3rd Monday in September, 1896.

The report states that the land sold for $655.

JAMES J. GREENWELL, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
JAMES J GREENWELL, Clerk.
Aug 20 96—3wt

CATHOLIC FESTIVAL

Mechanicsville Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1896.

DURING DAY A BUTTERFLY FAIR

Entrance FREE at night on the covered floor of pavilion.

Tournament 2 P. M. with appropriate prizes.

Orator of the Day, Major GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Orator of the Evening, Prof. HENRY WINGATE.

Chief Marshal, Captain WILLIAM F. CHESLEY.
Heralds, L. J. CANTER, H. O REEDER

Judges, JOS H HANCOCK, A. E. BOWLING, JUDSON J. ALVEY.

☞ Knights will apply to J Wilson Adams or Morgan Knight.

The Compliment

of imitation has so frequently been paid by its contemporaries to the

Philadelphia Record

in recent years that those of their readers who are not thoroughly

Wide-Awake

would almost be excusable if they should occasionally lose sight of the fact that a born

Leader of Newspapers,

like any other originator or pioneer, is never contented except in

The Foremost Position.

When "The Philadelphia Record" undertook nineteen years ago to demonstrate that the best of morning papers could be made and sold for one ct., publishers were generally skeptical. But the world of readers were not asleep. Consequently "The Record" was not long in reaching a commanding position, and, improving on this, its circulation and influence were finally recognized among the foremost of America's great journals. Hence the compliment of imitation which is now paid to it in every city of note from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi Valley. Every city worth mentioning now has one or more good one-cent dailies, though so recently as only 19 years ago Philadelphia and "The Record" stood alone in this respect.

News Concisely Published

without the omission of any essential feature is still the BEST NEWS, notwithstanding the once more prevalent tendency to pad it and stretch it out.

The Busy Man's Paper

therefore, still originates, still leads, and publishes MORE NEWS to the column than its neighbors of larger dimensions.

The Daily and Sunday Record

With their several inimitable and always instructive features in addition to the day's news from all the world, are now almost unrivaled in circulation as in good qualities. With an average daily circulation of over 166,000 copies, and an average of 120,000 on Sundays, "The Record" is still, regardless of all imitation, easily a leader of leading newspapers. A paper so good, with 10 to 14 pages for one cent, is still very properly a favorite. Though low in price, it is never cheap, but spares no expense that will give its readers the very best and freshest information of all that's going on around them.

THE DAILY EDITION

Of "The Philadelphia Record" is sent by mail for $3 per year, or 25 cents per month. The price of the daily and Sunday issues together,

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Holidays and all, is $4 per year, or 25 cts. per month. Address the Record Publishing Company, Record Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Phil. H. Tuck, Attorney for Mortgagee,
vs.
Ida M. Ricards and Charles C. Ricards, her husband.

In the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's County, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 831 N. E.

Ordered this 28th day of July, 1896, that the sale made and reported by Phil. H. Tuck, Attorney for Mortgagee, in the above cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 4th Monday of August, 1896; provided a copy of this order be published in the St. Mary's BEACON, once a week for three successive weeks, prior to the said 4th Monday of August, 1896.

The report states that the land sold for $650.

JAMES J. GREENWELL, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
JAMES J. GREENWELL Clerk.
July 30, 96—3w‡

CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL,

CHARLOTTE HALL,

St. Mary's County, Maryland.

The 123rd year of this Institution begins SEPT. 7, 1896.

Moderate Terms and thorough advantages.

GEO. M. THOMAS,
July 16—2m‡

HUBBARD & COMPANY'S

STANDARD FERTILIZERS for sale by

J. W. LATHAM, Dealer in General Merchandise, **Laurel Grove, Md.**

☞ High Grade S. C. Rock $10 per ton. All brands at bottom prices for cash.
July 30—mp

JOHN C. YATES,

Watchmaker and Jeweler. Leonardtown.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired at reasonable prices.

☞ Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE DRUG STORE. July 30—4m.

GEO. W. JOY,

AGENT FOR THE

MD. HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CRISFIELD.

June 25—tf†

Tax-Collector's Notice.

THIS is to give notice to the taxpayers of the 3rd and 6th election districts, that I will attend at Leonardtown, Md., on the 2nd TUESDAY of each month to receive taxes for year 1896. Prompt settlements are requested.

WM. A. LYON,
July 4—tf. Collector.

DR. L. ERNEST PAYNE,

DENTIST,

OFFERS his professional services to the people of St. Mary's county Dr. Payne will be in his office at Leonardtown always except on the following days, when he will visit other parts of the county.

St. Inigo's, third Monday;
Chaptico, fourth Wednesday;
Milestown, third Thursday;
Mechanicsville, third Friday;
Charlotte Hall, first Monday

of each month. He will visit parties at their homes upon notification.
Sept 14, '93—tf.

Piles of New Goods and Great Bargains at LAWRENCE'S

To The Milling Public.

At GARDINER'S MILLS you can get

FLOUR, "Hillsdale" Roller Process, put up in neat cotton bags of ¼, ½, ¾ and 1/16 bbls for the lowest possible price consistent with good goods. This flour and fine, Corn

MEAL, are for sale every day in the week, and for exchange for sound, good wheat and corn.

Bran, 20 cents; Middlings 30cts and Wheat Screenings 25 cts bushel.

With a thoroughly equipped **Sawing** outfit capable of cutting 8,000 feet of lumber a day, will guarantee quick and accurate sawing every fair Thursday of every week until wheat harvest. No leaving your logs but bring them on Thursday and get your lumber the same day.

AUBREY S. GARDINER,
Sept 20—y‡ near Chaptico.

Wool! Wool!

WILL pay for Wool the highest market prices. Want it for factory purposes

SACKS FURNISHED FREE.

NO CHARGE FOR DRAYAGE.

The cost freight the only expense to shippers. Will dray at my own expense from any depot or wharf from any quarter of the city.

If you desire to save money and all middle men's expenses ship direct to

LEWIS HOPFENMAIR,

—DEALER IN—

HIDES, WOOL, FURS and SHEEP SKINS.

Southeast cor. 10th & C Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

REFERENCE—Riggs & Co., bankers, or any reliable business house in Washington, D. C. Agu 6—y¶

ESTABLISHED 1873.

BULLEN & MCKEEVER

OLD RELIABLE COMMISSION MEN,

939 LA. AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Particular attention given to the sale o

Cattle,
Sheep,
Lambs,
Veal,
Hogs,
Eggs,
Poultry,
Horses.

and all kinds of country produce.
Returns Prompt. Refers to community at large.
Jan 29—tf°—11 18,' 90

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, Frames, Mouldings, Mantels, Brackets, and all kinds of Wood Work.

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JOS. F. NEAL, Agt.,

Leonardtown, Md.

March 18.—y.

SHOE FACTORY.

I beg to inform the public that I have opened a first-class Boot and Shoe Hand Manufactory at the old law office of Col. Benj. G. Harris, near the Drug Store, in Leonardtown, and solicit the patronage of the public. My experience of 30 years in the business will guarantee satisfaction.

Repairing promptly and cheaply done.

First class hand-sewed shoes, $5 00
" " " nailed shoes, 3 00
Boots, $7 00 and 9 00

W. R. SPARKS,
Jan 10—y‡ Leonardtown, Md.

Great Mills For Sale.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, the farm at Great Mills, St. Mary's County, Maryland, recently owned by the late Capt. J. J. Allston and comprising **365 Acres,** two-thirds of which is under cultivation; the balance in timber.

The Tenant Houses, Blacksmith and Wheelwright shops, rent for $16 per month, exclusive of the two main Dwellings, 4 barns, and other buildings occupied by two prosperous farmers, now on the place. An abundance of running water. There is enough cord wood which can be shipped directly from the place, the proceeds of which would be more than enough to pay the price asked for the entire farm.

Price $3,500. Address,

J. T. & H. P. WEST,
Administrators,
718 15th St. N. W.,
July 2, '96. WASHINGTON, D. C.

CUT THIS OUT AND PRESERVE IT

THE REESE Grocery Company

107 W. PRATT ST.,

BALTIMORE . .

will deliver you a barrel of SUPERIOR EXTRA FLOUR for and sell you any other of their goods at proportionately low prices. **$3.75**
June 25—2m†

PHOTOGRAPHS AT HOLLYWOOD until further notice.

Artist, **EVERETT M JOY & BRO.**

$1.75 per dozen. $1 for 6.

March 26—tf‡

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

WEEMS STEAMBOAT COMPANY

Potomac River Route.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Beginning Wednesday, June 3d, Steamers **Potomac and Sue** will run as follows:

Leave Pier 9, Light Street, Baltimore, at 5 P. M. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, going as far as Washington Wednesday and Friday, and to Stone's Wharf on Tuesdays, calling on all trips at Miller's, Brome's, Bacon's, Grasses', Lewisetta, Bundick's, Cowart's, Walnut Point, Coan, Kinsale, Mundy's Point, Lodge, Sandy Point, Adams', Piney Point, Abell's, Leonardtown, Cobrum's, Howard's and Stones.

On Wednesday at Colonial Beach, Nominini Ferry, Mt. Holly, Beale's, Deep Point, Lancaster and Bushwood.

On Wednesday and Friday, Riverside, Liverpool Point and Glymont.

Will leave 7th Street Wharf, Washington, at 4 P. M. SUNDAY and MONDAY for Baltimore, calling at all wharves on Monday's trips; and on Sunday's trip at all except Colonial Beach, Deep Point, Mt. Holly, Beale's and Nominini. Will leave Washington Saturday at 5 p. m. for Piney Point, Adams', Miller's, Coan, Walnut Point, Cowart's, Bundick's Lewisetta, Kinsale, Mundy Point and Lodge.

Returning will leave Coan at 9 a. m.; Kinsale at 12 m; Miller's 2 p. m.; Piney Point 3.30 p. m. for Washington.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent.
May 21‡

VIETT'S NEW RESTAURANT.

HAVING built in addition to the restaurant a fine **Oyster House,** I am prepared to furnish oysters,

STEWED, ROASTED AND STEAMED

OYSTERS ON HALF SHELL a specialty

Persons visiting town will find my saloon very convenient.

The Bar

is stocked with Wines, Whiskies, Gin, Cigars and Beer—the whiskey is Old Virginia and will speak for itself. Give me a call

S. E. VIETT.
24—tf.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Piedmont Guano

—FOR—

TOBACCO PLANTS

AND

TOBACCO.

THE BEST FETILIZER MADE FOR GROWING FINE TOBACCO.

FOR COTTON, CORN, OATS, WHEAT, PEANUTS,

AND ALL OTHER CROPS

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PIEDMONT SPECIAL FERTILIZER.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE MT. AIRY MANUFACTURING CO.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Office, 109 Commerce St. Factory, Cloderry's Wharf.

W. V. WATERS,

Agen for St. Mary's county, Maryland
Dec 13, '94—6mt

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Best and Largest Practical Art Magazine. (The only Art Periodical awarded a Medal at the World's Fair.

Invaluable to all who wish to make their living by art or to make their homes beautiful. **For 10 cents** we will send to anyone mentioning this publication a specimen copy, with superb color plates (for copying or framing) and 8 supplementary pages of designs (regular price, 35c). Or **10c**

FOR 20cts FOR BEGINNERS we will send also "PAINTING MONTAGUE MARKS, 23 Union Square, N. Y.
Mar 12—95

FARMS WANTED.

IF parties having farms for sale will send description and prices to the undersigned or call in person, it will be to their advantage. I have now orders for several farms

Nov 14—tf‡ JO. F. MORGAN

TINNING.

THIS is to notify the public that I have taken up the tin business of my father, the late John L. Viett, and I am prepared to do all kinds of Tin Work, such as Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, Repairing and everything in the line of Tin Work.

KEMPER A. VIETT.
March 26—tf‡

THE NEW YORK WORLD, THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

18 PAGES A WEEK. 156 PAPERS A YEAR.

Is larger than any weekly or semi weekly paper published and is the only important Democratic "weekly" paper published in New York City. Three times as large as the leading Republican weekly of New York City. It will be of especial advantage to you during the **Presidential Campaign,** as it is published every other day, except Sunday, and has all the freshness and timeliness of a daily. It combines all the news with a long list of interesting departments, unique features, cartoons and graphic illustrations, the latter being a speciality.

All these improvements have been made without any increase in the cost which remains at one dollar per year.

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CHARLOTTE HALL.
Aug 23—y.

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A. A. LAWRENCE.