

Saint Mary's Beacon.

COUNTY NEWS.

Localities and Otherwise.

"Now plant corn and garden" says, York green and black snakes kill. Set what you please, but don't set still.

The oyster season is over, but the boys will occasionally slip off down the bay for a mess.

Tuesday next, May 11th, will be the regular meeting day of the County Commissioners.

The raw weather of the early Spring is assigned as the cause of present prevalence of "chills and fevers."

The Tennessee Centennial Exposition was formally opened May 1st, instant.

We are indebted to Mr. Charles H. Meyers for a copy of the Fifth Annual Report of the Maryland Bureau of Statistics.

THE BRACON'S best wishes for a long, happy and prosperous married life is extended to the young couples recently married.

That Hon. Sydney E. Mudd is a candidate for the Republican Judicial nomination is the latest political bit of importance.

We are informed that recently some one went into Mr. Joseph W. Goldsborough's tobacco bed at night and stole all his cabbage plants.

The St. Mary's County Sunday School Convention will be held in the Leonardtown M. E. Church, beginning Saturday night, May 13th.

Some work has been done on the roads, and the different district forces are now all in commission. We trust that all work done will be well done.

Mrs. William A. Fenwick, of Hyattsville, who for some time past has been staying with her sister, Mrs. M. J. Moore, this town, returned home to-day.

Part of the lumber for the building of a colored hotel in Leonardtown has been hauled and work will be begun this week.

Bishop Henry Yates Satterlee, of the Washington Diocese, will visit St. Andrew's parish to-day, [Thursday].

Miss Mary Gough has returned from her visit to Philadelphia and is again at Moore's Hotel, this town. On her trip from Baltimore Miss Gough was accompanied by Ellen Fenwick, who had been visiting her mother in that city.

We are informed that the sale of the personal property of the late Ignis E. Mattingly was very largely attended and that the things sold well.

Dr. L. Ernest Payne. A noticee Long says there were more people present than he ever before saw at a sale.

We have received the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital. This is one of the most meritorious charities in Maryland and does an immense amount of good.

S. M. Payne has been appointed postmaster at Clement's, this county, vice John T. Herbert, removed.

The old board of Town Commissioners for Leonardtown were re-elected Monday last without opposition.

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Leontowne Localities.

May is with us and she brings with her the much needed showers. If our memory be normal, our Saxon ancestors called this month 'Twi-Malech'.

A number of farmers have planted corn. Tobacco beds are flourishing, and clover has improved in appearance since the recent rains.

Mr. J. B. Trossbach and Miss Blanche Brady were married 27th ultimo, and report has it that several other marriages will be consummated in an early day.

Death has again visited this section, and we have to chronicle the sad fact that one of Smith's Creek good citizens departed this life recently.

Nature smiles on us. Look! We are in a state of ecstasy. The beauties of Flora greet us—lilies, tulips, roses—how fragrant!

The young men of this locality who understand the "ins" and "outs" of baseball seem to enjoy the exercise.

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To Seventh District Girl.

In reply to my wanted of a few weeks ago. Yours I read and it tickled me so; I think I will write a few lines to you.

You said you'd invest in anti-fat. If that fails I might give you the flat.

You need not visit Fowler or Gough. Just get a bicycle for you to fall off. But get George H. to order a bike for you.

Then if you fall off, I'll fall too. But nothing beats a trial as the old saying goes.

And I'll think well before I propose. In your reply you said you were really not fanning.

And requested me to come a-running. So if to me you will privately write, I'll be on hand next Sunday night.

Yours Man, Chaptico, Md.

Mechanicville Items.

Bishop Satterlee visited All Faith Church on Sunday morning, confirmed a class of eight and preached an able sermon of a very large congregation.

Our vocalist, Miss May Ballenger, was greatly missed on Sunday. We hope her visit to her brother will be pleasant but short.

The S. P. Club met last Thursday afternoon. All were present. A copy of the proceedings could not be obtained.

Last week two gay sports of our town left for Cox's Station. When last seen they were flag a circus. We hope they reached their destination O. K.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bowling left on Monday for Baltimore. They will also spend a few days on the Eastern Shore.

Mr. T. H. Fowler was in Baltimore last week purchasing a stock of goods for Budd's Creek, which he has just opened. Mr. J. B. Mattingly left our town on Monday to take charge of the store for Mr. Fowler.

Mrs. H. C. Adams returned home last week from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Freeman, in Hyattsville.

Mr. J. E. Burroughs is quite sick. We extend our sympathy and wishes for a speedy recovery.

Owing to the scarcity of young men in our town, two young ladies left last week to visit a town of one hundred and thirty male inhabitants.

Mr. John H. Chunn would be an expert bicycle rider could the trees and fences be removed out of his way.

Messrs. Editors—Some time ago I saw in the BEACON where Mr. P. H. J. Readmond had filed with the Clerk to the County Commissioners an application for tax collector, and further, that he offered to collect all the taxes of St. Mary's county for the sum of \$800.

That notice put me to thinking as to how it could be done and where was the law for it. Since then I have procured a copy of the Public Local Laws of St. Mary's county and find therein the following law: "The County Commissioners may allow the collector of the tax for the said county a per centum on the amount to be collected at the rate of not less than five nor more than ten per centum; but the whole amount of his commission shall not exceed the sum of eight hundred dollars in any one year."

Now, Messrs. Editors, there is the law in full, and what is plainer than that law? It clearly and distinctly sets forth that he shall be but one collector in St. Mary's county, for the law plainly says the County Commissioners may allow the collector, and the law does not say collectors; and again it says the whole amount of his commission—and it does not say commissions—the singular is used all the way through the law—thereby conveying the idea at once that there shall be but one collector and that his salary shall be \$800. Now, Messrs. Editors, I am thoroughly convinced that my construction of this law is correct, since I am borne out in my construction by the very able and best lawyers of Leonardtown, and, aside from their opinions, I addressed a letter enclosing the law to one of the ablest jurists of this State, who happens to be a great and good friend of mine, for his opinion, and he even coincided with the exalted opinion of others, and then goes a little further and says, if your Commissioners appoint collectors instead of a collector, they can be tried for malfeasance in office and impeached; and again, if they appoint a collector at a salary or commission for any amount greater than that which the (commission) exceeds) the sum of \$800, they (the County Commissioners) can and will undoubtedly be impeached. Now, I give our County Commissioners credit for having too much good, sound, common sense to pay \$1,500 or \$1,800 for work that they can get done for \$800. My acquaintance with Mr. F. H. J. Readmond is slight, but I know of him from others, and large business houses of Baltimore who endorse him as being one of the best Justices of the Peace and collector of notes that St. Mary's county ever had or ever will have. One large firm in Baltimore told me if Mr. Readmond had been continued in office they would have given every dollar due them in St. Mary's county. And now, with the endorsements that Mr. Readmond has from the business community at large of the county and the best business houses of the largest city in the State, and above all a sober, conscientious man, a man that don't care who he pleases or displeases, so he is doing his duty. I predict for Mr. Readmond that he will make the best collector that St. Mary's county has had for many years should he be appointed, and that the taxes will be collected promptly and above all of a relief of many hundreds of dollars (probably \$1,200 or \$1,300) to the poor overburdened taxpayers of St. Mary's county.

I am, yours truly, T. P. YAPPEL.

Head of the Bay.

As nearly all of the sections of the county have been represented in the "good old BEACON," I do not think it would be justifiable to let such a village as the Head of the Bay pass unnoticed.

I am informed that a colored glass window has been ordered for "All Saints." It is one of the oldest and sweetest churches in the county. Its new minister, Mr. Bratenahl, is a cordial and polished gentleman, and if you have been to the Rectory you will agree with me in saying that his wife is one of the most pleasant and entertaining ladies you have ever met.

Miss Nellie Russell left St. Mary's on Wednesday, the 21st, to visit her cousin, Miss Daisy Herbert of Washington.

Miss Ella Herbert, who has been visiting Leonardtown for the past two months will, we are pleased to hear, return in the near future.

We are glad to hear that Mr. J. T. Herbert and William A. Lyon have recovered from their recent attacks of illness.

Farmers' Club.

The Britton Neck Farmers' Club met at the residence of George F. Tension on the third Saturday, April 17th.

In the absence of Mr. Tension, who was in Washington, the Club was hospitably met by his son Jeff.

Mr. Gibbons and Tension were elected honorary members. The subject for debate was taken up by Mr. H. M. H. Yates, who said: Did it profit us more land than we could make and work it profitably, or rather, did it pay us to work over a great area of poor land? For instance, we had better thickly manure land and work profitably 10 acres than half manure and half work 20 acres. One man could work 10 acres where it would take two to work 20, and only half manured.

Now, estimate what it will cost, to put and find that man and somewhat your gains are. He went on still farther to state that it was a dead expense to any farmer to hire and feed a man or men to work poor land. Show more attention to your compost, make all the manure you can, spread it on your land to get vegetation and life in it.

Mr. T. Abell said that we should be careful in selecting our tobacco land. All soils will not make tobacco. It takes rich, soft, fine soil and should be thickly manured—the best you have on the farm—and should not plant more than we can give the proper attention. The trouble is we all plant more than can be properly manured and handled. All the members agreed with the two gentlemen mentioned.

The examining committee made the following report: We have examined the farm and surroundings of Mr. Geo. F. Tension and find the tobacco crop all stripped and nicely bulked, and a fair crop of corn land all broken, but not in shape for planting. The wheat not looking good; it has a yellow appearance. The horses and cattle look well for the season; hogs fine; sheep good, but the dogs have killed two and worried the flock badly; poultry numerous and looking fine. We think the tobacco barn should be whitewashed, the dwelling painted and the pailing around the well removed. We think he has been thoughtful in trimming the young locusts around the creek edges. Road to the house in good order, but the middle gate needs fixing. Everything seems to be comfortable and neat around the buildings.

Wilson vs. Dingley.

Admit That High Duties and consequent High Prices Will Restrict the Use of Woolens.

Some of the severest criticisms not only of special duties and clauses, but of the whole accursed protective system, come from the protected manufacturers themselves in their vigorous and opposing interests. Mr. S. N. D. North, secretary of the Woolen Manufacturers' association, is now and always has been a staunch protectionist.

The free wool experiment which we have been trying for three years, besides being an object lesson in the way of cheap woolens, has taught the woolen manufacturers that they can make as much or more profit with free wool than moderate protection, which punishes people of moderate means to wear real woolen goods, than with high duties on both wool and woolens, which restricts the use of woolens to people in good circumstances. The manufacturers therefore display more than their usual modesty and patriotism in the advice which they are giving to congress. Mr. North is in Washington to voice the manufacturers' patriotism. Here is part of his advice as taken from the Washington correspondence of The Dry Goods Economist:

I am free to say the bill is far from satisfactory to the woolen manufacturers. The chief fault is to be found with the special duties which are so high that our manufacturers will find themselves sorely embarrassed. It is true the committee has provided compensatory duties which are probably sufficient to offset the duties on raw wool, but the difficulty will be in my opinion that the woolen manufacturers in price which must be made to cover the additional cost of raw material will have the effect of cutting down consumption to an extent that will be disastrous to the manufacturers. I do not contend that the rates on woolen manufactures in the bill are sufficient to protect us against too severe foreign competition, but the limit of the consumer's purchasing power means that in buying woolen manufactures, and I fear the result of the new bill will very materially restrict consumption.

This is practically saying to Dingley, Aldrich and the other servants of the protected manufacturers at Washington: "Go slow with your high duties and don't try to protect too many. If you let every body into the protection ring, there will be nobody outside to prey upon and we will have to prey upon each other. Don't make the mistake of taxing raw materials too high. We wouldn't mind it if we could sell our goods and change the tax over to the consumer. But when the tax is so high that we have to make our prices almost out of sight we have found that we cannot sell so many goods, because the people can't afford to wear clothes—that is, woolen clothes, which are the only ones worth considering because they are the only ones which we manufacture. Our solicitude for the dear American consumer is such that we do not wish to compel him to clothe himself in the skins of beasts, which are neither fashionable nor healthful. Let us not tax him to death. Let us be reasonable and encourage him to live and to wear clothes. By so doing we can keep our mills running and give employment to American workmen at American wages, which, after all, is the chief object aimed at by us protected manufacturers."—Byron W. Holt.

The following is a part of ex-congressman John De Witt Warner's criticism of the Dingley bill:

"As it stands the most brilliant part of the pending performance consists in eating the words of the same actors in the Fifty-first congress. The McKinley bill of that date was virtually entitled 'a bill to reduce revenues.' The Dingley bill is specially commended as revenue-getter. The McKinley bill pointed with pride to the poor man's free breakfast table. The Dingley bill puts upon sugar—a single item of the breakfast table—one-third of the total amount of the tariff tax proposed. The items which are supposed to help the farmer are good examples of so setting your trap as to 'catch 'em a-cumin and a-gwine.' For instance, we have reciprocity in order to give the farmers a market abroad for what it is assumed they cannot produce for home consumption, unless they are highly protected, as is done by another section of the bill."

Every advance toward a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization. Every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce. Every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption. Every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and population and promotes civilization.—John Sherman in 1868.

If congress can advance the price of hides 2 cents a pound in this country, the people will pay several millions a year more than they do now for their boots and shoes, and the money will go into the pockets of the Beef trust.—Hartford Times.

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Woolen Manufacturers Urge Moderation.

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