

Saint Mary's Beacon

THEY HAVE NO TROUBLES.

The Editors of Northwest Minnesota Throw Bouquets in Spite of Flood.

From the Wascon Journal.

It is not often that the average country editor makes his pile and retires from active work to enjoy his wealth in idleness. Such a thing however, has happened in the case of our friend O. H. Bronson of the New Richland Star. He has sold his paper to Mr. B. W. Graham, and will hereafter devote his time to doing nothing and visiting relatives wherever he can find them. We congratulate Ole, and wish him good luck in his new occupation.

From the Herman Enterprise.

Editors, as a rule, are kind-hearted and liberal. An exchange tells of a subscriber to a certain paper who died and left fourteen years' subscription unpaid. The editor appeared at the grave as the lid was being screwed down for the last time, and put in a linen duster, a thermometer, a palm leaf fan, and a recipe for making ice.

From the Bismarck Tribune.

The Jamestown Alert arises to remark that the James River Valley has not suffered from any flood drawbacks. Why, bless your soul, Keg, these floods are not drawbacks. They will make the earth smile with the freshness of renewed youth, and the fertility of the farms in the region that has been inundated will rival that of the Garden of Eden. The air in their vicinity will be full of fragrance of the tropics, and garden sass will be so plentiful the State will not furnish storerom enough to keep it over the season.

From the Sheldon Mail.

The country editor may not know it all, but he doesn't live long in a community without knowing a deuced sight more than he publishes.

From Bede's Budget.

One beet sugar factory is worth more to Minnesota than all the plums at Washington. Even a creamery at any country crossroad is worth a score of prizes from the White House. We are weary of these daily doses of distress from the disappointed. Go to work, and let us have peace.

A PECULIAR CASE.—A peculiar case has come to light in Augusta, Ga. In the big freshet of September, 1888, in Augusta, Mrs. Lucy Gaines and her daughter were rescued from their little home, on upper Broad street, by Fireman Battle. As the boat turned the corner of Broad and Marbury streets it was upset. The two women were rescued, but a valise Mrs. Gaines carried was lost. She never heard of it again. It contained nearly \$900, half of it in gold and silver. It was found by a negro, Nelson Curtis. He left it at the restaurant of Mary Barney, a negro woman at 116 Marbury street without opening it. Mary Barney had more curiosity. She found the money and appropriated it. Curtis came back for the valise, and she gave him the clothes and never mentioned the money. She improved her house she was living in and bought other property with her ill-gotten treasure. Recently she and her husband fell out, and she tried to keep all the property and dismiss him empty-handed. In revenge he told the story of her taking the money from the valise, and legal proceedings have just been instituted for possession of the property she bought with the money.—Sun.

A CONSIDERATE OFFICER.—'Well, why didn't you arrest the man?' asked the squire as the constable came into the office alone.

'I didn't like to do it on account of his family,' said the officer, standing on one foot with the other crossed over it.

'What! You are getting a little too considerate for this business.'

'I dunno what you call it, but I know that when I went after him the old man, his daughter, and two sons met me at the door, and said if I tried to come in they would beat my head off.'

I won \$200 last night playing poker, but don't say anything about it!

'Why, I didn't think you cared if people knew you played.'

'I do not ordinarily, but I want to keep this from my wife.'

Some people give so much good advice to others, they have none left for themselves.

SAME OLD CHESTNUTS.

By making the foreigners contribute from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 annually to get into our market we enable our own people to run their business at a profit.—American Economist, Organ of Protective Tariff League, March 26, 1897.



Uncle Sam: "Say, Dingley, you might as well come down. You're not getting any chestnuts, and you're not fooling voters. McKinley had some experience up that tree—it's a horse chestnut—in 1890. He pretended that he was making the foreigner pay the tax, but he soon found out what the people thought of him and his bill. The bulk of Americans are both honest and intelligent. The intelligent voter knows that you can't make the foreigner pay his taxes, and the honest voter prefers to pay his own taxes. You can never make your bill popular by such tomfoolery."

Blaine Opposed a Duty on Hides.

The following letter from Secretary of State James G. Blaine in 1890 is supposed to have had great weight with the ways and means committee:

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1890.

DEAR MR. MCKINLEY—It is a great mistake to take hides from the free list, where they have been for so many years. It is a slap in the face to the South American, with whom we are trying to enlarge our trade. It will benefit the farmer by adding 5 to 8 per cent to the price of his children's shoes. It will yield a profit to the butcher only, the last man that needs it. The moment it is introduced from beginning to end, in every form and phase. Pray stop it before it sees light. Such movements as this for protection will protect the Republican party into a speedy retirement.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

Hon. William McKinley, Chairman Ways and Means.

Where is the Blaine this year who can head off the westerners who want their share of protection and foolishly imagine that they can get it by a duty on hides? It is perfectly consistent with the protection system to tax hides, especially as the bulk of the tax would probably go to a few monopoly butchers and ranchmen. But observe some of the effects upon our industries:

The importations of untaxed hides and skins last year were valued at \$20,216,538. The goatskins were valued at \$10,903,369. The former were mostly converted into sole leather, beltings and such like heavy material, for which our native hides are not thick enough. The goatskins are not produced in this country.

From this raw material we not only manufacture boots, shoes and leather goods for our own people cheaper and better than they are made elsewhere in the world, but we exported finished products to the value of \$20,243,773. Without free and cheap raw material this export trade would have been impossible, and our own people, as Mr. Blaine pointed out, would be compelled to pay more for their footwear. The wages paid to our workers in leather last year amounted to \$28,542,166.

Protecting the Few Woolgrowers.

Suppose the Dingley duties on wool would give the woolgrowers all the protection claimed and that the price of wool would actually go up the full amount of the duty, which, of course, is absurd. What would be the effect upon the country at large?

Mr. Edward Atkinson, statistician, estimates the annual wool product at \$55,000,000 out of a total of \$13,200,000,000 produced by all the workers of the country and the persons dependent on the wool industry at 300,000 out of a total population of 73,000,000. The wool duty then means that out of every \$40 persons \$39 are to be "held up" for the benefit of the other one. This is a sample of what protection does. Of course more than 300,000 persons may sometimes raise a few sheep, but the interests of these others are more those of the consumer than of the sheep raiser, and they would lose more because of increased cost of wools than they would gain by the increased price of wool.

The protective tariff system is a farce when considered in connection with the farmer and the workingman. Will they ever fully appreciate it?

An Olfactory Tax.

The tin plate makers wish to boom their business by increasing the duty on imported tin plate, to the injury of the canning industry and other industries that flourish by reason of cheap tin plate. Another blow is struck at business by abolishing the rebate on exported tin cans. Now canned goods exported in cans made of imported tin are allowed a drawback of the duty paid, and thus an export business has been built up in canned fruits, oysters, vegetables, petroleum, etc. Over 4,000,000 tin cans are sent abroad annually, containing oil which competes with that of Russia. When Russia can buy tin plate at \$2.70 a box, while we have to pay \$3.50 for it, it is evident that our competition will be rendered difficult. Mr. Dingley robs Peter to pay Paul.—Baltimore Sun.

Why We Suffer.

It is true that woolen clothing, underwear and blankets will be out of the reach of people of moderate means when Dingley has his way, but just think how sweet it is to suffer for one's country and to shiver in order that the robber barons may continue to wax fat and contribute to the "legitimate" expenses of the g. o. p.—Louisville Post.

(Written for the Beacon.)

THE LOST HOME.

Farewell, dear home, in which I've spent so many days of sweet content.

Thus the Master takes—He gives—The home is gone, but memory lives.

I saw the fiery tongues go forth, Fanned by icy winds from the North.

I heard the children's plaintive cries; I saw the mother's tearful eyes.

The father's heart so brave and strong, He, to soothe, went smiling on.

He knew misfortune—come they will, But the wife, the mother, will comfort still.

Death's black banner was not unfurled—No orphan left to face the world.

Heaven's will—dare not be spurned.

What's lost to them can be returned.

Champ Clark's Wit.

Champ Clark of Missouri is not only one of the wittiest men in the house of representatives, but he is one of the best posted on the tariff question.

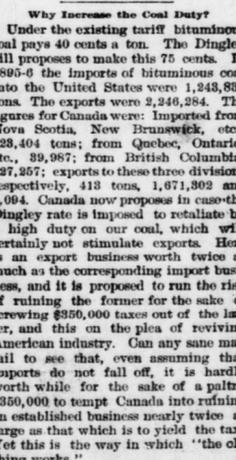
In ridiculing some of the rates of the Dingley bill that to him seemed subject to criticism, he recited how a man of the name of Goodyear went before the ways and means committee and secured the tariff he wanted by some skillful palaver about the great statement that Maine had produced. Then he said:

"Mr. Chairman, that piece of 'soft soap' made it harder for every poor man in the United States to build a house. Governor Dingley swallowed the bait as quick as a trout would swallow a fly [laughter], and next summer some poor devil out west, living in a dugout 100 miles from a railroad station, who voted for McKinley under the deluded idea that prosperity would come under his administration and who has not heard of this tariff bill, ciphers it out that he can build him a two room cottage with lumber and other building materials at the old rate. He goes to the station to get the lumber and finds that the price has gone sky high, and he goes back to his home and says to his wife: 'My dear, I am sorry that we can't stay in the dugout. We cannot build our little house. A great man by the name of Governor Dingley has put the price of lumber and other things so high that we cannot do it, but, thank God, he has left dragon's blood free.' [Laughter.] Next year, when my handsome friend from Iowa (Mr. Dooliver) returns to that fine agricultural district which he represents, some man who has not been able to buy a coat because of the high price of woolen cloth will say to his neighbor, 'There comes Dooliver, who put up the price of woolen goods.' But the successful candidate for the post-office in that district says, 'Oh, but Dooliver put divi-divi on the free list! And in chorus they sing, 'Dooliver and divi-divi forever.' [Laughter. Applause on the Democratic side.]

Why Increase the Coal Duty?

Under the existing tariff bituminous coal pays 40 cents a ton. The Dingley bill proposes to make this 75 cents. In 1890-6 the imports of bituminous coal into the United States were 1,343,885 tons. The exports were 2,240,384. The figures for Canada were: Imported from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc., 123,404 tons; from Quebec, Ontario, etc., 89,987; from British Columbia, 627,257; exports to these three divisions respectively, 413 tons, 1,671,302 and 3,094. Canada now proposes in case the Dingley rate is imposed, to retaliate by a high duty on our coal, which will certainly not stimulate exports. Here is an export business worth twice as much as the corresponding import business, and it is proposed to run the risk of ruining the former for the sake of screwing \$350,000 taxes out of the latter, and this on the plea of reviving American industry. Can any sane man fail to see that, even assuming that imports do not fall off, it is partly worth while for the sake of a paltry \$350,000 to tempt Canada into ruining an established business nearly twice as large as that which is to yield the tax? Yet this is the way in which "the old thing works."

The Protection Umbrella.



Punctures the Theory.

The opposition of the protected interests of Massachusetts to a duty on hides looks like an abandonment of the favorite protectionist theory that "the foreigner pays the tax."

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 FIRST and THIRD MONDAY of each month; HOLLYWOOD, FIRST THURSDAY of each month; OAKVILLE, and TUESDAY of each month for taxes for year 1896. Prompt settlements are requested.

WM. A. LYON,
Collector.

Nov. 5 1896—H.

The Compliment

of initiation 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-Awakes would almost be excusable if they should occasionally lose sight of the fact that it is

Leader of News-ers like any other originator or pioneer, its 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 cent, 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 initiation which is 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, the record of which is only 19 years ago Philadelphia and "The Record" stood alone in this respect.

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—THE— NATIONAL TRIBUNE, WASHINGTON, D. C. 1897—TWENTIETH YEAR—1897

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY.

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FOR SHERIFF. Messrs. Editors—Please announce J. PHILIP GREENWELL as a candidate for Sheriff, substituting the 14th election district, and on which Mr. Greenwell is thoroughly identified with the Democracy of the county, and having very ably filled the position before, would not doubt add strength to the ticket.

Jan 14—97. MANY VOTERS.

NOTICE.

I beg leave to call the attention of the public to the fact that I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines, Saw-Mills, Thrashers, Grain Mills, &c., at very low prices, and on easy terms. I am also the manufacturer agent for Buggies and Wagons of all kinds, and which I keep on hand. Call to see me and be convinced that I can save you money.

J. W. GRAYES, Sept 12—97.

New Goods.—A. A. LAWRENCE has just returned from Baltimore with new stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes &c., Meats and Groceries. All at lowest prices. Call and see for yourself.

Sept 12.

JNO. C. YATES, WATCHMAKER and JEWELER.

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Good 6x20 Shingles
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Fair Yellow Pine Flooring, \$15.00
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W. V. WATERS, Agent for St. Mary's county, Maryland Dec 13, '94—6mt

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SPECIAL OFFER, Good Only Until March 31st, 1896.

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Send four new subscribers with four dollars and receive the paper two years without cost.

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S. E. VIETT.

BLACKSMITHING.

HAVING taken possession of Blacksmith Shop recently occupied by M. J. Pope in Leonardtown, I am prepared to give special attention to horseshoeing, etc.

I can always be found at my shop and will do all work in my line at shortest notice and as cheap as can be done in the county. Guns and pistols also repaired.

Terms cash. WM. M. WIBLE.

April 30—97

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

—OF— MONTGOMERY COUNTY

WM. L. THOMAS, Agent and Adjuster of Losses.

Aug 23—97.

NOTICE.—This is to notify my friends and the public that I will be at my place of business to attend to their property. Boots shoes and harness repairing promptly done.

J. L. CONNELLY, Practical Shoemaker—H

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Messrs. Editors: Please announce WILLIAM S. COPPAGE as a candidate for the Legislature, and say that he will receive the support of the Democratic party throughout the county. He has always proven a true Democrat, and if elected, will serve the people of the State of Maryland honestly and look to the advancement of the agricultural interest.

DEMOCRATS.

FOR THE SENATE. Messrs. Editors:—Hundreds of gentlemen throughout the county, friends and political admirers of Mr. WILLIAM H. DAWSON, present him to the voters of St. Mary's county for a seat in the next Senate of Maryland, and, if he will consent to serve, he will be warmly supported by

Jan 26

H. G. Dudley. J. W. Carpenter

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PHOTOGRAPHS AT HOLLYWOOD

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\$1.75 per dozen. \$1 for 6.

March 26—97

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

On and after MONDAY, July 20th, the undersigned will attend each month as follows for the collection of taxes:

MECHANICSVILLE, 1st Monday.

CHASTIC, 1st Tuesday.

MILLETOWN, 1st Wednesday.

July 1—97. J. WESLEY TIPPETT, Collector.

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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—97

GEO. W. JOY,

AGENT FOR THE MD. HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CRISFIELD. June 25—97

FOR REGISTERING WILLS.

Messrs. Editors:—The numerous friends of Mr. PHILIP H. DOBNEY would be pleased to see him nominated for the office of Register of Wills by the Democratic party.

March 25