

Saint Mary's Beacon.

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY Morning August 5, 1897.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
THOMAS A. SMITH,
of Caroline county.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
J. FRANK FORD,
of St. Mary's county.

To the Democratic Voters of St. Mary's County.

In pursuance of the plan of organization adopted by the Democratic County Convention, held on the 3rd of September 1896, the Democratic voters of St. Mary's County are requested to meet at the usual places of voting in their several election districts on

THURSDAY, August 19th, 1897.

and vote by ballot for such persons as they may desire to be candidates of the party at the ensuing election, for the following County ticket, composed of

One candidate for the Senate;

Two candidates for the House of Delegates;

One candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court;

One candidate for Register of Wills;

One candidate for Sheriff;

One candidate for County Commissioner from and to be voted for in the 3rd and 6th election districts;

One candidate for County Surveyor.

They will also elect in each district by separate ballot at the same time, ten delegates to meet in Leonardtown on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1897,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., to select three delegates to the Judicial Convention which meets in La Plata, on Monday, August 23rd, 1897, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Associate Judges of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Maryland.

Persons desiring to be candidates at the above primary election, shall in writing notify the Central Committee, at Leonardtown, of such desire on or before the 14th day of August, 1897, and remit \$1 with such notice, to pay for and insure the printing of their names on the tickets to be voted at such primary election.

In case the parties desiring to be candidates as aforesaid do not comply with the foregoing, their names will not be on said tickets.

The voters in the several election districts at the opening of the polls will appoint three judges and two clerks to hold said election, and the judges shall return to the Central Committee of the county, at Leonardtown, a certificate of said election for the Legislative and county ticket aforesaid, on or before Saturday, the 21st of August, 1897.

The polls will open at 1 o'clock, p. m., and close at 6 o'clock, p. m.
J. THOMAS BROME,
G. DOUGLAS CARPENTER,
B. HARRIS CAMALIER,
Central Com. for St. Mary's county.

St. Mary's countians of all shades of political opinions are greatly gratified at the merited compliance paid Mr. J. Frank Ford by the Democratic Convention's unanimous re-nomination.

Two Republican Conventions in Prince George's county, two sets of delegates to the State and Judicial Conventions and two Republican county tickets evidence the harmony existing 'twixt Gov. Lowndes and Congressman Mudd.

Francis K. Carey, Esq., one of the leading members of the Baltimore bar and a prominent Republican publishes a letter in the News advising his party against making a nomination for Clerkship to the Court of Appeals and stating that Mr. Ford is the man for the place. Mr. Carey is certainly a gentleman of sound and discerning judgment.

Tuesday last, there was quite a large gathering of Republicans in Leonardtown and in the afternoon some of the elements crystallized into an informal caucus, over which Mr. J. Edwin Coad is said to have presided. Our informant states that the caucus determined to advise the Central Committee as to the time and manner of holding the primaries, and that a resolution reciting when the primaries should be called and by what system nominations should be made, was presented. It was then determined to wait upon the Central Committee and inform it of the action of the caucus. The caucus representatives were told by the committee that their resolution would be considered.

Democratic Convention.
The Democratic State Convention met at Ford's Opera House, Baltimore, on Wednesday, 28th ult., and nominated State Senator Thomas A. Smith, of Caroline, for Comptroller; J. Frank Ford, of St. Mary's, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and adopted the following platform:

THE PLATFORM.

"The representatives of the democratic party of Maryland, in State convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and Jackson. As the nation advances and develops new issues are presented and old issues disappear, but the fundamental principles of democracy, born of human needs and cradled in events—

"The preservation of personal liberty;

"The equality of all citizens before the law;

"Freedom of speech;

"Freedom of the press;

"Freedom of conscience;

"The reserved rights of the States;

"And the supremacy of the federal government within the limits of the constitution—these remain untouched by

the vicissitudes of time and evolutions, and will ever stand as the best and only guarantee of the perpetuation of free institutions.

FINANCIAL PLANS.

"The democracy of Maryland, in common with the democracy of the Union, believe now, as they always have believed, in honest money, the gold and silver money of the constitution, and the coinage of both metals, without discrimination against either, into standard dollars of final payment and redemption. We make with satisfaction that the demand of more than six and a half millions of democratic voters expressed at the polls last November has compelled President McKinley and a republican caucus to urge upon the European powers, through the medium of a duly appointed commission, the necessity for an international conference to arrange the terms of a bimetallic system, under the operation of which both gold and silver shall be used and recognized as money of final redemption.

"The sufferings of the masses, the honest toilers, the honest and manly of the land, have met with the sympathy of the great party, and the protest of our great party, so eloquently voiced in last year's national convention, has been repeated, despite its arrogance and recklessness, to recognize the needs of an aroused and patriotic people. And, while many democrats have not approved all the expressions of their party in national convention, bimetallic will surely come. It may come through the instrumentalities set in motion by the present administration, though inspired by the impetuous action of the democratic voters. But it will come, and the prosperity and happiness that follow in its train will be due to the courage, the undaunted fidelity and the intelligent patriotism of the democracy.

"Worse than the McKinley Act." "In all respects other than this reluctant performance the republican party has been false to the pledges and professions upon the strength of which, last November, it secured the suffrages of the American people.

"Triumphing upon an issue of financial reform, it was bound by every obligation of good faith to redeem its promises to the country. Every existing act of the republicans in the field of the republican party. That party is responsible for every one of the defects in a system now universally regarded as that of the financial crisis, and which has been false to the pledges and professions upon the strength of which, last November, it secured the suffrages of the American people.

"Triumphing upon an issue of financial reform, it was bound by every obligation of good faith to redeem its promises to the country. Every existing act of the republicans in the field of the republican party. That party is responsible for every one of the defects in a system now universally regarded as that of the financial crisis, and which has been false to the pledges and professions upon the strength of which, last November, it secured the suffrages of the American people.

"Thus, in a time of widespread industrial depression, when the agricultural classes are confronted by poverty in its direst form, and when the toilers in the mines and factories and fields find themselves forced into despair and suffering, the republican party not only fails to keep the solemn promises of 1896, but actually mocks the taxpayer by an extravagant expenditure and profligate appropriation which that party, even in the carnival that raged from 1868 to 1876, never dreamed of rivaling.

"The sympathies of the American people are always enlisted in behalf of those who are battling for liberty and independence and the heroic struggle of the people of Cuba is no exception to this rule. The appalling atrocities committed in the war now being waged on that island merit the execration of all civilized nations, and we demand that the American government, while observing every treaty obligation, shall take such proper and effective action as will annihilate the atrocities now being committed and fully protect every American citizen in his life and property.

HOME AFFAIRS.

"In State Affairs the republican party of the State, following in the line of their party in national affairs, has since the election of 1896, in which it elected the Governor and General Assembly, exercised its power in the passage of a crude and unjust law, that has proved expensive in its enforcement, unjust and imperfect in its operations, and by which the burdens of taxation have not been uniformly or fairly distributed upon the rich and poor alike. In Maryland, as nationally, the republican party has favored rich corporations and oppressed the honest toilers. The democratic party, if restored to power, will favor a thorough modification of the crude and imperfect provisions of the present assessment law.

"We call attention to the extravagant appropriations made by the last Legislature by which the burdens of taxation will be greatly increased. In their disregard and disrespect for the people, the distribution of State and municipal affairs, it is no wonder the republicans have mismanaged the affairs of the State and that the State has been humiliated by the wholesale scandals in the public service.

"The enactment by the last General Assembly, under republican control, of an election law so defective as to permit election officials to disclose with absolute impunity and without fear of prosecution and punishment how voters cast their ballots is a deplorable and outrageous omission that frustrates one of the most important objects of the law.

SCHOOLS—POLICE.

"Our system of public schools has been carefully guarded and protected by the democratic party from the beginning. That system must not be permitted to languish. It must be fostered and protected. And yet a republican administration has permitted a default in the payment of salaries to the teachers, which are by law dedicated to the free school fund without taking any action looking to the enforcement of the payment of salaries so due, thus compelling the school boards to borrow money to pay the salaries of teachers. The democratic party, if entrusted with power, will see that the school fund is not placed in jeopardy.

"The flagrant and admitted shortcomings of the republican party in the conduct of State affairs, its extravagance in expenditures and multiplication of offices, its neglect of the public schools and surrender to corporate influences, to which must be added the inexcusable attempt to destroy the independence of the police force of the city of Baltimore and to make its members their allies or

tools in their bold efforts to perpetuate their political power, cannot be tolerated by the people of Maryland.

FORMER "BLESSINGS."

"The democratic party for an unbroken period of twenty-eight years administered with ability and success the public affairs of the State and gave to her citizens the blessings of good and conservative government. The people's interests demand a return of the government of the State and city of Baltimore to the care of the democratic party, and to that end we call on the democracy of Maryland to lay aside all past differences, if any exist, and nominate the strongest and best qualified men, to whom shall only be applied the test that they shall be faithful to the democratic party and shall use their utmost endeavors to correct the abuses which the republican party has inaugurated. Such wise and patriotic action will surely be crowned with complete and gratifying success."

THE DINGLEY LAW.

A Measure of Extreme Protection and an Enormous Burden to the People.

SO ADJUSTED AS TO "CHECK IMPORTS."

For Every Dollar of Taxes Paid to the Government Another Dollar is Exact to "Protect" the Trusts.

Drawn on the Same Lines as the McKinley Law, it Exceeds that Extreme Measure in the Burden of Taxation Laid Upon Many Articles the Common People Use.

The Trusts Shown to be the Legitimate and Favorite Offspring of the Protective System.

THEIR KNOWN AND ADMITTED EXISTENCE DESTROYS THE ONLY DEFENSE OF THAT SYSTEM.

(Published by Authority of the Maryland Democratic Editors Association.)

In the last article it was shown that the great question as to whether protection to certain American interests should be the object or merely the incident of tariff taxation, which had been fought out between the old Whig party and the Democratic party in the antebellum period of our history, with the result of a general acceptance of the doctrine of "tariff for revenue with incidental protection" by both political parties and the elimination of the question from political controversy, had been revived again after the civil war by the manufacturing interests of this country, who, fattened by the large benefits resulting from the war tariffs, had become a powerful factor in American politics. It was shown that the Republican party, yielding to the greed of these special interests, had since the war again asserted the doctrine abandoned by the Whigs after the American manufacturing industry had passed the "infantile" period, of making protection the object of tariff taxation and so adjusting the schedules as to "check imports." That doctrine, first fully asserted in the platform of 1888, had been clearly exemplified in the McKinley law of 1890, which, though it largely increased the rates, the law of 1885, actually diminished the revenues resulting to the Government. It was also stated that the Dingley bill, just enacted into law, is a distinctive illustration of the extraordinary principles upon which the McKinley law rested with an intensified "protection" to many articles which enter into general consumption in this country. It is proposed, in this article, to point out some of the excesses and enormities of the Dingley law.

ENORMITY OF THE DINGLEY LAW.

The McKinley law, the vicious principle upon which it rested and its onerous burden upon the masses of the people were so thoroughly discussed and exposed in the "campaign of education" which intervened between the date of its enactment in 1890 and the National election of 1892, when it was so emphatically condemned by the American people, that it ought to be sufficient to ensure the same emphatic, popular condemnation of the Dingley law, to show that it is a substantial re-enactment of the burdensome provisions of the law of 1890. But it is really much worse. While it measures quite up to the standard of the McKinley law in all its provisions and does not surrender any of the exactions of that oppressive measure, the Dingley law goes quite beyond it in many of its details. It is shown by the figures in the Treasury reports that the average ad valorem rate of the Dingley law is 57 per cent, as against 49 per cent in the McKinley law and 39 per cent in the Wilson law. The Republican sponsors for the Dingley law do not controvert these figures, but they maintain that the Dingley duty on raw sugar (while under the McKinley law all sugar except the refined article was free) partly explains the higher ad valorem average of the Dingley law. The fact that the Wilson law, like all other Democratic tariff laws, imposed a fair revenue duty upon raw sugar, while cutting down the Republican differential on refined, might also be invoked to show that the real excess of average of the McKinley law over the Wilson law is not disclosed by the above figures. There are other devices, such as small

summa taxes imposed for effect on certain agricultural products, by which the average rate of duty is apparently lowered.

ITS EXCESS OVER THE MCKINLEY LAW.

In a table made up by Mr. Evans, the Treasury expert, and presented in the Senate by Senator White, of California, which will be found on pages 1590 to 1595 of the current Congressional Record, the Dingley rates are shown to exceed those of the McKinley law about 60 per cent and downward on about 120 articles, many of them of general use and ordinary necessities. Among these are: thrash or hard coal, the kind used for household fuel, upon which a duty of 75 cents a ton is levied. This kind of coal was free in the McKinley law, as it was also in the Wilson law, and, as such, has been in Democratic laws. The Democrats taxed only soft or bituminous coal, which is used only in the furnaces of railroad locomotives and in the steam power of the factories of rich corporations. Other articles in this list upon which the McKinley duties are increased are camphor, chalk, chloride of lime, spirit varnishes, different kinds of paints, optical instruments, different kinds of chemical acids, chloride of potash, chloride of soda, soda ash, and a number of other chemicals of general use, pumice stone, asphaltum, different kinds of glass and glassware, acetone, straws, iron, sandstone, scissors and shears and blades of the same, finished or unfinished, watches, watch cases and movements and watch jewels, clapboards, shingles, raw sugar and molasses, oranges, lemons, limes, coconuts, figs, apples, chocolate, mineral waters, cigars, different manufactures of cotton, hemp, different kinds of carpet, paper, feathers for beds, hides of saddle, leather, musical instruments, umbrellas, parasols and sunshades.

THE AVERAGE OF DUTIES DECLUSIVE.

When it is stated as a fact shown by the Treasury reports, that the average ad valorem of the rates levied by the McKinley law is 57 per cent, a startling view of its oppressive burdens is undoubtedly revealed, and one which will be confirmed by a comparison of the inspection of the table of figures prepared by Treasury Expert Evans, and presented by Senator White, to which reference has already been made. There it is shown that upon 52 articles, many of them consumed by the masses of the people, the duties range from 100 to 224 per cent. Among these are common window glass, which is 74 per cent, umbrellas, parasols, etc., from 107 to 125 per cent; pen knives or pocket knives of the cheaper quality, upon which the duty is 111 per cent; woolen goods of the different descriptions, upon which the duty ranges from 100 per cent on the better qualities and 110 per cent on the cheaper qualities; flannels up to 171 per cent on the cheaper qualities of woolen or worsted shawls; the cheaper quality of blankets, upon which the duty is 125 per cent; wool hats, upon which the duty is 172 per cent on the better qualities and 203 per cent on the cheaper quality; felts, upon which the duty is 104 per cent on the better qualities and 124 per cent on the cheaper quality; paper and books, upon which the duty is 200 per cent.

The same table shows that upon 57 other articles, also of general use, the duty ranges from 75 to 100 per cent. In this class are found woolen manufactures, such as shawls, flannels, blankets, dress goods, cloths and ready made clothing of a better quality than those above enumerated in the class above 100 per cent, and in the class above 75 per cent, refined sugar, upon which the duty is 74 per cent, umbrellas, parasols, etc., and cutlery, cutlery, porcelain and other earthenware, bread soda, and many other useful articles.

There is still another large class of more than 200 articles upon which the duties are shown to range from 50 to 75 per cent. This class embraces all kinds of cotton manufactures and fabrics, refined sugar, upon which the duty is 74 per cent, umbrellas, parasols, etc., and cutlery, cutlery, porcelain and other earthenware, bread soda, and many other useful articles.

Thus it is seen that within these three classes of more than 773 articles, the average equivalent of the duties levied ranges from 50 to above 200 per cent, are included the bulk of the articles consumed by our people, and especially the poorer classes, and in fact the greater portion of the articles entering into our entire tariff schedules. Lower and nominal duties placed upon a number of inconsiderable articles of which in the nature of things, the importations, serve to bring down the average of duties, which, as already stated, is delusive.

HEAVY BURDEN ON THE PEOPLE.

It is impossible, of course, in a newspaper article, to go into sufficient detail to show the exact extent to which the burdens of the American people, all of whom are compelled to consume the taxed articles, are increased by the large measure of increased taxation carried by this vicious bill with its excessive protection of the protection principle. It has been demonstrated by Senators who have participated in the debate, that the increased cost of carpeting a room of ordinary dimensions will be \$14 or upward, and it has been estimated that the cost of living under the new schedule of taxation will be increased on an average of 30 to 40 per cent. While the average difference between the rates of duty levied by the Wilson law and the Dingley law are, as already stated, as 39 to 57 per cent, yet in many instances the increase of the burden of taxation is really greater than is revealed by this disparity in figures. Perhaps the most concise and comprehensive summary of the oppressive character of the Dingley law is found in the statement that while it will probably take from \$350,000,000 to \$400,000,000 from the pockets of the people who consume the taxed articles, it will only put about \$75,000,000 of that amount into the public Treasury. The difference will go into the strong boxes of the numerous trusts that have grown up since the Republican tariff policy. This is the meaning of the effect of "such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people" as written by McKinley in the Republican platform.

WHERE THE TRUSTS COME IN.

In the early days of the republic when

the Whig party first inaugurated the protective policy, they answered the Democratic protests against a policy that would take so many millions out of the pockets of the people that did not go into the public Treasury, with the statement that the natural competition, which would soon grow up between the competing domestic manufacturers, would in time operate to diminish the margin between the sum exacted from consumers and that which went into the Treasury. This indeed would have proved measurably true had honest competition been maintained among the home manufacturers, and was operating in that direction when by the act of 1832, the Whigs practically abandoned the protective system, on the ground that the "infantile period" of our domestic manufactures had passed.

After the civil war, when the Republican party, espousing the cause of the rich capitalists engaged in manufactures, revised the protective policy, they relied especially upon the alleviation of the popular burdens to reach from domestic competition. And this again would have proved measurably true had not combinations of capital known as "trusts" been formed throughout the country for the express purpose of stifling competition among American manufacturers. These combinations have now become "tried" out of them so liberally in order to procure legislative barriers to rid them from foreign competition, the millionaire manufacturers had no idea of throwing away their advantages by admitting ruinous competition among themselves. So trusts have been formed in every branch of manufacturing industry to keep up prices to the domestic consumer to the full measure of the foreign market, and to keep up the price of their goods more or less openly and with practical connivance of the law making power. Their known and undisputed existence knocks out the last defensive prop from beneath the protective system and leaves it to be maintained only by the coercive force of plutocratic wealth aided by the venality and the folly of American electors. Such a fraud and a robbery of the people, in the nature of things, be long maintained.

New Advertisements.

Announcements for Office are published at the rate of \$1 per line.

FOR THE SENATE.

Announce Dr. W. B. DENT for the Senate. While his health and ability are such as to insure his election, he will be on the side of the Democracy with the rising of the sun on Nov. 3, 1897. DEMOCRAT.

FOR SHERIFF.

The many friends of JOHN W. WILLIAMS are pleased to announce as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters of St. Mary's County, throughout this county, especially in the middle collection district, where he has proved himself an efficient trustworthy and conservative officer.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF St. Inigo's and St. Michael's Congregation.

Open air concert by Gonzaga College Band. Exhibition of Edison's Talking Machine. Tournament, Boat Race, Base Ball, etc. Dinner and Supper served at moderate charges. Come one, come all.

CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL, ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MD.

Next session begins SEPT. 6, 1897. One of the most expensive schools in Maryland. Total cost to pay pupils, for 10 months, does not exceed \$200. St. Mary's and Charles counties are entitled to 3 Free Scholarships respectively, which would reduce the above amount. Write for catalogue.

GEORGE M. THOMAS, A. M., Principal.

GRAND DINNER AND SUPPER AT CHAPTICO HALL on Tuesday, Aug. 10th.

At 11 A. M. to 8 P. M. For the benefit of Christ Church, Chaptico. All who desire to contribute to the fund for the new building, should call on the Rev. Mr. Hall, the Public cordially invited.

Stock of Goods for Sale and Store for Rent.

I am closing out at least the stock of goods now in the store at Leonardtown wharf, and offering GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH. You may save money by taking advantage of this opportunity.

July 29—m LAURA W. HOLMES, Leonardtown, Md.

FOUND.

On my return from Baltimore, 25th instant, a skin near the "Three Sisters' Buoy." It is 14 feet long. Painted flesh color with green bands. The letters W. L. P. are on the starboard side. The owner will have it by paying \$2 and the cost of this ad. Apply to CAPTAIN JOHN R. CLARKE, RIDGE P. O., Md.

July 29 '97—4f

NOTICE TO CREDITOR.

Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, Md. Set. July 27, 1897. Ordered by the Court, That Henrietta Hammett administratrix of David Hammett, late of St. Mary's county, Md., deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of the said deceased as hereby notified and that the same be published once a week for six successive weeks in the St. Mary's Beacon.

Test: PHILIP H. DONNEY, Clerk.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Farm known as Fishing Point in the 5th election district, now occupied by J. Oscar Jones. Apply to WALTER I. DAWKINS, Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md. July 15—2a.

CHAS. A. HEARD, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired at reasonable prices. Will be at the Drug Store on Tuesday, July 15—4f.

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; Milford, third Thursday; Mechanicsville, third Friday; Charlotte Hall, first Monday of each month. He will visit parties at their homes upon notification. Sept 14, '95—4f.

The Maryland Agricultural College.

COLLEGE PARK, MD.

Year Course | Agricultural, Mechanical, | Instruction | Horticulture, Chemical, | Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified as soon to enter upon their life's work in the various branches of agriculture, modern improving departments, such as: Horticulture, Stock Raising, Farming, Canning, Stoves, Heat and Gas, Book Binding, Sewing, Millinery, etc. Tuition, \$100 per year, \$50 caution money on entrance. \$5 for materials for each practical laboratory. A 120 page catalogue, giving full particulars, sent on application. Daily manual of instruction by the college. Attention is called to the short course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Particulars sent on application. Terms commence SEPT. 15th. Early application necessary for admission. R. W. SILVERSTEIN, President M. A. C. July 29—2a.

Weems' Steamboat Co.

PATUXENT RIVER ROUTE.

BEGINNING SUNDAY, AUGUST 1st.

STEAMER ST. MARY'S

Will leave Pier 8, Light Street, every Wednesday and Saturday at 6.30 a. m., for Fair Haven, Plum Point, Dar's and Governor's Run, and the Patuxent River, as far up as Benedict. Returning, will leave Benedict every Monday and Thursday at 6.00 a. m., Sottery at 8.30 a. m., and Millstone at 10.30 a. m. Will leave Baltimore for Fair Haven, Plum Point, Dar's and Governor's Run at 6.30 a. m., Tuesday and Friday. Returning, will leave Bristol at 9 a. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Leave Lower Marlboro' at 12 m., Benedict at 2 p. m., Williams at 4 p. m., Sottery at 6 p. m., and Millstone 8 p. m. Calling at all wharves, but will take only perishable freight at wharves below Benedict. Will call at Clark's Wharf on Wednesday only. Freight received at Pier 8, Light Street, daily.

STEAMER LANCASTER

Will leave Pier 2, Light Street, for Patuxent River direct, as far up as Bristol at 3 p. m., Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday. Returning, will leave Bristol at 9 a. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Leave Lower Marlboro' at 12 m., Benedict at 2 p. m., Williams at 4 p. m., Sottery at 6 p. m., and Millstone 8 p. m. Calling at all wharves, but will take only perishable freight at wharves below Benedict. Will call at Clark's Wharf on Wednesday only. Freight received at Pier 8, Light Street, daily.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent.

Office—Pier 2, Light St. July 29—4f.

LIST OF JUDGES AND REGISTERS OF Voters For St. Mary's County.

Office of the Board of Supervisors of Election for St. Mary's County, Leonardtown, Md., July 27, 1897. By virtue of the provisions of Section 10, Chapter 202, of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at its January session, 1896, notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of Election for St. Mary's County has appointed the following named persons as Judges of Election and Registers of Voters for the several Election Districts of St. Mary's County:

District No. 1.—W. W. Dunbar, representative of Democratic party.

District No. 2.—T. Edward Loker, representative of Democratic party; Alphonus Harris, representative of Republican party.

District No. 3.—Jos. T. Gough, representative of Democratic party; Francis F. Graves, representative of Republican party.

District No. 4.—Thomas C. Edwards, representative of Democratic party; C. Hayden Russell, representative of Republican party.

District No. 5.—Josiah H. Hancock, representative of Democratic party; Aloysius E. Bowling, representative of Republican party.

District No. 6.—Thomas Dixon, representative of Democratic party; Thomas Jones, representative of Republican party.

District No. 7.—James T. Blair, representative of Democratic party; John H. Long, representative of Republican party.

District No. 8.—Jas. T. Cox, representative of Democratic party; John H. Long, representative of Republican party.

District No. 9.—Chas. F. Poe, representative of Democratic party; Richard T. Ball, representative of Republican party.

G. OSCAR WATHEN, JOHN E. REINTZELL, THOMAS H. BOND, Board of Supervisors of Election for St. Mary's county.

FOR SHERIFF.

Messrs. Editors:—Please announce Mr. WILLIAM MADDOX as a suitable candidate for Sheriff, and say that he will be warmly supported by the voters of the 4th election district. July 29—4f.

FOR SHERIFF.

Messrs. Editors:—Kindly publish in the columns of your valuable paper the name of WM. F. MATHINGLY as a popular and suitable candidate for the office of Sheriff of St. Mary's county, and that he will be warmly supported by the democratic voters of the 6th district. July 29—4f.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Messrs. Editors:—While the candidates are coming in the field, we would like for you to announce Mr. G. W. L. BUCKLER as a candidate for the House of Delegates for the Democratic primary, and say, if he will consent to serve, we will bespeak for him a warm support from the people from the county to the other. July 29—4f.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Farm known as Fishing Point in the 5th election district, now occupied by J. Oscar Jones. Apply to WALTER I. DAWKINS, Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md. July 15—2a.

CHAS. A. HEARD, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired at reasonable prices. Will be at the Drug Store on Tuesday, July 15—4f.

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; Milford, third Thursday; Mechanicsville, third Friday; Charlotte Hall, first Monday of each month. He will visit parties at their homes