

**Saint Mary's Beacon**  
 PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
 By T. F. Yates and F. V. King.  
 A Dollar a Year in Advance.  
 Terms for Transient Advertising:  
 One page, one insertion..... \$1.00  
 Each subsequent insertion..... .50  
 Eight lines or less constitute a square.  
 A liberal deduction for year-  
 ly advertisements. Correspondence  
 solicited.

# Saint Mary's Beacon

VOL. 66. LEONARDTOWN, MD., THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1905. 4286

**Saint Mary's Beacon.**  
 Job Printing, such as  
 Handbills, Circulars,  
 Blanks, Bill Heads, executed with  
 neatness and despatch.

Parties having Real or Personal  
 Property for sale can obtain de-  
 scriptive handbills neatly executed  
 and at city prices

## LUMBER BUYERS-ATTENTION.

Every close buyer of lumber knows that an  
 inquiry addressed to Frank Libbey & Co.,  
 Washington, D. C. brings out the fact that

PRICES are always lowest;  
 SHIPMENTS are prompt;  
 QUALITY the same as represented, and  
 ENTIRE SATISFACTION given by the old firm at  
 6 & New York Avenue, N. W.  
**WE QUOTE YOU**  
 GEORGIA PINE FLOORING, \$2 per hundred square feet.  
 CEILING, beaded, clear and dressed \$1.50 per hundred sq ft  
 6-inch Weatherboarding, dressed, \$1.33 per hundred sq ft  
 DOORS, 1 1/2 inch thick, five panels, \$1.15 cents each  
 BEADED CEILING, common, \$1.25 per hundred sq feet.

**Millwork** of all kinds kept in stock, and we are prepared to load out in  
 one day from one to three carloads of all the materials necessary to con-  
 struct a residence or a barn. There will be no delay, no errors, for we al-  
 ways invite the buyers to remain with us and inspect the loading and  
 shipment of a bill of goods.

FOR  
 SHINGLES, DOORS, BLINDS, FLOORING, ETC., see  
**FRANK LIBBEY & CO.,**  
 6th & New York Ave., N. W. Washington, D. C.

**WRITE US SEND US YOUR ORDERS. WRITE US.**  
**THE UNDER-PRICE LIQUOR HOUSE**  
 OFFERS YOU TO-DAY  
 12 Bottles of Standard Whiskies, Assorted in Case:  
 Wilson, Paul Jones, Overholt, Trimble, Home Club, Hunter, Jas.  
 E. Pepper, Oscar Pepper, Anderson, Hermitage, Elks, Potomac  
**FOR \$9.50 PER CASE.**  
**THE UNDER-PRICE LIQUOR HOUSE OFFERS YOU TO-DAY**  
 12 Bottles of Cordials, Gins, Brandy, Cherries, Creme de  
 Menthe, Tom Gin, Geneva Gin, Sloe Gin, Diamina,  
 French Brandy, Orange Bitters, Boonekamp  
 Bitters, Creme de Violet, Anisette, Kimmel  
**FOR \$8.50 PER CASE.**  
**BULK WHISKEY, 100 Gallon to 500.**  
**Kline Ruff Liquor Co.,**  
 204 7th Street, S. W.,  
 Washington, D. C.

Established 1869. **The Test of Time.** A clean record  
 for 35 years.  
**LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY.**  
 Shippers who want a large and absolutely reliable house to handle their Balti-  
 more accounts should not in touch with  
**I. COOKE & SONS, 7 W. Pratt St.**  
 We have the outlet and can please you. We handle  
 Poultry, Eggs, Calves, Lambs, Wool, Fur, Grain,  
 Dressed Pork, Fruits and Vegetables. Sept 22-y

**Ship your Poultry, Eggs, Grain, Wool and Lambs**  
 —TO—  
**C. M. LEWIS,**  
 14 E. CAMDEN ST., Baltimore, Md.,  
 MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

**EDELEN BROS.,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 FOR THE SALE OF  
**TOBACCO, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.**  
 Special attention given to  
**The Inspection of Tobacco.**  
 125 S. SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.  
 ALSO DEALERS IN  
 Edelen Bros., Special Tobacco Guano, Edelen Bros. Wheat and Grain Mix-  
 ture, Pure Ground Bone, Pure Dissolved S. C. Bone.  
 Our Special Tobacco Guano and Wheat and Grain Mixture  
 HAVE HAD MANUFACTURED. SPECIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

## CHAIRMAN VANDIVER EXPLAINS AMENDMENT

The Suffrage Amendment to the  
 Constitution.

**WHAT IT PROPOSES AND WHY IT SHOULD BE ADOPTED.**

This amendment was passed in approved  
 redemption of the letter and the spirit of  
 the platform upon which our Demo-  
 cratic Senate and House of Delegates,  
 as well as Governor, Comptroller and  
 Attorney General, were elected.  
 An examination of its terms will  
 abundantly show that it obeys the popu-  
 lar mandate as expressed in their  
 election.

It is designed to give to the people  
 an opportunity to rescue our State  
 from a great evil.  
 It is believed to be a full, complete  
 and effective remedy, while at the same  
 time wholly free from valid constitu-  
 tional objections; and its framers, advoca-  
 tes and supporters, voicing the senti-  
 ments of the white people of the State,  
 feel that the crisis is one calling for a  
 vigorous measure that will meet and  
 cure this evil.

It preserves without change the ex-  
 isting provision of our Constitution  
 which requires registration as an abso-  
 lute condition precedent to the exercise  
 of the right to vote, and confers the  
 right to registration only upon adult  
 males who have been residents of Mary-  
 land for at least one year.

The changes which it proposes in our  
 existing Constitution are shown in the  
 following new provisions:  
 "Every such male citizen of the United  
 States having the above prescribed  
 qualifications of age and residence shall  
 be entitled to be registered so as to be-  
 come a qualified voter if he—  
 "First—A person able to read any  
 Section of the Constitution of this State  
 submitted to him by the Officers of Reg-  
 istration and to give a reasonable ex-  
 planation of the same; or, if unable to  
 read such section, able to understand  
 and give explanation thereof when read  
 to him by the Registration Officers; or  
 "Second—A person who on the 1st  
 day of January, 1869, or prior thereto,  
 was entitled to vote under the laws of  
 this State or of any other State of the  
 United States wherein he then resided; or  
 "Third—Any male lineal descendant  
 of such last-mentioned persons who may  
 be twenty-one (21) years of age or over  
 in the year 1906."

"No person not thus qualified by com-  
 ing under some one of the above de-  
 scriptions shall be entitled to be regis-  
 tered as a qualified voter, nor be en-  
 titled to vote."  
 These provisions are perfectly plain.  
 They declare that every adult male  
 citizen of the United States who has  
 resided one year in Maryland shall be  
 entitled to registration if he comes un-  
 der any one of the three above-mentioned  
 descriptions of persons. Such adult male  
 citizen may, therefore, claim registra-  
 tion.

First—Because qualified under the  
 educational test clause; or,  
 Second—Because qualified by reason  
 of the fact that he was entitled to vote  
 on the first day of January, 1869, or  
 prior thereto, by the laws of this State  
 or of the State wherein he then re-  
 sided; or  
 Third—Because qualified by reason  
 of the fact that he is a lineal descen-  
 dant of the person who was thus entitled  
 to vote on the 1st day of January, 1869,  
 and twenty-one years of age or over in  
 the year 1906; that is to say, that he  
 was born not later than the year 1885.

These three descriptions of persons  
 are in the alternative.  
 The applicant for registration is re-  
 quired to bring himself under one only  
 of them, and any one of them is suf-  
 ficient.

**All White Men.**  
 He may become a registered voter  
 because he was entitled to vote so far  
 back as January 1, 1869, or earlier, un-  
 der the laws of the State in which he  
 then resided; or because, having been  
 born not later than 1885, he is a lineal  
 descendant of such last-named person;  
 or because, not claiming to belong to  
 either of these two classes, he possesses  
 the prescribed educational qualification.

Obviously, Clause Second embraces  
 only men who on January 1, 1869, were  
 not less than twenty-one years of age;  
 that is to say, men born not later than  
 1848. The youngest voter who under  
 this clause could be lawfully registered  
 in 1906, under the proposed amendment,  
 would accordingly be then fifty-eight  
 years old, and this clause would clearly  
 allow of the registration of all male  
 citizens of the United States, white or  
 black, native born or naturalized, illi-  
 terate or illiterate, who on January 1,  
 1869, or earlier, were entitled to vote  
 in the State in which they then resided.

All white men who were citizens of  
 any of the United States on January 1,  
 1869, whether native born or natural-  
 ized, who shall be living in Maryland  
 at the period of registration and who  
 shall have resided in Maryland for one  
 year prior to that period will be en-  
 titled to registration as qualified voters  
 under this second clause.  
 The practical operation of this second  
 clause will, therefore, be to admit to  
 registration all white Marylanders (not  
 disqualified by reason of conviction for  
 some "infamous crime") who were vot-  
 ers in Maryland on the first day of Janu-  
 ary, 1869, or earlier, and also all white  
 men who on that date or earlier were  
 qualified voters in any of the States of  
 the Union.

No educational or other test can be

applied to applicants for registration  
 belonging to this class of men.  
 The fact that they were qualified vot-  
 ers somewhere in the United States on  
 January 1, 1869, or earlier, entitles them,  
 without more, to registration.  
 By the Second Clause the suffrage is  
 preserved to all white men throughout  
 the Union who possessed it on January  
 1, 1869, or earlier.

Every negro man come in under this  
 clause unless he was a qualified voter  
 on January 1, 1869, or prior thereto, in  
 the State where he then resided.  
 The purpose and effect of this Second  
 Clause (and we shall presently see of  
 the Third Clause also) are to relieve  
 the proposed amendment from conflict  
 with the Fifteenth Amendment to the  
 Constitution of the United States.

**Limitation of Grandfather Clause.**  
 Coming now to the Third Clause of  
 the Amendment, we find that it pre-  
 serves suffrage to the lineal descen-  
 dants born not later than 1885 of all  
 male citizens of the United States who  
 were qualified voters on January 1, 1869,  
 without distinction of race, color or na-  
 tionality, and without any test except  
 the uniform and impartial test of lineal  
 descent and birth prior to the year 1885.

Any adult male descendant of any  
 man who on January 1, 1869, was a  
 qualified voter in any State of the Union  
 may be registered on that ground alone,  
 whether white or black, illiterate or illi-  
 terate, native born or naturalized, pro-  
 vided, first, that he have the necessary  
 qualification of residence in Maryland,  
 and, second, that he be 21 years of age  
 or over in the year 1906.

This clause operates with equal force  
 in law upon all such adult male lineal  
 descendants.  
 No man, whether white or black, can  
 come in under this "grandfather clause"  
 unless he was in esse in 1885, and con-  
 sequently at least 21 years old in 1906.  
 But all may come in under this clause  
 who were born prior to 1885.

The lineal descendants born after the  
 year 1885 of those who voted on Janu-  
 ary 1, 1869, cannot become registered  
 voters in 1907, or afterward, except un-  
 der the educational test prescribed by  
 the First Clause of the Amendment,  
 for the obvious reason that in 1906 (the  
 specific date designated) they will not  
 be 21 years old.

By this simple provision the "grand-  
 father clause" will gradually cease to  
 be operative, and no male, whether  
 white or black, who shall arrive at age  
 after 1906 can become a registered voter  
 unless he possess the qualification pre-  
 scribed by the Educational Clause. But  
 no man, white or black, who was a vot-  
 er on January 1, 1869, or who is a lineal  
 descendant of such voter and twenty-  
 one years of age or over in 1906, can be  
 denied registration because of his inabil-  
 ity to meet such educational test.

**From the Virginia Constitution.**  
 This clause is taken from the present  
 Constitution of Virginia and represents  
 the result of the deliberations of the re-  
 cent Virginia State Convention upon  
 the subject, aided as these deliberations  
 were by careful study of the provisions  
 of the several Southern States upon the  
 question of negro suffrage and by the  
 successful and satisfactory practical op-  
 eration of such provisions in those  
 States.

It thus reflects and adopts the latest  
 and best views of the strongest men of  
 the South.  
 Recurring to its precise language, we  
 find that it confers the right to regis-  
 tration (as the indispensable prelimi-  
 nary to the right to vote) upon every  
 adult male possessing the prescribed  
 qualification of one year's legal resi-  
 dence in Maryland, who is able to read  
 and give a reasonable explanation of  
 any section of the Constitution of Mary-  
 land submitted to him by the Registra-  
 tion Officers; or, if such adult male is  
 unable to read, the right to regis-  
 tration is given if he "is able to un-  
 derstand and give explanation" of any  
 section of the Constitution when read to  
 him by them.

If the applicant is able to read and  
 give a reasonable explanation of any  
 section of the Constitution, when thus  
 submitted to him, he is entitled to regis-  
 tration.  
 The standing alone would fairly  
 mean that the applicant must be able  
 both to read and give a reasonable ex-  
 planation of the section submitted to  
 him. But the succeeding words of the  
 clause show that such cannot be its  
 meaning, for these succeeding words  
 declare that if the applicant cannot  
 read, but can understand and give ex-  
 planation of the section when read to  
 him, he is in that event entitled to regis-  
 tration.

From this examination of the whole  
 clause it is clear that no more is re-  
 quired of any applicant than an ability  
 to give a reasonable explanation of any  
 section of the Constitution, whether  
 read to him when submitted by the  
 Registration Officers, or when read to  
 him by them.

The literal language of the second  
 part of the clause does not require that  
 the explanation shall be "reasonable,"  
 but inasmuch as the applicant who is  
 unable to read is required both "to un-  
 derstand and give explanation," the ex-  
 planation exacted from him should fair-  
 ly be construed to mean reasonable ex-  
 planation. Indeed, the word "reason-  
 able" found in the first part of the clause  
 should doubtless be treated as implied  
 or understood, although not actually re-  
 peated in the second part of the clause.

It is found in the present Constitu-  
 tion of Virginia, from which the whole  
 clause is taken, and it cannot be sup-  
 posed that the omission of this word  
 "reasonable" was intended to affect the  
 interpretation of the clause.

**Inability to Read.**  
 The right to registration conferred  
 upon men able to "understand and give  
 explanation," while not able to read, is  
 not made to depend upon an inability  
 to read from physical defect, such as  
 blindness, but is conferred absolutely  
 upon them without regard to the cause

of their inability, whether the same  
 arises from want of sufficient education  
 or any other cause whatsoever.  
 The right, in other words, is made to  
 depend upon the fact of the inability to  
 read, and not at all upon the cause of  
 such inability. Hence the practical and  
 substantial test of admission to regis-  
 tration or exclusion from it under this  
 whole clause is the ability or inability  
 of the applicant to "understand and  
 give reasonable explanation" of any  
 section of our State Constitution read  
 to him by the Registration Officers. No  
 greater or different test is required  
 from the man who can read and the  
 man who cannot read. Both are  
 required to be able to give a reason-  
 able explanation of any section sub-  
 mitted by the Registration Officers.

The man who can read and give a reason-  
 able explanation of the section which  
 is submitted to him to be read by him  
 is put upon the same plane precisely as  
 the man who cannot read, but can un-  
 derstand and give a reasonable expla-  
 nation of the section read to him.  
 And so, too, the man who cannot  
 read the section submitted to him to  
 be read by him, but is called on to give  
 a reasonable explanation of a section  
 read to him by the Registration Officers  
 is put upon the same plane precisely as  
 the man who can read the section sub-  
 mitted to him by the Registration Offi-  
 cers to be read by him.

Starting, therefore, with this plain  
 interpretation of the meaning of the  
 whole clause, viz., that any illiterate  
 man, whether white or black, who can  
 understand and give a reasonable ex-  
 planation of any section of the Consti-  
 tution which may be read to him by  
 the Registration Officers or read to him  
 by them, is entitled to registration, the  
 question is whether, in connection  
 with the good and the bad of the Amend-  
 ment, it is a desirable amendment to  
 the Constitution of Maryland, and,  
 and, as such, should be adopted by the  
 people, or whether it is the bad propo-  
 sition which some of its opponents  
 proclaim it to be, and, as such, should  
 be rejected.

**No Race Discrimination.**  
 In passing upon this question we  
 must consider at the very outset wheth-  
 er it violates either the Fourteenth or  
 Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitu-  
 tion of the United States.  
 The Fifteenth Amendment declares  
 that "the right of citizens of the United  
 States to vote shall not be denied or  
 abridged by the United States, or by  
 any State, on account of race, color, or  
 previous condition of servitude."

Looking to the language of the clause  
 under consideration, it is manifest that  
 it applies equally and impartially alike  
 to both white and black citizens of the  
 United States. No discrimination is  
 made for or against any citizen on ac-  
 count of race or color, and hence there  
 is no possible room for the suggestion  
 that the Fifteenth Amendment stands  
 as an obstacle in its way.

Taking up the Fourteenth Amend-  
 ment, we find that its first section has  
 been repeatedly held by the Supreme  
 Court of the United States to have no  
 application whatever to the question  
 of suffrage, and this must now be treat-  
 ed as absolutely settled.

As to the second section of the Four-  
 teenth Amendment, the utmost that  
 has ever been suggested is that an ed-  
 ucational qualification may subject the  
 State imposing it to a reduction of its  
 representation in Congress and in the  
 Electoral College, but Judge Cooley  
 clearly shows in his "Principles of Con-  
 stitutional Law," page 292, that to re-  
 quire ability to read is no denial of  
 suffrage, and hence that such denial  
 cannot be a violation of the second  
 section of the Fourteenth Amendment.

All objection to this educational test  
 clause as contrary to either the Four-  
 teenth or Fifteenth Amendments being  
 thus eliminated, we have only to con-  
 sider its expediency under our existing  
 political conditions in Maryland.  
 To judge this properly we must as-  
 certain whom it will reach and control  
 and how it will operate.

Taking it in connection with the  
 other sections of the proposed amend-  
 ment, it is clear that it does not affect  
 or touch in the registration of the year  
 1906 any native born white man who  
 soever who voted anywhere in the  
 Union on January 1, 1869, or earlier, nor  
 the lineal descendant of any such na-  
 tive born white man. It may not  
 apply to or exclude any such men.

Nor will it apply to any naturalized  
 citizen of the United States who on  
 January 1, 1869, or earlier, voted any-  
 where in the Union, nor to the lineal  
 descendant of any such naturalized citi-  
 zen.

Nor will it apply to any black man  
 who voted anywhere in the Union on  
 January 1, 1869, or earlier, or the lineal  
 descendant of any such black man.  
 The problem presented to the Demo-  
 cratic Senate and House of Delegates  
 at the session of 1904 was this: How  
 can we frame an amendment to the  
 Constitution of Maryland which, while  
 not violating either the letter or the  
 spirit of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth  
 Amendments to the Constitution of the  
 United States, will rescue our State  
 from the evil and peril of ignorant ne-  
 gro suffrage?

The proposed amendment solves this  
 problem.  
**Suffrage Not a Natural Right.**  
 Suffrage is a valuable privilege, but  
 it is not a natural right. (Anderson  
 vs. Baker, 23 Md., 831.) Hence no in-  
 justice is done by withholding it from  
 persons who are not able to appreciate  
 and exercise it with discrimination and  
 moderate intelligence, and the condi-  
 tion upon which it is offered, viz., an  
 ability to understand and explain a sec-  
 tion of the Constitution is certainly  
 not a rigorous, exacting or harsh con-  
 dition.

Indeed, it is a small price to demand  
 for so large a boon.  
 The educated negro who wishes to

aid in the elevation of his race should  
 hail with satisfaction the effort which  
 this amendment will require from the  
 uneducated negro to learn to read in  
 order to qualify himself as a voter, and  
 the adoption of the amendment will  
 put into the hands of the better class  
 of our colored population a power and  
 influence for good with the illiterate  
 of their race which they have never thus  
 far possessed.

The most generous offers of the op-  
 portunities of education furnished by  
 our public schools for more than 30  
 years have not borne the rich fruit  
 which was hoped for, but when our  
 colored people realize that if they can-  
 not read they shall not vote it will  
 be long before the evils under which  
 our elective franchise suffers under de-  
 gradation will be greatly lessened.

Indeed, one of the strongest argu-  
 ments in favor of the amendment is  
 that so far from being injurious or un-  
 just to our negro population, it will, on  
 the contrary, if adopted, be promotive  
 of their best interests.

While protecting our white electo-  
 rate from the contamination of debased  
 and ignorant negro suffrage, it will  
 necessarily stimulate the uneducated  
 negro to learn to read and thereby to  
 earn the right to vote.  
 And if he prove either unwilling or  
 unable to come up to the easy educa-  
 tional test prescribed by the amend-  
 ment, he ought not to be permitted to  
 vote, and there is no hardship in ex-  
 cluding him.

**Constitution of 1864.**  
 Our Constitution of 1864, upon grounds  
 of public policy then deemed to be suf-  
 ficient, and held by our Court of Ap-  
 peals in Anderson vs. Baker, 23 Md.,  
 831, to be valid and constitutional, dis-  
 franchised by the most stringent retro-  
 active provisions all who sympathized  
 with the Southern Confederacy or had  
 ever given any aid or comfort to the  
 cause of secession.

This destruction of the pre-existing  
 right to vote under the Constitution of  
 1864 was accomplished by a partisan  
 Board of Registration Officers, whose  
 decision was declared to be absolutely  
 final and conclusive without appeal.  
 Surely, if the disfranchisement of  
 two-thirds of the cultured and influ-  
 ential white voters of the State was  
 then adjudged to be wise and expedient  
 in order to save the government of the  
 State from the possibility of falling  
 into the hands of the Southern sym-  
 pathizers of that day, the present effort  
 to save our elective franchise from the  
 deplorable evils of the lowest grade of  
 ignorant negro suffrage ought not to  
 be denounced as pernicious, or resisted  
 as unjust or injurious.

On the contrary, it ought to appeal  
 with persuasive and controlling force  
 to all of our people who, without dis-  
 tinction of party, believe in the su-  
 premaccy of the white race, and who  
 feel that some degree of intelligence  
 should be exacted as the test of the  
 right to vote.

**Objection to the Amendment.**  
 There only now remains for consid-  
 eration the objection which has been  
 urged to the amendment, viz., that it  
 gives too much power to our Registra-  
 tion Officers.

But this is an entire mistake, as an  
 examination of our Election Law will  
 plainly show.  
 We find in every election precinct a  
 bi-partisan board of registration offi-  
 cers, composed equally of Democrats  
 and Republicans, carefully selected by  
 the Supervisors of Elections, sworn to  
 their duty fairly and impartially, and  
 held to strict accountability for their  
 violation, with a right of appeal from  
 their decision in every case to the  
 Circuit Court for their respective coun-  
 ties, or to some judge of the Supreme  
 Bench of Baltimore city, with a fur-  
 ther right of appeal in every case to  
 the Court of Appeals.

In full view of these most abundant  
 safeguards against error, injustice and  
 injury, we are called on to meet an argu-  
 ment that these registration officers  
 will wickedly, corruptly or ignorantly  
 register illiterate foreigners or negroes  
 who ought not to be registered, or re-  
 fuse to register literate foreigners or  
 negroes who ought to be registered, and  
 because of the possibility of such  
 misconduct we must continue to bear  
 political evils which an overwhelming  
 majority of our people have declared  
 to be intolerable.

There would not be any force in the  
 argument now being considered, even if  
 there were no right of appeal from the  
 registration officers, for the obvious  
 reason that the equal political division  
 of the registration officers is the am-  
 plest protection against error and in-  
 justice, and that consequently partisan  
 injustices is practically next to impos-  
 sible.

But when we bear in mind that  
 there is in the fullest, speediest right of  
 appeal, even to our highest Court, the  
 argument needs only to be stated to be  
 rejected.

In truth, when analyzed, it means  
 that our election officials cannot be  
 trusted with duties, powers and respon-  
 sibilities, even when they act subject  
 to the absolute supervision and control  
 of our Court of Appeals, and apply  
 with equal force to the performance by  
 the registration officers of their other  
 functions in the work of registration.

When, therefore, we realize that this  
 is the only objection that is seriously  
 urged to influence the views and votes  
 of our people who wish preservation  
 and protection against the evils of a  
 debased and ignorant negro suffrage,  
 is it too much to hope and believe that  
 the Amendment presented to them for  
 the purpose of securing to them this  
 preservation and protection will grow  
 in favor the more carefully it is con-  
 sidered, and in November next will be  
 made a vital force in the Constitution  
 of Maryland by a decisive popular ratifi-  
 cation?  
**MURRAY VANDIVER,**  
 Chairman of Democratic State  
 Central Committee.  
 March 27, 1906.

## IN MEMORIAM.

SARAH E. HANCOCK.  
 Sarah E. Hancock, beloved wife of  
 Josiah T. Cox, died May 20, 1905,  
 aged 57 years. A husband and four child-  
 ren mourn her loss. She was a loving  
 wife and a devoted mother. May she  
 rest in peace!

JOHN F. COMBS.  
 In sad, but loving remembrance of my  
 dear husband and our dear father, John  
 F. Combs, who departed this life one year  
 ago, August 17th 1904.

Our nearest and dearest, our father and  
 guide,  
 We've missed you ever since you departed  
 this life.  
 Our life would be happy and friends would  
 be true,  
 If only life's path could be guarded by  
 you.  
 But all to God's calling and releasing of  
 you.  
 The time shall be the happiest when we  
 meet again.

Our father is gone and we are left,  
 But we hope to meet him  
 With Christ before God's throne.  
 One mournful year, O how can it be;  
 Yet it seems so fresh, the pain,  
 We count it over and over again.  
 BY HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

JAMES T. COX.  
 In loving remembrance of my husband,  
 James T. Cox, who departed this life  
 three years ago, August 9, 1902. (Gone,  
 but not forgotten.)

Since thou art gone, the world to me  
 Seems robbed of all its bliss.  
 My spirit once so lively and free  
 Both thy presence sadly miss.  
 The comfort only soothes my grief,  
 'Tis this, to know we yet shall meet,  
 Never again to part.  
 Heaven retains now thy treasured hus-  
 band  
 Earth his lonely casket keeps  
 Sweetest thoughts shall ever linger  
 Where thy dear husband sleeps  
 No fear of death did he betray  
 But with a radiant face  
 Gave up all things here below  
 And was locked in God's embrace  
 Through all his pain at times he smiled,  
 A smile of heavenly birth,  
 And when the angels called him home  
 He smiled farewell to earth.  
 BY HIS WIFE.

**MILESTOWN MENTIONS.**  
 Miss Nellie Blakistone, of Wash-  
 ington, is at "Ocean Hall," the sum-  
 mer home of her mother, Mrs. Kate  
 Blakistone.  
 Miss Susie Surrait, who has been  
 spending some time with Miss Helen  
 Burch at Milestown, left Sunday for  
 Kensington, Montgomery county,  
 the home of her sister.  
 Mr. Lewis Dent and family, of  
 Washington, who have been staying  
 at "Burlington," the residence of  
 Mr. Joseph Dent, left Sunday for  
 Virginia.  
 Mr. William Reaney has been  
 spending a few weeks with his pa-  
 rents at the Rectory. His many  
 friends were glad to see him.  
 Miss Emma Burch, of Washing-  
 ton, is visiting Mrs. R. V. Palmer.  
 Miss Pearl Maddox, of St. Mary's  
 City, is the guest of Miss Frances  
 Joseph Dent.  
 Rev. Mr. Reaney, who has been ill,  
 is, we are glad to say, improving  
 rapidly.

The dances at River Springs this  
 Summer have been, it is possible, more  
 than usually pleasant.  
 Mr. E. W. Petherbridge, who has  
 been spending July at River Springs,  
 left Sunday for New Jersey much to  
 the regret of his many friends.  
 Dr. William