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PURE FERTILIZERS & CHEMICALS



MANUFACTURED BY
GUSTAV DAMBANN'S
CHEMICAL & SUPER-PHOSPHATE FACTORY,
Londonskell, West Stockholm, Sweden, & Peenah Alley,
P. O. Box 227. BALTIMORE, MD.

STILL AHEAD!
DAMBANN'S
Celebrated Arlington Guano.

The best Fertilizer known for fine Yellow Tobacco. It grows it large, leafy and waxy, and ripens and yellows it in the hill and makes it easy to cure. It stands the drought and does not fly to the tobacco.

DAMBANN'S
Standard Fertilizers for Wheat.
Arlington Guano, Pure Dissolved Bone,
Pure Dissolved Bone Ash, Pure Acid Bone,
Alpha Dissolved Bone and Potash,
Wheat, Corn and Oats Fertilizer,
Pure Dissolved South Carolina Bone,
Pure Ammoniated Bone,
Pure Bone Flour,
Pure Dissolved Ammoniated Bone.

For sale by
W. J. EDLEN & CO., Leonardtown, Md.
L. L. O. ALLEN & SONS, General's Bay, Md.
W. F. FORD, Millstone Landing, Md.
ISAIAH CANTER, Charlotte Hall, Md.
UPSHUR LLOYD, Supt. of Agencies,
April 17, 1879—6m.

PURE FINE GROUND RAW BONE,
GROUND AS FINE AS MEAL.
Put up in Bags containing 167 Pounds each.

PROF. WILSON'S ANALYSIS:
Moisture (dried at 212° Fahrenheit), 5.60
Organic Matter, 34.49
Containing Nitrogen 3.88, or Ammonia 4.71 per cent.
Inorganic Matter, 59.91
Containing Phosphoric Acid, 24.17
or Bone Phosphate of Lime, 52.77
Carbonate of Lime, &c., 4.53
Insoluble Residue, 2.08
59.91

Prepared to order, and tested by constant analysis, and guaranteed to be of the highest grade and purity. We have the practical tests by Farmers and others for several years, and in all cases there are no failures reported, but in hundreds of cases very large and fine crops, the grain very large and of the finest quality, and the Grass crops after very fine and heavy.

We have the same PURE BONE Dissolved or Vitriolized, and in all cases dry condition, for Drilling or Sowing. All we ask is a fair trial, and in all cases there will be good crops.

FACTORY LOCUST POINT.
Use from 200 to 300 lbs. per acre.
R. J. BAKER & CO.,
36 & 38 S. Charles St., Balto., Md.
April 3, 1879—1y.

A NEW ENTERPRISE!
ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS FOR SCROLL WORK!

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!
I have this day fitted up a spacious and comfortable room at Moon's Hotel for the purpose of carrying on the above-named work in all its branches. Decorate your homes in a charming manner, and that you can have done by calling or sending your orders to
R. C. MOORE, Moore's Hotel.
P. S. The ladies particularly are invited to witness the wonderful work. Patterns of all kinds on hand. April 17, 1879—3m.

W. H. MOORE & CO.
GROCERS AND
COMMISSIONMERCHANTS
No. 105 South Charles Street,
BALTIMORE.

Particular attention given to inspection and sale of TOBACCO, the fine of Grain and all kinds of Country Produce.
Feb 13, 1879—4f.

Domestic and Useful.
Many persons are not aware that for heating rooms hot water pipes should be rough on the surface and black in color.

It is not generally known that stale bread, when immersed in cold water for a moment or two, and re-baked for about an hour, is in every respect equal to newly-baked bread.

It is very trying and injurious for most eyes to read, write or sew with the light coming in front of one. If the light comes in over the shoulders it will greatly preserve the strength of the eyes, besides adding greatly to comfort.

Many persons on leaving a room turn down the lamp to save oil, but such economy is very liable to cause a lamp explosion, which is anything but economical. If a light is not needed in a room either extinguish the lamp or leave it burning with the blaze.

Sponge faded silks with warm water and then soap them with a dry cloth on a flat board, afterwards iron them on the inside with a smoothing iron. Old black silks may be improved by sponging them with spirits. In this case the ironing may be done on the right side, this paper being spread over to prevent glazing.

If, before wetting greasy dishes, they are sprinkled with corn meal, or rubbed off with a small whisk-broom kept for that purpose and dipped in a dish of corn meal, it will leave the dish water much clearer and nicer for washing other dishes. The meal with which they are rubbed is not wasted, as it is just as good for pigs or chickens.

Of all things, do not get behind in the work in the Spring. Drive the work, and do not let the work drive you. If a bad beginning is made, there will probably be a bad ending.

Most farmers will find it far easier and a great deal more profitable to pay as they go. Any merchant can afford to sell goods for less money, if he gets the cash every time instead of waiting six months.

The yearly dairy product of New York is 111,873,361 pounds of butter and 98,725,173 pounds of cheese. Of this total, 33 counties make annually 83,418,730 pounds of butter and 95,988,920 pounds of cheese.

If farmers were as careful to save their oats, hay, fodder, etc., in the best possible condition, as they are to have their own food properly prepared, the cattle's food would be made more nutritious and more palatable.

Trees have no business in a farmer's vegetable garden; that is to say, a tree there is a weed and a nuisance, however valuable in its proper place. The fruit garden is itself not less important or valuable than the vegetable garden, but the two do not go well together.

It was not until the beginning of the present century that stalks of rhubarb became an article of commercial importance in the London and other vegetable markets in the kingdom. About 1810, Mr. Myatt, of Deptford, was told, sent two of his sons to the Borough Market with five bunches of rhubarb stalks, of which they sold only three, people not liking what they called "physic pies." Notwithstanding, Myatt continued its cultivation. As he predicted, it soon became a favorite; and now hundreds of tons' weight of rhubarb are sold in Covent Garden in the course of the year, and what amount in other markets all over the country it is impossible to calculate.

Small holes in white walls can be easily closed without the assistance of the mason by taking equal parts of plaster of Paris and the white sand used in the family to scour with. Mix with water to a paste and apply immediately. Smooth off with a flat knife or piece of wood. This mixture hardens very quickly, and therefore only a small quantity should be prepared at a time.

A strawberry, to give the best satisfaction, should be left on the vines until fully ripe, and picked not an hour or two before eaten, and always picked so as to leave the hulls on the vines, as a strawberry of the tender fleshed varieties, when fully ripe, cannot be hulled after being taken from the vines, without injuring the berries.

A method of breaking in horses by means of a galvanic battery was the

subject of a recent patent in this country, and exception was taken to it as being both ineffectual and cruel. It appears, however, when properly carried out it is not only effectual, but the reverse of cruel, as the animals are so furnished that the power displayed by their masters that they very quickly become docile and tractable. The experiment has been tried by the General Omnibus Company of Paris, and the scientific experts appointed to report upon the method declare that it is more effectual and less cruel to the horses than the ordinary practice.

A yeast that will raise.—Take half a gallon of water, rather more than half a teaspoonful of flour, a good-sized potato grated, a teaspoonful of salt, two table-spoons of brown sugar, and a little hops; put all in a pot and boil an hour; let it cool, and then strain. Bottle and cork it tight. In a week it will be ready for use, and will keep good for two or three months in a cool place.

Some anonymous malefactor sends the following "Recipe for an evening party": "Take all the ladies and gentlemen you can get; put them into a room with a small fire, and stew them well; have ready twelve packs of cards, a piano, a handful of prints and drawings, and throw them in front from time to time; as the mixture thickens, sweeten with politeness and season with wit, if you have any—if not, flattery will do as well, and is very cheap; when all have stewed for an hour, add ices, jellies, cakes, lemonade and wines.

Shakespeare's England.
In Harrison's time the greater part of the buildings in the cities and towns was of timber, only a few of the houses of the commonly being of stone. In an old plate giving a view of the North side of Chesapeake, London, in 1638, we see little but quaint gable ends and rows of small windows set close together. The houses are of wood and plaster, each story overhanging the other, terminating in sharp pediments; the roofs projecting on cantilevers, and the windows occupying the whole front of each of the lower stories. They presented a lively and gay appearance on holidays, when the pentices of the shop fronts were hung with colored draperies, and the balconies were crowded with spectators, and every pane of glass showed a face. In the open country, where timber was scarce, the houses were between studs impaneled with clay, red, white or blue. One of the Spaniards who came over in the suite of Philip remarked the large diet in these homely cottages:—"These English," quoth he, "have their houses made of sticks and dirt, but they fare commonly so well as the king." "Whereby it appears," comments Harrison, "that he liked better of our good fare in such coarse cabins, than of their own thin diet in their prince-like habitations and palaces." The timber houses were covered with tiles; the other sort with straw or boards. The fairest houses were ceiled within with mortar and covered with plaster, the whiteness and evenness of which excited Harrison's admiration. The walls were hung with tapestry, arras-work, or painted cloth, whereon were divers histories, or herbs, or birds, or else ceiled with oak. Stoves had just begun to be used, and only in some houses of the gentry, "who build them not to work and feed in, as in Germany and elsewhere, but now and then to sweat in, as occasion and need shall require." Glass in windows, which was then good and cheap, and made even in England, had generally taken the place of the lattices and of the horn, and of the beryl which noblemen formerly used in windows. Gentlemen were beginning to build their houses of brick and stone, in stately and magnificent fashion. The furniture of the houses had also grown in a manner "passing delicacy," and not of the nobility and gentry only, but of the lowest sort. In noblemen's houses there was an abundance of arras, rich hangings of tapestry, and silver vessels, plate often to the value of one thousand and two thousand pounds. The knights, gentlemen and merchants had great provisions of tapestry, Turkie work, pewter, brass, fine linen, and cupboards of plate worth perhaps a thousand pounds. Even the inferior artificers and many farmers had learned also to garnish their cupboards with plate, their joined beds with silk hangings, and their tables with fine linen—evidence of wealth for which Harrison thanks God and reproaches no man, though he cannot see how it is brought about, when all things are grown to such excessive prices.—Chas. Dudley Warner in June Atlantic.

Australian Trappers.
The San Francisco Chronicle's Australian correspondent gives a terrible description of some of the inhabitants of Queensland. He says that the colony of Queensland, though one of the most recently established, possesses one of the largest territories in Australia, over the unsettled part of which roam the aborigines. They are among the lowest of mankind in mental capacity, and in physical formation. They had never had made to civilize them, because experience has shown that they are almost incapable of living a civilized life. They wander in small tribes, subsisting on roots. Their weapons are the spear, the boomerang, and the nullah-nullah. The wealthy squatter (the term squatter in Australia is a title of honor and distinction), moving into the interior of the country, pastures his sheep and cattle upon the land, and now and then some wandering blacks take what they want. In the northern parts of the colony the blacks capture, kill, and eat human beings. Gold mining is carried on there extensively, and there are thousands of Chinese engaged in the work. They go out in small parties to work or travel to and from the alluvial diggings, and are often speared and eaten by the natives, who prefer a Chinaman to a white man. Whites occasionally perpetrate serious offenses, and, to escape punishment, fly to the vast unexplored tracts that lie beyond the settled districts. To capture offending blacks or escaping whites the Queensland government established the native police force, or Black Trappers, as they are more generally termed. They are selected from tribes as far away as possible from the region in which they are designed for work, taken to a police station in some small town, and taught to ride and handle a revolver. When there is any need for their services they are drafted to the place at once. They are employed to track white men who have lost their way, or who are attempting to escape from justice. Many a horse thief and murderer has been brought to the bar of justice by their efforts, and hundreds of lives have been saved by their efforts, and hundreds of lives have been saved by their persevering search; for the "lost in the bush" is an Australian phrase, almost synonymous with a horrible death by thirst and starvation.

There is another work performed by the Black Trapper, and one in which he is constantly engaged. Australian journals frequently contain items to the effect that some officer went out with a party of native police and dispersed a mob of blacks. To one who does not understand the peculiarities of the Queensland police, this item is unintelligible; it simply means that the black butchers murdered every man, woman and child they could find. "To disperse" means to massacre. Not long since some cattle were stolen from a station about two hundred miles from Bowen, and about sixty aboriginals, men, women and children, were all butchered by these black fiends, because they were in the neighborhood. Three Chinese, on their way from Cooktown to the Palmer River Diggings, were speared and eaten by the blacks, and several days afterward about twenty natives were slaughtered by the black troopers. When a little girl was killed and eaten near Townsville, the natives fell like leaves in autumn.

It may be asked if these people do not resort to firearms. Strange to say, they do not. Nor do they seem to understand the use of them until it is proved by the death of many of their men. When first brought in contact with the trackers they had no fear of the revolvers and carbines, but rushed wildly to certain death. On one occasion, after a number of them had been killed, some of the remainder took refuge in the trees, imagining that they were as safe among the branches as the bird from their own boomerang. They have never adopted the weapons, however, though they could easily do so, for the same class who have furnished the Indians with firearms could supply them. There are many small towns into which they are not allowed to enter, partly because they dress as nature dressed them, but principally on account of their treachery.

The black trooper detects his less fortunate brothers of the wilderness, and shows no mercy. He pursues them day after day, for hundreds of miles, and shoots them down, one and all. Their aim is to punish the perpetrators of the crime, but they combine the powers of judge, jury and executioner. The white men who lead them are frequently as bloodthirsty as themselves, and often excel them in acts of wanton cruelty.

Indian Trappers.
About the first of November, when the animals have got their winter coats, and fur is "in season," the Indian trapper lays out his trapping walk for the winter, along which he places a line of traps from ten to fifteen miles in length. Once or twice a week he makes the round of this walk, and gathers such furs as may be caught. Most of the furs are taken by means of the wooden dead-fall and steel traps of various sizes, the larger fur-bearing animals being either shot, caught in snares or killed by the poisoned bait.

Towards the latter end of March the Indian trapper leaves the hunting grounds, and makes a journey to the forts with the product of their winter's toil. Here they come, moving through the forest, a motley throng. The braves march in front, too proud and lazy to carry anything but their guns, and not always doing even that. After them come the squaws bending under loads, driving dogs, or hauling hand sleds with meat, furs, tanned deer skins and infants. The puppy dog and inevitable baby never fail in Indian lodges or procession. The cheerful spectacle of the two packed together upon the back of a woman is not of infrequent occurrence. Day after day the mongrel party journeys on, until the fort is reached. Then comes the trade. The trader separates the furs into lots, placing the standard valuation upon each. Then he adds the amount together, and informs the trapper that he has got sixty or seventy "skins." At the same time hands his customer sixty or seventy little bits of wood, so that the latter may know by returning these in payment for the goods for which he really bargains his furs, just how fast his furs decrease. The first act of the Indian is to cancel the debt contracted for advances at the beginning of the season; then he looks round upon the piles of cloth, blankets, etc., and after a small while concludes to have a long white capote for his toddling boy. The price is told him and he hands back ten of his little pieces of wood, then looks about him for something else. Everything is carefully examined, and with each purchase there is a contest over the apparent inequality between the amount received and that given. In the Indian's opinion, one skin should pay for one article of merchandise, no matter what the value of the latter may be. And he insists, too, upon selecting the skin. The steelyard and weighing balance are his especial objects of dislike. He does not know what medicine that is. That his tea and sugar should be balanced against a bit of iron, conveys no idea of the relative values of peltries and merchandise to him. He insists upon making the balance swing even between the trader's goods and his own furs, until a new light is thrown upon the question of steelyards and scales by the acceptance of his proposition. Then, when he finds his fine furs balanced against heavy blankets, he concludes to abide by the old method of letting the white trader decide the weight in his own way; for it is clear the steelyard is a very great medicine, which no brave can understand.

When the trapper has spent all his little pieces of wood, and asks for further advances, he is allowed to draw any reasonable amount; for, contrary to the rule of civilized life, a debt is seldom lost save by the death of the Indian. He may change his place of abode hundreds of miles, but he still has only a company's post at which to trade. The company has always been a good friend to him and his, and he pays when he can. He knows that when he liquidates his old debt, he can contract a new one just as big. No attempt was made to cheat him, and there never will be. When he is ill he goes to the nearest fort, and is cared for and attended until he recovers. When he does his duty well he gets a present, and he never performs any labor without receiving fair compensation. Such humane treatment strongly binds the Indian and half breed to the company.—H. M. Robinson, in Harper's Magazine for June.

Governance (desirous of explaining the word "enough").—"Now suppose, Freddy, that you gave pussy all the milk she can lap, all the meat she can eat, and all the sweet cake she cares for, what will she have?" Freddy (with surprising alacrity)—"Kittens."

"Corn bread," said the Irish waiter, "we haven't got; an' isn't it corn bafe ye mane."

What a Farm Deed Includes.
At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Judge Bennett stated in an address what a deed of a farm includes:

Of course, he said, every one knows it conveys all the fences standing on the farm, but all might not think it also included the fencing stuff, posts, rails, etc., which had once been used on the fence, but had been taken down and piled up for future use again in the same place. But new fencing material just bought and never attached to the soil would not pass.

So piles of hop poles stored away, if once used on the land, have been considered a part of it; but loose boards or scaffold poles laid loosely across the beams of the barn and never fastened to it would not be, and the seller of the farm might take them away.

Standing trees, of course, also pass as part of the land; so do trees blown or cut down and still left in the woods where they fall, but not if cut or corded up for sale; the wood has then become personal property.

If there be any manure in the barnyard, or in a compost heap on the field ready for immediate use, the buyer ordinarily takes that also as belonging to the farm, though it might not be so if the owner had previously sold it to some other party, and collected it together in a heap by itself.

Growing crops also pass by a deed of a farm unless they are expressly reserved, and when it is not intended to convey those it should be so stated in the deed itself; a mere oral agreement to that effect would not be valid in law.

Another mode is to stipulate that possession is not to be given until some future day, in which case the crops or manure may be removed before that time.

As to the buildings on the farm, though generally mentioned in the deed, it is not absolutely necessary that they should be.

A deed of land ordinarily carries all the buildings to the grantor, whether mentioned or not; and this rule includes the lumber and timber of any old building which has been taken down or blown down, and has been packed away for future use on the farm.

But if there be any buildings on the farm built by some third person, with the farmer's leave, the deed would not convey these, since such buildings are personal property, and do not belong to the land owner to convey.

The real owner thereof might move them off, although the purchaser of the farm supposed he was buying and paying for all the buildings on it. His only remedy in such case would be against the party selling the premises.

As part of the buildings conveyed, of course, the window blinds are included, even if they be at the time taken off and carried to a painter's shop to be painted. It would be otherwise if they had been newly purchased and brought into the house, but not yet attached or fitted to it.

Lightning rods also go with the house, if a farmer is foolish enough to have any on his house.

A furnace in the cellar, brick or portable, is considered a part of the house, but an ordinary stove with a loose pipe running into the chimney is not.

The Effects of Moonlight.
"As some people," says a writer, "seem to scoff the idea of baneful effects from the rays of the moon, allow me to state a few facts known to me: In the year 1853, when running in a bark between San Francisco and Humboldt Bay, our provisions consisted on the down trip, in most cases of elk meat purchased at Humboldt Bay, and invariably hung up in the rigging, covered with canvas.

Upon two occasions, when two hind quarters from the same animal were hung up side by side, the crew some time in the night uncovered one of them, to cut of some pieces for bait for the numerous fishes following in our wake, and neglected to replace the canvas covering. In the morning the cook noticed that the meat had a slimy appearance, but, not suspecting anything, cut off sundry slices to cook for breakfast. The result was that the whole ship's company were sick, myself included, which the captain, on inspecting the quarter of meat, decided was owing to the effect of the moon's rays, and ordered it to be thrown overboard; but the mate, ridiculing the idea, directed the steward to slice off more of the same for his dinner, and at the same time two of the crew ate the tainted meat.

The result was that all three were made extremely sick, with symptoms resembling those of cholera—viz., vomiting, cramps, etc. The rest of the crew, who ate from the other leg, were not affected, and we ate from the one that remained until our arrival in San Francisco. I have seen in China seas two or three instances of men who have slept on deck exposed to the rays of the full moon being attacked with "moon blindness," that is, unable to see in the night, although perfectly able to see in the day time. These attacks after a time wore off. Although not superstitious, I fully believe in the baneful effects of the moon's rays. I think that these effects are more prevalent in the tropical water, especially in the Pacific and Indian oceans, and only under cloudless skies.

A Poser.—A farmer called at the house of a lawyer to consult him professionally.

"Is the squer at home?" he asked of the lawyer's lady, who opened the door at his summons.

He was answered negatively. Disappointment shone in his face, but after a moment's consideration a thought revived him.

"Mebby yourself could give me the necessary information, ceenin' yer his wife.

The lady promised to do so, if on hearing the nature of the difficulty she found it in her power. The farmer proceeded to state the case as follows:

"Spose you war an old white mar, and I should borrow you to go to mill with a grist on your back, an' ye should go no further than Star hill, when all at once ye should back up and pitch up, and kneel down backwards and break yer neck, who'd pay for ye?"

The lady closed the door.

WHO MADE IT?—Sir Isaac Newton, a very wise and godly man, was once examining a new and very fine globe, when a gentleman came into his study who did not believe in God, but declared the world we live in came by chance. He was much pleased with the handsome globe, and asked "Who made it?"

"Nobody," said Sir Isaac: "It happened here."

The gentleman looked up in amazement at the answer, but he soon understood what it meant.

Suburban.—"What do you ask for those wheelbarrows?" Dealer—"Five dollars; but if your neighbors are not of the borrowing kind, you may have one for two and a half."

Suburban—"Why, what difference does that make?" Dealer—"All the difference in the world, sir. If you have borrowing neighbors, I shall sell but one barrow; if they all buy, I shall sell as many as you have neighbors, and can of course afford to close out at half rates."

Before marriage.—"O, my darling, your voice is as musical to me as a vesper bell whose tones fall softly on the perfumed evening air! Speak again, and say those words, my beloved, for I could listen to your voice until the stars are extinguished in everlasting night!"

After marriage—"I've had just enough of your chatter, old woman, and if you don't let up I'll leave the house!"