Saint Mary's Beacon.

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Saint Mary's Beacon

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

At Leonardtown, Md.,

By T. F. YATES & F. V. KING,

A Dollar a Year in Advanc

TERMS for TRANSIENT ADVERTISING:

One square, one insertion.........$1 00
Each subsequent insertion.......50
Eight lines or less constitute a square.

A Liberal Deduction made for Yearly advertisements. Correspondence solicited

EDELEN BROTHERS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

TOBACCO, GRAIN and PRODUCE.

No. 3 W. Camden St. (1 *door from S. Chas.*)

Baltimore, Md.

Jan. 27—tf.

H. G. DUDLEY. J. W. CARPENTER

DUDLEY & CARPENTER,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

No. 57 Light Street,

BALTIMORE.

Sell Tobacco, Grain & Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the careful sampling of Tobacco.

THOS. B. H. TURNER, *Salesman.* | JOHN M. PAGE, *Cashier,*

Maryland Commission Agency

of BALTIMORE CITY,

Succeeding the

Southern Maryland Commission Agency,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Grain, Wool, Live Stock Peaches,

And Farm Produce Generally.

No. 222 South Charles Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

DIRECTORS:

J. T. Hutchins, Pres. Jos. S. Wilson, Sec. John B. Lyon, Richard H. Garner, F. H. Darnall, P. J. Bowen, John B. Gray

March 27 90—1y

TOBACCO. FLOUR.

WM. V. WATERS

WITH

J. B. KENT & CO.

Commission Merchants,

306 South Charles Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

GRAIN. PRODUCE.

Dec 5—tf

E. D. R. BEAN,

LATE OF BEAN & BERRY, WITH

BIEDLER BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants.

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Grain, Wool, Hides, Live Stock, Furs, Eggs, Fruit, Produce, &c.,

No. 113 South Charles Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov 13—3m.

WM. H. MOORE. JNO. MUDD.

W. H. MOORE & CO.

GROCERS AND

Commission Merchants,

105 South Charles Street,

BALTIMORE.

Particular attention given to inspecton and sale of TOBACCO, the sale of grain and all kinds of Country Produce.

Feb. 13, 79—yt

EXCHANGE.

A party in Baltimore city wishes to exchange two 3 story Dwellings, front and back buildings, Bath Rooms, Range—value $1,500 and $2,000 respectively—situated in pleasant part of the city, for country property in St. Mary's county. Preference for water sites. Parties wishing to exchange can communicate with the undersigned. The above dwellings are incumbered by ground rents of $64 and $90.

JO. F. MORGAN,
May 29—tf Leonardtown, Md.

UNDERTAKING.

HAVING rented the property of F. D. Adams at Mechanicsville, St. Mary's county, I am now prepared to furnish caskets, coffins and all burial goods, and to attend funerals at the shortest notice and at prices never before offered in St. Mary's. Hoping to receive a fair share of the patronage, which will be highly appreciated by

Yours respectfully,
B. H. HICKS.

June 27—tf

SOMETHING NEW FOR TOBACCO BEDS.

POWELL'S SOLUBLE PHOSPHATES

For tobacco beds, supplies plant food in proper forms, and insures a good supply of healthy plants. Kills flies, worms and insects. Put up in quantities sufficient for ordinary size beds, price $1.50. No trouble to use. For sale by general stores, Druggists and Seedsmen. Send for circular. W. S. POWELL & CO., Chemical Fertilizer Manufacturers, Baltimore, Md.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

I HAVE for sale a lot of fine pure Bronze Turkeys. Apply to

Miss LULU SHADRICK,
Nov 6—1m Valley Lee

TOBACCO GROWERS

To Secure Early Vigorous Plants

USE

BAUGH'S PERU GUANO.

Baugh's Peru Guano is richer in plant food than Lobos or Guanape Guano, and costs less money. Order your supply at once. We also furnish

Lobos Peruvian Guano.

Guanape Peruvian Guano.

Ten per ct. Peruvian Guano.

Special Tobacco Fertilizer.

Special Corn Fertilizer.

Special Potato Manure.

Pure Raw Bone Agric'ltural Chemicals

For prices and other information, write

BAUGH & SONS COMPANY,

239 South Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Building Notice

ON or about the 15th of January we will commence improvements on the two adjoining buildings, and when completed will be the finest as well as the largest ***business House*** in East Washington, and to that end we must dispose of every dollar's worth of goods we have on hand, as we want to start our new enterprise with an entire new line.

We Have Cut the Prices to the Core.

This is an opportunity you will seldom have to purchase fine Clothing at less than cost to make. This is no idle talk. We mean exactly what we say. Our long existence in your midst and the way we have tried to faithfully serve you is a sufficient guarantee of our good faith. Now is your chance, and just when you need them call early and get the best choice.

S. BIEBER'S

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

903, 905, 907 8th St., S. E.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ **A Present with every child's suit or Overcoat.**

Dec 4, 1890.

RELIABLE.

PROMPT.

TWELVE YEARS EXPERIENCE.

ALBIN PRICE & CO.,

Commission Merchants.

Specialties—POULTRY, EGGS, CALVES, CATTLE, SHEEP, LAMBS AND PORK.

933 Louisiana Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Write us for shipping tags, price currents, or any information concerning this market.

☞ REFERENCE—The National Bank of Washington. Nov 6—3m

HISTORICAL [illegible]

Anecdotes of the [illegible]

At a social gathe[illegible] the Boston Globe, a few e[illegible] ago, the conversation turnin[illegible] luck, a gentleman remarked [illegible] this talk about thirteen being [illegible]y number is sheer nonsens[illegible] for instance is luckier tha[illegible] thirteen trumps at whist?"

"Hump!" replied [illegible] gentleman. I held a thirt[illegible] hand once and didn't make [illegible] one trick with it."

"How could that b[illegible]"

"Well, you see, [illegible] partner was somewhat hot-temper[illegible] when I trumped his ace he j[illegible] up and fired me out of the roo[illegible]"

Swift alludes to whist as a favorite pastime for clergymen, and Hayward says that about the beginning of the century there was in a country town in Somersetshire a whist club composed mostly of clergymen, that met for play every Sunday evening in the back parlor of a barber.

On one occasion, when four members of the club were acting as pallbearers at the funeral of a reverend brother, some delay occurred from the grave not being ready, and the coffin was set down in the chancel. By way of whiling away the time one of them produced a pack of cards from his pocket and proposed a rubber. The rest gladly assented, and they were deep in the game using the coffin as a table when the sexton came to announce that everything was ready.

Goldsmith somewhere tells of an old lady who lying sick unto death, played cards with the curate to pass away the time, and, after winning all his money, had just proposed to play for her funeral expenses, when she expired.

Mazarin also played cards on his death bed and while he was so weak that he had to have some one hold his cards for him.

When Cavour sat down to his first game of double dummy he lost a large sum to a member of the Paris Club. He paid the money with the best grace imaginable, and merely remarked that he thought he saw through the game, and that it might not be such a bad investment after all. The next night he met the same antagonist, played high and steadily for several hours, and rose from the table a richer man by $150,000.

A BIG WINNING.

Still larger were the winnings of Espartero from his foe, Marota, if the truth is told about them. The story runs that they agreed to meet privately at a lone farm-house at Bergara to arrange a truce between their respective forces. No sooner did Espartero enter the room than the Carlist chief challenged him to a game of tressilio, a challenge the Christino commander accepted with alacrity. Espartero first won all Marota's money, then his own conditions for a truce, article by article, and finally the entire submission of the Carlist army. Within twenty-four hours Marota had paid the debt and the first Carlist war was at an end.

Shortly after the close of the secession war General Forrest and his wife stopped at a hotel in Memphis, and after examining their purses, found that the sum total of their wealth amounted to $7.30. The General being due that evening at a house where he knew poker was sure to be played, proposed that he should tempt fortune to the full extent of his means, and asked his wife to pray for his success. Here is the story as he told it:

"They had tables—one was a quarter-dollar table, one a-half and one a dollar and a-half. I wanted to make my $7 last as long as I could, so I sat down to the quarter table. By dinner time I had won enough to do better, and after we had eaten sat down to the dollar and a-half table. Sometimes I won and then again I'd lose, until nigh upon midnight, when I had better luck. I knew Mary was sitting up anxious, and it had made me cool.

"I placed my hat upon the floor and every time I won I'd drop the money in the hat. I sat there until day broke, and then I took my hat up in both hands, smashed it on my head and went home.

"When I got to my room there sat Mary in her gown. She seemed tired and worried, and though she looked mighty hard at me she didn't say a word. I walked right up to her, and emptied my hat right into the lap of her gown, and then we counted it. Just $1,500 even, and that gave me a start.'

HE INVENTS PUZZLES.

A MAN WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MANY BRAIN RACKERS.

He Is a Mathematician, Chess Expert, Ventriloquist, Prestidigitator and Journalist—His Most Notable Invention Is the "Trick Donkey."

When Sancho Panza, of Don Quixote celebrity, uttered his famous benediction, "Blessed be the man that invented sleep," it was reserved for an individual of far more modern antecedents to invent something that has caused the banishment of sleep from the eyes of hundreds of his victims, who have at various times become martyrs to his inventive genius.

The person referred to is a mathematician, a chess expert, a ventriloquist, a prestidigitator and a journalist. He is also a member of the New York Press club, and has provided entertainment for hundreds of thousands of persons. His genius, however, is more especially employed in inventing puzzles, both of a mechanical and mental kind. His name is Samuel Loyd. He has during the past twenty-five years invented over 500 various problems, the names of the leading games having become famous throughout the length and breadth of the United States and even in Europe.

This gentleman is the inventor of the celebrated 14-15 puzzle, parchesi, the pony puzzle, the trick donkey puzzle, the pigs in clover and many others. He has recently copyrighted his latest invention, which he calls "blind luck," and which he pronounces to be the best of them all.

HOW HE THOUGHT OF ONE.

Mr. Loyd recently gave several interesting particulars in relation to his many games. Parchesi was invented in 1865, and the idea came about in rather a curious way. A Broadway merchant had bought a quantity of gayly tinted paper remarkably cheap, and not knowing what to do with it had suggested to the puzzle inventor that the colors might be utilized in making up an attractive game. In a few hours the various combinations of colors were deftly utilized and "parchesi" was the result.

In 1869 the "trick donkey" came to light. This was developed by accident. The inventor's father and himself were crossing from Europe in the company of a distinguished Pennsylvanian. The latter's daughter, Annie, then a little girl about 12 years old, being in need of some amusement, the inventor took a pair of scissors and a rough silhouette outline of a donkey, cut it away from the body of the paper, and left it to little Annie to put together again. With a few later improvements the puzzle assumed the form made familiar to many thousands of young people.

Although this happened twenty-five years ago the reporter saw a letter written quite recently by a New Jersey firm requesting that 140,000 copies of this puzzle be sent to them. Of the three puzzles considerably over 2,000,000 each were sold at a profit of about 100 per cent.

HIS LATEST INVENTION.

"Pigs in clover" was introduced about twenty-five years ago, under the name of "la petite bagatelle," and it had quite an extensive run. It was copyrighted, but after the expiration of the copyright some enterprising individual named it "pigs in clover," and its popularity revived.

The famous 14-15 puzzle was originally designed as an advertising medium, and some 10,000,000 were utilized for that purpose before it was sold as a game.

His latest invention is "blind luck." It has occupied the originator eight years of study, and has passed through some hundred various forms before the present one was finally selected. Its name is a peculiarly happy one, and it is the most simple looking affair it is possible to imagine. There is nothing mathematical in its appearance. The game consists in placing half a dozen little sticks upon numbers from one to six, arranged upon a horseshoe design. The numbers have the appearance of the face of dice, there being four ones and so on until four sixes are reached. The game is to try and make fifty-one or prevent your opponent from making it. Each player plays alternately.

The mystery in the game is to explain why it is that the more you look at it and study it, the greater is the certainty of your being beaten by one who plays haphazard and depends entirely upon his luck to win.

P. T. Barnum invested thousands of dollars in advertising his show through the medium of the pony puzzle and the trick donkey puzzle. So did many others, though not on the same colossal scale. There is scarcely a novelty publishing house that is not more or less familiar with this puzzle inventing genius.—New York News.

To Magnetize a Knife.

Take a pocket or table knife and lay its blade flat upon the back of a fire shovel. With a pair of tongs held firmly in the hand rub the blade vigorously and always in the same direction from point to base. Turn the blade over now and then, so that the friction may be applied to both sides. After a rubbing of from forty to fifty seconds the blade will be magnetized, and will be capable of lifting a needle with which it is placed in contact, point to point. The magnetization will last a long time. This experiment, which is not put down in works on physics, is very interesting and worthy of study.—Nature.

When Americans Eat.

The custom of early meal taking has always prevailed among the great majority of people in this country, and dinner generally constitutes the chief repast of the day. The workaday people breakfast between 5 and 7 o'clock, dine from 12 to 1 and sup from 6 to 7 in the evening. Among the wealthier classes a late breakfast is customary, followed by a light luncheon at 1 or 2 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock dinner.—Louis T. Pearle in Detroit Free Press.

A MONSTER AVIARY.

Something About the Largest Bird Cage That Has Ever Been Built.

California may well boast of its big trees, its waterfalls of the Yosemite and its mammoth fruit and vegetable products, but it has added another laurel to its crown in the possession of the largest aviary in the world. An hour's journey from San Francisco by water and rail brings one to the quiet little town of San Pablo, in Contra Costa county, and a short drive from there is the old and well known Alvarado Rancho, now owned by Henry F. Emeric. Over an area of 2,500 acres of fertile ground are scattered orchards and wheat fields that yield wonderful crops, and near the center of this domain is the old home of Mr. Emeric's father, now deceased.

It is a quaint structure, with shaded verandas, and its roof is robed with a mantle of pure white Castilian roses. Fronting the house are parterres of choice flowers of innumerable kinds, bright with color and as fragrant as the breeze wafted odors of Ceylon. There are, in fact, 310 varieties of roses alone to be seen, and in the conservatory there are rare orchids and other valuable plants.

Through the vista of weeping willows and peach and apple trees, heavily laden with Bellflowers and Winter Nellies, the aviary is seen. This feature of the place is an airy structure of closely netted wire, sustained at intervals of fifteen feet by wooden uprights, forming a perfect cage. It is 175 feet long and 60 feet wide. Within its confines is a miniature forest of quince trees, the tops of which emerge through the netting. This, in addition to a covert of thick brush, affords admirable shelter for the birds in summer, while in the winter they have the use of a large house that is in the cage for their protection against the elements. With commendable foresight Mr. Emeric has stocked this aviary with English pheasants and Chinese golden pheasants, and there are also hundreds of quail there, merely as a side issue.

Mr. Emeric estimates that he has over 400 pheasants, and he proposes to set loose 100 or more of them each year to run wild through the country, and will give many away to those who desire to propagate them. This will, of course, be of great benefit to all lovers of bird shooting, and besides will assist materially in increasing the number of what are now a rare species of fowl in this state. The pheasants are fed with wheat, and occasionally chopped liver is given to them. They are crossed with bantam hens, the result being game cocks that are as pugnacious as their imported sires; and the pheasant is notably a fighting bird. The golden pheasants are only fitted for an aviary, and occupy the position that a Sevres vase does in a drawing room.

Mr. Emeric has completed negotiations to have a large invoice of bobwhites sent to him from the east, and then he will increase the proportions of his aviary to three times its present size. This bird is similar to our California quail, only a little larger, and is better flavored. It is a great favorite with eastern hunters, and will be gladly welcomed by local sportsmen. The same course will be pursued with these birds as with the pheasants. The propagation of these valuable and interesting birds is a hobby with Mr. Emeric, an expensive one naturally, but one that he can afford, and his efforts should receive the earnest support of all those who are interested in the introduction of new birds on this coast.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Mrs. Stanley.

Mrs. Stanley is unlike any one I know; she is quite herself. In the first place, she is tall, much taller than American women grow as a rule, but she carries her inches well, and you would not suspect her height unless you stood by her. Her features are regular and are more striking in profile than in full face, and she has a quantity of dry brown hair that seems to be flying loosely about her head, though it is held well together with unseen pins. Her house gowns are what we call "æsthetic" for want of a better word. They, at least those that I saw, are made of soft clinging stuffs, and the collar, that lies flat about her neck, is made of the same material.

She is a bright conversationist without trying to be, and a very enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Stanley. Nothing apparently makes her happier than to be doing something for him. She told me with great glee the other day that he found that she could answer some of his letters as well as he could himself. About her own work she is very modest, and yet there is no artist in all England who better depicts the life of children than she does.—New York Letter.

He Considered It a Compliment.

Pryor—Look here, Charlie, you must stop smoking those villainous cigarettes. They will soften your brain and——

Cholly—Thawnks! Baw Jawve! A thousand thawnks! You are dooced kind, Pwyor.

Pryor (as Cholly moves off)—Well, there's gratitude for you, Hawk. I actually believe the fellow's going to swear off.

Hawk—No, that wasn't it. You see, the poor chap has been told so often that he has no brain that he feels highly flattered by your concern.—Spirit.

An Exhausting Place.

Mistress—I am at a loss to understand your motive in leavin.

Bridget—The work is too harrud, mum, and it's worn out I be entirely.

Mistress—Why, I have done most of it myself.

Bridget—Yes, but it's worn out I be hearing yez tell me of it.—Munsey's Weekly.

After the Proposal.

She—No, I can't marry you, Mr. Juvenile, but I'll act a mother's part toward you.

He—Mother's part! What do you mean—to ridicule me?

She—No; just what I say: I'm engaged to your father.—Kate Field's Washington.

Saint Mary's Beacon

JOB PRINTING, SUCH AS

HANDBILLS,

CIRCULARS,

BLANKS,

BILL HEADS

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

Parties having Real or Personal Property for sale can obtain descriptive hand bills neatly executed and at City Prices.

RICHES IN THE CONGO.

ADVANTAGES OF THE FREE STATE AND ITS RESOURCES.

Stanley's Views on the Proposed Emigration of American Negroes—The Country Offers Many Opportunities for Amassing Wealth—Idlers Would Suffer.

Henry M. Stanley expressed his views to me on the emigration of the American negro to the Congo Free State, the opportunities that are there for him, and the development of that country.

"I am familiar," he said, "with the fact that Senator Butler, of South Carolina, made a proposition to the United States government that the American negroes be deported to the Congo Free State, but that is a matter that must be taken care of by the negroes themselves."

"What advantages would accrue to the negroes if they should emigrate to that country in large numbers?"

"The advantages would be many. There is any amount of land to be had for the asking; the laws are favorable and calculated to promote happiness and content; the climate for the negroes is comparatively healthy; the soil is fertile and the country new, so that the slightest cultivation cannot fail to be followed by the most gratifying results. In these facts lie the advantages that would follow for the emigrating negroes. Value at the same time must be given to the fact that they would become residents of their native land. Whites—that is, the Caucasian race—cannot colonize the Congo Free State.

"A white man while living in the Congo valley three years would expend ten years of vitality and the white woman could not retain health. The result of this would be children of puny frames and inferior intelligence. It would have the effect of forever keeping the Congo Free State in a condition of inconsequence among the nations of the world. With negroes forming the majority of its citizenship it would, with proper encouragement, make remarkable development and in time become a great nation."

FORWARD OR BACKWARD.

"Is there any possibility, if the American negro should go to Africa, that he would, because of contact with the savages, retrograde from a condition of civilization; or, on the contrary, would his presence there have a beneficial influence upon the growth of civilization among the natives?"

"That is very difficult to answer. The laws of the Congo Free State have been made with the thought of having a civilizing effect upon the savages. If the civilized blacks going into that country were developed morally, it is safe to say that their 'contact with the savages' would be happy. If, on the contrary, they were of degraded character, it would follow that they would deteriorate, practice polygamy, etc."

"What obstacles would they have to overcome before they would become thriving colonists?"

"No very great obstacles would present themselves. Sheep, goats and cattle are of prolific growth, and the rivers teem with fish, and to be successful it would only need that the colonists should show that kind of expression of industry that deserves success. The emigrant should remember, though, that he is going to a land where desirable results are to be secured only after toil, and that, while nature is lavish in her gifts, yet bread would have to be earned literally with the sweat of the brow."

"Would they have any share in the conduct of government, the making and the executing of laws, etc., or would the whites attempt to dominate them?"

"At present the Congo Free State's government is entirely in the hands of the whites, but in my opinion, I think if any black man proved his capacity he would receive all that any could expect. Governor Janson had a Lagos negro as his secretary and he was an able man. He enjoyed much power in the colony. No, it would only be a question of the best material."

OPPORTUNITIES.

"Would you advise the American negroes to go to the Congo Free State? In fact would you advise them to emigrate to any part of Africa?"

"This is a most delicate matter. I cannot advise the American negroes to go to the Congo Free State; it is a case where every individual must decide for himself. They should, however, not jump into something about which they have not been thoroughly advised. They should not forget that as colonists in the new country of Congo land they would not be settling down to repose in a bed of roses."

"Do you think that a commercial correspondence between this country and the Congo is a possibility?"

"Yes; the lethargy of American merchants in this connection is not only remarkable, but it is also deplorable. The Congo Valley offers every encouragement to commercial exploit. It is impossible to estimate the value of its products. For instance, rattan cane, which is growing scarce in the market, in Africa grows in unlimited quantities. Of course there have been many obstacles to prevent the development of the Congo Valley trade, the most important of which has been the cost of portage to place of shipment.

"A railway is now in course of construction, which, when completed, will remedy this evil, and those merchants who are now handicapped by the expense of transportation will reap the benefits that must come as the sequence of their being on the ground. Americans seem to be dead to these opportunities. They ought to be there now and cultivating trade, so that when the railroad is in operation to bring the interior nearer the coast they will be in a situation to reap a fair share of the profits that must follow. The American merchants, though, will probably hold back until too late, and not enter into commercial work in this direction until the cream of the trade has been gathered by other nations."—New York Telegram.