

Saint Mary's Beacon
 PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
 At Leonardtown, Md.,
 BY T. F. VAYNE & F. V. KING
 A Dollar a Year in Advance
 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.

Saint Mary's Beacon

VOL. LI. LEONARDTOWN, MD., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1892. NO. 578

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 handbills
 neatly executed and at City Prices.

THE GREATEST BARGAIN Ever Offered in the History & OF CLOTHING. &

IN JANUARY we are going to tear the old building adjoining our last year's new addition and replace the same by a magnificent modern structure on par with any concern in the country.
 To do this we must dispose of our immense stock now on hand, as we will have no place to store the stock that is left; and, moreover, when we open our new place we want to open with an entire new line of goods. To that end we propose to give the public a genuine

BARGAIN FEAST in Ready-Made Clothing
 AT THE
Lowest Prices Ever Quoted.

To those in need of clothing, it will pay well to call and see our stock and buy our

CHRISTMAS GOODS

early. Bear in mind this is no FAKE SALE, but a GENUINE BARGAIN SALE by an OLD RELIABLE HOUSE. We would rather you should get these bargains than to send the goods at AUCTION. Clothing of all kind for MEN'S, BOYS', and CHILDREN'S wear at

S. BIEBER'S
STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
 903, 905, 907 8th St., S. E.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PROFESSIONAL,

JO. F. MORGAN,
 Attorney and Counselor at Law
 and Agent for Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Mutual Life of New York and Royal Fire Insurance of Liverpool,
 LEONARDTOWN, MD.
 April 1, 1890—tf

DAN'L. C. HAMMETT,
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
 Leonardtown, Md
 Jns 31—tf

HARRIS CAMALIER,
 STAITE'S ATTORNEY,
 AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 Leonardtown, Md

D. S. BRISCOE,
 Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
 41 St. Paul's Street, Baltimore, Md
 1878—tf

ROBERT C. COMBS,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 Leonardtown, Md.

WALTER I. DAWKINS,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 14 E. LEXINGTON ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
 Will continue to practice in St. Mary's and adjoining counties. Nov 8—tf

HENRY F. SPALDING,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 No. 25 Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.
 Prompt attention given to all business in trust in his care
 Jan 1, 85—tf

GEORGE BLAKISTONE,
 Attorney-at-Law
 Farmers' & Merchants' Bank Building,
 Corner South and Lombard Sts.,
 Baltimore, Md.
 Sept 25—tf

R. B. FIPPETT & BRO.
 ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
 11 E. Lexington St., near Chas., Bal., Md

Practice in the Courts of Baltimore city, Court of Appeals of Md., in the counties Charles and St. Mary's and Washington City. Special attention given to Admiralty practice, collection of claims.

JO F. MORGAN,
 Insurance Agent & Broker,
 LEONARDTOWN, MD.
 Represents the following First Class Companies with combined assets of twelve million of dollars, and has facilities for placing large lines of insurance on the most favorable terms in home or foreign companies.
 Royal Fire Insurance of Liverpool,
 Waterman Fire, of New York,
 London, Liverpool & Globe, Fire,
 Mutual Endowment Association of Baltimore Life,
 New York Mutual Life,
 Connecticut Mutual Life.
 Jan 18, 90—7

UNDERTAKING.



COFFINS and CASKET of latest style finished at shortest notice and at prices to suit the times.

THREE HEARSEES.
 always at hand.
HORSESHOEING, \$1.00 Cash.

In conjunction with my BLACKSMITH and WHEELWRIGHT department, I am prepared to build

CARTS, WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c
 at low prices,
REPAIRING, PAINTING and TRIMMING
 a specialty

J. A. DILLOW,
 Leonardtown, Md
 April 21, 87—tf

J. WARREN JARBOE,
 SUCCESSOR TO
J. J. JARBOE & SON.

UNDERTAKER AND WHEELWRIGHT,
 Manufacturer of
WAGONS, BUGGIES, CARTS, &c.

Special attention given to Repairing, which will be done cheap for cash.

All orders promptly filled and work of every kind warranted.

I have succeeded to the business of my late father and may be found at all times at his old stand. I shall be thankful for all orders given me and will do my best to give satisfaction.
 Jan. 3—tf
J. WARREN JARBOE.

Real Estate Agency.
MESSRS. HERBERT P. MOORE, of Leonardtown, and T. J. MOORE, of Washington, D. C., have entered into co-partnership for the sale of real estate. If parties having lands for sale will send full description and the lowest price they will take, we will liberally advertise their lands free of charge and make every possible effort to make speedy sales.
HERBERT P. MOORE,
T. JACKSON MOORE,
 Leonardtown, Md.
 Nov 21—t

Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
 EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
 WHEREAS, at the January session, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety, of the General Assembly of Maryland six separate Amendments to the Constitution were proposed and six separate Bills, each embodying the Article or Section as the same will stand when amended, were passed in the manner and form prescribed by the Constitution;

And, whereas, the Governor, as required by section one of article fourteen of the Constitution, did, on the sixteenth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one, issue his proclamation, containing each one of the proposed amendments in full, and submitted each one of them to a vote of the people at the general election then next ensuing, which proclamation was published in at least two newspapers in each county in the State, and three newspapers published in the city of Baltimore;

And, whereas, at the general election held in this State on Tuesday, the third day of November, in the said eighteen hundred and ninety-one, each one of the said amendments were separately voted upon by the people, and the result of such election made to the Governor in the form required by law, giving the vote "For" and "Against" each proposed amendment, that it appears that the vote on the amendments known as chapter one hundred and ninety-four of the Acts of the General Assembly of eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled an Act to amend section seventeen of article six of the Constitution of this State (designated in the Governor's proclamation as amendment number one), there were cast "For" fifty thousand, one hundred and one votes, and "Against" twenty-two thousand and twenty-seven votes, and the said amendment was adopted.

In the vote on amendment known as chapter one hundred and ninety-five of the Acts of the General Assembly of eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled an Act to amend section forty-eight of article three of the Constitution of this State (designated in the Governor's proclamation as amendment number two), there were cast "For" forty-seven thousand and six hundred and seventy votes, and "Against" twenty-two thousand and eighty-one hundred and eighty-nine votes, and the said amendment was adopted.

In the vote on amendment known as chapter two hundred and forty-two of the Acts of the General Assembly of eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled an Act to amend section fifteen of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of this State, (designated in the Governor's proclamation as amendment number three), there were cast "For" thirty-two thousand and two hundred and eleven votes, and "Against" thirty-eight thousand and one hundred and eighty-eight votes, and the said amendment was not adopted, but was rejected.

In the vote on amendment known as chapter two hundred and forty-five of the Acts of the General Assembly of eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled an Act to amend section one of article seven of the Constitution of this State, (designated in the Governor's proclamation as amendment number four), there were cast "For" forty-two thousand one hundred and forty votes and "Against" twenty-six thousand and twenty-seven votes, and the said amendment was adopted.

In the vote on amendment known as chapter four hundred and twenty-six of the Acts of the General Assembly of eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled an Act to amend section three of article twelve of the Constitution of this State, (designated in the Governor's proclamation as amendment number five), there were cast "For" thirty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-two votes, and "Against" thirty-three thousand and one hundred and forty-seven votes, and the said amendment was adopted.

In the vote on amendment known as chapter four hundred and twenty-seven of the Acts of the General Assembly of eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled an Act to amend section three of article twelve of the Constitution of this State, (designated in the Governor's proclamation as amendment number six), there were cast "For" thirty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-two votes, and "Against" thirty-three thousand and one hundred and forty-seven votes, and the said amendment was adopted.

And whereas the said section one of article fourteen of the Constitution further provides that "if it shall appear to the Governor that a majority of the votes cast at said election on said amendment, or amendments severally, were cast in favor thereof, the Governor shall, by his proclamation, declare the said amendment, or amendments, having received said majority of votes to have been adopted by the people of Maryland as part of the Constitution thereof."

Now, therefore, I, ELIHU E. JACKSON, Governor of Maryland, do hereby proclaim and declare that the amendment herein designated as amendment number one, the amendment herein designated as amendment number two, the amendment herein designated as amendment number four, the amendment herein designated as amendment number five, and the amendment herein designated as amendment number six, having received a majority of all the votes cast at said election for the said respective amendments, have been adopted by the people of Maryland as parts of the Constitution thereof, and henceforth said amendments shall be part of the said Constitution.

And that the amendment herein designated as amendment number three, which received a majority of the votes cast at such election is hereby declared to be lost and is not a part of the said Constitution.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, on the third day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-one and of the United States the one hundred and sixteenth.

ELIHU E. JACKSON,
 By the Governor.
 E. W. LECOMPT,
 Secretary of State.
 Feb. 5—St.

Published by Request.

HIGH LICENSE.
 From the Local Correspondence of the St. Mary's Enterprise.

All efforts at reform meet with opposition. Few men are so broad-minded as not to allow their personal interests or prejudices to influence their judgments. Hence when the taxpayers' convention undertook to retrench our county expenses, with a reduction of taxation, it was to be expected that those who were to suffer by such a policy, would see nothing but wrong and oppression in the movement.— Each one thinks the pruning knife should be applied to some other member of the body politic, than that which he represents. The juror thinks the clerks' fees should be greatly reduced, but cannot be brought to the belief that the jury per diem is at all too large. And, so it goes, the general sentiment being unmistakably for reform, but each demanding that his own particular interest should not be interfered with. Thus far, however, the opposition on the part of the office holders has been courteous and dignified. Not so on the part of those opposed to the high license movement. They, or a few of them, have indulged in personalities. They can see nothing in the movement but wrong and oppression to "the poor man." "Indignation meetings" are called, and gentlemen who have always been recognized as respectable, useful and public spirited citizens, are publicly informed that they have "outlived their usefulness and should leave their country for their country's good." This, of course, can do these gentlemen no harm. Though sharpened by malice and dipped in gall the shaft falls harmless at their feet. But it must not be inferred that all or indeed, many of the opponents of high license, are so brutal in their views as is indicated by this remark. Many of the very best people of the county are engaged in the liquor traffic, and they reduce the evil of its sale to a minimum, by keeping decent and orderly houses. Many of these do not oppose high license, and those who do oppose it, are willing to concede to their opponents, the same honesty and sincerity of purpose they claim for themselves. But there are a few who are crying lustily about the "poor man's rights." This species of demagogism is an insult to the intelligence of the poor people of the county. The men who take the last quarter of the "poor man" for a pint of whiskey, and send him home to his wife and children, not only with an empty pocket, but empty-handed as well, and may be, in a condition to bring personal abuse and violence upon his defenceless family, have no right to set themselves up as the special friends and champions of the "poor man." Such a course not only makes poor men, but it keeps them poor and entails untold sufferings and deprivations upon their families. The "poor people" of this county are too intelligent not to see through this mythical pretense of friendship and selfish interest in their welfare.

But, Messrs Editors, they would have us believe that high license is something new and unheard of—some new invention of the enemy for the oppression of the "poor people" of the county! They know full well that it exists in some portions of almost every State in the Union, if not in some entire States. They know it exists in some portions of this State. They know the license in Baltimore city is two hundred and fifty dollars, (\$250), and we hear no complaint about it, though it met with much opposition from the liquor dealers at first. In deciding such questions, "the greatest good to the greatest number" should be the governing principle. The proposed increase of license will not impoverish anybody's "family," but it may keep many families from being impoverished. Those who are engaged in the liquor traffic who cannot afford to pay the increased license without "impoverishing their families" need not

"leave their country for their country for their country's good" but can find many other fields of labor, in which they can benefit themselves without detriment to their neighbors. And if they display as much energy in their new vocation, as they have in the agitation of this question they will be sure of success.

By the proposed law only eighty-two dollars is to be added to the present license. The State will still get eighteen dollars, and the county the balance between the eighteen and one hundred dollars, which will be eighty-two dollars. This will go a long way towards defraying the costs in criminal cases, now paid by the taxpayers in the county levy, which it cannot be denied is largely increased by the liquor traffic; or it might be applied to our public roads with excellent effect, where it would find its way to the pockets of the "poor people" in remuneration for work on our public highways. In any event it would certainly result in large financial, if not moral benefit to the county, and would be no great hardship upon anyone. Messrs. Editors, I am no prohibitionist; I recognize the fact that the sale of liquor is a necessary evil, but it is one which should be hedged about by proper legislation. I believe, too, that our representatives in the Legislature have the ability to realize and appreciate the necessity for these reforms and that they have courage enough to grapple with them successfully. Respectfully,
 HIGH LICENSE.

In the North the word 'saloon' is commonly associated in the public mind with the idea of a city, town, or at the very smallest a village centre, but in the cotton States of the South exists a variety known as 'the plantation saloon,' or the country saloon. It is the saloon of this type which now engages a large share of the attention of those who are studying the social and industrial conditions of that part of the country. The question is now before the Mississippi Legislature; and it is universally recognized as one of the most important issues now pending. The Jackson Clarion, whose editor speaks 'from close and long-sustained association with the planting class of the Delta, and on careful and thorough counsel with them,' does not hesitate to declare that 'these pest holes, the plantation saloons, have proved so baneful morally, socially, and industrially, that it is the conviction, indeed within the knowledge of the Clarion, that they have, by debauching and impoverishing the labor, been a main cause of the present extreme financial distress in the Delta counties.' Indeed, this journal goes so far as to say that it is the industrial and financial damage wrought by them which 'is the ground of the Clarion's desire to see them disappear.' This is only another illustration of the fact that the money loss caused by drunkenness is proving one of the strongest forces that are now working in behalf of temperance.—N. Y. Evening Post.

A STORY WITH A KIPLING FLAVOR.—The Lieutenant was preparing his after-supper smoke last evening.

"I suppose you never have heard about little Tommy and how he lost a fortune," he remarked. "It is a simple tale; one of those occasions where it seems as if fate were bound that certain men should not have any luck or any money in this world.

"Little Tommy was a brave chap. He enlisted in the cavalry when I was sergeant of a troop. It was the first time that I had ever held that position, and I was more set up about it than I was afterwards when I was given the stripes after going back into the ranks for some foolishness. Tommy was about four feet ten inches in height, and when he had a big dinner must have weighed as much as 115 pounds.

"Notwithstanding his size, he was a plucky fellow, and he carried a medal which in itself was a proof of his genuineness. How he won it is quite an interesting story. He was in the British Army at the time of the Sepoy insurrection, attached to the medical corps of a regiment which was actively engaged in that brutal war-fare—I will call it warfare, although it was more a series of massacres.

"One evening, after a day of engagements, the colonel of Tommy's regiment was surprised to see a flag of truce coming from the Sepoy lines. The speculation the sight caused was soon put to an end by the arrival of the flag-bearer. He brought a note from the Sepoy chief—an humble entreaty from the commander of the rebel forces. His favorite, a beautiful young girl, had been wounded while watching the battle in a position close to her lover, and all the science of the Sepoy physicians could not relieve her suffering. In the note he implored the English colonel to send a doctor to the camp of the enemy, that the wounds of the young woman might be cared for and her life saved.

"The English physicians and surgeons of the regiment knew better than to go into the Sepoy camp, even though the commander promised protection under a flag of truce. The Sepoys were not to be trusted. Never had the English army engaged with so treacherous a people before.

"The flag of truce had been violated before, and not a volunteer could now be found in the whole brigade's corps of surgeons. Then the assistants and the attaches of the medical corps were asked. All but one refused. That was 'Little Tommy.' He went alone with the Sepoy soldier, and all his friends of the regiment bade him good-by. He himself made his will and left last words for his loved one at home. Then in the darkness he went into the camp of the enemy, and although men passed by him near enough to plunge a knife into his breast, and muttered threats were made on all sides, he came out safely after attending to the woman, and probably saving her life. That little service won him the medal, and in time might have secured promotion if he had remained.

"But 'Little Tommy' came to this country to seek his fortune. I suppose he deserted from the English Army, although he never told me so. He went to Arizona and staked out a claim. It was when the Apaches in that country were enjoying themselves by lifting the hair of the settlers. But Tommy was not a bit afraid of them. He got along well for a year or two, and finally succeeded in buying a team. It wasn't an elegant outfit by any means, but it answered his purpose. One horse was about sixteen hands high, and thin in proportion; the other was a mule, seven or eight hands in height, and as round as a barrel. They did their work, however, and that was all Tommy asked. One day a friend wanted the animals to plough a field. Tommy was a good-natured fellow and he loaned them. That very night the Apaches visited the neighbor's ranch, and when they left carried

with them a lock of the neighbor's hair and Tommy's team.

"The man who went into a Sepoy camp without flinching was completely broken-hearted at his loss, and, without endeavoring to run his ranch longer, gave it up and enlisted in the United States cavalry. The ranch he gave up then is now the centre of Phoenix, Ariz., and probably netted hundreds of thousands of dollars to its next owner. To-day Tommy is still a cavalryman, earning \$18 a month. That's the luck of some brave men."

NEW STYLE OF COON-HUNTING.
 The inhabitants of the mountains west of this place are great coon-hunters. Some nights ago Bill Benchoff and Col. Yingling started out with half-a-dozen dogs and two boys to carry the pine torches. A coon was raised on the east side of the Monterey, and the dogs chased it down through a deep and rough ravine and up a rocky spur on the west. After a climb of an hour Benchoff and Yingling at last came up with the dogs. They had run the coon into a tree and were snarling and barking around underneath. The boys whirled the torches and Benchoff banged away at what he supposed was the coon, but no animal tumbled.

Yingling in the meantime had been tearing paper and trying to ignite a match, but it was damp and would only splutter. Benchoff was deriding him when suddenly a great ball of fire illuminated space. Yingling had succeeded in igniting his match and was emptying a Roman candle into the tree.

The first ball struck a branch and burst and the second hit the coon "plumb-centre." Its fur caught fire and with a yell it came rolling down among the angry dogs. The third ball revealed two more coons in the tree and Benchoff's rifle dropped one, while Yingling, with the last ball in the candle, hit the limb on which the third coon clung with pitiful terror, and it lost its hold and tumbled into the mouths of the waiting dogs.

They got six more coons that night with the help of Yingling's candles and now the Colonel regularly shoots the Romans and Benchoff shoots the gun. They are the most successful coon hunters in all the region.—Gettysburg Sentinel.

TALENT AND GENIUS.—A reader wishes to know the difference between talent and genius, if there is any. There is a great deal of difference, and its manifestations are in a very marked contrast.

Talent is a development of the natural understanding. It may be inherited or it may be an original gift. At any rate, it is special natural inclination in any certain direction, as for language, for music, painting or what not else. Cultivation perfects it mechanically and develops it to its fullest extent.

Genius is the action of reason and the imagination. It is thoughtful and creative where talent is merely mechanical and imitative. Talent treats of what it sees. Genius creates something to treat about. Talent reflects ideas and objects. Genius produces ideas and subjects in order to inspire them with life.

In this way of familiar illustrations, it may be said that Charles Dickens was a genius, and Charles Read a man of talent. Anthony Trollope was a talented man, and Thackeray a genius. With this hint the reader can go ahead and make up a contrasted list of what he considers the geniuses and the talents of the universe: for himself. —[Farm and Fireside.

AMAZONS AND AMAZONS.—"Who's the large lady over there raising a row with the waiter?" inquired a guest at the hotel of the landlord.

"Oh," was the good natured reply, "that's my wife."

"Ah, indeed; she's a perfect Amazon, isn't she?"

"Well, mighty nigh it," responded the landlord reflectively. "Her month ain't quite so big, perhaps, but she talks a heap sight more." —Free Press.

BOY'S ESSAY ON BREATH.—A little boy in the North Side Public School recently handing in to the teacher the following composition on "Our Breath":

"Our breath is made of air. If it were not for our breath we would die. The breath keeps going through our liver, our lights, and our lungs. Boys shut up in a room all day should not breathe, they should wait until they get out doors. Air in a room has carbonocide in it, and carbonocide is poisoner than mad dogs. Once some men was shut up in a black hole in India, a carbonocide got into that there hole, and afore morning nearly every one of them was dead. Girls wear corsets which squeeze their diagrams to much. Girls cannot run and holler like boys cause their diagrams are squeezed. If I was a girl I would just run and holler so my diagram would grow. That's all on breath."—Minneapolis Journal.