

**Saint Mary's Beacon**  
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 A Dollar a Year in Advance

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 A Liberal Deduction made for Yearly  
 advertisements. Correspondence solicited

# Saint Mary's Beacon

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**Saint Mary's Beacon.**  
 JOB PRINTING,  
 SUCH AS  
 HANDBILLS,  
 CIRCULARS,  
 BLANKS,  
 BILL HEADS,  
 EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.  
 Parties having Real or Personal Prop-  
 erty for sale can obtain descriptive hand-  
 bills neatly executed and at City Prices.

**GEORGE F. CLARK,**  
 OF ST. MARY'S COUNTY, WITH  
**LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.,**  
 'The Leading One-Price Clothiers and Tailors. 10 &  
 12 E. Baltimore Street., near Charles, Baltimore, Md.  
 When in the city go and call for Mr. Clark, tell him you are a St. Mary's man and he  
 will sell you the best suit of clothes you ever saw at a moderate price. Call on him and he  
 will be convinced. The best made clothing in Baltimore is at  
**LIKES, BERWANGER & CO., Baltimore Street, near Charles.**  
 April 20-74

**TO TOBACCO GROWERS!**  
**EXCELSIOR GUANO COMPANY'S**  
  
 Forming the most Concentrated, Universal and Durable Fertilizers offered to the  
 Planter. Combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano, and the durable  
 properties of Bones. Fine and Dry.  
 Put up in good strong bags, 19 to the ton. Planters should see that every bag is  
 branded with the **ANALYSIS** and our **name** in Red Letters.  
**EXCELSIOR GUANO COMPANY,**  
**239 South Street, Baltimore.**  
 W. V. WATERS, Agent for St. Mary's county.

OFFICE OF  
**S. BIEBER'S**  
**STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,**  
 Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1893.

**JUST SUPPOSIN'**  
 Now, that you could see a Big Stock of seasonable  
 goods, and just supposin' that the prices had been  
 put way down to the very dead line of profit, so that  
 none could go lower, would you have the sand to  
 buy from a lesser stock and pay a larger price?  
**Would You? Would You?**  
**WE HAVE SURELY DONE IT!**  
 The Most Complete Stock.  
 The Lowest Prices.  
**S. BIEBER,**  
 903 to 909 8th St., S. E.,  
**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

**For Plant Beds and all Early Crops**  
 use "Baugh's Raw Bone" and  
**Peruvian Guano Compound.**  
 This article has been used with excellent results on Plant Beds, Truck  
 and all early crops. It is made of Pure Dissolved Animal Bone, Genu-  
 ine Peruvian Guano and High Grade Potash. We know of nothing  
 equal to it.  
**WE CAN ALSO FURNISH**  
**GENUINE LOBOS PERUVIAN GUANO**  
 From cargo imported by ourselves direct from Lobos Islands to Balti-  
 more.  
**ALSO**  
**TEN PER CENT. PERUVIAN GUANO,**  
**HIGHEST GRADE NITRATE OF SODA,**  
**WARRANTED PURE RAW BONE MEAL,**  
**PURE DISSOLVED ANIMAL BONE, FINE dried**  
**Fish, Pure Ground Land Plaster, Best Dissolved S. C.**  
**Rock, High Grade Agricultural Chemicals.**  
**Baugh & Sons Company,**  
 Manufacturers and Importers,  
 412 E. Lombard Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

**LUMBER.**  
 B. R. ABELL, agent for the large lumber firm, J. H. D. Swoor, & Son of  
 Alexandria, will keep constantly on hand in Leonardtown  
 Scantling, Weather Boarding, Flooring, Palings  
 Dressed Boards, Shingles, Doors, Sash, &c.  
 Also, Laths, Lime and Hair, which he will sell at city prices.  
 Orders for lumber from in Alexandria will be promptly attended o.  
 Sept 5-11

**WHEN I GET TIME.**  
 When I get time—  
 I know what I shall do:  
 I'll cut the leaves of all my books,  
 And read them through and through.  
 When I get time—  
 I'll write some letters then  
 That I have owed for weeks and weeks  
 To many, many men.  
 When I get time—  
 I'll pay those calls I owe,  
 And with those bills, those countless bills,  
 I will not be so slow.  
 When I get time—  
 I'll regulate my life,  
 In such a way that I may get  
 Acquainted with my wife.  
 When I get time—  
 O, glorious dream of bliss!  
 A month, a year, ten years from now—  
 But I can't finish this—  
 I have no time.

**TIPITY WICHETY ISLAND.**  
**WASHINGTON LOBBY AND ITS WORK.**  
 From St. Louis Globe-Democrat.  
 'I understand,' said Judge Ni-  
 black on one occasion when he was  
 a conspicuous member of Congress,  
 'that all of us are bought and sold  
 occasionally, without our knowing it,  
 by men claiming to be able to  
 control the votes of members of  
 Congress, while they have no reason  
 whatever for asserting such a claim  
 as regards any member.'  
 Charles Sumner, reserved in man-  
 ner, stern in integrity, one of the  
 most unapproachable of men from  
 the lobby point of view, once said  
 he had no doubt his vote was sold  
 twenty times a session.  
 Out of the dust of a remote pig-  
 con-hole was produced recently a  
 photographic print which revived  
 strange memories. It is a collection  
 of famous faces with autographs  
 beneath. Some of those who appear  
 in the picture are dead. Several are  
 high in political life today. In the  
 centre of the group is the meaning  
 of it:

OFFICERS AND  
 MEMBERS  
 of the  
**TIPITY WICHETY CLUB.**  
 Organized May 30, 1879, Washington,  
 D. C.

The central face is that of Norris  
 Peters, whose relation to the club is  
 indicated by 'Admiral.' Surround-  
 ing 'Admiral' Peters are the faces  
 and autographs of the late William  
 Windom of Minnesota, Frank Here-  
 ford of West Virginia, David Davis  
 of Illinois, and James B. Beck of  
 Kentucky. All of them were at the  
 time Senators. Just beyond the  
 Senators are the pictures of Joseph  
 E. Cannon, of Illinois, then as now  
 a Representative in Congress, and  
 A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois, then  
 a Representative, now the Vice-  
 President of the United States.  
 Mr. Stevenson's position in the  
 Tipity Wichety Club is designated as  
 'President of the Board of Visi-  
 tors.' Above Mr. Stevenson are J.  
 Warren Keifer, then a Representa-  
 tive from Ohio, and afterwards  
 Speaker of the House, and George C.  
 Hazelton, then a Representative  
 from Mo., and afterwards District  
 Attorney of the District of Columbia.  
 At the top of the sheet is the face  
 of Joseph C. S. Blackburn, looking  
 younger as a Representative than he  
 does now as a Senator from Ken-  
 tucky. 'Vice Admiral' Blackburn  
 was his rank in the Tipity Wichety.  
 Kentucky is well represented in this  
 historic picture. J. Proctor Knott,  
 who had achieved national fame by  
 his description of Duluth as 'the  
 zenith city of the unsalted seas,'  
 has a place as 'Judge Advocate Gen-  
 eral.' Beside him is ex-Congress-  
 man James A. McKenzie, who  
 seconded the nomination of Cleve-  
 land in the noted horse-race speech  
 at St. Louis in 1888. H. H. Black-  
 burn, of Kentucky, was 'Solicitor  
 General' of Tipity Wichety. Ex-  
 Secretary of War Alexander Ram-  
 sey, of Minnesota, was a member of  
 the 'Board of Orators.' E. J. Hen-  
 kle was 'Surgeon General.' R. F.  
 Crowell, who became Sixth Auditor  
 of the Treasury, was Chaplain.  
 Across the lower portion of the  
 sheet are four faces. Three of them  
 are Congressmen, James W. Covert  
 of New York, the late Senator John  
 E. Kenna of West Virginia and Jay

A. Hubbell, who was a Repre-  
 sentative from Michigan, and who  
 was entered in the club as 'Treas-  
 urer' of the club. His last face is  
 that which caused the picture to be  
 turned to the wall. He was the  
 'Tipity Wichety Club' member by-  
 word. It changed the fortunes of  
 the minds of the distinguished  
 members the recollections of many  
 a gay expedition.  
 There was no politics in the bonds  
 of Tipity Wichety. The offices and  
 the membership were divided about  
 equally between Republicans and  
 Democrats. Good politics was  
 the password. 'Admiral' Peters  
 had a yacht on the Potomac and it  
 was 'in commission' for Tipity  
 Wichety's orders at all times. Tipity  
 Wichety dinners were given from  
 time to time at the swellest restrau-  
 rant in Washington, and the stand-  
 ing instruction to the hotel people  
 was that no information should be  
 furnished to the newspapers.

The end of Tipity Wichety came  
 with startling suddenness. One day  
 the official air of Washington was  
 charged with grave rumors. The  
 next day everybody knew that the  
 soul of this jovial club was a def-  
 ault to the Government. The em-  
 bezzlement was away up in the  
 tens of thousands of dollars. Capt.  
 Howgate, chief of the signal service  
 of the army, was a fugitive from  
 justice. In the months following  
 the exposure there were from time  
 to time rumors that he had been  
 seen in this and that place. But  
 the law officers of the Government  
 were not quite able to apprehend  
 him. Disgrace and virtual banish-  
 ment were the penalties, and no  
 court ever imposed sentence. On  
 the proof print of the Tipity Wich-  
 ety Club there is a broad black mark  
 across one corner. It destroys all  
 save the last two letters of How-  
 gate's name, but the face is still  
 there in close conversation with  
 honorable and distinguished men,  
 as Howgate was before exposure  
 came.

Norris Peters was a clerk in the  
 Interior Department. He resigned  
 that position and started the first  
 photo-lithographic establishment in  
 Washington. The Government re-  
 quires a great deal of that kind of  
 work. The contracts have for years  
 amounted to several hundred thou-  
 sand dollars. The photo-lithograph-  
 ing for the Patent Office *Gazette*  
 reaches \$50,000 a year, and other  
 work of that kind for the same  
 office requires an annual appropria-  
 tion of \$100,000. From the very  
 beginning Norris Peters' success in  
 obtaining the contracts with the  
 Government was wonderful. No  
 man at the national capital had a  
 more extensive acquaintance with  
 officials of high rank. Outside  
 bidders from Boston, New York,  
 Philadelphia, and even from as far  
 as Chicago and St. Louis, came to  
 the Washington and tried to get these  
 contracts away from Norris Peters.  
 Their efforts, almost without ex-  
 ception, failed. Mr. Peters was  
 seldom seen at the Capitol or around  
 the hotels. He never button-holed  
 or importuned. Sometimes men  
 who knew of his wide acquaintance  
 and effective influence tried to enlist  
 Mr. Peters in their lobby schemes  
 before the Congress or the depart-  
 ments. They invariably failed. Mr.  
 Peters attended to no man's busi-  
 ness save his own.

Mr. Peters entertained splendidly.  
 At one time he gave weekly  
 dinners. He did it like a gentle-  
 man. There was nothing that  
 savored of jollery or ulterior pur-  
 pose in his genial hospitality. The  
 envious, seeing how well Mr. Peters  
 lived, suspected fabulous profits in  
 the contracts which came to him  
 year after year without seeming  
 effort on his part. When the Demo-  
 crats came to power in 1885 there  
 was a tremendous pull to get the  
 Government business away from  
 him. It succeeded partially. Some  
 of the Interior Department's con-  
 tracts were given to other persons.  
 They were not carried out efficiently.  
 The profits which were supposed to  
 be in the business did not show on  
 the ledger. One contract after  
 another was relinquished. The  
 Government photo-lithographing

went back to Mr. Peters, and there  
 was no further interference with  
 him while he lived.  
 When the estate was settled  
 Washington had a seven days' won-  
 der. Norris Peters had been for  
 years rated a millionaire and better.  
 The administrator's returns showed  
 a few hundreds of dollars of assets.  
 There are several widows and or-  
 phans today in Washington who  
 live under roofs which Norris Pet-  
 ers gave their fathers and husbands.  
 The profits on the photo-lithograph-  
 ic contracts were large, but it is  
 known now that instead of enrich-  
 ing the contractor they were scat-  
 tered with a lavish hand in hospital-  
 ity, in charity and in bonuses.

"In all of my experience," said  
 the oldtimer, "I don't remember a  
 session so lively as the one of the  
 Forty-fourth Congress when the  
 Texas Pacific and the Southern  
 Pacific lobbies were fighting each  
 other. Col. Tom Scott had made  
 some kind of a deal for the Fremont  
 El Paso scheme. He wanted to get  
 through Congress a Government in-  
 crement of bonds which meant  
 about \$60,000,000 backing for the  
 road. He organized the lobby on a  
 magnificent scale. One feature  
 was the rental of a four-story house  
 for Texas Pacific headquarters.  
 This house was fitted out from top  
 to bottom for lobby purposes. There  
 were parlors for receptions, private  
 rooms for consultation, free enter-  
 tainment for all comers and polite  
 waiters, a force of stenographers  
 and typewriters in the attic. Scott  
 would come in on a midnight train,  
 go at once to the headquarters,  
 meet his trusted legislative agents,  
 remain a day or two or longer and  
 go away on another midnight train  
 without any knowledge of his pre-  
 sence getting out. At least that  
 was the idea when the headquarters  
 was established. It worked well  
 for a time. But the Southern Pac-  
 ific lobby, which was on the alert to  
 see that the Texas Pacific didn't  
 get the best of the legislation, se-  
 cretly hired rooms directly across  
 the street in another four-story  
 house. Spotters were put on guard  
 in those rooms day and night. A  
 record was kept of every person  
 who entered Texas Pacific head-  
 quarters; of the exact time at which  
 he entered and when he came out.  
 It was noted whether he was alone  
 in his visit. Strong field glasses  
 were used, and by this means much  
 that went on in the Texas Pacific  
 house was learned and reported to  
 the Southern Pacific people.

"There was everything to eat and  
 drink in the Texas Pacific house,"  
 continued the old timer, and a far-  
 away longing came into his eyes;  
 "champagne and terrapin were  
 ready at all hours. As soon as a  
 man passed the door he was priv-  
 ileged to call for whatever he wanted,  
 and he got it. The staff of the  
 Texas Pacific lobby included some  
 of the most popular men of that  
 period, especially from the South.  
 There was an ex-Governor from one  
 State, an eminent jurist from an-  
 other State, a biographer of Jeff-  
 erson Davis and so on. The lobby  
 argument was a mighty strong one.  
 The advocates of the big subsidy  
 for a Southern route to the Pacific  
 had only to point to what the Gov-  
 ernment had done for the Union  
 Pacific and for the Northern Pacific.  
 That was enough to make any  
 Southern Senator and Representa-  
 tive favorable to legislation which  
 would encourage an El Paso route.  
 But the trouble was the rivalry be-  
 tween the two lobbies. The Texas  
 Pacific people made the aggressive  
 fight. The Southern Pacific lobby  
 was organized to see that Tom Scott  
 didn't get the better of Huntington.  
 It was composed of men less con-  
 spicuous than the Texas Pacific or-  
 ganization, but more experienced  
 in the methods of lobbying. It  
 worked in the dark. Senators and  
 Representatives were among the  
 frequent visitors to the Texas Pac-  
 ific headquarters, and their visits  
 were duly recorded by the spies in  
 the rooms across the street. In the  
 Southern Pacific lobby was a man  
 who had been an assistant door-  
 keeper of the House, to whom the  
 faces of all members were familiar.

Two other Southern Pacific lobbyists  
 were a well-known Texan and an  
 equally well-known Tennessean.  
 "The open work of the Texas  
 Pacific lobby went on for months,  
 and the secret operation of the  
 Southern Pacific lobby kept pace  
 with it. One day the surprise was  
 sprung. The Texas Pacific people  
 were notified of the information  
 which the Southern Pacific people  
 had collected. Some extracts from  
 the record kept in the lobby head-  
 quarters were exhibited. A com-  
 plete exposure was threatened un-  
 less the Texas Pacific people con-  
 sented that the Southern Pacific  
 should share equally in all benefits  
 of the proposed legislation. The  
 demand was outrageous. On one  
 side there had been an expenditure  
 of tens of thousands of dollars to  
 pave the way for the bill. On the  
 other hand there had been a trifling  
 matter of a few hundreds of dollars  
 spent in watching the movements  
 of the people who had done the hard  
 work. But what could be said?  
 The country had not forgotten the  
 Credit Mobilier scandal. There  
 was a good deal of sensitiveness in  
 the public mind about subsidies  
 and land grants. The Texas Pac-  
 ific people were forced to yield.  
 They agreed to take the Southern  
 Pacific people in on the deal.

"The man who managed this fine  
 piece of work for the Southern Pac-  
 ific got a life job by it. He had  
 come to Washington as a contrac-  
 tor when the wholesale improve-  
 ments of the city were under way  
 and had developed fine talent as a  
 lobbyist. After he had spoiled the  
 Tom Scott scheme he was put on a  
 regular salary of \$5000 a year, and  
 received it until he died. An em-  
 ploye of the House lost his place  
 through the assistance he gave the  
 Southern Pacific people. He was a  
 man who was assigned to some duty  
 on the floor of the House near the  
 Speaker's desk. From that posi-  
 tion he was able to furnish valua-  
 ble information, and it is also said  
 that he passed lobbyists into the  
 House so that they could communi-  
 cate with members. There was a  
 scandal about it. The man was  
 dismissed by the Doorkeeper, a very  
 strict old gentleman from New Jer-  
 sey, named Buxton. As soon as he  
 left Government service he was put  
 on the lobby pay-roll at \$2500 a  
 year and left there for many years,  
 his salary being doubled after a  
 time. 'No man who loses his situa-  
 tion through serving me shall go  
 begging,' was what the railroad  
 magnate said, and he put him in  
 in the company's legislative ex-  
 pense account.

"That fight between the two lob-  
 bies made things very lively," the  
 old-timer went on. "But no in-  
 vestigation ever came of it. In the  
 next Congress a man named Baker,  
 of Indiana, made use of the scandal  
 to get more stringent rules  
 adopted in regard to admission to  
 the floor of the House. Up to that  
 time it was no uncommon thing to  
 see prominent and influential per-  
 sons on the floor while the House  
 was in session. The fight of the  
 two lobbies, however, became so hot  
 that through bribery and favorit-  
 ism the workers were passed in and  
 could be seen while the House was  
 in session consulting with members.  
 Baker's campaign was victorious.  
 He got through the rule which al-  
 lowed only members, ex-members,  
 Senators and persons who had re-  
 ceived the thanks of Congress ad-  
 mission to the floor while the House  
 was in session. And the rule has  
 been enforced ever since."

Hiring employes of the Senate  
 and House is a favorite method of  
 the lobby. When the distribution  
 of \$900,000 of Pacific Mail money  
 by Agent Irwin was investigated,  
 it was found that an assistant door-  
 keeper had received \$4500 and a  
 messenger had been paid \$11,000.  
 The assistant doorkeeper in explain-  
 ing his share in the transaction  
 said:  
 "The first acquaintance I had  
 with Mr. Irwin was this: I met  
 him in the lobby right opposite my  
 door, and I think he had some  
 pamphlets which he asked me to  
 distribute. I did so. I met him

again the next day, and he had  
 some that were directed to certain  
 members. He asked me to deliver  
 them as they were directed, and I  
 did so. I met him from time to  
 time during the pendency of the  
 bill, several times in the lobby and  
 at my door. He would call to see  
 members and I would send a boy  
 to find those he wanted to see. The  
 bill was defeated in the House and  
 it went over to the Senate. I did  
 not see him again until the bill had  
 passed the Senate and come back to  
 the House. I met him in the lob-  
 by. The way I came to meet him  
 was this: A gentleman by the  
 name of Col. Bee came over from  
 the Senate, and as he entered the  
 hall, he not being entitled to the  
 floor, I heard him say that no sub-  
 sidy bill should pass at that session  
 of Congress, as the Pacific Mail  
 had defeated his bill in the Senate.  
 I went down to the door and met  
 Mr. Irwin, and told him what Col.  
 Bee had said. He then said he  
 wished me to notice who Col. Bee  
 communicated with. I did so, and  
 I saw Mr. Irwin about 12 or 1  
 o'clock and gave him a list of those  
 members. I think Mr. Irwin then  
 asked me to see that when the bill  
 was up that his friends were in the  
 House, and I think I did so. That  
 is all the connection I had with the  
 subsidy bill, with the exception of  
 receiving the \$4500. Mr. Irwin  
 never promised to give me anything  
 during the pending of the bill, but  
 he sent me that after the result was  
 accomplished. There was no ar-  
 rangement made between him and  
 me. I never mentioned money to  
 him in any way, shape or manner."

The messenger's explanation was  
 to the same effect. He was getting  
 a salary of \$1440. While the bill  
 was pending he kept track of the  
 movements of Col. Bee among mem-  
 bers and reported them to Mr. Ir-  
 win. There was no understanding  
 about compensation. He helped to  
 distribute documents, but he did  
 not speak to a single member about  
 the bill. After the passage of the  
 measure he was told to call at Mr.  
 Irwin's room. He went there and  
 was handed \$11,000, most of it in  
 \$1000 bills.

Naturally, the investigating com-  
 mittee called upon Mr. Irwin, for  
 his explanation of these large sums  
 to employes of the House. The  
 explanation was promptly forth-  
 coming. It is interesting as throw-  
 ing light in a general way on how  
 legislation is promoted in Washing-  
 ton.

"They received," said Mr. Irwin,  
 "a large sum of money for the ser-  
 vice which they themselves have  
 described, but their service was,  
 probably, of more value to us than  
 they have intimated, owing to the  
 fact that the fate of a bill very of-  
 ten depends, and it largely depend-  
 ed in this instance, upon having  
 the friends of the measure present.  
 On the 19th or 20th of March the  
 bill was defeated by the fact of one  
 gentleman, a member of the House,  
 going out on the portico of the Cap-  
 itol and bringing in two Representa-  
 tives to vote against it. Where-  
 upon five other members immedi-  
 ately voted against it, and we were  
 beaten by five votes, but we were  
 really beaten by those two votes  
 that made the tie. It is that char-  
 acter of service that gave its value  
 to the doorkeeper's service. I sup-  
 pose that all the members know  
 how doorkeepers are sent to bring  
 in the friends and also the enemies  
 of a bill.  
 W. B. S.

Johnny—When Mr. Hankinson  
 comes this evening—  
 Willie—Mr. Hankinson ain't  
 comin' this evening. This is Mr.  
 Ferguson's evening.  
 Johnny—I'll just bet you my  
 watch against your gun.  
 Willie (after a severe struggle  
 with his conscience)—No, I won't  
 take it.—It's wrong to bet when  
 you've got a sure thing.  
 I know it's Mr. Ferguson's night,  
 'cause I saw Laura in the parlor  
 a little while ago turning the clock  
 back two hours.  
 He: Oh, Mabel! ask me to do  
 some deed of daring to prove my  
 love! She: Well, go and ask papa  
 to let us get married right away!  
 [He collapses.]—[Fun.]