

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
At Leonardtown, Md.
By T. F. YATES & 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. LIII. LEONARDTOWN, MD., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1894. NO. 696

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.

PROFESSIONAL

JO. F. MORGAN,
Attorney and Counsellor 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, 1890-4f.

DAN'L C. HAMMETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Leonardtown, Md.
Jan 31-4f

B. HARRIS CAMALIER,
STATE'S ATTORNEY,
AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Leonardtown, Md.

D. S. BRISCOE,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
219 5th Street, Baltimore, Md.
1878-4f.

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 3-4f.

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, 85-4f

WALTER B. DORSEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LEONARDTOWN, MD.
Office-Register of Wills' Office.
Jan 1 '93-4f.

R. B. TIPPETT & BRO.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
11 E. Lexington St., near Chas., Balt., Md.
Practice in the Courts of Baltimore city Court of Appeals of Md., in the counties of Charles and St. Mary's and Washington City Special attention given to Admiralty practice, collection of claims.

GEORGE BLAKISTONE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank Building,
Corner South and Lombard Sts.,
Baltimore, Md.
Sept 28-4f

RODDY & LOVE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Law Building, Cor. Lexington and St. Paul Streets, Baltimore, Md.
Claims collected and promptly paid over.
References:
Citizens National Bank, Baltimore.
J. Frank Ford, Clerk Court of Appeals, Md.
Oct 13-4f, cap27 193

DUKE BOND,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
National Mechanics Bank Building,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Sept 29 '92.

DR. WHIT HAMMETT,
DENTIST,
306 9th N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Operative and mechanical Work done in best manner. All work guaranteed.
Fees moderate. Consultation free.
Sept 1-4f

CARPET WEAVER.
JOSEPH LANTZ, manufacturer of bed coverlets, bags, ingrain and rag carpets. On the Leonardtown road near Charles, Md.
Jan. 4, '94-4f.

HENDERSON, LAWS & CO.,
25 E. PRATT ST.,
Baltimore Md.
Manufacturers of CAKES, CRACKERS and CANDIES by steam.

I beg leave to inform my friends and associates that I have permanently associated myself with the above firm and respectfully ask for a share of your patronage. Thanking you for past patronage, I am yours very respectfully,
W. B. TENNISON.
J-7c

MATTHEW J. POPE,
Blacksmith and Wheelwright,
Leonardtown, Md.
Special attention given to horseshoeing. I can always be found at my shop and will do all work in my line at shortest notice and as cheap as can be done in the county. Terms cash. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully ask a continuance.
Jun 05-4f

NOTICE.
THIS is to inform my friends and the public generally, that I will positively be at any place of business always in business hours hereafter. Will make the repairing of harness, boots and shoes a specialty and as low anybody else will do it. All work guaranteed to be done as neat and as substantial as can be done in the city. I have put repairing down lower than anyone in the county. I also put up Gen's fine boots, shoes and gaiters as neat as you can get them done in the city. Give me a call.
JAMES L. CONNELLY,
Jan 11-4f Leonardtown.

TO GET THE CENTURY WAR BOOK.
Bring or send one "Century War Book" Coupon, together with 10 cents for each part as issued, to the St. Mary's Beacon, Leonardtown, Md., and any one of the 20 parts of the "Century War Book" will be mailed you cost free.

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 be convinced. The best made clothing in Baltimore is at
LIKES, BERWANGER & CO., Baltimore Street, near Charles.
April 20-7f

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 fertilizing properties of Bones. Fine and Dry.
Put up in good strong bags, 12 to the ton. Planters should see that every bag is branded with the ANALYSIS and our name in Red Letters.

EXCELSIOR GUANO COMPANY,
F. A. LUCCHESI, late of J. J. Turner & Co., Proprietor.
239 South Street, Baltimore.

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 reasonable 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 TOBACCO USE
Baugh's Pure Bone and Peruvian Guano Compound
Manufactured from GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, PURE ANIMAL BONE, and HIGH-GRADE POTASH.

ALSO
BAUGH'S CELEBRATED SPECIAL FERTILIZER FOR TOBACCO.
Which Has Been Used for Years by Many Leading Farmers.
Use BAUGH'S CORN FERTILIZER
For Corn, Oats and Garden Truck.
Baugh's Animal Bone and Potash Compound
Is a Complete Fertilizer for all Crops, and is used largely for Tobacco, Potatoes, Garden Truck and all Spring Crops.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
Baugh & Sons Company,
412 EAST LOMBARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

LUMBER.

B. R. SHELL, agent for the large lumber firm, J. H. D. SMOOT, & SON of Alexandria, will keep constantly on hand in Leonardtown Boards, 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 to.

(Written for the Beacon.)
A FANLESS DRIVE.

No banners blow, nor bonfires fall
Across this wayside station.
He waits not Earth's hour,
Whom God befriends again!
ETHELBERT HALEY.

JUNE.

Ah! fanned by the perfumed breath of Spring
Here in our midst thou art
Sounding with music thy melodious ring,
Dew-kissed blossoms and birdsong bring
Month of the Sacred Hours!
-ETHELBERT HALEY, to the Phila. Messenger of the Sacred Hours for June.

HUNTING KANGAROO.

Big Game That Beats All Mile Records in the Chase.
From the St. Louis Republic.

One can hardly imagine anything more exciting than a kangaroo hunt. To be sure, it has not the element of extreme danger that goes with a lion or tiger hunt, nor is it in that respect to be compared with elephant hunting or the hunt for grizzly bears. But there is so much more of the kangaroo chase, and it is usually over or through such dangerous ground and at such speed it affords quite as much excitement as any other form of sport.
Moreover, if you are not a thorough master of horsemanship and if you have not a horse that can go all day and jump any ditch or hedge or fence that any other horse can jump, then you had better stay at home and let the others go without you.

The Australians are hard riders, and profess the greatest contempt for the horse that is not a jumper, and in fact, they are more than formerly.
Rain is needed say the farmers. No such doubt that gentle showers would be beneficial to their feelings and wishes and increase the growth of vegetation generally. Signs of rain are numerous, and these phenomena of appearance may be proof of early coming showers. Our patience has its remedy in time.

F. Oscar Morgan

Extends a special invitation to his many friends and customers to visit his store and examine his large stock of fashionable goods.
I mean to sell and shall always keep what the people want at the people's prices. It will be my aim to give my patrons every dollar's worth every time and if there is any virtue in good goods at low prices I mean to be true to the store of Leonardtown.

DOMESTICS.

In this department I am low priced. Call and examine my fancy Shirtings, Gingham Calicoes and Lawns before purchasing elsewhere.

GROCERIES

Fine, fresh and cheap. Call and make a small purchase and I know that you will become a permanent customer.

SHOES and HATS.

My new styles are in, and prices lower than ever. My stock will please young men, old men and boys.

Ready-Made Clothing.

For men's, youths' and boys' wear. We have the finest, cheapest and noblest ever shown in my store. I am especially headquarters for this trade.

F. OSCAR MORGAN,
Leonardtown, Md.
Oct 27, 1887-4f

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Susannah Ferry and N. Rufus G. the black man and native dogs, by increasing in great numbers, and by eating of the grass which is needed for the sheep the white man has had, in self-defense, to take to hunting them, and with much fletter and more tenacious dogs.

The dogs used in hunting kangaroos are unusually heavy greyhounds, often with some bull dog blood in them to increase their courage. A good pack contains both those that are sufficiently fleet to tire the "flier" and those that are heavy and savage enough to throttle and throw the kangaroo when run down and at bay. Occasionally a skillful dog, while in full chase, will seize the prey by a hind leg and thus suddenly throw it on its face, but this is a very rare occurrence.

Owing to their curiosity kangaroos may frequently be stalked by the hunter and brought within gunshot.

The common rule of firing either at the head or the forequarters, where are the lungs and heart, will not do for kangaroos as it will for

other game. Owing to the extreme smallness of the upper parts the large muscular hindquarters afford the proper target, for a ball placed there is sure to stop the game, even if not immediately fatal.

Often a baby kangaroo will escape from the pouch of the dead mother, and it is always in order to give chase to such. For they make, if they live through the first week or two of captivity, very docile and entertaining pets. One, which I had for a short while, fed from an ordinary bottle, soon learned to drink milk from a pail, and in a few weeks was a favorite playfellow of two puppies with whom he slept. Being an excellent swimmer he was easily taught to fetch anything from the water, and in many ways exhibited no mean degree of intelligence.

One day, on the hot plains of Queensland, a party of us surprised a pack of perhaps a dozen kangaroos feeding in the open. Having selected a big 7-footer, an "old man," as the natives call them, by skillful management, which the professional hunters well understood, we got him off on a track by himself. It at once became apparent that neither dogs nor horses had any chance whatever of overtaking him for the first few miles, and that it was simply to be a case of endurance and long wind.

When the day comes that the kangaroo shall have been sufficiently tamed to make it possible to have kangaroo races on our tracks, the mile record will be put where no horse or bicyclist can ever hope to reach it. Only the ostrich, of all animal world, is possibly swift. I firmly believe that on a similar stretch along a railroad track, if it were so arranged that a kangaroo could not leave the track, a locomotive would have to considerably exceed the rate of a mile a minute to overtake the animal.

The expression "enough to make a horse laugh," applies excellently to a kangaroo at full speed, and he has never seen one on the ground before must be a veritable "sober" if he does not lean back in his saddle and have a hearty, roarsome laugh at the ludicrous sight. He jumps into the air is quite high, ten or eight feet, as it must be to cover such immense distances as are possible to them. Fifteen to 20 feet is an average jump, at a 34-foot jump has been actually measured.

With the tail held on a level with the ground, and the long, flat first joints of the hind legs held on the same level, the effect is most peculiar. As the creature jumps at an astonishingly rapid rate, landing fairly on this sort of tripod, and bounding away again, sometimes with the aid of that marvelously muscular tail, the motion is indeed grotesque. But, while it may at first seem excessively awkward, it is soon apparent that it has a certain graceful undulatory movement as a whole and is of the sort that "gets there" just the same.

If our chase that day could have been confined to the open fields, with nothing worse than an occasional fence or ditch to jump, a rock or a grass-covered water hole to dodge, or here and there a soft spot or a hill to "wind" both kangaroo and horse, it would not have been so hard a form of sport, nor would it have been nearly so exciting as it was. But our kangaroo made for the first cover it saw, and however dense the brush or low-hanging the branches of the trees, managed to rush along nearly as fast as in the open. Of course the leaps in such a place were not so long, perhaps hardly ten feet each, but they were more frequent, and the speed remained remarkable.

One who has not ridden at high speed through such places can hardly picture the intense nervous strain resulting from dodging a limb here or barely escaping a tree trunk there, with innumerable switches and small branches beating in the face and across the hands. The horse becomes entirely oblivious of the rider on his back and follows the hounds wherever he finds space

for his own body. If the low-hanging limb be sufficiently high to escape his back he forgets the danger to the rider, or in turning a sharp corner around a tree thinks nothing of the peril of breaking a rider's leg.

However, we soon found that cover hunting, while most trying to the hunter was even worse for the hunted, and that his speed was evidently slackening, the more rapid, shorter jumps and the tree dodging having begun to tell on the "old man."

It is seldom that a kangaroo gives up in cover; they usually take to the open, where they can have full swing for all four legs in the final fight with the dogs. In our case this was a quick and sharp affair. The first two poor hounds received blows from the powerful hind legs of the kangaroo which killed them outright laying them entirely open and another was mortally wounded.

These death-dealing blows were given by hugging the dogs closely with the short forelegs and ripping them down the stomach with the large, sharp middle claw of one hind leg, while the other leg and the tail afforded a firm brace on which to sit upright.
But our pack sufficiently large enough to afford such a loss as this; soon brought the worn out prey to the ground by their superior numbers and combined weight. He proved to be a veritable grandfather of the flock, quite 7 1/2 feet tall.

Kangaroo hide is now a valuable article in the leather market, and the hunters try to be in at the death to prevent the dogs from too greatly mutilating the skin.

Although every part of the flesh is good eating, little but the tail is saved for that purpose, as the body and legs are usually nearly all bone and tough muscle. There is, however, a strange prejudice against the flesh among the natives, although it affords such an excellent relief from the "everlasting mutton" eaten in the bush. All varieties of the kangaroo tribe are fine eating, from the young "blue flyer" down to the "rat," though the latter needs to change its inappropriate name for the table. The tail, especially, is a fat, juicy morsel fully as good as squirrel or blue-faced monkey, and a dish in great favor with all who have tried it. So, too, with the heart and liver; both are very sweet and palatable eating, and quite repay the labors of a kangaroo hunt.

FACTS ABOUT GLYCERINE.

Glycerine is one of the most useful and misunderstood of every-day assistants.

It must not be applied to the skin undiluted, or it will cause it to become red and hard, but if rubbed well into the skin while wet it has a softening and whitening effect.

It will prevent and cure chapped hands; two or three drops will often stop the baby's stomach ache. It will allay the thirst of fever patients and soothe an irritable cough by moistening the dryness of the throat.

Equal parts of bay rum and glycerine applied to the face after shaving make a man rise up and call the woman who provided it blessed. Applied to shoes glycerine is a great preservative of the leather and effectually keeps out the water and prevents wet feet.

A few drops of glycerine put in the fruit jars the last thing before sealing them helps to keep the preserves from molding on top.

Half a teaspoonful every half hour will cure summer complaint or dyspepsia.

THE FLOWER LANGUAGE.—Mrs. Murray Hill: There was a time when you called me a daisy, a sweet violet and a lily of the valley.
Mr. Murray Hill: Yes, that was before you began jawing me every night. Now, the only flower I wish you were is a "four o'clock." That shuts up sometimes.—Texas Siftings.

About a Watch.

The watch carried by the average man is composed of 98 pieces and its manufacture embraces more than 2,000 distinct and separate operations.
Some of the smaller screws are so minute that the unaided eye cannot distinguish them from steel filings or a speck of dirt.

Under a powerful magnifying glass a perfect screw is revealed. The slit in the head is 2-1,000ths of an inch wide. It takes 308,000 of these screws to make a pound, and a pound is worth \$1,585.

The hairspring is a strip of the finest steel, about 9 1/2 inches long, 1-100th of an inch wide and 27-10,000ths of an inch thick. It is coiled up in spiral form and finely tempered.

The process of tempering these springs was long held as a secret by the few fortunate ones possessing it, and even now it is not generally known.

Their manufacture requires great skill and care. The strip is gauged to 20-1,000ths of an inch, but no measuring instrument has yet been devised capable of fine enough gauging to determine beforehand by the size of the strip what the strength of the finished spring will be. A 20-1,000th part of an inch difference in the thickness of the strip makes a difference in the running of a watch of about six minutes an hour.

The value of these springs when finished and placed in watches, is enormous in proportion to the material from which they are made. A comparison will give a very good idea.

A ton of steel made up into hairsprings when in watches is worth more than 1 1/2 times the value of the same weight in pure gold.

Hairspring wire weighs one-twentieth of a grain to an inch. One mile of wire weighs less than half a pound.

The balance gives five vibrations every second, 300 every minute, 18,000 every hour, 432,000 every day and 137,680,000 every year.

At each vibration it rotates about one and one-fourth times, which makes 197,100,000 revolutions every year.

In order that we may better understand the stupendous amount of labor performed by these tiny works, let us make a pertinent comparison:

Take, for illustration, a locomotive with six-foot driving wheels. Let its wheels be run until they have given the same number of revolutions that a watch does in one year, and they will have covered a distance equal to 28 complete circuits of the earth.

All this a watch does without other attention than winding once every 24 hours.—New Moon.

I have two little grand children who are teething this hot summer weather and are troubled with bowel complaint. I give them Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and it acts like a charm. I earnestly recommend it for children with bowel troubles. I was myself taken with a severe attack of bloody flux, with cramps and pains in my stomach, one-third of a bottle of this remedy cured me. Within twenty-four hours I was out of bed and doing my house work. Mrs. W. L. Dunagan, Bon-Aqua, Hickman Co., Tenn. For sale by Wm. F. Greenwell & Son, Leonardtown, Md.

RARE DAYS IN JUNE AND JULY.
-Eighteen hundred and sixteen was a year without a summer. There was snow, ice and frost every month, vegetation was destroyed and the leaves dropped and fell from the trees of the forests. Great suffering prevailed and flour was \$13 per barrel. In the Northern and Middle States snow fell in June to seven and ten inches in depth. Ice formed in July of that year as thick as window panes, and in August the ice was a half inch thick.—Wisconsin Enterprise.

WASH' HIS FAULT.—Judge-If I let you off this time will you promise not to come back here again?
Prisoner-Yes, sir. The fact is, I didn't come voluntarily this time.
-Pearson Weekly.

'Why is it the English stand for office instead of running for it?'
'England is a very small country. I suppose there is standing room only.'