

Saint Mary's Beacon

Defense of the Sugar House.

(Continued from 1st Page.)

'And we'll scald them,' declared Tom. 'Those doors are oak, and they won't burn down in a trice. You remain here and watch. I have a plan.'

He rushed down stairs as though the Seminoles were after him, and five minutes afterwards Frank heard the sound of saw and axe and hammer below. At the same moment he saw the flames creeping up from the pile of combustibles against the door. The yells of the Indians were renewed, but they seemed desirous of keeping at a proper distance.

Down stairs, meantime, Tom and a dozen of the negroes were busy at work. There was plenty of lumber in the sugar-house, and it was brought forward by willing hands and fitted for the use designed.

In less than half an hour there was a square apartment, a dozen feet across, erected just inside the door. It was something after the style of what is known in the North as a storm-door, only instead of being placed outside it was built inside of the entrance. It was made strong and secure, and ascended to the floor of the second story, from which there opened into it a wide trap-door.

'There! if that isn't a perfect el-trap, then I never saw one,' declared Tom, as he wiped the perspiration from his face. 'Perhaps they won't get out as quick as they get in. However, it's best to make our remarks afterwards.'

He now commanded a number of the negroes to take buckets and fill them with the boiling molasses and carry them aloft. The trap-door was then lifted, and men stationed around it with orders to pour the scalding syrup below at the word of command.

Another relay of buckets was filled with the steaming fluid, and carried up ready for use, and then they waited.

The door had caught fire and was burning, as they could tell by the crackling; but they knew the savages would not wait for it to burn entirely down.

As it happened, Tom was not much too early in preparing his hot bath.

Ten minutes after the negroes had taken their places, Frank whispered:

'They're going to try the battering-ram again. I should like to try my sight on one of the rascals.'

A group of dusky figures could plainly be seen getting ready to charge the sugar-house.

'Well, if you have another charge, give it to them,' answered Tom. 'It may serve as an incentive, but don't waste your powder.'

The dark mass dashed up against the door.

Bang! bang! two rifles rang out—Frank's and one of the negro's—and two Indians tumbled up their hands and reeled out of the line, desperately if not mortally wounded. But the rest kept on, and the crash that followed told that the doors had given away.

Howling like demons, the Seminoles crowded forward through the entrance. Presently another trap was full, and while the mass was surging and struggling below, those in the rear eagerly pressing the van, Tom, with clenched teeth, gave the command: 'Now!'

Instantly the huge buckets were upraised and their boiling contents dashed down upon the unprotected savages.

Terrible were the yells that arose, and before they fully realized the condition of things, another boiling deluge was poured upon them.

The Indian can buy at the stake without a groan, it is said; but no human being, half-naked could withstand the agency of such a douche, which struck to them, and, like the shirt of Nessus, seemed to penetrate to their very bones.

Realizing the impotency of any defense, the Seminole warriors—those who were able—rushed out from the jam. How many of them were killed, or subsequently died from the effect of that fearful baptism, was never known, but their loss must have been considerable.

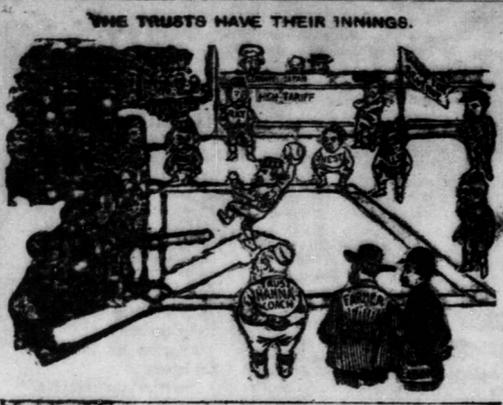
They did not seek a repetition of their heroic treatment, but withdrew before the morning dawned, carrying their dead and wounded with them.

Before Colonel Bulow returned, the boys had repaired all the injury done to the sugar-house, and it was ready for another siege.

Black Joe, however, escaped the righteous punishment that was in store for him, having cut his bonds and got out of the 'castle' one day while they were all at dinner.

As one of the negro women disappeared at the same time, it was supposed that he got away through her connivance and help. Neither was ever heard from again.

FRED MYRON COLBY.



SUGAR TRUST PROFITS.

John De Witt Warner Makes Some Estimates and Shows the Trust.

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner is one of the best posted men in this country on sugar tariffs. When in Congress, he carried the house for free sugar. In a recently published statement he estimates the net protection to the trust given by the Aldrich schedule as follows:

Without attempting to give his arguments as to each of the ways in which the trust would be protected we give his summary of trust profits as follows: Specific differential..... \$1.25 @ 0.84 Thirty-five per cent ad valorem..... 0.02 @ 0.21 Countervailing duty..... 0.02 @ 0.15 Additional by substitution of 75 per cent ad valorem for specific duties in lower grades..... 0.02 @ 0.15 Total..... \$1.31 @ 1.14

In the vast majority of cases, however, the actual results between 50 and 60 cents per 100 pounds net production to the trust, and it is impossible to see to what extent the trust is being benefited by the Aldrich schedule as to being the below 40 cents or above 60 cents for any considerable amount.

As an item of tariff taxation the sugar schedule is a liberal from the protectionist standpoint. Sugar is the one article used by poor and rich to an equivalent extent, and a tax on which therefore falls most heavily on the poor in proportion to their ability to pay it. Its production and distribution are controlled by a concern which is at once the greatest of our mean trusts and the meanest of our great ones.

It is consistent therefore that on this one article there should be levied more than one-third of our total tariff taxation, and that our people should be burdened by a tax of more than \$90,000,000 for the treasury and more than \$30,000,000 for the sugar refining combine, while the same combine is enabled to net an additional \$10,000,000 by the opportunity given it to import present duty rates raw sugar from which it can make refined to be sold by it under the enhanced price assured it by the proposed Aldrich schedule. The net "protection" of from 40 to 60 cents per 100 pounds given the trust on its refining process should be considered as sufficient when we remember that the labor cost of this process is slightly less than 1/2 cent per 100 pounds—that is, 40 many, Senator Aldrich, in behalf of American labor, propositioned to tax the manufacturer in one to give the trust from five to seven times as much "protection" as it pays for all the labor involved.

Next to the wage-earner the farmer is the most of the protectionist heart, and he is therefore equally favored by the sugar schedule. Of late years throughout the eastern and middle and many of the western states the competition of the far-west has driven our farmers from grain raising into fruit culture. This has now so developed that except for exports of canned goods—jams, preserves, etc.—in which we ought to supply the world, the business of fruit raising is a dead loss, because almost profitless. And poverty is now assumed to those who are dependent upon fruit culture by the proposed tax of two cents a pound on sugar. This increases by from 50 to 75 per cent the article which would make up from 40 to 75 per cent of the total weight of the jams, etc., the export of which might insure living prices for the surplus fruits, but which is now practically prohibited.

And this is "a government of the people, by the people and for the people." Who are "the people?"

The infamous Wool Schedule. The Senate computations of the equivalent for Dingley bill rates on woollen goods only need to be stated. They make opposing argument unnecessary in the more reading. For example, the rate is 55 per cent on second class wool, 80 per cent on garnetted waste, 325 per cent on shoddy, 171 per cent on woollen cloths valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, 167 per cent on blankets more than three yards in length and valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, 325 per cent on shawls valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 151 per cent on knit fabrics valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 227 per cent on hats of wool valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, 419 per cent on furs of the same value, 147 per cent on plushes valued at not over 40 cents per pound, and 64 per cent on the aggregate of woollen carpets.

The people of the United States could better afford to buy every sheep in the country and to put every shepherd on the position of the man who submits themselves to such a method of plundering—Philadelphia Record.

Cannot Convin Sugar Kings. In these days it is harder to convict a Sugar trust king than it is for a camel to go through the eye of a Gileadite needle.—Baltimore Herald.

JIM FARGO.—I'm in luck. I got \$500 last night on the ace of hearts. Cracksy Joe—D at's nothin'. A fra' o' mine cracksy I a jewelry crib last week and got fire f'ousand on a tray of diamonds.

COULD RELIEVE HIM ALL RIGHT.—The Wife—Doctor: can you do anything for my husband? Doctor—What seems to be the matter? Wife—Worrying ab'ut money. Doctor—Oh, I can relieve of that all right.—Yonkers St steeman.

High Duties On Buttons.

The button manufacturers, present and prospective, are unusually greedy in their demands for tariff duties. McKinley duties are entirely too slow for the button infants. The following is part of a statement made by button importers:

The proposed duties on buttons, as per schedule of the finance committee of the senate, are as a rule prohibitory and would prove a severe hardship on goods used by the poorer and middle classes, and also to manufacturers of various garments used by the mass of our people, such as low priced shirts, underwear, clothing, etc. The following data will give some idea of the inequalities of the proposed duties:

Agate Buttons—Present duty, also McKinley bill, 25 per cent; proposed duty of one-twelfth of 1 cent per line per gross, plus 15 per cent ad valorem, would average from 67 to 161 1/2 per cent, bearing heaviest on the class of goods that make up the great bulk of the importations. The following schedule, taking the styles that sell, shows the range proposed:

Table with columns: No. Lines, Price, Duty, Proposed Duty, Equal. Rows include Agate Buttons, White Buttons, etc.

These buttons are not made here, nor are they likely to be made. First, because little or none of the raw material required has been found here; second, because the total sales in this country would not warrant the investment of the necessary capital in a plant needed to make the various styles wanted. It is evident that the intention is to exclude these goods in the interest of some higher cost goods. The proposed duty would be a real hardship and bear heavily on the class of people who buy "china buttons," as well as on the manufacturers of cheap shirts, underwear, etc.

Bone Buttons (to sew on)—Present duty, 35 per cent; McKinley bill, 50 per cent; proposed duty, from 100 to 184 per cent. These goods are now sold to manufacturers of cheap underwear, children's waists, clothing, etc.

Manufacturers Against the Tariff Bill. One of the most striking indications of the growth of sentiment against high protection and of a liberal sentiment upon tariff matters is shown by the movement against the pending tariff bill by the Manufacturers' Association of the United States. Mr. A. B. Parquhar, an extensive manufacturer of agricultural machinery at York, Pa., is at the head of the movement.

It is well known that in the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery Americans are far in advance of their competitors in any other land and that the products of their factories may be seen in the fields all over the civilized world. Those people need no protection and are well able to take care of themselves. All they ask is to have untaxed raw material, so that they will not be placed at a disadvantage.

A great list of other industries are practically in the same position and desire free raw material more than they desire protection. It is also significant that the manufacturers, in their petition to the senate, declare that their ability to export American labor will be greatly impaired by the passage of the tariff bill. They ask that the Chinese wall that is obstructing the foreign trade and crippling American enterprise shall be broken down.

The plea which has been used for years by the protectionists—namely, that protection is in the interest of American labor—is shown by common figures to be a sham. Of the 5,000,000 persons employed in manufacturing in the United States it is shown in the petition that less than 200,000 are employed in occupations subject to active foreign competition and 616,000 in occupations subject to moderate foreign competition. The remainder, over 4,000,000, do not come at all in competition with foreign labor.

It is very plain that the Dingley bill is not designed, any more than any other high protective measure was designed, to protect American labor or to produce revenues for the government. It is designed primarily to protect the trusts and to foster monopoly.—Baltimore Sun.

Blessed Are the Poor. Representatives of the crockery interest who have gone to Washington to protest against the new tariff complain that the proposed schedules discriminate against goods used by the poor and in favor of those purchased by the rich. Blessed are the poor, but they need quick little help from a protective tariff.—Philadelphia Record.

NOTICE.—This is to notify my friends and the public that I will be at my place of business to attend to it properly. Boots shoes and harness repairing promptly done.

J. L. CONNELLY, Practical Shoemaker—14.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELAWARES. Misses. Editors: Please announce WILLIAM S. COPPAGE a candidate for the Legislature, and say that he will receive the support of the Democratic party throughout the county. He has always proven a true Democrat, and if elected, will serve the people of the State of Maryland honestly and look to the advancement of the agricultural interest.—Democrat.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF EELS.

—Since the days of Aristotle the mode of development of the common eel has been a mystery. In many parts of the country it is still believed that when a horsehair is left in a stream or lake for a little while it assumes life and finally becomes an eel. This, of course, is a complete delusion, like many other theories propounded to explain the eel's origin. Only within the last two or three years has accurate information been obtained upon the subject. It has long been known that large eels pass from rivers into the sea at certain seasons, and that diminutive young eels, called in England evers ascender the rivers in enormous numbers. But until Professor Grassi, of Rome, investigated the matter, no one in any country had been able to discover how the evers were produced. Grassi has proved that the eels which annually descend the rivers travel very long distances, until they reach deep parts of the ocean. The eggs are deposited in depths of about 350 fathoms (no depth so great as this is found nearer than the Bay of Biscay), and they develop into strange, colorless, transparent, thin-bodied creatures, which were thought to be a special family of fishes, but which are now known to be really the larva of eels. After attaining a certain size the larva ceases to feed, its body shrinks and it assumes the very different form of the eel, which ascends our rivers.—Boston Transcript.

AN UNGRUBBED SCORCHER.

"The fine will be \$3 and costs," announced the Police Magistrate. "I'm willing to make it \$10 and costs, Squire, said the scorcher, "if you'll have it entered in the printed record that I was going twenty miles an hour, and my machine was a Gressed Lightning, geared to 84."—Chicago Tribune.

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, 1890-4.

DAN'L C. HAMMETT, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, LEONARDTOWN, MD. Jan 31-47

B. HARRIS CAMALIER, STATES ATTORNEY, AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, LEONARDTOWN, MD.

ROBERT C. COMBS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LEONARDTOWN M

WALTER I. DAWKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FIDELITY BUILDING, CORNER CHARLES AND LEXINGTON STS., BALTIMORE, MD. Will continue to practice in St. Mary's and adjoining counties. Nov 8-17

WALTER B. DORSEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. LEONARDTOWN, MD. Office—Register of Wills' Office. Jan 14 '92-17.

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

D. S. BRISCOE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 219 St. Paul's Street, Baltimore, Md 1875-47.

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, 88-47

R. B. TIPPETT & BRO. ATTORNEYS AT LAW 11 E. Lexington St., near Ches., 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' & Merchants' Bank Building, Corner South and Lombard Sts., Baltimore Md Sept 26-47

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 13-47, cap 87 03

DR. WHIT HAMMETT, DENTIST, 306 9th N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. Operative and mechanical work done in best manner. All work guaranteed. Prices moderate. Consultation free. Sept 1-47

Advertisement for GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO. Lumber Dealers, 414 LIGHT STREET WHARF, BALTIMORE, MD. Lists products like 6x20 Shingles, Saps, Hearts, Fair Yellow Pine Flooring, etc.

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Advertisement for THE MOUNTAIN MANUFACTURING CO. BALTIMORE, MD. MANUFACTURED BY THE MOUNTAIN MANUFACTURING CO. BALTIMORE, MD. W. V. WATERS, Agent for St. Mary's county, Maryland Dec 13, '94-6mt

Advertisement for VIETT'S NEW RESTAURANT. HAVING built in addition to the restaurant a fine Oyster House, I am prepared to furnish oysters, STEWED, ROASTED AND STEAMED OYSTERS ON HALF SHELL a specialty

Advertisement for Mutual Fire Insurance Company. NOTHING so thoroughly convinces a person of what is in his experience as to see facts with his own eyes. J. O. JARBOE has the goods and at bottom prices in his new store at California, Md., and it will afford him pleasure to walk on all old friends and to form new acquaintances. His stock of goods, consisting of the leading styles in Ladies', Gents' and Children's wear—also a full line of choice GRO-CERIES—in fact, everything not often seen in a country store, has been carefully and tastefully selected by an experienced person, and he defies competition. Don't pass by the new store at California without calling in. If you do, you will regret it.

Advertisement for MONTGOMERY COUNTY WM. L. THOMAS, Agent and Adjuster of Losses. CHARLOTTE HALL. Aug 23-7.

Advertisement for J. O. JARBOE. Come and See J. O. JARBOE. Dec 13-47 California.

Advertisement for New Goods.—A. A. LAWRENCE has just returned from Baltimore with new stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Ac., Meats and Groceries. All at lowest prices. Call and see for yourself. Sept 12.

Advertisement for Wanted—An Idea. Product your ideas; they may bring you wealth. From JOHN WINDHAM & CO., 100 Pine Street, Washington, D. C. For further information call on one of our branches throughout the country.

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Advertisement for MOORE'S HOTEL AND SUMMER RESORT. I take pleasure in informing my customers and the travelling public that I have thoroughly renovated my house, improved and refitted the same and am fully prepared to accommodate both Permanent and Transient Boarders. The BAR, in every particular, complete. My stables have been rebuilt and are in first class condition for accommodation of horses and the storage of all kinds of vehicles. Call and see for yourself. HERBERT F. MOORE, Proprietor.

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