

Saint Mary's Beacon
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 York and Royal Fire Insurance of Liver-
 pool,
 LEONARDTOWN, Md.
 April 1, 1890-4f.

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 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
 Leonardtown, Md.
 Jan 31-4f

B. HARRIS CAMALIER,
 STATES ATTORNEY,
 AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 Leonardtown, Md.

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 2-4f.

WALTER B. DORSEY,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 LEONARDTOWN, MD.
 Office—Register of Wills' Office.
 Jan 14 '92-1v

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

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 Sept 26-4f

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 trust in his case.
 Jan 1, 88-4f

Wm. D. HENRY,
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
 LEONARDTOWN, MD.
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 C. Courts, and before the Government
 Departments. Office at 'Ellenborough'.
 Jan 27-4f.

D. S. BRISCOE
 Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
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 1873-4f.

ROBERT C. COMBS,
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 Francis V. King and Jos. H. Ching.
 All orders left at this office will be
 promptly attended to. July 14-1f

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 MILLINERY,
 DRESS GOODS,
 HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
 Bought on Commission.
 Address,
 Miss MADGE FENWICK,
 1716 Harlem Avenue,
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 FOR
Maids and Matrons?
 A BEAUTIFUL AND A STYLISH
 STOCK TO SELECT FROM.
 LADIES' DRESS GOODS AND TRIM-
 MINGS TO MATCH.
 Come and examine my stock and you
 will be pleased with both quality and
 price of my goods. I will please you and
 save you money.
 Mrs. CATHARINE OSTERMAN,
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 (Opposite the old Race Track).
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 CUSTOM BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
 has located at CALIFORNIA, and is ready to
 fit any foot from the smallest to the largest
 at the most reasonable rates. Ladies and
 gents fine work a specialty at shortest no-
 tice. Nov 15-4f

FRANK LIBBEY & CO.,
 Corner 6th St. and
 New York Avenue,
 Washington, D. C.
BOARDS.—One width, and all one
 length, \$1 for 100 feet. These
 boards are even thickness—bright
 and dry. The Best.
Common Boards.—Only 85 cent for 100 ft.
FLOORING, all one with, good,
 \$1.50 for 100 feet.
Common Flooring.—\$1.25 for 100 feet.
Rustic Siding—good—\$1.50 for 100 ft.
Rustic Siding—Common—\$1.25 per 100 ft.
No Charge for Delivering to Boats.
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The Maryland Commission Agency.
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 For the Sale of
Tobacco, Grain, Wool
 ..AND..
Farm Produce Generally.
 S. E. Corner Pratt & Charles Streets.
 Mr. JOHN M. TALBERT will give his personal attention to the inspection of all
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Clover and Timothy Seed and all Household and Farm
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 125 S. SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
 ALSO DEALERS IN
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 ture, Pure Ground Bone, Pure Dissolved S. C. Bone.
 Our 'Special Tobacco Guano,' and Wheat and Grain Mixture
 WE HAVE HAD MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY. ORDERS SOLICITED.

1899

Saint Mary's Beacon.

VOL. 60. LEONARDTOWN, MD., THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1899. 1117

Washington City and Potomac Railroad Company.
 Time Table—In Effect Saturday, October 1, 1898, 6:30, P. M.

STATIONS—SOUTH.	A. M.	STATIONS—NORTH.	P. M.
Washington (P. W. & R. R.) le.	7:30	Mechanicsville leave	1:40
Baltimore (P. W. & R. R.) ar.	7:31	New Market " "	1:50
Brandywine (P. W. & R. R.) ar.	8:21	Charlottesville " "	2:00
" (W. & P. R. R.) leave	8:22	Onaka " "	2:10
" " " " " " " "	8:23	Hughesville " "	2:20
" " " " " " " "	8:24	Galant Green " "	2:30
" " " " " " " "	8:25	Woodville " "	2:40
" " " " " " " "	8:26	" " " " " " " "	2:50
" " " " " " " "	8:27	" " " " " " " "	3:00
" " " " " " " "	8:28	" " " " " " " "	3:10
" " " " " " " "	8:29	" " " " " " " "	3:20
" " " " " " " "	8:30	" " " " " " " "	3:30
" " " " " " " "	8:31	" " " " " " " "	3:40
" " " " " " " "	8:32	" " " " " " " "	3:50
" " " " " " " "	8:33	" " " " " " " "	4:00
" " " " " " " "	8:34	" " " " " " " "	4:10
" " " " " " " "	8:35	" " " " " " " "	4:20
" " " " " " " "	8:36	" " " " " " " "	4:30
" " " " " " " "	8:37	" " " " " " " "	4:40
" " " " " " " "	8:38	" " " " " " " "	4:50
" " " " " " " "	8:39	" " " " " " " "	5:00
" " " " " " " "	8:40	" " " " " " " "	5:10
" " " " " " " "	8:41	" " " " " " " "	5:20
" " " " " " " "	8:42	" " " " " " " "	5:30
" " " " " " " "	8:43	" " " " " " " "	5:40
" " " " " " " "	8:44	" " " " " " " "	5:50
" " " " " " " "	8:45	" " " " " " " "	6:00

*The Stations. *Every Week Day.

ADMIRAL DEWEY, THE GREAT CAPTAIN.
 Another great name has been added to the list of great captains of the sea, that of George Dewey, of the United States Navy. He will go down in history side by side with Nelson and Farragut, those two English-speaking commanders whose guns made the sea tremble and invariably presaged victory. Nor will Dewey be mentioned last when the naval heroes of the world are enumerated. His name will be first, where it rightfully belongs, since he has won a victory unparalleled in the annals of naval warfare. Where is it mentioned, in the chronicles of all time, that an invading fleet, contended against odds by sea and land and braving unknown submarine dangers, won such a notable battle without loss of life or ships? It is mentioned nowhere in ancient or modern history, and will not be until the history of the war between Spain and the United States is written. Then the feat of George Dewey will be called the marvel, the miracle of this declining century. Did ever a hero round out a splendid career in such a glorious manner? About to be retired from the active service of a country he helped to save 35 years ago, when he did prodigiously valiant things, he asked like the brave old sea dog he is, that his last years be spent at sea—a fitting close for an active and useful career. His request was granted, with the result that he sprang into everlasting fame in one brief hour. Previous to that hour the modern steel-clad warship was practically an unknown quantity. Dewey demonstrated its terrible effectiveness in a battle the like of which was never known. Did Nelson ever obliterate a fleet and knock down a strong fortress without the loss of a ship or a man? Did Farragut? Did John Paul Jones? To George Dewey alone belongs that glory. But George Dewey, were he back in the United States, would certainly ask those of his friends who have used superlatives in speaking of him since the battle of Manila to cease comparing him to Nelson. Nelson, like Napoleon, in his capacities belonged to all nations. Dewey is essentially American, and he went at Manila like an American—a way of conquering or dying that unpleasantly surprised continental Europe. He brought the ships of the republic of the United States to face the ships of the monarchy of Spain in the same way that he had done everything else through his long-life, from Montpelier to Hong-Kong. The history of the Dewey family is part of that of Vermont, Montpelier, the capital city, is where the commodore was born. His childhood home was on State street, and is still in existence. Montpelier is a city where in social circles little counts but the aristocracy of blood. You may be ever so poor in worldly goods, have chintz in your parlor and painted floors for the dining hall, but if your ancestors were colonial heroes or your father an abolitionist, you have the entrance to every home. All the old-times Deweys were proud of their blood. The home stood opposite to the State Capital, was surrounded by ancient trees and a beautiful lawn, and welcomed at its threshold the most beautiful and brave of men and women. There Dr. Julius Y. Dewey, father of the Commodore, matured his first plans for the development of life insurance in this country, and laid the foundations for the after phenomenal success of the National Life Insurance Company. Charles and Edward Dewey, brothers of the sea fighter, are now at the head of this company. Mother Dewey was a woman of

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 WE HAVE HAD MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY. ORDERS SOLICITED.

beautiful face, gifted in speech and a charming entertainer. She was one of those rare women fitted by nature and education for the head of a salon. She entertained on every possible occasion, and her guests were made to feel that they were part of her home. Rarely at loss for an answer in repartee, she met her match but once and then in the person of Judge James Barrett, of Rutland. Judge Barrett was a guest at the Dewey home, when tea was served. He called the Judge's cup was empty. He called his mother's attention to it. "O, Judge," cried Mrs. Dewey, "let me give you some tea?" "Madam, I thank you," answered the judge. "But I will have no more tea." "But these cups are so small," insisted the hostess. "Madam," said the judge, bowing. "I am not responsible for the size of your teacups." The Judge wanted more tea, but was too polite to ask for a second cup. Mrs. Dewey could make no response to him. The Deweys were Episcopalians, and the children were brought up in the strict fear of God and full observance of all the regulations of the church. The three brothers were naturally silent in their childhood, but George was the most reserved of all. His ambition was to be a sailor and to have the smell of the sea in his nostrils at all times but his father was opposed to this. He was kept in the public schools at Montpelier until time for him to enter Norwich University, at Northfield, Vt., which was a military school. There, like other boys of his time, when caught in any infraction of the rules, he was compelled to march around a huge oak tree a certain number of times with a musket on his shoulder. His father was opposed to fighting. His advice to George was: "Never fight; but when you do, fight for all you are worth." The advice has been heeded, for Dewey, the most reserved and quiet of all the commanders of the navy, is considered by those who know him best to be a terrific hand-to-hand fighter in the service of the Government. He proved this in the Civil War and Manila was only rounding out his reputation. When he was 17 years of age his father, after many arguments, gave his consent to his entering Annapolis, and family influence placed him there in 1854. Then as now the most noticeable feature of his physical make-up was his piercing eye. He seemed to look people and things through and through. His townspeople believed that his eye had the power to look through the granite, hitching-posts that dot the streets of Montpelier. He graduated from Annapolis in 1858 and when Fort Sumpter was fired on was at home. One week after that shot was fired he was commissioned a lieutenant on the steam sloop Mississippi, which was to be in the hard fighting of the West Gulf squadron. This squadron was ordered to fight its way up the Mississippi and there Lieutenant Dewey gave new evidence of the kind of stuff he was made of. On land one would never take Commodore Dewey to be a naval hero. Here in Washington when off duty and in citizen's clothes he appears on the street as a well-fed, comfortable living clubman, with not a worry in the world. He divides his time between the swell Metropolitan Club and the Army and Navy. He is fond of a quiet kind of society, where there is a great deal of bright talk and where ideas are exchanged. He can tell a capital story and listen to one with excellent grace. He is not overly fond of books or scientific studies. He never burns the midnight oil for knowledge. The navy he has studied, and beyond that—how to fight a naval battle. In this last is his forte. In the Navy De-

partment he is ranked as one of the officials always to be depended upon. This means a good deal. Some naval commanders are considered good at times and not so good at other times. Dewey is rated as being available and good at all times. Long before he fought the battle of Manila the word was a phrase in the Navy Department here: "You can trust Dewey." There is one reason why he has been kept on land so much. Not being at war with anyone the naval authorities took the most valuable commanders away from their vessels and gave them important land service. Dewey did not like this, for he is passionately fond of the sea, but he obeyed and proved his efficiency in any place he was located. In January of this year, realizing that he had but two more years to serve his country in, he begged to be put back on the water once more. He was given the Asiatic Squadron without any expectation that he was going out not to return until he had destroyed the Spanish fleet in Asiatic waters. To be stationed at Hong-Kong is a nice berth. There it just enough sea duty to keep a man from being rusty. War was not in the minds of anyone here, and least of the thought that George Dewey would fight before June one of the finest naval battles of modern times. He sailed away and came to his squadron. He was at Hong-Kong when the Government gave him discretionary powers as to what should be done at Manila. He left Hong-Kong with the single statement that he would capture Manila. He has done so, and every authority in Washington is satisfied that Spain received a blow there that forever ends her powers in Pacific waters. Let it be chronicled that Commodore Dewey is a very human sort of man. He is fond of a game of cards, and one of the most capable "bluffers" when he does sit at the round table. He plays his "pairs" and "fours" just as his fights, with deadly result for his opponent. He has a temper—not one set on a hair-trigger, but a vigorous, healthy temper. A BRAVE DEED.—Few readers are aware that our warships carry boiler makers who are often called upon to perform perilous repairs, and, in cases of emergency, these men go inside of the boiler or furnace, which but a few minutes before had been filled with boiling water or red hot coal. There is no task too dangerous for these men to do. One of them undoubtedly saved the "Castine" from destruction in the harbor of San Juan. The "Castine" went into action under full speed. The furnaces were heated to the highest degree, forced draught being used. Without warning a fierce hissing noise was heard inside of the furnaces. A socket bolt in a back connection at the farthest interior extremity of the furnace had become loose, springing a leak. The steam was pouring in upon the fire, threatening in a few minutes to put it out and stop the progress of the vessel, if it did not cause a terrific explosion. All in the boiler room knew that, unless this hole was stopped, disaster was at hand. One of the boiler makers, named Huntley, ordered the forced draught turned off and the fire banked. Taking a plank, he threw it into the furnace on the top of the wet, black coal with which the fire had been banked and then climbed far back to the place where the steam was rushing from the loosened socket. For three minutes he remained inside of the furnace. His friends drew him out of the door; the forced draught was turned on, and in a few minutes the ship was proceeding on her way as though nothing had happened. In view of such deeds as this, there is little wonder that the engineering corps in our navy is receiving the highest praise on every side.

ALL ABOUT CHRISTMAS.
 The Armenian Church celebrates Christmas on January 18.
 The Eastern Church formerly observed Christmas on January 6. In many parts of Russia Christmas cakes are made in the shape of a cross.
 Christmas Island was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1777, on Christmas day.
 In old England plum porridge was always served with the first course of a Christmas dinner.
 In Sicily there is a superstition that on the night of the nativity the cocks crow all night long.
 The custom of giving presents on Christmas day is general throughout the Christian world.
 In all the States Christmas is a legal holiday, and in South Carolina the two following days are also holidays.
 Carol singing was up to a few years ago, universal in England, both in church and at home, at Christmas season.
 The leaves proper to use in Christmas decorations are those of the holly, bay, mistletoe, laurel and rosemary.
 In the Scotch monasteries an 'Abbot of Unreason' was appointed to direct the festivities of the holiday season.
 In the country districts of Lombardy a cock is borne in the religious processions of the people on Christmas eve.
 In many parts of Germany it is believed that oxen fell on their knees in the stalls at the moment of Christ's nativity.
 In Sweden there is a superstition that the men of the extreme northern regions become wolves during Christmas week.
 In Silesia there is a superstition that a boy born on Christmas day must be brought up a lawyer or he will become a thief.
 At Tenby, in South Wales there has for ages been enacted at Christmas season a drama, known as 'Old Father Christmas.'
 The nativity of Christ has been celebrated, at one time or another, in every month of the year from November to April.

A PAIR OF THEM.
 Patrick O'Mara, a private in the Ninth Regulars, went to the colonel of his regiment and asked for a two weeks' leave of absence. The colonel was a severe disciplinarian, who did not believe in extending too many privileges to his men, and did not hesitate in using a subterfuge in evading the granting of one. 'Well,' said the colonel, 'what do you want a two week's furlough for?' Patrick answered: 'Me wife is very sick and the children are not well, and if ye didn't mind, she would like to have me home for a few weeks to give her a bit of assistance.' The colonel eyed him for a few minutes and said, 'Patrick, I might grant your request, but I got a letter from your wife this morning saying that she didn't want you home; that you were a nuisance and raised the devil whenever you were there. She hopes I won't let you have any more furloughs.' 'That settles it. I suppose I can't get the furlough, then,' said Pat. 'No; I am afraid not, Patrick. It wouldn't be well for me to do so under the circumstances.' It was Patrick's turn now to eye the colonel, as he started for the door. Stopping suddenly, he said: 'Colonel, can I say something to yez?' 'Certainly, Patrick; what is it?' 'You won't get mad, colonel, if I say it?' 'Certainly not, Patrick; what is it?' 'I want to say there are two splendid liars in this room, and I'm one of them. I was never married in me loife.'—Baltimore News.

HOTEL LAWRENCE,
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 In first-class order. Good table and accommodations.
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 Stables and feed and good care of horses.
 A. A. LAWRENCE

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 BLANKS,
 BILL HEADS
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