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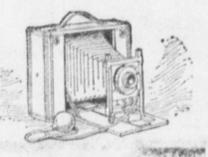
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 April 19, 1900—7c

THE PHILADELPHIA TICKET.

The Hon. William McKinley, president of the United States, has been renominated by his party at Philadelphia for a second term. Although both he and his political associates would deny the assertion, it is a fact of common notoriety that he is thus placed before the country as the candidate of the trusts; exactly, as, in July, the Hon. William J. Bryan was presented as the anti-trust champion. Brushing aside all minor issues, that of the trusts is to be the main one in the campaign of 1900. It will even overshadow the issue of Republican defiance of the constitution of the United States, because that has been but an incident of the general purposes, then, we may safely assume that the popular result of the November elections will show the strength of the great trusts and monopolies in the country, with their power over labor and production and their ability to use millions of dollars to corrupt the suffrage, as against the honest, voting masses of America.

Four years ago Mr. McKinley was nominated and elected president upon a platform which bound him and his party to the policy of the free coinage of silver by the "international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which," said the insincere document, "we pledge ourselves to promote." Has this promise been kept or broken? Early in the administration, that Silver Republican, Senator Wolcott, was sent on a mission to Europe, ostensibly in fulfillment of the pledge. While he was arguing with the ministers, financiers, and economists of England and the continent, Mr. McKinley's secretary of the treasury, was assuring the same people that the United States would positively enact legislation fixing the gold standard upon the country. That declaration has been made good. The one in the platform has been treated as a bit of political chicanery, not to be remembered after it had performed the service expected of it. Yet we know that, but for that injection of hypocrisy into the St. Louis platform of 1896, all the millions in the party corruption fund would not have been sufficient to compass the election of Mr. McKinley.

The platform pledged the party and its candidate to stand by the merit system in the civil service, and to extend it "wherever practicable." In his inaugural address, Mr. McKinley said: "Reform in the civil service must go on. But the changes should be real and genuine, not perfunctory, or prompted by a zeal for any party, simply because it happens to be in power." Nevertheless, "prompted by a zeal" for the party in power, of which he was the highest representative, he overturned the whole fabric, and, by a stroke of his pen, restored the system of spoils and favoritism, which it had taken years of effort and legislation to overcome.

Forced, temporarily, to desert a few trusts interested in Cuba, he went to war with Spain, supported by all his countrymen, without distinction of party. The war was a holy one for humanity. Its conduct was contemptible, and marked with every possible circumstance of political favoritism, the selfish suppression of honorable and distinguished soldiers, corrupt and direrascality. The administration scarted in with the distinct purpose that no commander should make a reputation that might lead to his becoming unduly popular with the nation. Gen. Miles was prevented from occupying his position to which his rank and past service entitled, and was treated as a nonentity as far as it was possible. Gen. Wheeler at Santiago gave signs of achieving a military success in whatever operations might follow. He was promptly squelched. Fitzhugh Lee had already demonstrated his hold upon the masses. He was

kept at home and inactive. Breckinridge at Santiago displayed a brave American spirit. He was set down upon. Only the Palaifan Shafter, five miles from the firing line, in his hammock, with a cake of ice on his head, was considered as having taken part in the land operations which resulted in the capitulation of the Spaniards at Santiago, and, in part, the evacuation of the island by their government.

On the sea it was equally as bad. Our great naval power assembled in the waters of the Antilles was given over to the command of an inefficient captain, who, in violation of the statutes in that case made and provided, was commissioned an "acting rear admiral" over the heads of his superior officers in the fleet, and illegally authorized to assume the title and state of "commander-in-chief." In that exalted position he managed to kill or wound a few civilians in the back settlement of San Juan, and to murder a mule at Mantanzas. When the real fighting came, off Santiago, he was missing and did not materialize until the battle which destroyed Cervera's squadron was over. Yet Mr. McKinley has consistently lent himself to the glorification of this person; has countenanced the bestowal upon him of the laurels of the Santiago victory, and the persecution of that gallant officer who commanded in and won the engagement.

The McKinley administration presents even a darker record in the Spanish war, in connection with the scandals of Algerism, of Eagan, his outrageous offense and his remarkable escape from the sentence of a courtmartial, and many other things of cognate character. The country yet remembers with shame and indignation how the commissariat of our troops in the field and in the filthy fever camps was supplied. The rotten beef contractors who are responsible for a vast cemetery full of brave American soldiers, are not forgotten; nor is it forgotten how their murderers were protected and whitewashed, through the Alger relief commission. Some men or men with great political influence had been enriched by this hideous traffic in poisonous meat and filthy slaughterhouse tank refuse, and had to be shielded.

The country does not need to be reminded of the scandals which surrounded the purchase by the war department of a large number of old yachts, tugs, ocean liners, barges, ocean tramps, scows and tanks, for use as army transports. For such vessels the government paid on an average more than twice their original value, and, as far as facts have developed, it does not appear probable that the vendors received more than fifty or sixty per cent of the purchase money. It is suggestive that a single obscure individual accidentally possessed of personal influence, who was much in evidence when beef contracts were being made, and transports bought, is said to have been impetuous at the beginning of the Spanish war, and twice a millionaire at its close.

This history of the administration since the peace of Paris is one of continued alliance with and subservience to the trusts and monopolies, and of political favoritism, colonial spoliation and general corruption. Otis was sent out as governor and captain general of Philippines. Aguinaldo's rebellion followed closely. Otis soon began to conduct himself and his vicereignty in such a way that Admiral Dewey left the Archipelago in disgust. Then came a season of "sound business methods" in Manila. A rich traffic sprang up between that city and the insurgent ports, in arms, ammunition, and supplies, exchanged for hemp and tobacco. The conditions were indeed fat for a number of fortunate individuals. The people at home demanded that the insurrection be put down with a stern hand, and that a sufficient

number of troops be employed to accomplish the work in short order. Otis went on, declaring again and again that thirty thousand men were all he needed or could use. In the light we enjoy at the present time it does not look as if either Otis or the administration wanted the trouble to end speedily. For a long time necessary reinforcements were withheld. Then the Philippine establishment was raised to a force of sixty-five thousand troops of all arms. Still these were denied the usual regimental transport, and hence could only operate a few miles from their bases of supplies. Officially speaking, the rebellion has been crushed. Otis has so asserted, and the accuracy of his statement has been adopted as gospel by Mr. McKinley. It is perhaps a trifle singular that in such circumstances the president should hesitate to withdraw even a single brigade from the Philippines for emergency service in China.

When Congress assembled last December, Mr. McKinley said in his annual message that it was "our plain duty" to give free trade to Porto Rico, and his tariff mouthpiece on the floor of the House explained in a letter that this course was necessary, since the same thing had been accorded to "all the other states and territories, and to Alaska, not yet organized into a territory. After long study of the subject, aided by his legal advisers, the president had discovered that Porto Rico had become a territory of the United States and an integral part of it, under the plain letter of the constitution. At the time we write of he still seemed to have in mind the closing sentences of his inaugural address delivered on the 4th of March, 1897. They were as follows:

"Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the Chief Justice, which in their respective spheres, so far as applicable I would have all my countrymen observe: 'I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.' This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord Most High. To keep it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer, and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities."

We do not permit ourselves the least doubt that, when Mr. McKinley spoke as above, he honestly meant every word he said. He did not then realize that obligations taken by a Republican president "before the Lord Most High" in these days are abrogated and dishonored by his fundamental obligation to his political creator, the trusts! Perhaps, the truth was not forced upon the president until his "plain duty" message brought the trust magnates and attorneys in an angry drove to Washington, with the declaration that, unless the administration should ignore the constitution and oaths to support it, and compel Congress to pass a law placing a customs tariff on the domestic trade of Porto Rico, there would be no oil, sugar, tobacco, or rum contributions in the Hanna campaign chest this year! So Mr. McKinley's "single-purpose" and likewise his "constant prayer," went for naught. He cheerfully ate his words, and ordered his henchmen to do the work which they perfected in the passage of the infamous Payne-Foraker bill.

We will pay Mr. McKinley the compliment of believing that his conscience is not untroubled by this evil thing he permitted himself to be dragged into doing. The Philadelphia platform is eloquently silent in the matter, although it is reported and believed that both the president and Mr. Hanna promised Senator Foraker that it should be endorsed by the national convention. The absence of such an endorsement may mean Foraker's political ruin, as his constituents at home, like Americans everywhere, justly resent the part he took in the business, which, as a man learned

in the law, he knew to be in direct defiance of the constitution.

There are other indictments against the McKinley administration which are to be tried before the jury of the whole people in November. As flagrant an instance of opposition to the will of the American people as has been shown by it in connection with the Nicaragua canal proposition is not to be found in the annals of the country. For some reason, which neither the press nor the public can quite understand, the administration has clearly demonstrated a determination to prevent the construction of an interoceanic waterway which should be owned, controlled, operated and defended by the United States.

In order to carry out this purpose, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was secretly negotiated. Its terms were even withheld from the members of the senate committee on foreign relations until after it had been signed and was ready for transmission to the senate. If ratified it would re-enact the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, which never has had any legal existence as a binding engagement. It would forever prevent our exclusive proprietorship of a Nicaraguan Canal. It would make any canal across Central America, English, so far as we are concerned, and it would abrogate the Monroe Doctrine. The object of all this is only partially disclosed in the notorious fact that a syndicate of capitalists, very close to the administration, is interested in the Panama scheme. To that extent the opposition of Mr. Hanna and his satellites to the Nicaragua bill is comprehensible. But there is reason for fearing that there are other matters concealed behind the canal policy of the administration. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was undoubtedly framed in the British Foreign Office, and it was passed around like a round robin among the European chancelleries before it became public in this country. There is a strong suspicion abroad that it does not represent all the undertakings and engagements entered into between President McKinley and Lord Salisbury at the time it was agreed upon. Underneath it there may lurk an understanding that Great Britain is to get the port and hinterland in Alaska, dishonestly claimed by that government, in the event of Republican success next autumn.

There may be other features of the alliance, which have not occurred to anyone outside of the few persons in the deal. But all men are on notice that the administration, partly to satisfy the transcontinental railway magnates who antagonize any inter-oceanic canal, partly to favor the Panama syndicate exploiters, but more largely, it appears, to secure Great Britain in the overlordship of any waterway that may connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, has bitterly, and so far, successfully, opposed the Nicaraguan canal bill, has prevented its passage in the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, and will try to kill it finally in the second session, by forcing ratification of the Hay Pauncefote treaty, and by attempting to pass a Panama canal bill, to which the railroad interests will not object, because they are satisfied that the de Lesseps ditch can never be completed. This is a sample of administration patriotism.

As the administration has earned the gratitude and gratuities of the trusts by violating the constitution in the case of the Porto Rican oppression and in the canal business, so it has in many other ways. The public moneys have been at the free disposal of a great financial institution representing a combination of trusts in New York. Without interest it has been permitted to lend through one year an amount of the treasury surplus averaging nearly or quite a hundred million dollars. No sane person believes that there was not a consideration of some kind given for this favor.

In one important instance only have the joint designs of the trusts and the administration been foiled even temporarily. The Hanna ship subsidy bill which failed to pass in the recent session of congress, is in principle as cold a steal as has ever attempted by means of a public law. Ostensibly it is for the promotion of our merchant marine. In fact, it is intended to constitute a free gift of ninety million dollars to less than a dozen transportation trust magnates, who have had all their plans laid to capture the whole of it for months. Mr. Hanna is quoted as declaring that it "must and shall pass next winter." We shall see!

From such an administration the people of the country ought by this time to know what to expect. Alger, Eagan, Sampson and Otis are all names to conjure up vivid pictures of the past. Hanna with his Columbus history before us, has grown a familiar embodiment of "good politics" of the trust variety. Rathbone, Neely, and such small exponents of administration concepts and standards, are incapable of producing surprises. They only imitate on a small and foolish scale the example of their leaders. The whole regime reeks with the "single purpose" to work for and obey the exploiting, looting trusts, and the "constant prayer" for the ultimate subjugation of the United States to their unquestioned proprietary rule.—Washington Times.

MALARIAL LORE—The man who kills a female mosquito is a public benefactor, according to Prof. A. Celli, as quoted in the Philadelphia Medical Journal. The best time to destroy these carriers of malaria is in the spring. "For every mosquito killed, says the malaria expert, "there will be 200,000,000 less when eggs are laid, five times." Petroleum thrown upon pools of stagnant water where they lay their eggs destroy the young as soon as hatched, the oil getting into their breathing apparatus when they come to the surface for air. The expert warns people susceptible to malaria not to sleep in the open air but to remain indoors at night and in the early hours of the morning. If the windows are open no lights should be lit—to prevent the ingress of mosquitoes. Windows and doors should be covered with netting. If one is obliged to be out at night in a mosquito-malarious country, the face and neck should be covered with a veil and the hands with gloves. Turpentine, turpentine soap, iodoforn, menthol, and a paste of valerianic acid are good chemical protectives. Senor Celli makes the novel observation that "in a malarial country a patient sick with malaria is a danger to others and should be isolated." He is a source of infection to the mosquitoes that bite him and through these mosquitoes he infects his fellowmen. Quinine disinfects the blood, but it is of little use against "certain parasitic forms that produce relapse and of no use against the amoeba which completes the sexual cycle in the mosquito." Baltimore Sun.

"Do you think there will be harmony at your next political gathering?" asked the friend.
 "Harmony!" echoed the boss.
 "The word is too mild. It implies that somebody besides me will have a voice in the proceedings. My friend, it'll be one grand sweet solo."

"How's your daughter gettin' along in the high school, Rafferty?" asked Mr. Dolan.
 "Fine. She kin tell the names iv as many as a hundred words iv foive syllables; she knows the man'in' iv at last 50 and a few iv them she kin even shpell."

The reason that there are no reliable maps of China is that the Americans, the Germans and the English, the people who make maps, know very little more about the Celestial empire than is known by the Chinese themselves.

If the Boers keep on cutting "Bobs" wires at the present rate, the British will soon have all the necessary equipment for wireless telegraphy.