

Saint Mary's Beacon
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By T. F. YATES and F. V. KING
A Dollar a Year in Advance.
TERMS TO TRANSIENT ADVERTISERS:
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vertisements. 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 & DISPATCH
Parties having local or Personal Prop-
erty for sale, a set of this descriptive hand-
bill is ready to send at City price.

LUMBER.

Flooring! Flooring! Flooring!

Special inducements in Flooring at this time. We secured several hundred thousand feet of Flooring at a greatly reduced price. All areas— all one width—some No. 2 North Carolina Pine at \$12.50 per 1000 square feet, or \$1.25 per 100 feet. B. is easily equal to what others ask \$14.50 and \$17.50 for.

Doors \$1! Doors \$1! Doors \$1 each.

These are made in Wisconsin of 1 1/2 inch White Pine and ready painted, too.

Best Lumber! Best Mill Work OF ALL KINDS.

Mail us your lists. Best bids. Prompt replies. We load to boats and cars free, and when you ask it, we pay the freight. Come and spend the day with us at our expense the day we ship your orders. We'll satisfy you perfectly. We are the oldest reliable firm in the District. Established 1826.

FRANK LIBBY & CO. 6th S. & N. Y. Ave., Washington, D. C.

Farmers' and Planter's Agency,

27 East Pratt Street, Baltimore,

For the sale of Tobacco, Grain, Fruit and all kinds of country produce.

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Clover and Timothy Seed and all Household and Farm supplies furnished.

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Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Grain and Produce.

Special Attention given to the Inspection of Tobacco.

126 S. SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD

ALSO DEALERS IN

Edelen Bro. Special Tobacco Guano, Edelen Bro. Wheat and Grain Mixtures. Pure Ground Bone, Pure Dissolved S. C. Bone. Our 'Special Tobacco Guano' and Wheat and Grain Mixtures WE HAVE MANUFACTURED. SPECIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

J. F. Shaw & Jno. M. Talbert, Salesmen. | JOHN M. PAGE, Cashier.

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OF BALTIMORE CITY,
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 Tobacco consigned to us.

H. G. Dudley. J. Frank Ford.

DUDLEY & CARPENTER,

General Commission Merchants,

125 Light Street, BALTIMORE.

Sell Tobacco Grain and Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the careful sampling of Tobacco.

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DAWKINS & DUKE,

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Grain and Country Produce.

No. 219 SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

W. H. MOORE. JOHN MUDD.

W. H. MOORE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

105 S. Charles Street, BALTIMORE.

Particular attention given to inspection and sale of Tobacco, the sale of Grain and all kinds of Country Produce.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Happy New Year to the mother
Rising in the early dawn,
Caring for her nurslings ever
Till the daylight breaks in
May the New Year keep and
strengthen
Loving hands that gently guide
Little feet this old world wander
In forbidden paths barred.

Happy New Year to the father,
Tolling ocean-leaving oars,
Looking for his full fruition
In the joy that comes but late.
When the band so nobly marched
Into man's world have grown,
And he lays aside his armor
While they buckle on their own.

Happy New Year to the family
Pledged to one she deems as true;
May the New Year bring her gladness
Keeping life's best gift in view.
With the love she holds the dearest,
And the tender arms and strong,
That will shelter still and keep her
As she sings love's sweetest song.

Happy New Year to the people,
While for others' good they yearn,
May the joy they give ungrudging
To their faithful hearts return.
May their vows be kept unbroken,
Home and friends remain as dear,
Through the days that still shall
follow
Making all the Happy Year.

—Good Housekeeping.

New Light on Jas. K. Polk.

The Chicago Historical Society is said to have secured a treasure in the diary and correspondence of James K. Polk, which has been purchased from his heirs at Nashville, Tenn., for the comparatively small sum of \$3,000. The diary is reported to be contained in forty volumes and to include not only important data, but interesting comment on men and affairs of the time. The President seems to have had a habit of jotting down in his diary his impressions of the members of his Cabinet, leading Senators and public men of the day as they revealed themselves to him in private conversation, conference and the Cabinet meeting. The correspondence recently secured covers twenty years, some of them among the most important in our history, and includes letters from Andrew Jackson and Polk's replies, the negotiations regarding the Oregon boundary, the annexation of Texas and all the diplomatic questions that arose during his Administration.

President Polk has been one of the least understood of Presidents. Few writers of history have assigned him the place he deserved, and many have placed him as a minor figure in the agitation that led up to the war with Mexico, the conduct of that war, and the subsequent acquisition of an immense and valuable territory. While not as strenuous as Jackson nor as resourceful as Lincoln, Polk met the emergencies of the war with Mexico with ability and decision. He was an ardent patriot and would be known today as an "aggressive American."

One little-known incident of the beginning of the war with Mexico is of interest. Polk sent a message to Congress stating that Mexican troops had "shed the blood of American citizens on American soil," and calling for a declaration of war. The preamble to the bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the prosecution of the war read: "Whereas, by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States." The Whigs protested bitterly against the war and offered what were known as the "spot resolutions," calling upon the President to "name the spot" of American territory whereon the outrage had been committed. The Congressmen who introduced these resolutions and denounced the war was Abraham Lincoln, who a few years later called upon Congress and the country to support him in waging one of the greatest and costliest wars in history.

Mr. Polk was nominated for President in a great national convention in the city of Baltimore, which met here May 27, 1844, with Geo. M. Dallas for Vice-President. He is probably the least known of all our war Presidents, and his real share in the events of his time has never been accorded him. It is hoped that the mass of correspondence which is now open to the student and historian will throw new light on the character and career of a President who added a vast territory to his country—an ardent expansionist, but never an imperialist.—Baltimore Sun.

"Down in Kentucky a 19-year-old boy has been convicted of bigamy."
"Those Blue-Grass belles must be getting green."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE BOY ON THE FERRY.

Excerpts from a poem, written by Chas. Harpe, of Johnson, Neb., for a "Century" Institute.

Though he should do his share of the work, the boy on the ferry ought to be given some time of his own. He ought to have plenty of good books and games. If allowed to finish at a certain country school he will have a fair education. The boy should have room and a place for his things.

He ought to have a pig or a calf. He might do as a boy in Kansas did. The farmer gave the boy a full pig and a calf.

To raise the increase thereof until he became of age. At the end of the fourth year the boy had four hundred bushels of potatoes and the man wanted to be released from his bargain. Another man in Kansas gave one of his children two old hens and said he would feed the increase for four years. Two years have passed, and the boy has two hundred chickens and sixty-four dollars in the bank. The man says he is afraid that in two more years the boy will own the farm and charge him rent for living there.

Give the boy a share of the garden truck. If he has a colt or a calf he is more apt to care for it and the rest of them better. You could let him have a pair of skates, a gun, and maybe a watch, without missing the cost very much. If he wants to use a hammer, saw or axe let him use them, but teach him to put them in their places when he gets through with them.

What advantages has a farm boy? Perhaps you say he has none; but does the city boy have all the sunshine or exercise that he needs? The city boy does not come in contact with nature as much as does the country boy. Compare the farm boy of today with one of fifty years ago. Then he didn't get much schooling, generally went barefoot, and even when snow was on the ground he had to put on a pair of old shoes that his brother wore a year before.

A boy should be thankful that he doesn't have to shuck corn barehanded and always take a down row; or bind wheat by hand. Who invented the machines for labor saving that are now on the up to date farm; did the city boy invent these? The common country boy knows enough to "make his head save his heels."

What more can a farm boy want? He has good reading matter, good schools, good exercise, and a good living.

A "RENT RAG."

It was about 10 o'clock at night, and on West street, not far from Fourth, that a man saw a Chinese lantern swinging outside a third-story window of a building across the way. The building was a box-like structure, prematurely run to old age, and he knew it to be a tenement-house, occupied almost exclusively by poor colored people.

In the day time the sidewalk swarmed with little black children, and there were dark faces peering over every sill all the way up to the roof. He knew the corner pretty well, but he couldn't understand why a Chinese lantern should be hung out of a window. It had little decorative value, swinging against the lonesome front, and the man who saw it couldn't recall that the day was an anniversary calling for any illumination.

A policeman happened along and the man asked him about it.
"What is the meaning of the lantern up there?"
"Don't you know?"
"Why, no. The windows up there are lighted and there seems to be something going on."
"That's a rent rag."
"Yes, but what is a rent rag?"
"Well, when some man gets down on his luck and can't pay his rent, he has a kind of benefit dance. The other tenants come to it and chip in 10 or 15 cents apiece. They get lots of fun out of it and he raises \$3 or \$4 to pay his rent. That's a rent rag."

"What's the lantern got to do with it?"
"That's the way a rent rag is advertised. When that lantern is out the colored people know that someone is giving a dance to raise rent money. When someone else gives a 'rag' he is supposed to come around and put in his bit. It's a good scheme, only they say some of them try to work it too often.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Marylanders in the War.

The three military orders which follow below are of great historical interest, having never before appeared in print. The copies are exact, the careless punctuations indicating the haste of the writers. They were shown to *The Sun* reporter by Judge George W. Wilson, of Upper Marlboro, Md., who was a gallant soldier in the First Maryland Battery, C. S. A., (raised and first commanded by Gen. R. Snowden Andrews, of Baltimore), who received them from Rev. James Battle Averitt (when at length at Upper Marlboro, during the war), who was chaplain of Col. Turner Ashby's cavalry, and became the official custodian of the precious documents.

The first in order of the curious papers is an order from Gen. J. E. Johnston to Captain Ashby when Johnston commanded the Confederates at Harper's Ferry, having relieved Col. T. J. Jackson (promoted to brigadier-general June 18, 1861). His farthest outpost under Ashby was at Berlin Bridge, which in this order of June 8, 1861, he directs Ashby to burn. Johnston evacuated Harper's Ferry June 19, and on the 22d he issued a special order complementing the First Maryland Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. George H. Steuart, for efficiency in carrying out his orders, and he further said: "Owing to their discipline no private property was injured and no unoffending citizens disturbed. The soldierly qualities of the Maryland regiment will not be forgotten in the day of action."

Among the property thus saved from destruction were 17,000 musket stocks, which were sent to North Carolina in acknowledgment of that State having armed and equipped the Marylanders.

The order of January 2, 1862, from General Jackson to Colonel Ashby, occurred during Jackson's sudden movement from Winchester to Romney, Va., with the design to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; but the result, while satisfactory, was not among Jackson's famous successes. Moreover, intensely cold weather ensued, with rain and snow; his men were mostly without suitable clothing to protect them and hence suffered terribly. During this movement Jackson issued an order to General Loring which Loring disregarded. A contention followed which resulted in the Confederate War Department sustaining Loring. Jackson immediately resigned his commission, and was on the point of retiring to Lexington, Va., to take his chair at the Military Academy, when Governor Letcher, apprehending the tremendous loss to the Confederacy by Jackson's retiring from the field, prevailed upon the Richmond authorities to reconsider their decision.

The next order from Jackson to Ashby—April 16, 1862—occurred between the time Jackson fought Shields at Keenstown, March 8, 1862, and his defeat of Milroy at McDowell, May 10 following. Returning swiftly to the Valley of Virginia, Jackson prepared to pursue the campaign which resulted in quick and successive defeats of the armies of Baner, Fremont and Shields, which made Jackson master of the entire valley.

In May 1862, the First Maryland Infantry, under Major-General Iwells, joined Jackson in the Valley. Major W. W. Goldsborough, in his "Maryland Line, C. S. A., 1861," tells of Jackson at this time thus: "To our utter amazement, when we turned our faces to where we had passed his army the evening previous nothing met our gaze but the smoldering embers of his deserted campfires. We rubbed our eyes and looked again and again, loth to believe our sense of vision. But gone he was and wither and for what no one could tell. Quietly, in the dead of night, he had arisen from his blankets and, calling his troops around him, with them had disappeared."

"For more than two weeks his whereabouts remained a mystery, and various were the conjectures as to what had become of him, when one day there came the news of Milroy's defeat at McDowell, more than 100 miles away. Swiftly he had traversed the steep ranges of mountains that separated him from his prey, and with irresistible fury had hurled his legions upon the astonished foe in his mountain fastness and routed him with heavy loss, and was even now on his return and within two days march of us."

The historical connection between the First Maryland Regiment and General Ashby had a tragic termination during the fight near Harrison-

burg, Va., on the evening of June 6, 1862, when, that regime of being hotly engaged with the Pennsylvania Bucktail Regiment, Ashby, while rallying the fifty-eighth Virginia Regiment to support the Marylanders, was killed, almost in touch with the right file of the Maryland regiment. This regiment did the fighting, losing some of its best officers and men. Major Goldsborough wrote: "The commander of the Bucktails, Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, with several of his officers and many of the men, were wounded and prisoners in our hands, and, to use Kane's own words, 'Hardly a dozen of the command escaped.'"

Turner Ashby was promoted from captain to colonel of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry and was made a brigadier-general before his death. Richard Ashby was captain of a company under his brother Turner and was killed in action near New Creek, Va., about July 1, 1861. Ashby's cavalry will be the theme of story and song for generations.

Memorial Day, June 6, identical in the Valley of Virginia and in Maryland. Two monuments in the Stonewall Cemetery, in Winchester, Va., nearly side by side, mark respectively the graves of the Ashby brothers and the Marylanders.

Rev. J. B. Averitt now resides in at Cumberland, Md. Judge Wilson also has a curious memento of the Battle of the Crater, fought near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864—a cube of flinty clay which was unearthed by the explosion which caused the crater. He was then serving with his battery, which was engaged in the battle.

For the above information and opportunities and sketch *The Sun* is indebted to Col. Winfield Peters, the Maryland member of the United Confederate Veterans. Col. Peters was a private in the First Maryland Regiment.

Following are the copies of the orders referred to above:

HQ QRS HARPER'S FERRY
June 8, 1861.

Captain: I have ordered the Berlin bridge to be burned to night, & Capt. Drake to remain in observation until you pass. Burn your bridges as well as you can, & blow up after the fire is well kindled. Let the infantry & artillery come up—as soon as Col. Hinton can have sufficient notice, which please send him, come up with your cavalry—bringing in any party which may be at Berlin bridge. Your obt. servt.,
J. E. JOHNSTON,
Brig.-Genl., C. S. A.

Capt. Ashby comd'g at Point of Rocks.
[Confidential.]
NEAR UNGER'S STORE,
July 2d 1862.

Col: I am on my way to Bath and hope to be at Hancock tomorrow, so you need not be concerned should you hear firing in that direction
Your Obed. Servt
T. J. JACKSON,
Maj. Genl.

14 Col Turner Ashby, Comd'g Cavalry
HQ QRS. VALLEY DISTRICT,
April 16th, 1862.

Dear Colonel: Carry out your suggestions of burning the bridge at Ripley's if it does not interfere with your falling back. Send back your train and establish your camp at the woods this side of Mt. Jackson.

All my information is to the effect that the Federal troops from the East are for Banks.
Very truly yours
T. J. JACKSON,
Maj. Genl.

How many men were captured of Harpers company so far as you have ascertained?—Baltimore Sun.

REMARKABLE CURE OF COUGH.

A Little Boy's Life Saved.
I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It saved my little boy's life and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steere of Goodwin, S. D., and when I got home with it the poor baby could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he "threw up" and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. We had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today.

JOEL DESOY, Inwood, Iowa. For sale by Greenwell & Drury, Leonardtown, Md.

A NEW NAME FOR IT.—Sea Captain—Waiter, what do you call this? Waiter—Bouillon, sir. Sea Captain—Well, well, I must have sailed on bouillon all my life and did not know it.—Meggenrofer Blatter.

What a Man Carries.

"Man carries a pretty good weight in these modern times, when you come to think of it," said a gentleman whose mind has an analytical turn, reports the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "and really it makes a fellow a trifle tired when he begins to enumerate the number of things he is forced to carry around with him. He is a beast of burden and is heavily laden. We will take him from his skin out, and analyze the superficialities which hang about him, and which are necessary at this time in the history of civilization in order to give him a polite standing in the community in which he lives and in order to make him comfortable. One is almost inclined to shrink away from the fearful responsibility of carrying such a load, and yet one must do it if he is happy."

"There are two articles—undershirt and drawers—which stick closer than a brother and then we find pulled up around his shins and ankles two socks. He wears two shoes, unless he was in the war, and two strings are needed to lace them, or 12 buttons or more, if they are not lace shoes. He wears one top shirt, one collar and two cuffs. He wears one coat, one vest, and one pair of trousers, and there are 12 buttons on his trousers, six generally on his coat and six on his vest. He carries two cuff buttons around with him, two sleeve buttons; and various other buttons on his undergarments. There is one buckle on his trousers and two on his suspenders. He generally wears suspenders. He wears two garters. He wears one necktie, or sometimes one cravat with one clasper to hold it in place.

"He carries one handkerchief in his pocket. He wears one hat. In the winter he must have two gloves and one overcoat, and maybe two overshoes. But this is not all. He has a watch and a chain to carry around with him, a bundle of letters, a package of cards, a plug or a sack of tobacco, or maybe a few cigars, a pipe perhaps, a knife, a pencil and a few other things which usually make up the pocket outfit, such as matches, buckeyes, and other good luck symbols.

"There is leather in his shoes, with hair in the soles and steel pegs in the heels thereof. There is silk or satin in his cravat or necktie. There are wool, and cotton, and linen, and other things in the clothes he wears. There is straw in his hat. There is starch in his shirt. There are gold, and silver, and metal, and other metals in the watch and chain he wears. There are brass and bone in some of his buttons. There is tin in his garter claspers and in the clasper which holds his cravat in place. There is glass over the face of his watch. Dye is used in staining his clothes, and one may find here all the colors—red, white, blue, black, purple, yellow, brown and almost every other tint. He has paper in his pockets. There is rubber in his suspenders and garters. Paint is found in the figures on the face of his watch, and polish is found on his shoes.

"So, after all, man is really a beast of burden, and when he begins to count up the more than 100 superficialities he carries around with him, and the vast number of factories he represents, if the season is warm, with the thermometer ranging above the 100 mark, he will probably sweeter a bit more on account of the vast load he is carrying."

A Good Recommendation.

"I have noticed that the sale of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets is almost invariably to those who have once used them," says Mr. J. H. Weber, a prominent druggist of Cascade, Iowa. "What better recommendation could any medicine have than for people to call for it when again in need of such a remedy? Try them when you feel dull after eating, when you have had a taste in your mouth, feel bilious, have no appetite or when troubled with constipation, and you are certain to be delighted, with the prompt relief which they afford. For sale by Greenwell & Drury, Leonardtown, Md.

"I understand that close political friend of yours has been taking money from the opposition," said the alert politician.
"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum; "he and I talked the matter over. All he had to do was to make a few promises, and we concluded that the more of the opposition's money we could get the worse it would be for the opposition."—Washington Star.