

Saint Mary's Beacon
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By T. F. YATES and F. V. KING
A Dollar a Year in Advance.
TERMS for TRANSIENT ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion.....\$1 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 50
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A liberal deduction made for yearly ad-
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 Real or Personal Prop-
erty for sale can obtain descriptive hand-
bills neatly executed and at City prices.

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 are sawed—all one width—some No. 2 North Carolina Pine at \$12.50 per 1000 square feet, or \$1.25 per 100 feet. It is easily equal to what others ask \$16.50 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 care 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 1856.
FRANK LIBBY & CO. 6th S. & N. Y. Ave., Washington, D. C.

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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.
Advances made on consignments.

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Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF
Tobacco, Grain and Produce.

Special Attention given to the Inspection of Tobacco.
125 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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...Directors...
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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.

PHILIPPINE VOLCANOES.

Some Interesting Spouters in Our Annexed Islands.

From the Manila Critic

Most of the small Philippine Islands, if not the entire group, are of volcanic origin. There are many volcanoes, two of which are almost constantly active. The Mayon, in the extreme eastern part of Luzon, and the Taal volcano, on an island in the center of Bombon Lake, thirty-four miles south of Manila.

The Mayon volcano, sometimes called the Albay volcano, because situated in the province of Albay, is computed to be between 8200 and 8400 feet in altitude. It is not possible to reach the crater because of the almost perpendicular walls of lava formed on the slopes. Around its base are several towns and villages, the largest being Albay, the capital of the province. Around it also are Camaling, Malinao, Tabaco, Cagsua (Daraga) and others. In 1769 there was a serious eruption, which destroyed two towns and several villages. Lava and ashes were thrown out constantly during two months, and property was destroyed within a radius of twenty miles. In 1811 there were indications of an eruption, which failed, however, to materialize. But on February 1, 1814, without warning, it burst forth in tremendous violence. Stones and ashes were hurled a distance of twenty miles, and there was frightful destruction of life and property. Many natives were overtaken by streams of lava, and it is estimated that from this cause and falling projectiles more than 2200 people lost their lives and many were wounded. A slight eruption took place in 1887, but resulted in but slight damage. A severe eruption took place on the 9th of July, 1888, and several villages were destroyed, as were also many hundreds of domestic animals; fifteen natives lost their lives.

In May, 1897, occurred the last eruption. Again showers of red-hot lava fell over a radius of twenty miles, and in the immediate vicinity over 400 persons were killed. Homes in the village of Bacacay were entirely buried beneath lava, ashes and sand. In Tabaco total darkness obtained, and the earth opened. In Libog more than 100 people perished in the ruins. The villages of San Roque, Misericordia, and Santo Nino were entirely covered with debris and their population destroyed. "At night time the sight of the fire column, heaving up thousands of tons of stones accompanied by noises like the booming of cannon afar off, was indescribably grand, but it was the greatest public calamity which had befallen the province for some years past."

Taal volcano is on Vulcan Island, in Bombon Lake, Batangas province, and by ordinary route of travel about sixty miles from Manila. It has been in an active state from time immemorial and many eruptions, more or less severe, have taken place. The first one of which history takes cognizance, occurred in 1611; in 1716 the crater vomited fire, with a deafening noise. On September 21, 1716, it threw out burning stones and lava over the entire island upon which it stands, but thus far there is no record of serious damage having fallen upon the villages in the vicinity. In 1731 there arose, in four days, from the waters of the lake, three tall columns of earth and sand, which, subsiding eventually, formed an island about a mile in circumference. In 1749 there was a tremendous outburst that tore asunder the coniform peak of the volcano, disclosing the crater as it is now.

The most desolating of all its eruptions occurred in 1754, when stones, lava, ashes and waves of the lake, caused by volcanic action, utterly destroyed Taal, Tanauan, Sala, Iipa and ruined much property at Balayan, eighteen miles away. An old manuscript declares that people in Manila dined with lighted candles at midday and walked around the streets confounded and thunder-struck, and that the odor of sulphur and fire pervaded the atmosphere for six months after the event, and was followed by a malignant fever that resulted in the death of more than one-half of the inhabitants of the province.

The parish priest of Sala was an eyewitness to the event. In the manuscript report of the eruptions now in the archives of the corporation of St. Augustine in Manila, he says that at about 11 o'clock at night on the 11th of August, 1749, he saw

a strong light on the top of the volcano island, but he did not take further notice until he was disturbed by a noise as of artillery firing; but was not really disturbed until four old natives informed him that the island had burst, and hence the noise. Daylight came and exposed to view an immense volume of smoke rising from the crater of the volcano. And here and there from its sides arose smaller plume-like columns. It was a magnificent sight to watch mountains of sand hurled from the lake into the air in the form of erect pyramids and then falling again like the stream from a fountain. Let. Whilst contemplating this imposing phenomenon with tranquil delight, a strong earthquake came and upset everything in the convent. Pillars of sand ascended out of the water near the shore of the town and remained erect until, by a second earthquake, they, with the trees on the islet, were violently thrown down and submerged in the lake. The earth opened here and there as far as the shores of the Laguna de Bay, the lands of Sala and Tanauan shifted, streams found new beds and in many places trees were engulfed in the fissures.

"On the 15th of May, 1754," continues the same writer, "between 9 and 10 o'clock, the volcano ejected boiling lava that ran down its sides in such quantities that only the waters of the lake saved the people on the shores from being burned. Fire and stones came continuously from the crater until the 2d of June, when a volume of smoke arose that seemed to reach the skies. Matters continued so until the 10th of July, when there fell a shower of mud as black as ink. The wind changed its direction, and a suburb of Sala, called Balili, was swamped with mud. Stones and cinders fell incessantly, and about the 25th of September the people of Taal had to abandon their homes because the roofs were falling in because of the weight upon them. On the night of November 1 the fall of stones increased, but diminished toward the 15th of November, when great noises were heard. A long melancholy sound dinned in one's ears; volumes of black smoke arose, and great waves proceeded from the lake, beating the shores with appalling fury. For a while the devastation was suspended prior to the last supreme effort. All looked half dead after seven months of suffering in the way described.

"On the 28th of November, after 7 o'clock, the volcano threw up more fire than all put together in the preceding seven months of incessant eruption. The burning column seemed to mingle with the clouds; the whole island was one ignited mass. A great mass of stones was thrown up and the water commenced to encroach upon the houses, and the inhabitants took to flight. The panic was intense. On the 29th and 30th of November there was complete darkness around the lake vicinity and when light reappeared a layer of cinders five inches thick was seen to cover the houses and lands, and it was constantly increasing. Total darkness returned, so that one could not distinguish another's face, and all were more horror-stricken than before. On the 30th of October, smoke and strange sounds came with greater fury than before, while lightning flashed in the dense obscurity. It seemed as though the end of the world was at hand. When light returned, the destruction was horribly visible. Then there was a day of comparative quietude. All were in a state of melancholy, which was increased when they heard that the whole of Taal had collapsed; among the ruins were the Government House and stores, the prison, State warehouses, and the royal rope-walk, besides the church and convent."

Through all this catastrophe a number of natives remained at Taal to the end. Two men were buried in the Government House ruins. One woman escaped from her house before it fell, was carried away by the flood, from which she escaped only to be killed by a flash of lightning. The actual duration of the eruption was six months and seventeen days, and while there is no record of the number killed, it was very great, as also was the loss of property.

Taal, once so important, was no more, and Batangas, on the coast, became the capitol of the province, and remains so to this day.

It is in this fire-stricken and earthquake riddled district that the embers of the insurrection are

slowly being extinguished. It is here that Malvar and his band find their hiding places, and it is from the descendants of those who escaped the great eruption that they levy tribute.

Years after the destruction of the first, a new Taal was founded at the mouth of the Pansipit River, about eight miles from the site of the old city—now overgrown with trees and rank tropical growth. The new city rapidly attained importance, and when the insurrection against the United States broke out, its population was estimated at 60,000.

It was destroyed by insurgents in the course of a battle with the American troops on July 6th, 1900, and now all that remains of a second wealthy city of the name is the mournful ruins and a few of the larger structures that perpetuate the name of Taal.

The St. Louis World's Fair.

To the Editor of the Beacon:

Dear Sir:—As former residents of Maryland, the undersigned have been appointed an Auxiliary Committee to represent our native State, and to co-operate in the promotion of Maryland's participation in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903.

The scope of the work of the Committee is to aid in securing an appropriation for a State building and an exhibit, and to act with the State officials in making the exhibit as comprehensive as possible, and in facilitating in every way possible the work by means best suited to the conditions to be met.

The magnitude of the Exposition may be best judged by a few facts and figures contained in the accompanying circular.

Little need be said of the historic significance of this Exposition. If all else that Thomas Jefferson did were wiped out, the great act of statesmanship in the peaceful acquisition of the Louisiana territory would immortalize him.

In his special message, President Jefferson's words were: "On this important acquisition, which adds to our country territories so extensive and fertile, and to our citizens, near brethren, to partake of the blessings of freedom and self-government, I offer to Congress and the country my sincere congratulations."

How much greater cause have we for congratulation after the experience of a century, during which time there have been carved out of the purchase twelve States and two territories, with a population of 20,000,000, among the most thrifty and enterprising people of the globe, whose wealth is estimated at twenty billion dollars, and the annual products of which aggregate \$7,000,000,000.

In the light of these facts the late President McKinley, in issuing his proclamation inviting all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration, aptly speaks of it as "An event of great interest to the United States and of abiding effect on their development." President Roosevelt, in his annual message, says: "It is one of the three or four great landmarks in our history, the great turning point in our development. It is eminently fitting that all of our people should join with the heartiest good will in commemorating it."

Outside of the benefits to the State in the exhibit of her material resources, which will surely attract capital to develop the same, there are strong historical and sentimental considerations why Maryland should take official part in this centennial. Many of the States have already taken action, headed by Missouri, which has made an appropriation of \$1,000,000.

The Legislatures which will meet this Winter in fourteen States, have, through their leading men, indicated their intention of being represented upon a most liberal scale. Georgia, the first to meet, already has provided for an exhibit, the total cost of which will be about \$150,000.

Without wishing to dictate, it has been suggested that the Maryland Building should be a reproduction of one of her many historic structures. Whatever the model of the building may be, no argument seems necessary to insure upon the part of the old Commonwealth some appropriate building upon the grounds as a meeting place for the thousands of her children scattered over the length and breadth of this country, and as an evidence of her deep interest in the celebration of an event which marks the stateliest epoch in the country's history.

We earnestly urge official action upon the part of Maryland.

Very truly,
MURRAY CARLETON chairman,
formerly of Cumberland.
LEONARD MATTHEWS,
formerly of Baltimore.
D. M. HOUSER,
formerly, Washington county.
WILLIAM H. THOMPSON,
formerly of Frederick.
C. L. HILLIARY,
formerly of Frederick county.

MAGNITUDE OF THE EXPOSITION.

In order that you may have a general idea of the magnitude of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1903, I beg leave to place before you a few tersely stated facts. The St. Louis World's Fair will be approximately twice as big as any former international exposition.

The Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, covered 236 acres, the Paris Exposition of 1899-1900, 336 acres, the Columbian Exposition at Chicago 633 acres, the Pan-American at Buffalo 350 acres.

The St. Louis World's Fair will cover 1200 acres. The construction cost of the Paris Exposition was \$9,000,000, that of the Columbian Exposition \$18,322,000, and the total cost of the Pan-American Exposition was \$10,000,000.

The estimated cost of the St. Louis World's Fair, will be \$30,000,000. This, as a man of practical affairs, you know will mean \$40,000,000 by the time the work is completed.

Before the Exposition gates are open, May 1, 1903, the City of St. Louis will have expended the enormous sum of \$20,000,000. Of this amount \$5,000,000 was appropriated for the Fair through the Municipal Assembly, her citizens raised \$5,000,000 additional by private subscription, and by popular vote at a special election, October 22d, the Charter Amendments were carried, which will enable the City to expend \$10,000,000 for street paving and other public improvements.

Very truly,
CHAS. M. REEVES.

IT WAS BILL'S ROUND.—Things don't always come out as you sort of hope for said the old farmer, with a sorrowful shake of his head. "I've got a son Bill, who thinks he is just the smartest critter in this hull State, and a few weeks ago I got tired of his braggin' and thought I'd put a stop to it. I come up to town and hunted up one of those prize fighters and told him what I wanted. I wanted him to come along by my place about noon some day and give Bill some sass. That would put springs under Bill's heels and start a fight, and the prize fighter was to knock him out and let him know he didn't own the airth. I bargained with him for \$15, and one day two weeks ago he showed up. He looked like a tramp as he leaned over the gate and asked Bill how he come to be bowlegged.

"Go on," says Bill, who was washing up for dinner.

"And your feet too in," said the tramp as he guffawed.

"Go on, or I'll mash you!" yells Bill as his hair begins to curl.

"And you are kneesprung and lop-shouldered," says the tramp, as he laughs like a mule brayin'.

"That was enough for Bill. He throws me the towel and jumps for the tramp, and the next minute they was squared off. I was looking to see Bill's heels fly up in short order but darn my buttons if he didn't swing for that feller's jaw and knock him clear across the road and half through the fence. It took us fifteen minutes to bring him to and then we found that he had a broken arm, a sprained ankle and a fractured kneecap. We had to take him into the house, and he's there yet and will be for a week to come, and I've got to pay his doctor bill and maybe \$15 a week for his lost time. It was only yesterday that Bill says to me:

"Dad, I'm the awfulest fighter in seven States, and three John L. Sullivans rolled together couldn't knock me out," but I didn't say nothin' in reply. I hate to hear him braggin' around, but you can bet I ain't going to pay for any more soft marks to come along and rouse him up and occupy my parlor for four or five weeks as a consequence!"—Detroit Free Press.

When you lack energy, do not relish your food, feel dull and stupid after eating all you need is a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets. They make you feel like a new man and give you an appetite like a bear. For sale by Greenwell & Drury, Leonardtown, Md.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

—Senator Money of Mississippi has exercised his editorial prerogative and his remarks on the Philippine argument, made in the heat of debate in the Senate on Monday, appeared "blue pencilled," in the Congressional Record yesterday.

On Monday Senator Hale asked him, Senator Money having spoken at length on the situation, what, then, after all, he would do with the Philippines.

"Let them go to the devil and take care of themselves," he replied, with an explosive force that woke the Senate to laughter and some applause. It made a hit as a specimen of Senatorial repartee, but the Mississippi statesman evidently concluded that it would not look well in cold type. So he took his blue pencil in hand and edited his remarks, which now appear as follows:

PHILOSOPHIC MAUNDERINGS.

When you hear a man loudly bewailing his married state you can bet a house and lot he was on his knees six months begging to be taken in.

There wouldn't have been half the charm about Jack Horner's investigation of the Christmas pie if he had used a spoon. Claptrap furniture, like some men, hides its defects with a mighty thin coat of polish.

Many a man can drink or stop, and many a man, when he sees a saloon, stops. Frequently as much wisdom comes from the workshop as from the guild office.

The minute a man decides that he is indispensable to his employer, he finds a small army waiting for his job.

The masseur may not be a boastful man, and yet when he does anything he keeps rubbing it in. The pen is mightier than the sword; the typewriter discounts them both.

POINTS FROM THE PARAGRAPHS.

Chicago News: A marriage license is a receipt in full for the promises a man makes during courtship.

Philadelphia Record: Taking everything into consideration, the suspension bridge is without a pier.

Springfield Union: Now they say that tobacco smoke is a cure for cancer. Some tobacco smoke would cure almost anything.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: As we understand it, every man who is running for office is a candidate because he wants the office.

Kansas City Journal: A St. Louis Millionaire was murdered the other day while taking a bath. This should be a warning to anyone tempted to take a bath.

Denver Post: A New York man who was arrested for attempting to kiss a woman on the street pleaded that he thought it was his wife. The court gave him 30 days—5 for the assault and 25 for lying.

For Stomach Troubles. "I have taken a great many different medicines for stomach trouble and constipation," says Mrs. S. Geiger of Dunkerton, Iowa, "but never had as good results from any as from Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets. For sale by Greenwell & Drury, Leonardtown, Md.

TYPICAL OF GENIUS.—A pretty story comes from Rodez, in the south of France, where lately a banquet was given in honor of Mme. Calve, who was born in those parts. Some one took it into his head to interview Mme. Calve's father, a hale and hearty old peasant of about eighty years of age, who is immensely proud of his famous daughter. In speaking of her to the interviewer he pointed to the rose trees in his own garden. "Look at these," he said; "most of them are covered with blossoms, but here is one tree which has borne only one rose. It has spent all its strength in producing a perfect blossom. That is the history of my daughter and her ancestors. She is the supreme flower of a hundred forgotten generations."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Marie Corelli, lecturing at Edinburgh on "Imagination," read an extract from a book on the Egyptian pyramids, published in 1672, which described the use of wireless telegraphy by one Saurid, a high priest of Memphis.