

# Saint Mary's Beacon

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4160

## LUMBER BUYERS-ATTENTION.

BEST ONE INCH BOARDS—BRIGHT IN COLOR  
AND WIDE BOARDS. BOARDS THAT ARE ONE  
LENGTH—ALL 16 FEET—AT A PRICE WITHIN  
REACH OF ALL LUMBER BUYERS:

**\$1.65 per 100 square feet.** These Boards too, are from North  
Carolina pine forests, and when sawed  
have been put through the dry kiln, thereby giving you the best kind  
of rough pine boards for general use to be found anywhere.

**North Carolina Pine Flooring** at only \$1.75 per 100 feet. This  
flooring is all even width, (3 inches), which makes an uniform floor, and  
enables you to match up all the cuttings in laying the floor, therefore, no  
waste occurs and the manufacture is so perfect that the tongue and groove  
match up evenly and make a good smooth floor. This flooring too is kiln  
dried and therefore bright in color.

**Millwork for Frame Houses** of all kinds kept in stock, and we are  
prepared to load out in one day from one to three carloads of all the ma-  
terials necessary to construct a suburban residence or a barn. There  
will be no delay, no disappointments, no errors, for we always invite the  
carpenters to spend the day with us and inspect the loading of their car.  
We have a complete stock of

SHINGLES, DOORS, BLINDS, SIDINGS, ETC.  
**FRANK LIBBEY & CO.,**  
6th & New York Ave., N. W. 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.  
PHILIP H. TUCK, President; Judge JOHN P. BRISCOE, Vice-Presi-  
dent; SAMUEL K. GEORGE, Treasurer; SAMUEL M.  
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Hon. John P. Briscoe, John W. Crawford, James Alfred Pearce,  
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PERUVIAN GUANO, Clover and Timothy Seed and all Household and  
Farm supplies Furnished. Advances made on consignments.

## EDELEN BROS., 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 Bros., Special Tobacco Guano, Edelen Bros. Wheat and Grain Mix-  
ture, Pure Ground Bone, Pure Dissolved S. C. Bone.

Our "Special Tobacco Guano" and Wheat and Grain Mixture WE  
HAVE HAD MANUFACTURED. SPECIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

J. F. SHAW and JNO. M. TALBERT, JOHN M. PAGE,  
Salesmen, Cashier.

## The Maryland Commission Agency,

OF BALTIMORE CITY.  
For the Sale of

**Tobacco, Grain and Wool.**  
AND  
**Farm Produce Generally**

South East Corner Pratt and Charles Streets.  
Mr. JOHN M. TALBERT will give his personal attention to the inspec-  
tion 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.

## Jas. A. Dawkins. W Bernard Duke. 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 & Commission Merchants,

105 S. Charles Street, BALTIMORE.  
Particular attention given to the inspection and sale of TOBACCO,  
the sale of Grain and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

## ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

"I am monarch of all I survey,  
My right there is none to dispute,  
From the center all round to the sea,  
I am Lord of the fowls and the brute."

The tourist who goes ashore at the  
island of Juan Fernandez, about 425  
miles from the coast of Chile, starts  
first of all for the lookout from which  
Defoe says poor Robinson Crusoe  
used to watch for sail, "and yet no  
sail from day to day." But he is  
likely to be long on the way, though  
it is less than a mile from the land-  
ing place, because there are several  
points of interest to be viewed en  
route. First, there are the people  
—a hundred hands to be shaken and  
a thousand eager questions to be an-  
swered; for the arrival of a ship is  
by no means a matter of every day,  
and when one does appear in the  
harbor, the lonesome islanders, old  
and young, troop down to meet her.  
Though voluntary exiles in this  
beautiful place, where nature has  
been lavish in supplying everything  
necessary to sustain life without la-  
bor, the colonists pine for news from  
the distant world, whose echoes  
come to them like angels' visits,  
"few and far between." Though no  
longer a convict colony, as in days  
long past, the island is virtually a  
prison, whose bolts and bars are  
ocean billows, and many a modern  
Crusoe voices his predecessors' sen-  
timents:

"O solitude! Where are the charms  
That sagas have seen in thy face?  
Better dwell in the midst of alarms  
Than reign in this horrible place!"

There are about one hundred resi-  
dents on Juan Fernandez, mostly  
German and Chilean ranchmen and  
their families; for some years ago  
the island was leased to a rich cat-  
tle company, which has now as many  
as 30,000 head of horned cattle, and  
twice as many sheep, grazing in  
the narrow valleys and on the  
green foot-hills. The cottages of  
the colonists are mostly within sight  
of the landing, set in the midst of  
orchards on the side of a hill slop-  
ing down to the sea, and the oppres-  
sive silence of Selkirk's time has  
given place to the bleating and low-  
ing of flocks and herds, the merry  
shouts of children and sounds of hu-  
man activity. The houses are ex-  
tremely picturesque, and made of  
the bright yellow straw of wild  
oats, woven in and out through bam-  
boo wattles and thatched with the  
same. Their high, peaked roofs  
project all around far beyond the  
walls, and the doorways are shaded  
by straw-thatched porches, remind-  
ing one of the French-Canadian cot-  
tages or chalets in the valley of the  
Seine. Each little home is inclosed  
within a wall of stones and brush-  
wood, its rustic gateway overrun  
with luxuriant vines; and within  
the inclosure are granaries, store-  
houses and other outbuildings, all  
set up on poles to keep them out of  
the water during the heavy rains of  
June, July and August. There is  
no winter in this latitude, but the  
wet season, though short, is more  
trying than northern ice and snow.

**Visitors Welcomed.**  
Whoever goes to Juan Fernandez  
finds himself enthusiastically wel-  
comed by every soul on the island,  
and receives just as many pressing  
invitations to lunch, to dine, and to  
stop over until some other boat  
comes along, as there are homes on  
the island, and if he has been so  
thoughtful as to bring along a few  
old books or newspapers, he has  
earned the lasting gratitude of the  
people. Besides caring for their  
flocks, the settlers raise fruits and  
vegetables to sell to passing vessels.  
The soil is wonderfully productive,  
especially in the northern valleys,  
where decayed vegetable matter and  
rich deposits of burned earth have  
washed down from the mountains.  
Grass and oats spring up spontane-  
ously in the open space, and vegeta-  
bles of all kinds grow abundantly  
wherever the seeds are scattered.  
Wild grape vines and fig trees bear-  
ing excellent fruit flourish on the  
slopes, and there are many natural  
orchards grown from seeds planted  
a century ago by Selkirk and other  
mariners. Besides peaches, apricots,  
pears, quinces and other fruits  
common to temperate climates, the  
chufa is everywhere—a species of  
palm which produces a delicious ber-  
ry—and among an endless variety  
of indigenous trees are pimento  
(pepper), sandalwood, cork wood and  
myrtle.

It appears that Lord Anson, an  
Englishman, has done more for the  
settlement and cultivation of the is-  
land than the government that owns  
it. He stopped here first by chance,  
in the year 1741, for the purpose of  
recruiting his ships after a succes-

sion of disasters in their passage  
around Cape Horn. The loss and  
danger he had experienced led him  
to establish a sort of recruiting sta-  
tion on Juan Fernandez, for his own  
and other disabled ships. He de-  
voted months to the production here  
of such fruits and vegetables as sail-  
ors crave, and caused quantities of  
seeds to be scattered all over the is-  
land, that future voyagers might  
find a variety of refreshment. He  
also left ashore a great many domes-  
tic animals, that they might become  
numerous, for the benefit of vessels  
in distress for provisions, castaways  
and shipwrecked mariners. "He  
who plants an olive, plants for his  
children's children," Lord Anson  
could not expect to derive much per-  
sonal advantage from these benevo-  
lent acts, but how many lives have  
been saved by his philanthropy there  
is no human record to show. Af-  
ter his death his papers fell into the  
hands of Richard Walters, chaplain  
of the Centurion, who compiled from  
them the most remarkable descrip-  
tion and accurate topographical sur-  
vey of Juan Fernandez that has ever  
been made.

### Animal Life Abundant.

Though the tillable area is small,  
because there is little level ground,  
it is asserted that several thousand  
people might subsist comfortably on  
the main island alone without any  
supplies from other countries beyond  
exchanging their surplus produc-  
tions with passing vessels for cloth-  
ing and groceries. The not very en-  
terprising inhabitants of today live  
chiefly on fish and goat flesh, of  
which there is an exhaustive sup-  
ply. Boat loads of the finest cod,  
rock fish, mullet, lobsters, lamprey  
eels, etc., may be caught as fast as  
they can be hauled in anywhere  
around the shores, and pheasants,  
pigeons and other birds are as abun-  
dant as the wild goats and rabbits.

Attended by numerous volunteer  
guides from among the hospitable  
settlers, we again set out for the  
Lookout, but turned aside midway  
between the cliff and the landing to  
explore some remarkable-looking  
caves in a hillside topped by ruined  
fortifications. These are all that re-  
main of the settlement founded here  
by Spain in 1750, and of the Chilean  
penal colony established on the same  
spot in 1819. The Spaniards built a  
great fort and a town, both of which  
were destroyed the following year  
by a violent earthquake. They were  
immediately rebuilt, and were in  
good order and inhabited when Car-  
ter visited the island in 1767. Earth-  
quakes are frequent in the ar-  
chipelago, and several within the  
memory of the people now living  
have done considerable damage.  
Nothing remains of the ancient fort  
but its foundation and a portion of  
the ramparts embedded in reddish  
clay and overgrown with weeds.

### The Convict Colony.

The convict colony was establish-  
ed as soon as Chile gained her inde-  
pendence, and sometimes more than  
a thousand criminals were here. Of  
course, after the manner of Chileans,  
they were subjected to the most bar-  
barous treatment in these gloomy  
dungeons, which are dug into the  
brow of the bluff facing the harbor,  
and extend several hundred feet un-  
der ground in the form of vaults  
and passages somewhat resembling  
the Catacombs at Rome. The gates  
by which the entrances were secur-  
ed disappeared long ago, and the pas-  
sages that have not fallen in are pre-  
empted by wild dogs, bats, toads  
and centipedes.

At last, about thirty years after  
the founding of the colony, some  
three hundred prisoners broke loose  
from their chains, murdered the  
guards and escaped. They seized the  
garrison, and for several days  
held possession of the island. The  
convicts seized the captain and com-  
pelled him to take on board as many  
of their number as the vessel could  
possibly carry. Two hundred of  
them crowded in, and they threat-  
ened the ship's officers with instant  
death in case of failure to land them  
on the coast of Peru, whither they  
determined to go to escape the ven-  
geance of the Chilean government.  
The captain of the whaler ran over  
to the nearest land on the coast of  
Chile, and leading the convicts to  
believe that it was Peru, put them  
ashore only about thirty miles north  
of Valparaiso. They soon found out  
their dangerous situation; but it is  
said that every one of them succeed-  
ed in eluding the Chilean authori-  
ties, and eventually joined the Pe-  
ruvian army, which was at that time  
advancing upon Santiago. Most of  
the prisoners left on the island es-  
caped by different vessels, and were

scattered over the globe. But very  
few of those engaged in the massa-  
cre were recaptured, and they were  
shot in the central square of Chile's  
capital. All this occurred less than  
forty years ago.

### In Memory of Selkirk.

On that side of Crusoe's Lookout  
which faces the bay, a marble tablet  
has been set, bearing the following  
inscription:  
"In memory of Alexander Selkirk,  
mariner, a native of Largo, county  
of Fife, Scotland, who lived upon  
this island in complete solitude for  
four years and four months. He was  
landed from the Cinque Posts gal-  
ley, ninety-six tons, sixteen guns,  
A. D. 1706, and was taken off in the  
Duke, privateer, on February 12,  
1709. He died Lieutenant of H. B.  
M. S. Weymouth, 47 years. This  
tablet is erected on Selkirk's Lookout  
by Commodore Powell and the offi-  
cers of H. B. M. S. Topaz, A. D. 1868."

Standing where Crusoe stood when  
he was monarch of all he surveyed,  
and his right there was none to dis-  
pute—one looks off upon lovely val-  
leys and wooded ravines, fair and  
solitary as the Happy Valley of Ras-  
selas, till recently seldom trodden  
by human foot; environed on every  
side by the long swells of the Pacific,  
unbroken to the horizon, except  
by the dim shapes of the islands be-  
longing to the same group.

Later we hunted up other relics  
of Selkirk's stay. Great care  
has been taken to preserve things  
just as he left them, so far as  
inexorable time will allow. The  
"castle" long since succumbed to  
wind and weather and the "country  
residence" as well; but the cave,  
which has also been a famous resort  
for buccaneers, may easily be vis-  
ited. It lies in a ridge of volcanic  
stone and looks as if it might be the  
doorway into the ruins of some splen-  
did temple. The entrance is fully  
fifteen feet high, and the cavern runs  
back about thirty feet, varying in  
height from ten to eighteen feet.  
There are many holes or pockets dug  
into the surface of reddish rock,  
which, perhaps, were Crusoe's cup-  
boards. There are rusty spike nails  
driven all around where he may have  
hung his guns and household uten-  
sils and those wonderful garments  
and umbrellas of goatskins. A stone  
even with a sunken place for fire un-  
derneath it, is visible in the back  
part of the cave, and a broad, dark,  
smoke line reaches to the roof, prob-  
ably made

"White his man Friday kept the house tidy,"  
"For to be sure 'twas his business to do,"  
according to many of the long-winded  
songs that sailors sing pretaining to  
Crusoe's adventures.—Los Angeles  
Sunday Times.

### SEVERE ATTACK OF GRIP Cured by One Bottle of Cham- berlain's Cough Remedy.

"When I had an attack of the grip  
last winter (the second one) I actu-  
ally cured myself with one bottle of  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says  
Frank W. Perry, Editor of the En-  
terprise, Shortsville, N. Y. "This  
is the honest truth. I at times kept  
from coughing myself to pieces by  
taking a teaspoonful of this remedy,  
and when a coughing spell would  
come on at night I would take a dose  
and it seemed that in the briefest in-  
terval the cough would pass off and  
I would go to sleep perfectly free  
from cough and its accompanying  
pains. To say that the remedy acted  
as a most agreeable surprise is  
putting it very mildly. I had no  
idea that it could knock out the grip,  
simply because I had never tried it  
for such a purpose, but it did, and it  
seemed with the second attack of  
coughing the remedy caused it to  
not only be of less duration, but the  
pains were less severe, and I had  
not used the contents of one bottle  
before Mr. Grip had bid me adieu."  
For sale by Wm. F. Greenwell,  
Leonardtown.

### Old Sol's Hard Drop.

An Irishman who had just landed  
in New York from his home in  
Ireland was strolling around the  
city, taking in the sights. In the  
course of his walk he came across  
Battery Park, and seeing a bench  
unoccupied near the water front,  
sat down. It was just about sunset  
when the Celt took his seat in the  
park, and as he gazed across the  
water at Governor's Island, the big  
guns at that place boomed announc-  
ing sunset. Now, this noise was  
new to the Irishman, and he said  
to a policeman who was passing  
by:  
"That's that noise fur?"  
"Aw, it's the sun goin' down,"  
replied the officer.  
"Begob," remarked the Celt,  
"the sun nivir went down that hard  
in Ireland."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## Maryland Geological Survey.

The Maryland Geological Survey  
is now ready to issue the topographic  
and election-district map of St.  
Mary's county upon which experts  
have been engaged for the past two  
years. Every resident of Maryland  
is entitled to a free copy of this map  
on application to Dr. Wm. Bullock  
Clark, the State Geologist, at his  
headquarters in the Johns Hopkins  
University, Baltimore. If mailed  
the packing and postal charge is ten  
cents.

The survey for the new map be-  
gan several years ago and has been  
carried forward by the Maryland  
Survey in cooperation with the  
United States Survey, each furnish-  
ing half of the necessary funds.  
St. Mary's has not had heretofore  
any adequate maps, the old road  
sheets once used being obsolete and  
the first maps of the national govern-  
ment inaccurate in many particulars.  
The new map is in every sense what  
its name suggests—a complete pic-  
ture of all the surface features of the  
county. The scale upon which it  
has been drawn, an inch to the mile,  
is large enough to make this record  
quite clear. "Contour" lines in  
brown indicate on the map every  
change of 20 feet in the height of the  
land. The hills, plains, and de-  
pressions, the drainage possibili-  
ties, the grading of the roads, and  
all other features of the county's re-  
lief are clearly expressed by these  
contours, while the delineation of  
the roads includes even private  
ways and paths; and single houses  
are also shown.

This map will serve as a base for  
geologic and agricultural maps of  
those to shortly follow it. The  
State Survey's map of Prince Geo-  
rge's has also just been completed  
and one of Calvert was finished  
sometime ago. The Kent sheet also  
will be completed soon and numerous  
others are in preparation.

At a recent meeting of the Mary-  
land Geological Commission Dr.  
Clark showed a plat of the Mines  
Building at the St. Louis Exposition  
on which was indicated the space  
allotted to this State. With it he  
presented a letter from Dr. J. A.  
Holmes, Chief of the department of  
mines, the following quotation from  
which explains itself: "I may as  
well be frank enough to intimate to  
you that this space is adjacent to  
other state exhibits which are being  
planned on an elaborate scale and  
you will have to make a most excel-  
lent exhibit if you desire to keep  
Maryland near the front rank in  
this respect. Do not allow your-  
self to imagine for a moment that  
you will be competing with exhibits  
such as you so readily surpassed at  
Buffalo and Charleston.

"I feel greatly interested in the  
success of your exhibition for the  
reason that the exhibits which you  
have made for Maryland at previous  
expositions have set a new and high-  
er type for other states, and I want  
you to show at this great World's  
Fair that this admirable example  
which you have set is one that can  
be made to meet the general appro-  
val of the American people as well as  
the Jury of Awards."

The Survey of course has no funds  
itself for this purpose but it is to  
be hoped the Maryland Commission-  
ers to the St. Louis Exposition will  
not lose this opportunity of extend-  
ing the prestige won by the State  
through its industrial exhibits at  
Buffalo and Charleston.

Mr. A. N. Johnson, the Survey's  
highway engineer and Mr. W. W.  
Crosby, the highway engineer of  
Baltimore county recently inspec-  
ted the model road built for the  
Commissioners of Queen Anne's  
county of slag from Sparrows Point.  
The road, although built over pecu-  
liarily bad soil weathered the winter  
incomparably better than any other  
road in its neighborhood, was easi-  
ly passable at all times, and is in  
good condition for further use. The  
two engineers agree that the slag  
will prove in the end much cheaper  
for road-building on the Eastern  
Shore than the oyster shells hitherto  
used there in the best forms of con-  
struction.

### Robbed The Grave.

A startling incident is narrated  
by John Oliver, of Philadelphia, as  
follows: "I was in an awful condi-  
tion. My skin was almost yellow,  
eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain  
continually in back and sides, no  
appetite, growing weaker day by  
day. Three physicians had given  
me up. Then I was advised to use  
Electric Bitters; to my great joy the  
first bottle made a decided improve-  
ment. I continued their use for  
three weeks, and am now a well  
man. I know they robbed the grave  
of another victim." No one should  
fail to try them. Only 50 cents,  
guaranteed, at Loker & de Waal's  
drug store, Leonardtown.

## Brave Unto Death.

During the active troubles of the  
allied powers with China, the Japa-  
nese troops excited the admiration  
of the world by their bravery and  
almost perfect discipline. Thomas  
Millard, a war correspondent, tells  
a thrilling story illustrative of Japa-  
nese valor and contempt for peril.  
The force sent to relieve the Chris-  
tians who were besieged in Peking  
had arrived and it devolved on the  
Japanese contingent to blow in a  
certain gate.

These massive wooden gates,  
which are sunk deep in the thick,  
twelve-foot walls, are approached  
by means of a little bridge across  
them that encircles the city. The  
Japanese general decided that a  
breach would have to be effected  
by means of dynamite. For this  
dangerous mission he called for  
volunteers.

A little corporal about four feet  
six inches in height was picked out.  
As with utter unconcern he marched  
briskly across the bridge, the enemy  
poted at him from the top of the  
wall until he was out of sight in the  
recess occupied by the gate. Having  
lighted the fuse, he quickly made  
his way back to his own lines with-  
out sustaining a wound.

No sooner had he got out of the  
way than a small door was cautiously  
opened and an almond-eyed face  
peered out. With his sandaled foot  
the Chinaman stamped out the  
lighted fuse. Then he went back  
and closed the door.

Defying almost certain death, the  
little corporal started out again, and  
once more lighted the fuse. On his  
way back he was hit in the shoulder  
and stumbled to the ground. Then  
he picked himself up and managed  
to reach safety. Once more, how-  
ever, the Chinaman was too quick  
for the slow fuse.

Then the little corporal went  
pattering back to the half-demolished  
gate, lighted his fuse, drew his  
short bayonet sword and waited.  
There was a frightful moment of  
breathless suspense, then with a  
frightful roar the old gate was blown  
to the heavens, and with it went the  
poor little corporal.

Its one thing to risk one's life  
in the heat of battle, but quite  
another to face the certain and  
horrible death from which the sub-  
ject of the Mikado never flinched.—  
Youth's Companion.

## Coined in Kansas.

Many a man is toasted who needs  
to be roasted.  
The girls who are wearing the new  
meal sack cloths look like the Old  
Scratch.  
They say Mars is a funny world.  
If it is funnier than this one, it must  
be a freak.

Children are not cute when they  
are a few weeks old, but it is differ-  
ent with a pup.

It is a pity a balky horse does not  
realize that it is easier to pull than  
to take the whipping that goes with  
a balk.

We have met drunkards in our  
day, and never yet met one who  
said "hic." The "hic" tradition  
should be called in.

Don't whistle; it takes the atten-  
tion of people from their own affairs  
in wondering what tune you are  
trying to hit.

If you have a present to give a  
child, give it to the oldest; he will  
get it anyway, and by giving it to  
him you save him the trouble of  
fighting for it.

When a woman goes away on a  
visit up to the time she reaches 60  
her letters home indicate that the  
men are paying a great deal of atten-  
tion to her, and her husband has  
cause to be jealous.

## Danger of Colds and Grip.

The greatest danger from colds  
and grip is their resulting in pneu-  
monia. If reasonable care is used,  
however, and Chamberlain's Cough  
Remedy taken, all danger will be  
avoided. Among the tens of thou-  
sands who have used this remedy for  
these diseases we have yet to learn  
of a single case having resulted in  
pneumonia, which shows conclusively  
that it is a certain preventive of  
that dangerous disease. It will cure  
a cold or an attack of the grip in less  
time than any other treatment. It  
is pleasant and safe to take. For  
sale by William F. Greenwell, Leon-  
ardtown.

"Don't you think that elec-  
tions could be conducted without  
the use of money?" "Of course  
they could, answered Senator Sor-  
ghum; but it would be impossible  
to guarantee the result."—Wash-  
ington Star.

If men were as anxious to do right  
as they are to get their rights, the  
world would soon be right.