

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 a 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 materials necessary to construct a suburban residence or a barn. There will be no delay, no disappointments, no errors, for we always invite the carpenter 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 Planters Agency,

27 East Pratt Street, Baltimore.

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

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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 Mixture, Pure Ground Bone, Pure Dissolved S. C. Bone.

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

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

The Maryland Commission Agency,

OF BALTIMORE CITY.
For the Sale of

Directors: J. T. HUTCHINS, President, Tobacco, Grain and Wool.

JOSEPH S. WILSON, Secty. AND F. H. DARNALL, JOHN B. GRAY, LOUIS F. DETRICK, S. E. F. PALMER, DR. GEORGE W. DORSEY.

Farm Produce Generally

South East Corner Pratt and Charles Streets.

MR. JOHN M. TALBERT will give his personal attention to the inspection of all Tobacco consigned to us.

Hiram G. Dudley, James J. Greenwell, Frank S. Dudley.

DUDLEY & CARPENTER,

General Commission Merchants,

213 South Charles St., 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.

UNCLE SAM'S WONDERS

All Executive Departments Send Treasures to the World's Fair.

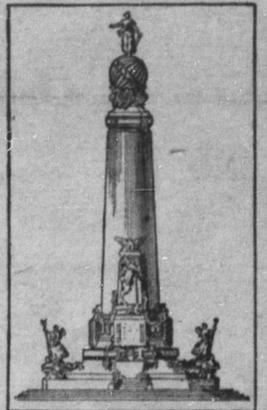
Display installed in the Largest Governmental Exposition Building Ever Constructed—Precious Documents—Relics of Famous Statesmen and Soldiers. Working Postal Exhibit.

The United States Government building at the World's Fair occupies an elevated site just south of the main picture of the Exposition. The great central dome of the Government building is visible from the very center of the Fair, looking across the picturesque sunken garden that lies between the Palaces of Mines and Metallurgy and Liberal Arts.

The hill slope in front of the Government building is terraced with broad stairways almost completely covering the slope. The building is 800 feet long by 250 feet wide and is the largest structure ever provided at an exposition by the federal government. It is distinguished from all the other large buildings at the Exposition by the steel truss construction, the entire roof being supported by steel arches, forming a splendid domed ceiling.

In this building are installed the exhibits of all the executive departments of the government. The building is a vast storehouse of an endless variety of treasures dear to the heart of every true American. Precious documents are to be seen here, and the autographs of our great men of the past are on display. Relics of famous statesmen and soldiers, carefully preserved through generations, are exhibited. Each governmental department has installed an exhibit showing its official character and mode of operation.

Entering the Government building from the eastern end, the visitor sees at his left a railroad postoffice car. This is not a mere coach standing idle



LOUISIANA PURCHASE MONUMENT, WORLD'S FAIR.

but is one of the most improved mail cars, in which men attached to the United States railway mail service are actively engaged in "throwing" the mails. Here you will see the postal clerks at work, just as they work while speeding along a railroad track.

A curious collection of old time relics from the postoffice museum at Washington illustrates as no verbal description can do the crude beginnings of the postal system. One of these relics is an old fashioned stage-coach that once carried United States mails through a portion of the Louisiana purchase territory. President Roosevelt, who once inspected it, examined with a rough rider's interest the bullet holes which stage robbers and mountain brigands shot through its stiff leathern curtains. General Sherman and Sheridan and President Garfield rode in this old coach during the strenuous days of frontier life. Among the collection of documents showing the primitive postal methods in vogue in the early days is to be seen the old book of accounts kept by the first postmaster general, Benjamin Franklin, all written by hand. There is a rare collection of stamps, including ancient Philippine, Porto Rican and Cuban stamps. The postoffice department's exhibit occupies 12,400 square feet.

Across the aisle, at the right, is the exhibit of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, occupying 1,900 square feet. This exhibit shows what the new executive department stands for and what it is accomplishing. Mr. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, had charge of the preparation of the exhibit. Charts arranged by him, showing the rapid growth of the nation in agriculture, arts, manufacture, population, etc., are of special interest to sociologists and all students of the labor problem. The Census Bureau exhibit is made in this section. It shows the tabulating machines used in compiling the census reports. The Lighthouse Board, also operating under this department, shows the great revolving lenses in light-houses, with other interesting appliances.

The space in the projecting northwest corner of the building is devoted to the Library of Congress. The edifice which houses this library at Washington is held by many architects to be the most beautiful building in the

world. Its interior decorations, by Elmer Ellsworth Garrison, furnish one of the chief delights of a visit to the national capital. A large model of this splendid building is a feature of the exhibit. The decorative features of the interior are reproduced in their original colors.

The next exhibit on the right hand side of the central aisle is that of the Interior Department, occupying 11,792 square feet. In this large space the visitor finds so many things of compelling interest that he is loath to leave. The Patent Office exhibit belongs to this section. There are models of many machines that have borne an important part in the development of the nation's industries. The earliest form of every device of human invention, so far as possible, is shown here. For instance, you may see the actual sewing machine that was the first contrivance of its kind ever constructed; it was patented in 1846 by Elias Howe. The first typewriter, patented by C. Thurber in 1842; the model of the first cast iron plow, patented by Charles Newbold in 1797; the first screw propeller, invented by Robert Hook in 1680; and many other "first" things are to be seen. The model of Abraham Lincoln's celebrated device for lifting steamboats off shoals is shown here. The first harvesting machine, made in the year 150 B. C., is one of the most ancient exhibits at the Exposition. There is also a model of the first steam engine, made in Egypt in the same year.

Every foot of the 200,000 feet of floor space in Uncle Sam's World's Fair building is occupied by exhibits of surpassing interest, and every phase of the people's welfare is shown.

CURIOUS THINGS FROM CHINA

The Most Magnificent Beds Ever Seen Are Part of the Celestial Empire's World's Fair Exhibit.

The Chinese exhibit at the World's Fair is filled with pleasing surprises. Some of the most magnificent articles of furniture are a part of this wonderful display. The carving and inlaying of ivory, bone and wood illustrate the marvelous skill of the Chinese.

Models included in this interesting exhibit show the homes and home life of the Chinese, their weddings and funerals, Chinese tea house, restaurant and shop, Chinese weaving and some of the beautiful silks and wearing apparel of the Chinese and their methods of manufacturing them.

One feature of the exhibit is two magnificent Chinese beds, each of which has the appearance of being a small house of great beauty. One is a summer bed, the other for winter. The summer bed is hand carved and inlaid with ivory and bone figures and landscapes exquisitely carved and so skillfully joined as to appear a part of the wood. The bed and furniture are of carved bamboo. The bed consists of an anteroom, with tables, chairs and tea stands, and in an inner room, which is the sleeping apartment, there is a couch with coverings of gauzy silks.

The winter bed is still more elaborate. It consists of three compartments. The first contains four chairs, a tea pot and a chest of drawers. This is the sitting apartment. The second is the dressing room, and the third is the sleeping apartment, or the couch itself. The furniture is of rosewood inlaid with ivory carving of birds, flowers and trees. The couch is covered with silks of the finest texture and in gaudy colors. The sleeping compartments are lighted with Chinese lanterns of silk hung at the outer entrance, while the light enters through gauze panels, hand painted and in forms of rosewood inlaid with ivory figures.

A table and dish made of highly polished ash, with exquisitely carved bamboo figures inlaid, are shown. The work is so artistically done that each article seems to have been made of one piece of wood.

There is also a large display of Chinese lanterns made of silk, gauze and other light material and some made of beads artistically arranged with glass centers. The silk and gauze are beautifully hand painted.

There are models of some of the great Chinese temples, theaters and arches, showing elaborate carving in wood and ivory and two large elephant tusks exquisitely carved.

WHARFAGE FREE AT ST. LOUIS

Twenty Miles of River Front For Water Craft at World's Fair City.

Free wharfage will be given to all boats landing at St. Louis during the World's Fair. Traffic Manager Hillary of the Exposition and Joseph P. Whyte, harbor and wharf commissioner of St. Louis, have decided on the locations assigned to the various kinds of boats.

Yachts, steam launches and all boats propelled by their own power have been assigned wharf space between Chouteau avenue and Biddle street. These streets, running east and west, form the boundary lines for the central business district of the city.

House boats have been assigned wharf space north of Biddle street and south of Chouteau avenue. St. Louis has a river front of twenty miles. The Broadway line of the Transit company parallels the river from the city limits on the north to Jefferson Barracks on the south. At no point are the cars more than five blocks from the Mississippi river. The World's Fair may be reached for one fare by transferring to any of the eight lines that cross Broadway and reach the Exposition grounds.

No charge will be made for wharfage. Application for space should be made to the harbor and wharf commissioner at the City Hall, on Twelfth street, between Market street and Clark avenue.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

Having read with interest the article signed "Publicola," also the editorial commenting on same, think this a question of great interest to every citizen of this State, and is one, as the editor asserts, which is much discussed.

It is clear, the question, "Should so much money be appropriated to advanced education, to the schools throughout the State?" is one that should receive much thought and attention. We know satisfactory and undisputed advantages are derived from most schools receiving appropriations, and, indeed, we may say all do great good to the cause and advancement of education. But the problem that naturally confronts every taxpayer is: Are we receiving from these liberal appropriations the very best results? Could this money, or part of it, be so given that the people of this State might receive better advantages? In short, doesn't primary education come before advanced courses?

Think of the amount given M. A. C. to educate young men to become farmers. How many students there take an agricultural course? And if one or two do cultivate the soil after this "course," is the State compensated for its expenditures? How many hundreds labor daily that cannot write their names, and when they go to their homes from their day's labor in the field, cannot for instruction or amusement read the daily paper or any paper? But I am getting away from my subject. The articles that attracted my attention had reference most especially to St. Mary's Academy at Leonardtown. "Publicola" asserts this school gives no free scholarships to the citizens of this State. In this assertion he is wrong. St. Mary's Academy does give free scholarships, and, as stated by the editor, gives them to those without influence—where they are most needed—which is not always the case when scholarships are obtained by competitive examination.

The fact that the Academy gives these scholarships is not generally known to the public; and the persons that one hears talking so freely against this appropriation are those that do not know and have not taken the trouble to find out the work this school is doing. The writer, in stating these facts, is not prejudiced by religious principles, and every one should know, although the Academy is a Catholic institution, the Good Sisters do not confine their kind teaching to that denomination, but give their educational work and free aid to those most needy and deserving.

St. Mary's Academy is most ably managed. We know the appropriation will be used to the best advantage. This school has been, and is, a blessing to St. Mary's county and our State.

BALTIMORE, May 18, 1904.

A further indulgence is requested of our highly esteemed Editor as to his comments upon the article of "Publicola" which appeared in the BEACON of the 5th instant. The writer's excuse for assuming a "hom de plume" is modesty, and, discussing a question belonging to the public, he desires to obliterate his personality. Nor is he ambitious to appear in public print, but feeling an interest in all that pertains to the good of the County and State, he hoped to arouse the interests of other citizens more competent and better informed than himself, that such persons might take up the discussions of subjects relative to political economy and the public good.

The writer was sincere in his "challenge" to the BEACON for an expression of its views on the issues, but begs to say that he meant this more as a polite suggestion than otherwise. We who enjoy the pleasure of the acquaintance of the junior Editor of the BEACON are accustomed to his habitual complaisance, appreciate his ability to discuss questions pertaining to the public good, and regard him as a public spirited citizen and one generally to be found on the right side of such questions. The controlling spirit of a newspaper welcomed and read in nearly every County home, what other man has such an opportunity to develop ideas and lead his fellow citizens in the right paths?

It was foreign to the purpose of "Publicola" to introduce the subject of religion or sects into the discussion. It would be inappropriate to do so and could only awaken feelings of animosity between numbers of good and conscientious people of various sects and not be productive of any good. We have passed beyond the terrible conditions that existed in the 16th and 17th centuries when neither pen, sword or other strenuous policies could settle religious questions, and live now in a happier age of toleration which, by contrast at least, appears better for people of all creeds. Where there is diversity of religious opinion—and there is no community without such diversity—the subject of religion should not be introduced into the discussion of questions of Political Economy. As our Editor intimates, all our views are warped by religious preference, our affections and sympathies, and these influences preclude somewhat a correct judgment of secular matters. We acquire our opinions mostly from education along certain lines and are steadfast in them because we sincerely believe them to be correct, but we should strive to be liberal respecting the opinions of others, not arrogantly constituting ourselves the "measure of all things," and remember that those who differ from us may have had equal opportunities with ourselves to inform themselves as to a matter under discussion. It can scarcely be admitted, however, that St. Mary's Academy at Leonardtown deserves an appropriation from the State because it is a "Catholic school." Nor could such an argument be maintained by the advocates of any sectarian school. It was not known to the writer, and probably not to many of our county people, that the above named institution has been conferring free scholarships.

It is generally known that St. Mary's Seminary and St. John's College give board and tuition free to representatives of each county in the State, and Charlotte Hall to a certain number from Charles and St. Mary's counties, each school in proportion to the appropriation it receives. When schools give such free scholarships to children of the tax-payers of the State there is some show of reason and justice for the appropriation, yet in the humble opinion of the writer and many other people, the system or policy, though of long usage should be abolished, and all educational institutions outside of the public school system should be made to stand on their own merits as many sectarian and non-sectarian schools already do so stand and prosper. For the support of the public school system, every property holder must pay tax and that is as it should be and the benefit is general. It is very probable that the money appropriated to the various academies and colleges throughout the state would more than pay for adequate school buildings in the towns and cities. We do not hear of any overcrowding in the county schools. As to legislation enacted by our legislators, such legislation should have the constant and serious attention of our citizens at all times. In voting for appropriations to institutions, legislators are often swayed, perhaps, by affections and sympathies than other motives and that should not be. The principle—"The greatest good for the greatest number," should prevail. A political economy producing a sound system for the management of state and county affairs should be the study of each and every legislator. Religious preferences, affections or friendships must not dominate, but rather the "To kalon."

A newspaper is a great factor in moulding public opinion. It is supposed to be a teacher and I know some that are good ones. Seldom indeed, Mr. Editor, are we favored with a disquisition from your able pen. You are admitted to possess that attribute claimed for himself by the writer at the beginning of this article, but sir, yours is a bright light and should not be obscured even by modesty, especially when that light is needed by your patrons. Your ability and standing in the community are unquestioned, and as before said, you are generally to be found on the right side of public questions. As a newspaper editor you have a mission to fulfill. Come then to the rescue, put forth your abilities and efforts to lead your fellow-citizens to a higher standard of citizenship so that they will come to vote for law-makers who desire to be such, only for the general public good of the State and county, not for self-aggrandisement or to get offices for constituents or for any other sinister purpose.

"PUBLICOLA"

Household Pests.

In connection with the desired absence of the dreaded bed-bug a writer in the June *Delinctor* gives the sound if somewhat Irish advice that "special preparations must be made before his arrival." Beds are to be taken apart and washed at intervals with carbolic water, and "Dalmatian powder" freely inserted in the crannies. Frequently opening beds and bedclothes to the air and sunlight and all cleanliness, are also enjoined and the writer assures the housekeeper that "unless one lives in an apartment house and has undesirable neighbors" all will be well with her and her beds, as "bedbugs cannot thrive where cleanliness exists." Precautions against invasion of moths and silver bugs are also included in the article. As to moths, the writer says: "The principal thing is to use something that has a strong odor. Moths are overcome quickly by any powerful odor and will not enter a chest where it can be perceived." Turpentine is recommended as having a clean odor, not unpleasant in the attic and much to be preferred to moth balls; and, best of all, by hanging the garments out of doors for half an hour the odor is removed entirely.

A Startling Test.

To save a life, Dr. T. G. Merritt, of No. Mehoopany, Pa., made a startling test resulting in a wonderful cure. He writes, "a patient was attacked with violent hemorrhages, caused by ulceration of the stomach. I had often found Electric Bitters excellent for acute stomach and liver troubles so I prescribed them. The patient gained from the first, and has not had an attack in 14 months." Electric Bitters are positively guaranteed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation and Kidney troubles. Try them. Only 50c at all Druggists.

Called Down.

It was a balmy spring afternoon. The foliage on the trees never looked more beautiful, and truly the Wis-sahickon was a place for the aesthetic in nature. It was Sunday, and the stillness of the Sabbath pervaded the entire atmosphere. All the environments were conducive to quiet and rest, to beauty and serenity.

Calmly seated on the stump of a tree, a little fellow had thrown out a line into the rushing waters and was anxiously awaiting the first bite. Slowly and apprehensively a lone woman was seen coming up the east side of the creek. Beholding this denizen of the woods at his work she pounced upon him. "Little boy," said she, "I have lost my way. Can you tell me the way to Manayunk?" "Yes, 'em," chirped the fisher. "Keep right on up this road and you'll find it." Then not satisfied with having found her direction, the interloper began again. "But, I say, little boy, don't you know this is Sunday?" "Yes, 'em."

"But don't you know you shouldn't fish on the Sabbath?" "No, 'em."

"Well, then, here's my card; you come around to my house and I'll teach you the road to heaven."

"Ah, go 'long, you don't even know the road to Manayunk."

A Sure Thing.

It is said that nothing is sure except death and taxes, but that is not altogether true. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is a sure cure for all lung and throat troubles. Thousands can testify to that. Mrs. C. B. VanMetre of Shepherdstown, W. Va., says "I had a severe case of Bronchitis and for a year tried everything I heard of, but got no relief. One bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery then cured me absolutely." It's infallible for Croup, Whooping Cough Grip, Pneumonia and Consumption. Try it. It's guaranteed by all Druggists. Trial bottles free. Reg. sizes 50c, \$1.00

Quick Arrest.

J. A. Gullidge, of Verbena, Ala., was twice in the hospital from a severe case of piles causing 24 tumors. After doctors and all remedies failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly arrested further inflammation and cured him. It conquers aches and kills pain. 25c. at all druggists.