DUNGENESS BEACON.

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OCCIDENTAL MELANGE

Union Pacific Train Collides With a Runaway Coal Car.

THE HOP LICE APPEAR IN OREGON.

Total Amount of Peculations of Collins and Dare—The Kimball Olive Oil Works—Etc.

Los Angeles is once more striving for an outfall sewer to the sea.

San Diego wants 890 square feet of space for its county exhibits at the World's Fair.

Francis G. Newlands was elected President of the National Mining Congress at Helena, Mont.

The Union Pacific is arranging for a new line of steamers between Portland and China in place of the Upton line.

A fire in the basement of the court house at Prescott, A. T., originating from slacked lime, caused a loss of about $6,000.

The weather in Oregon is beneficial to the crops. A good yield of grain is promised. Hop lice have made their appearance.

The Canadian Pacific railway is to send an agent to New Zealand to make arrangements for an Australian line of steamers.

Much complaint is made of the way in which Register Roberts of the land office of Sacramento does business, and an effort is being made to secure his removal.

The British steam schooner Eliza Edwards, seized at San Diego on suspicion of being a smuggler, has been released by the authorities, no actual proof being obtained against the vessel.

Rev. C. O. Brown of the First Congregational Church at at Tacoma, has resigned to accept the pastorate of the First Congregational Church at San Francisco.

The Kimball Olive Oil Mills at National City, San Diego county, Cal., are to enlarge their works. The demand for oil is ten times in excess of the output.

A Union Pacific train collided with a runaway coal car near Beaver Canyon, Idaho, the other day. The fireman, Jack Moore, was killed, and the engineer, George Oram, badly hurt.

The total amount of peculations of Collins and Dare of the defunct California National Bank at San Diego is placed at $1,200,000. Collins, it will be remembered, committed suicide, and Dare made his escape to Italy.

The bringing of suits to quiet titles to land at Nogales, A. T., has created much indignation, and the claimants were hanged in effigy by the people. The settlers in the San Rafael and Calabasas land grants are also served with notices of contest.

The old Tinciacacora mine, south of Phœnix, A. T., has been discovered after a search of years, and much excitement prevails over it. The shaft was filled with debris just as the Mission priests left it when they were killed by the Indians.

Attorney-General Hart of California says the story that Los Angeles county has lost $37,000, due from the Southern Pacific Company for taxes, because of the delay of the District Attorney in bringing suit to recover the amount, thus enabling the company to plead the statute of limitation, is untrue.

Yda Addis Storke who recently sued for a divorce from C. A. Storke of Santa Barbara, Cal., but was unable to obtain it, has petitioned the Board of Supervisors for county aid. She is a literary woman of considerable note, and at one time was comfortably well off. Her health is feeble and she is now unable to support herself.

The Union Pacific has assured the lumber dealers of Portland that it will restore the old 40-cent rate to Denver and common points. This is the result of a meeting between President Clarke and a committee of the Portland Transportation Bureau during the recent visit of Mr. Clarke to that city. The matter will have to go to the Western Traffic Association, but the lumbermen are confident it will act favorably. The new rate will apply only to lumber shipped from Portland.

The case of the United States vs. J. W. Confer, C. W. Mead and S. C. Mekam, indicted by the grand jury for conspiring to defraud the government out of its title to certain lands in the Roseburg district, was tried in the United States Circuit Court at Portland the other day. When the taking of the testimony was concluded United States Attorney Mays stated that in his judgment the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty. Judge Deady then instructed the jurors to bring in a verdict of acquittal, which they did.

A statement was recently published showing that the average length of haul per ton on the Great Northern road had risen from 214 miles in 1889 and 232 miles in 1890 to 270 miles in 1891. It is stated to be even greater thus far this year. The average for 1891 is only sixteen miles less than that of the Northern Pacific for the same year, while the mileage operated by both is practically the same, and the Northern Pacific had all its transcontinental business included. The conclusion reached was that the Great Northern had increased its average haul by largely increasing the amount of traffic carried to the end of its operated mileage in Montana.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

Bill Granting Right of Way Across the Umatilla Indian Reservation for an Irrigating Ditch.

Russia has notified the United States of her acceptance of an invitation to participate in the international monetary conference. With Russia's acceptance all the countries of which were invited have sent formal acceptances. The matter will now be laid before Congress.

Secretary Foster of the State Department said the other day that the action of the Canadian Council in allowing rebates on tolls on grain shipped from American ports on Lake Ontario passing through the St. Lawrence canals and exported from Montreal has no particular bearing on the controversy between the United States and Canada on the subject of discriminating canal tolls. He added that it could hardly be regarded very much of a concession.

Senator Mitchell's bill granting right of way across the Umatilla Indian reservation for the Dumont Irrigation and Improvement Company was reported to the Senate, and at his request was taken up and passed immediately. The bill preserves full Indian rights, and compels the irrigation company to furnish the Indians with water for irrigation purposes from the ditch which they propose to build. It also grants the company such reservoir sites as may be necessary on the lands owned by the Indians.

Judge Randall of the Department of Justice, who was specially detailed to investigate the charges made by Assistant Secretary Nettleton against W. D. Owen, Commissioner of Immigration, of incompetency, insubordination and general unfitness, has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Treasury. While the report confirms several of the specifications on which the charges were based, it acquits Owen of all the serious charges. The report will not be made public until after copies have been furnished Nettleton and Owen.

The United States marine hospital service at San Francisco will be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to carefully inspect all vessels arriving at San Francisco from Victoria, B. C., and vessels from Northern ports having on board passengers or merchandise from Victoria to prevent the introduction of smallpox into San Francisco. The Secretary of the Treasury has received a telegram from Assistant Surgeon Magruder at Port Townsend, stating that smallpox is epidemic at Victoria, and that many cases are now under treatment. Owing to the close proximity of Tacoma, Seattle and Port Townsend to Victoria and the continual traffic between these places, the Treasury Department is alarmed for fear the disease may spread, and stringent measures are to be at once adopted to prevent it.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Effect of the Free Education Act Upon the Schools of England and Wales Gratifying.

Phillips Andover Academy has just held its 114th commencement.

The State Agricultural College of Massachusetts graduated last week a class of twenty-two.

The public school is not universal in the old world. There are 10,000 parishes in England with only church schools.

Hereafter in Boston new schoolhouses will be named after illustrious citizens who have been gathered to their fathers.

One of the chief features of the commencement exercises at Amherst College this year was the class oration, which was delivered by William N. Lewis, a young colored man of Portsmouth, Va., on "The Amherst Idea."

The new Catholic Ecclesiastical Seminary, which is in process of construction on Valentine Hill near Yonkers, N. Y., is progressing rapidly. The total subscription to the building fund has already reached the sum of $140,000.

Harvard University is spreading her net over a very wide extent of territory this year. It is announced that examinations for admission to that institution are to be held simultaneously in no less than twenty-five places, including England, Germany and Japan.

The effect of the free-education act upon the schools of England and Wales has been unexpectedly gratifying. Out of a total of 19,000 schools affected by the act it is estimated that between 15,000 and 16,000 are now absolutely free, and the attendance has largely increased, especially among younger children.

Prof. Skeal, who maintains the orthodox belief that the study of Latin and Greek is serviceable for improving a student's style in English composition, thinks also that there is something to be said on the other side. Whatever the study of Latin and Greek might do toward improving the student's style, the study of languages and English literature would do more.

The saleswomen of Jordan, Marsh & Co. of Boston have had a gymnasium opened for them by their employers at the top of the store, and there, instructed by two women teachers, each of the 1,500 employes of the establishment has the chance of exercise and physical training twice a week.

The World's W. C. T. U. has chosen Miss Mary Allen West, for years editor of the *Union Signal*, superintendent of the World's W. C. T. U. school of methods, and will send her by special commission to the Sandwich Islands and Japan to teach and train workers by means of the schools that she will hold for a few days at a time in a place.

BEYOND THE ROCKIES

Grain Acreage Throughout the Southern States.

THE TENNESSEE GRAPES MOLDING.

State of New York Goes Into the Landlord Business—Car Manufacturing Companies Combine.

The "army worm" is ravaging wheat fields near Doylestown, Pa.

The new capitol of Kansas at Topeka is slowly crumbling to pieces.

A great strike of gold ore is reported twenty-five miles from Creede, Col.

Immigrants to the number of 92,242 arrived in this country during May.

The Burlington threatens to withdraw from the Western Traffic Association.

Immense beds of asphalt have recently been discovered in Northern Texas.

The Kansas railroads are putting down their rates for the benefit of harvest hands.

Last year the aggregate loss of property from fire in the United States was $140,000,000.

The National Executive Committee of the third party is out with an appeal for campaign funds.

In Middle Tennessee grapes are molding and rotting, and it is feared the crop will be a short one.

Settlers in the Indian Territory are alarmed over the Arapahoe ghost dances, and want them stopped.

New Jersey is jailing and cropping her ballot-box stuffers and decorating them with penitentiary uniforms.

The rise in the river at St. Louis is throwing many helpless people on the relief committee for support.

General Horace Porter will receive $375,000 in place of the $350,000 he asked for to complete the Grant monument.

A company with $1,000,000 capital has been chartered at Trenton to propel street and other cars by compressed air.

The Indiana oil field has received a boom by three wells just drilled in near Portland, which produce 500 barrels a day.

Edward O'Kelley, who killed Bob Ford, the slayer of Jesse James, has been sentenced to the Colorado penitentiary for life.

An Atchison (Kan.) bride is not only supporting her husband, but is paying something every month on his first wife's funeral expenses.

Spencer county, Ky., is threatened with a natural-gas boom, gas having been struck at a point about a mile and a half from Taylorsville.

The car-manufacturing companies of Michigan have combined. The capacity of the trust is 100 cars a day, and the profits $1,000,000 per year.

Several hundred negro emigrants have left Christian county, Ky., in the last few days for Kansas and other Western States to reside permanently.

The Typographical Union of New York city has just secured a rich plum in the shape of an agreement with the government to do the postoffice printing.

The State of New York has gone into business as a landlord. It will rent camp sites of five acres each in the Adirondack region for from $25 to $150 a year.

Philadelphia possesses the most remarkable street-cleaning contractor on record. He sends a check to the conscience fund after every heavy rainstorm.

The total amount of the pension appropriation bill as agreed upon in conference is $146,737,350, or $11,912,284 greater than the amount voted by the House.

On July 1 for the first time since 1885 the State of Tennessee was able to pay the interest on the State debt without borrowing a dollar. There is now a remainder of $232,000 in the treasury.

During the last nine months the imports of coffee into the United States amounted to 465,187,732 pounds, an increase of upward of 100,000,000 pounds over the imports for the same period last year.

New York is growing at a great rate, especially in the upper part. The valuation of real estate has increased over $40,000,000 in one year, chiefly in the wards that are being built up with new houses.

The magnitude of the work now in progress at Conewago and vicinity along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad is very little understood. One thousand men will work a year before the undertaking is completed.

The grain acreage throughout the Southern States is greatly increased this year. King Cotton yields a large portion of his territory to wheat, corn and oat crops. The farmers are producing grain fully 25 per cent. cheaper than any year since emancipation.

The rains continue to break the Tombigbee's left banks in Mississippi, destroying thousands of acres of fine cotton and corn and sweeping away all bridges erected since the April floods. The damage will not fall short of $400,000, and hundreds of families are on the verge of starvation.

Governor Buchanan of Tennessee and the Prison Inspector have entered suit against the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company for $147,000 lease, money due from the time the 500 convicts were not allowed to work by the East Tennessee miners, and for expenses, etc., for maintaining guards and militia.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

Trustees and Elders of German Evangelical Protestant Churches of the Middle States.

Mexico has appropriated $900,000 for her display at the Columbian Exhibition.

The Louisiana Legislature has appropriated $38,000 for a State exhibit at the World's Fair.

Over 11,000,000 persons have up to date petitioned that the gates of the World's Fair be closed on Sunday.

A plan to utilize all the schoolhouses in Chicago as dormitories for teachers visiting the World's Fair is being agitated.

Ten or twelve Esquimau families are to be brought to the World's Fair. They are getting ready a schooner at Halifax to go after them.

A solid gold brick, weighing 500 pounds and worth $150,000, will be exhibited in the mines and mining building at Chicago by a Helena (Mont.) mine owner.

Director-General Davis has received a petition from the trustees and elders of forty-six German Evangelical Protestant Churches of the Middle States, representing a membership of 63,000, strongly urging the opening of the exposition on Sunday.

The Kentucky building at the World's Fair will be a typical representation of a Southern colonial mansion, one of the distinctive features of which is great pillared porches or verandas. Exclusive of these porches the building will measure about 75x90 feet.

The Michigan World's Fair Board has engaged agents to attend all county and other fairs in the State the coming fall to secure the first-premium exhibits of farm products that may be drawn upon for the State's exhibit at the World's Fair. Premiums are offered for the best collections of grains and grasses.

One of the novel exhibits in the marine section of the transportation department at the World's Fair will be 200 pen engravings of American steam vessels, beginning with the Clermont and following down a typical series of the present day. The pictures will be sent by the New York *Seaboard*, a marine paper.

The Washington World's Fair Commission has arranged to make a very complete fish exhibit. It will include all kinds of deep-sea and inland species of fish, oysters, clams, crabs, lobsters and other crustaceans, turtles, frogs, snakes and other reptiles; specimens of aquatic mammals, such as sea otter, seals, fishers, beavers, muskrats, etc.; fish-eating birds and their nests and eggs and fishing boats and apparatus.

The jelly palace, which the women of California will prepare for the World's Fair exhibit, will be 16x20 feet and 25 feet high, with two open doors approached by marble steps. The framework will be of wire. On this will be placed several thousand jelly glasses, cups, globes, prisms, etc., filled with jelly of many shades of color, arranged in artistic and beautiful designs. The interior will be brilliantly illuminated by electricity. The cost of the framework and glasses alone is estimated at $2,700.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded the contract for the construction of the United States life-saving station authorized to be erected upon the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago for $7,878. The station will be a part of the government's exhibit at the fair. It will be one of the most complete of its kind ever erected, and will serve to illustrate in the best manner the organization and methods of the life-saving service. It will take the place of the present Chicago life-saving station, the crew of which will be moved to the new station.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Victorien Sardou, the Famous French Author—Italian Workmen Testify Their Respect—Etc.

Roger Sherman was a cobbler's apprentice 150 years ago. He worked his way up to be a lawyer and a Judge and a statesman and a signer of the Declaration.

Congressman W. L. Wilson, the Chairman of the Chicago Convention, was offered the President's chair of the Missouri State University two years ago, but declined it.

Mme. Leon Bertaux is announced as a probable candidate for membership in the Academie des Beaux Arts—the first woman to seek such a distinction since 1783, when Mme. Vigee-Lebrun was elected.

George D. Johnston, the newly-appointed Civil Service Commissioner, is an Alabamian, a nephew of the Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston, and was himself a Brigadier in the Confederate service.

Italian workmen testify their respect for Christopher Columbus by donating several days' work on his monument at Eighth avenue and Sixty-ninth street. This is not less touching than the story of the widow's mite.

Sir James Lyall, the famous ex-Governor of Punjaub, is making a voyage round the world. Sir James went out to India thirty-six years ago as plain Mr. Lyall of the civil service. He is the author of many important works on Anglo-Indian government.

Secretary Foster (J. W.) is said to be the only man in our diplomatic history who has held three missions of the first class. President Grant sent him to Mexico, President Hayes appointed him to Russia, and President Arthur gave him the Spanish mission.

Victorien Sardou, the author of "Theodora," "La Tosca" and other famous plays, has a very happy domestic life. His aged father lives with him, and has just celebrated his 90th birthday. Sardou has several children. He does most of his work in the early hours of the morning.

FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS

Dr. Brown-Sequard Has Faith in His Famous Elixir.

ANNAM ADOPTS THE GUILLOTINE

Amount of Damage Done by the Great Fire at Christiania, Norway—Mr. Gladstone.

Mount Etna is in active eruption.

Henry Irving will be made a "Lit. D." by Dublin University.

Wine clarifiers in France use more than 80,000,000 eggs a year.

Over 5,000 murderers are believed to be at large in Great Britain.

The government of Holland has a project on hand to drain the Zuyder Zee.

The Salvation Army Booths claim a renewal of public interest in their work.

The Duke of Manchester is sued by a not spotless female for alleged borrowed money.

London's current opera season is an unusually brilliant one, and may be extended.

Emperor William has refused to allow a military band to go to the Chicago Exhibition.

For many years the Thames has not, it is said, been in such low water as it is at present.

The French in Tonquin have suffered a severe loss by falling into a Chinese ambuscade.

The London *Times* makes the wheat crop of the United Kingdom 5 per cent. less than last year.

According to a statement in *Truth* the Queen's journey this year to Darmstadt and Hyeres cost nearly $75,000.

Germany in anticipation of a war with France has a golden treasure of 960,000,000 marks stowed away in a safe place.

The people of Baku in Russia are terrified by the ravages of the cholera, and are fleeing from the city in every direction.

Annam has adopted the guillotine for the execution of criminals, and the natives were delighted with the first execution.

The Pasha of Fez has apologized for the ill treatment Messrs. Chambers and Bonsal, Americans, received at the hands of his subjects.

The British Board of Trade returns for June show that imports decreased £4,640,000 and exports decreased £3,360,000, as compared with last year.

European influence is chilling Hindoo faith. Not a third of the money required can be raised to restore the Temple of Juggernaut at Puri.

The influenza epidemic is on the increase in Valparaiso and Santiago, Chili. There were over 600 deaths from the disease in Buenos Ayres during June.

France's last torpedo boat, 149, ran for two hours at an average speed of 24½ knots an hour and a maximum speed of over 26 knots, with 342 revolutions.

W. T. Stead, the well-known Gladstonian, declares that a change of Ministry would be for the worse so far as the conduct of foreign affairs is concerned.

M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has recalled M. Jacquet, Consul at Leipsic, for disorderly conduct while intoxicated, which led to his arrest by the Leipsic police.

The Shelley Centenary Committee of Horsham, England, has decided that the county celebration of the centenary shall take the form of a library and museum to be established in that town.

The damage done by the great fire at Christiania, Norway, amounts to 7,000,000 of kroner—a kroner is equal to 27 cents. The total number of houses destroyed is 356, and also two banks and the postoffice.

Great Britain has larger commercial interests in Morocco than any other country, commanding three-fourths of an export and import trade amounting in the aggregate to about $17,000,000 per annum.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill to indemnify sufferers from Anarchist outrages. It gives a pension to the widow and daughter of M. Very, who was fatally injured in a dynamite explosion.

The whole German press is displaying irritation at the action of the French government in determining to hold an international exhibit in 1900, thus greatly interfering with the proposed Berlin exhibition.

It is said that a native Judge of the Calcutta High Court will shortly be made to appear before that court as a defendant. It is said that he negotiated with a millionaire for the marriage of his child, but at the eleventh hour broke it off.

The Melbourne Legislative Assembly has imposed a tax of 30 shillings per head on cattle, 2 shillings on sheep, 10 shillings on pigs and 50 shillings on horses and also a duty of 7 shillings per 100 pounds of beef and mutton and 10 shillings on pork.

Mr. Gladstone keeps making engagements, election or no election. In October he is billed to lecture in Oxford on the history of Universities, and he will read a paper before the Oriental Congress in London soon after on archaic Greece and the East.

Dr. Brown-Sequard has not lost faith in his famous elixir despite the attacks made upon it. At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences he declared that its use has made him ten years younger, and that thousands of people had been cured by it.

"COAL OIL JOHNNY."

Most Eccentric of All Men Who Got Rich Quickly in the Oil Regions.

The wealth of Mr. Steele, better known as "Coal Oil Johnny," has undoubtedly been overrated—that is to say, his wealth in cash. At the time the Pittsburg sanitary commission made an offer to donate a soldier's monument to the county making the largest contribution, the producers of this section agreed to set aside for that purpose the proceeds from their wells for one day. Mr. Steele's contribution for that day was $2,500, which was a fair gauge of what his wells were doing.

The farm and the conjunctive interests bequeathed to him by his grandmother he probably could have disposed of for $500,000 or more when the same came into his possession, but it is doubtful if at any time he possessed more than $100,000 in cash.

His expensive eccentricities were many, but did not include, as often reported, the purchasing and giving away of a hotel in Philadelphia. The story probably grew out of the fact that while in Philadelphia at one time he experienced some difficulty in securing a hack and finally bought one outright; that when he got through with the rig the driver asked him what to do with it and he told him to keep it. It was on that trip to Philadelphia that he, while with Slocum, the fellow who was "showing him the world," attracted so much attention by going about with bills of various denominations tied in the buttonholes of his clothing—by making small purchases with good sized bills, taking no change back, and even lighting cigars with his money.

Another of his eccentricities on that trip was the forming of a negro minstrel troop at random, for each of the members of which he bought a suit of clothes when he engaged him. He brought his troop here, and that was about all he did with it.

The details of his doings in Philadelphia, New York, Saratoga and elsewhere, including his experiences with sharpers, notably his $10,000 acquaintance with John Morrissey, have been written threadbare. Summed up briefly the main points in his life are these: When quite young he became an orphan and was adopted by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William McClintock. He was married two or three years before he became of age and worked at farm work until the oil excitement began. He then engaged in hauling oil down Oil creek and hauling coal back with a pair of old plugs. The result was the possession of a good team of his own. The McClintock farm became one of the most valuable along Oil creek. Mrs. McClintock survived her husband several years, and when she died, in 1865, the adopted son, Steele, became the sole heir to her property.

He soon concluded to see some of the world with his wealth, and he saw it. He sought notoriety and he got it. He spent his money like a man with Monte Cristo backing—was bled by leeches, fleeced by sharpers and in a few years, his oil interests in the meantime rapidly depreciating in value, he found himself again a poor man. But no one ever heard him express particular regret over the return he received for his money.

At one time when he was highest in his eccentric extravagances Captain J. J. Vandergrift, T. H. Williams and others sent for him and kindly expostulated with him on the point that he ought to save some of his money. He thanked them for their friendly advice, but said that he had made a living by hauling oil and could do it again if necessary. He couldn't rest until he had spent that fortune. Ultimately he got the required rest.

A cousin of Mr. Steele maintains that the estimates which have been put upon Steele's wealth have not, as a general thing, been exaggerated. He says that he personally knows that when Mrs. McClintock died Steele inherited $125,000 in gold and about $100,000 in other money. The income from his wells then was from $1,000 to $2,000 a day. The cousin says that from his knowledge of Steele's affairs he should say that at one time "Coal Oil Johnny" could have produced $1,000,000 in cash.—Oil City Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

Mistaken Identity.

A Texas man is the owner of a very fine imported Kentucky jack, and stockmen are continually calling to see it. One day he happened to be up stairs when a friend called to see the animal. His little son called:

"Father, come down, a gentleman wants to see you."

"What did you say, my son?" shouted the father.

"I said, 'come down'—a gentleman wants to see our big donkey."—Texas Siftings.

The Dungeness Beacon.

A Republican Newspaper.

R. C. WILSON ..... Proprietor
JOE M. BALLINGER .....Managing Editor

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FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1892.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
WHITELAW REID,
OF NEW YORK

THE CONVENTION.

A Ticket that will Win this Fall Has Been Placed in Nomination.

Only a Partial Report of the Convention Received.—A Night Session Held to Finish Up Business.

The anxiously awaited Republican convention held for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket to be voted for at the next general election on the 8th of November, met at Port Angeles yesterday. The convention was called to place in nomination a full county ticket and to choose three delegates and three alternates to the state convention which meets at Olympia on August 10th. Also to select a County Republican Central Committee for the next two years.

Delegates from the east end and those from precincts around Angeles commenced pouring into town on Wednesday and when the delegation from the west end arrived on the Garland Thursday morning the streets presented quite a busy appearance.

The convention was called to order at 10 a. m. and Judge Lameroux, of Beaver, was chosen for temporary chairman. When permanent organization was effected W. C. Garfield, of Sequim, was made chairman and Horace White, of Port Angeles, secretary.

Only a very meagre report of the proceedings has reached us, and up to time of going to press we learn of the following nominations only:

For Representative—W. R. Hoole, of Beaver.

For Superior Judge—J. G. McClinton, of Port Angeles.

For Auditor—H. J. Lipsett, of Dungeness.

For Clerk—C. E. Maxfield, from the west end.

The convention occupied all day and a night session was held in order to finish up the business so that west end delegates can return home on the Garland today.

These nominations were made in the afternoon. What was done at the night session we have no report of.

Next week the BEACON will endeavor to give a complete account of the proceedings of the convention. It was impossible to do so in this issue.

MCCLINTON for judge.

LIPSETT our next auditor.

SUPPORT the ticket and success is assured.

THE BEACON congratulates the delegates on the strong ticket presented.

WHAT'S the matter with the BEACON'S two favorites, McClinton and Lipsett? (Answer from voters) They're all right.

EDITOR BAUM of the San Juan Graphic has moved his plant from Friday Harbor to the new townsite of Port Stanley. We wish Mr. Baum success in the new field.

THE convention is over and a good ticket placed in the field. Let us now work for the election of every man on that ticket and we'll sweep the county this fall.

THE BEACON will now show the people that it is A Republican Newspaper and is not controlled by Democrats, the assertions of the Tribune and Leader to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE assault on Manager Frick, of the Carnegie company, last Saturday by a crazy anarchist is no more than can be expected so long as anarchistic organizations are allowed to thrive and instill into the minds of the more ignorant classes their poisonous doctrines. While it is stated that Bergman was not a member of a labor union and was in no way connected with the strike at Homestead, any organization that has for its sympathizers and followers such men as he deserves not the respect nor tolerance of the law abiding citizens of our country.

When news of the unsuccessful attack upon the life of Mr. Frick was noised about the city of Pittsburg, exclamations of sorrow that he was not killed were heard from many of the strikers, thus manifesting the fact that a portion of them approve of such methods, although they, themselves, lack the desperate courage to engage in such undertakings. Such men as these do not deserve to live under the protection of our flag. Such men belong to a barbarous age, are murderers at heart, and are decidedly out of place and should not be countenanced in a civilized and enlightened country.

On the other hand, some of the better class of labor leaders expressed their sorrow that such a dastardly attempt to murder Mr. Frick had been carried out and also emphatically expressed the hope that the assassin would be punished to full extent of the law. What a contrast these men present to the anarchistic element! If labor unions were composed exclusively of this class of men much trouble would be averted and such disgraceful acts as that of Bergman would not be chronicled. Until the unions are freed from the anarchistic element, which seems to have a strong foothold, such dastardly assaults which bring forth the condemnation of respectable people may be expected at any time.

General News.

The Charleston is at Sidney, Wash.

General Alger was in Seattle last week.

A dry dock is being built at Port Townsend.

The school census of Chicago shows the population to be 1,428,318.

O. A. Tiffany has been selected as principal for the Port Angeles schools.

Cholera is making ravages in Russia. The frontier has been quarantined.

Chile will pay $75,000 indemnity to the victims of the riot—the sailors of the Baltimore.

A stock company has been organized to build the Lake Washington canal with private capital.

Walla Walla had a $50,000 fire last Saturday evening. The Hotel Stine was among the structures destroyed.

Captain Andrews started from Atlantic City on the 20th in a 16-foot sailboat for a voyage across the Atlantic ocean.

Mrs. Sarah A. Balch, the well-known Qui layute pioneer, died July 10th at Boston, Wash., aged 70 years. She came to Puget Sound in 1865.

The grand lodge of Good Templars convened at Chautanqua Beach, Vashon Island, last week. Walla Walla is the place for meeting next year.

For the year ending June 30th, 1892, 3,247 vessels passed Cape Flattery. There were 1,563 steamers, 734 schooners, 494 barks, 333 ships, 119 sloops and 4 brigs.

Parisians are trying to arrange a match game of billiards between Schaefer and Ives, offering a purse of 10,000 francs above the stakes. Schaefer is willing but Ives has not consented.

Official reports from St. Johns place the number of families burned out by the fire, a few weeks since, at 1,784, making 9,000 homeless people. A relief fund of £12,000 has been raised.

President Harrison has issued a proclamation declaring Friday, Oct. 21, 1892, to be a general holiday. It is the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus and will be known as "Columbus Day."

One of the most remarkable voyages ever made was that of the schooner Kussiloff which arrived at San Francisco last Thursday from Karluk, Alaska. The Kussiloff is only eleven tons burden and her crew consisted of but one man, the captain. The vessel was blown out to sea from Karluk and after trying in vain to get her back and losing a couple of anchors, the captain determined to run her down the coast. He tried to make Port Townsend, but failed, and finally succeeded in reaching San Francisco, after being out twenty days.

MANAGER FRICK ASSAULTED.

A dastardly assault was made upon H. C. Frick, manager of the Carnegie Company, in his office at Pittsburg last Saturday afternoon, by Alexander Bergman, a Russian Jew from New York. Bergman shot Frick twice and inflicted two knife wounds, but did not succeed in injuring him fatally. He was captured and taken to the police station and when searched two dynamite cartridges were found in his mouth. Bergman is a disciple of Herr Most and an anarchist of the most rank type.

Exhibits for the World's Fair.

The BEACON has received the following communication with a request for publication:

PORT ANGELES, July 27, 1892.

EDITOR BEACON:—Please tell the people of Dungeness and the surrounding country through the columns of your valuable paper that I have secured a room for World's Fair exhibits in Mr. J. M. Grant's building, on Front street near Laurel. All persons who have exhibits for the World's Fair will please address them: Chas. Peters, care of J. M. Grant, Port Angeles. I may state here that these exhibits will first be sent to the Western Washington Exhibition held at Tacoma between Sept. 1st and Oct. 1st, 1892, and they will then be carefully packed and sent to Chicago; the same samples will thus serve two purposes. In order that exhibitors may know what we want in the agricultural line I will here quote Mr. W. L. LaFollette, superintendent of the Washington World's Fair Commission Agricultural Department:

"In gathering specimens of wheat, oats, barley and rye, we will want them in the straw—in bundles, neatly tied, not less than eight nor more than twelve inches in diameter—also the threshed grain, in whatever package may be convenient to the grower. We will want corn specimens in the stalk, on the cob, and shelled. The cob specimens should be carefully wrapped to avoid damage.

"Specimens of alfalfa, clover, timothy, blue grass, red top, orchard grass and other forage plants should be carefully cured and tied up in bundles not less than eight inches nor more than twelve inches in diameter. Extra large specimens should be cured and mounted as botanical specimens, to show the wonderful growths attained by some of our forage plants.

"In the case of alfalfa it would be desirable if neat specimens were preserved of each crop during this year, together with full data as to yield per acre each crop and total yield for the year.

"Where the grower is accustomed to thresh seed of his forage crops, it would be very desirable to secure exhibits of these seeds in neat packages, to accompany the bundles of cured plants.

"We will want to collect this year the choicest specimens of all kinds of vegetables, and the choicest of these will be preserved in the best way known, and kept for exhibition at the World's Fair. I am informed that some of the farmers in this state expect to break the world's record in raising large vegetables this year.

"Exhibits of cereals, and nearly all other farm products, must be accompanied with the following data and information:

1.—Name of object.
2.—Name of producer.
3.—Place where grown.
4.—Character of soil.
5.—Date of planting.
6.—Quantity of seed planted per acre.
7.—Method of cultivation.
8.—Date of harvesting.
9.—Yield per acre.
10.—Weight.
11.—Price of product at nearest home market
12.—Was exhibit produced by irrigation.

"If anyone intending to make an exhibit will write to me for tags on which to record this information to accompany the exhibits, I will gladly furnish them."

I have sent for tags mentioned above and will send a lot to the Dungeness post office for free distribution.

Respectfully Yours,
CHAS. PETERS,
World's Fair Commissioner for Clallam County.

The Farmers Mercantile Co. will still continue the old store at the old town, with Geo. Hunt at the wheel. Your wants can be supplied the same as of yore.

STEAMER
MONTICELLO
—ON—
Pt. Angeles, Pt. Townsend, Dungeness and Seattle
ROUTE.

TIME CARD:
GOING WEST—Daily, Except Sunday.
Leaves SEATTLE - - - - 2.30 P. M.
" PORT TOWNSEND - - 6.00 P. M.
" DUNGENESS - - - - 8.00 P. M.
Arrives PORT ANGELES - - - 9.30 P. M.
GOING EAST—Daily, Except Monday.
Leaves PORT ANGELES - - - 6.00 A. M.
" DUNGENESS - - - - 7.30 A. M.
" PORT TOWNSEND - - - 9.30 A. M.
Arrives SEATTLE - - - - 1.00 P. M.

Close connections at Seattle with the Steamer Bailey Gatzert for Tacoma and Olympia.

Meals on Board.
HATCH BROS.

MERCHANTS BANK
OF PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.
Capital and Surplus - - - $100,000
President . . . . WM. M. LADD
Vice President . . . N. C. STRONG
Cashier . . . . . C. F. SEAL
Transacts a General Banking Business. Interest allowed on time deposits; collections made at all points on favorable terms; sells exchange on London, Paris, Berlin and all principal cities of Europe. Correspond with Ladd & Tilton, Portland, Or.; Dexter, Horton & Co., Seattle; Bank of California, San Francisco; Nat. Park Bank, N. Y. City.
Farmers, merchants and the public generally are invited to transact their business with us.

DUNGENESS BRICK YARD
WILDER & CAYS, Proprietors.
Sand Brick a Specialty.
Leave orders at Transfer Barn.
DUNGENESS, - - - - - WASH.

HUGHES & LEMMON,
Carpenters —and— Builders
Estimates furnished free. Cabinet Work a specialty.
SEQUIM, - - - - - - - WASH.

W. L. CHURCH,
—AGENT FOR—
Phœnix Assurance Co.
American Fire Insurance Co.
DUNGENESS, WASH.

HART, NICHOLLS & McKENNEY.
Contractors and Builders.
Plans and Specifications furnished and Estimates given.
DUNGENESS, - - - - - - WASH.

CAYS' HOTEL.
Board and lodging by day and week. Terms reasonable.
ELIAS CAYS, Prop.
DUNGENESS, - - - - WASH.

DR. E. GEORGE.
DENTIST.
PORT ANGELES, WASH.
Office over Hall's Drug Store.

BENTON EMBREE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PORT ANGELES, WASH.
Office in Opera House Block.

JNO. C. MURPHY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PORT ANGELES, WASH.

R. C. WILSON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PORT ANGELES, WASH.

J. R. THOMSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
DUNGENESS, WASH.

S. BEULIEU.
PAINTER, PAPER HANGER AND KALSOMINER.
DUNGENESS, WASH.

HARLOW & HARLOW.
BRICKLAYERS AND PLASTERERS.
DUNGENESS, WASH.
Chimneys and Mantels a Specialty.

R. K. REYNOLDS.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
DUNGENESS, WASH.
Cor. Sequim and Bridge Roads.

Washington Abstract Co.
THOS. PENNIMAN, Manager.
PHIL. A. DOLAN, Sec'y & Treas.
Box 262. PORT ANGELES, WASH.

"THE OLD CROW."
This popular resort, of Port Angeles is to be recommended to our Dungeness people. Beverages and lunches are always served with politeness by the congenial host, Geo. E Fisher, well known to our public. A first-class lodging house is in connection with the place.

CITY HOTEL,
Rates $2.00 and $2.50.
American and European Plan.
L. F. PERSON, Prop.
PORT ANGELES, - - - WASH

HALL DRUG CO.
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS.
Special attention given to Mail Orders.
Port Angeles, Wash.

A. GOLDWATER,
Merchant Tailor.
New Line of Goods on Hand.
PORT ANGELES, - - - WASH.

THE OAK SALOON,
S. G. MORSE, Prop.
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Morse-Thompson Blk. PORT ANGELES.

E. H. McALMOND,
Groceries —and— Provisions
Buy and Sell Farm Produce on Commission.
DUNGENESS, WASH.

Miss H. C. DRAPER,
Millinery —and— Fancy Goods.
Front Street. PORT ANGELES.

J. O. MORSE,
—DEALER IN—
Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware and Tinware.
Thompson's Bldg. DUNGENESS.

Mona's Saloon.
Fresh Bay View Beer always on tap.
Pool and Billiard Room in connection.
T. MONA, Proprietor. A. MONA, Manager.
PORT ANGELES, WASH.

P. J. WILLIAMS,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Repairing a specialty.
PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Farmers' Mercantile Company,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
of Every Description.
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hardware and Machinery, of all kinds.
We are agents for Mitchell and Lewis Staver Co. for Clallam county and will keep constantly on hand
CHAMPION MOWERS & REAPERS
THE MITCHELL WAGON
All Kinds of Hay Tools.
We pay the highest prices for produce of all kinds, and are headquarters for
FRESH MEAT, BUTTER AND FRESH EGGS.
We will not be undersold, and if you have cash to spend we can give you bargains.
Goods Delivered at any reasonable point.

C. E. Bell & Co.
Hardware, Groceries, Stoves, Tinware.
Buggies, Wagons and all kinds of Implements.
All Kinds of Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, etc.
Call and see Our Prices before going Elsewhere.
Correspondence Solicited.
C. E. BELL & CO.
Front Street. PORT ANGELES.

DUNGENESS
PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE TRANSFER COMPANY.
Conveyances to and from all steamers.
Teaming of all kinds promptly attended to.
Shingles, Lath and Lime for Sale.
Horses and Cattle bought and sold.
Freight carefully handled.
Having charge of the new wharf we are prepared to deliver consignments regularly to any part of the city or country.
COR. FOURTH AND GROVELAND STS.

Notice!
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED:
THOROUGHBRED JERSEY COWS AND CALVES.
ADDRESS:
A. U. DAVIS,
Dungeness, Wash.

T. MILLER. A. H. CUMMINGS
DON'T FORGET THE
DUNGENESS MILL COMPANY
—When in need of—
LUMBER,
As We Keep on Hand a Complete Stock of
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Rustic, Flooring, Casing, Window Jambs, Door Jambs, Window Stops, Mouldings and Ceiling, either single or double beaded, Edge Grain Flooring a Specialty.
No extra charge for plowing and rabbeting jambs. Office at the Mill.
Dungeness, - - - - - - Wash

Subscribe for the BEACON.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Attend the primary.

Subscribe for the BEACON.

Go to Holden's for fresh Peanuts.

Don't forget the primary to-morrow.

R. A. Davis went to Seattle yesterday.

Notice the new time card of the Garland in this issue.

W. C. Garfield, of Washington Harbor, was in town Sunday last.

The site of the new school house near the bridge is being cleared.

Primary to-morrow. Four delegates to the convention to be elected.

If you have not received a sample copy of the BEACON, send us your address.

Councilman Metcalfe, of Port Angeles, was seen on our streets last Tuesday.

If you want the best mower get a "Champion" at Farmers' Mercantile Co.

The BEACON is mailed to any address in the United States or Canada for $1.50 a year.

Jno. D. Hickok, of Port Angeles, was in Dungeness last Sunday visiting old friends.

Capt. Delanty, of Port Discovery, made this office a pleasant call on Wednesday evening.

A ball will be held at the Transfer Hall this (Friday) evening. Admission, 50 cents.

Sheriff Gould and E. A. FitzHenry, of Port Angeles, were in Dungeness early this week.

Messrs. Yarnell and Bohall, the carpenters, spent Sunday with their families in Angeles.

Only a few Dungeness City lots yet to sell on Groveland Avenue. Call on
H. J. LIPSETT.

All republicans must attend the primary to-morrow at 2 p. m. at the Transfer barn. Be on time.

The tug Ranier tied up at our dock Tuesday night. The captain had much praise for our harbor.

Dr. C. W. Hunt left on Wednesday morning instead of on Monday, as the BEACON stated last week.

Miss Minna Hastings, of Port Townsend, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Alex. Henderson, at this place.

The City of Seattle passed here Sunday noon with about six hundred excursionists on board, bound for a pleasure trip to Cape Flattery.

The Mitchell Wagon takes the lead. For sale at Farmers' Mercantile Co.

Mr. J. C. Fields, the photographer, packed up his outfit and left for Port Angeles last Monday. His son Lester will return to work in this office.

The challenge to play base ball issued by the republicans has been accepted by the democrats and the first Saturday in August designated as the time for the contest to be held.

W. L. Church left for Seattle last Friday morning and returned Saturday night. He made the trip on the Monticello and speaks highly for her accommodations and speed.

The Port Townsend Graphic states that the Hastings Steamboat Co. are negotiating for the steamer Willipa to be brought around from Portland and placed on the Angeles-Neah bay route.

New stock of Candy, Cigars and Tobacco just received at Holden's. 4tf

A dance was held in the new hall at Sequim last Saturday night. A large crowd attended and all enjoyed themselves and had a good time; even to Geo. Rollins, who helped out the calling wonderfully.

Correspondents and others sending in letters and items for publication will please send their names with the contributions. The names are not wanted for publication, but simply for the information of this office.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Church, of this city, are enjoying a visit from Mr. Church's mother, Mrs. W. L. Church, of Port Angeles. Mrs. Church is an enthusiastic admirer of Dungeness and always enjoys her visits here.

Mr. Green, representing the Northwestern Shoe Co., of Seattle, was in town last Saturday and Sunday. As he is an enthusiastic fisherman and had a fine fishing outfit with him he spent his leisure time angling in the river and neighboring brooks for the finny tribe that inhabit those waters.

Postmaster Church has received documents this week relating to the needed improvement of our mail service, by having our mail landed here instead of at Port Williams. Questions regarding the proposed change have been forwarded him by the second assistant postmaster-general which he has promptly answered, and it will no doubt be a very short time until we will have mail landed here every day.

H. J. Lipsett, who has been making a tour of the western end of the county in company with Benton Embree, of Port Angeles, returned home on the Garland yesterday morning. He was very much pleased with that section of the county and speaks enthusiastically of the region through which he traveled and of the people living along the route. Some time in the future the BEACON will publish a description of that portion of our county.

Mr. Jos. Ballinger, of Port Angeles, spent several days here this week visiting his son, Joe M. After being driven out to Sequim and over the surrounding country and taken on numerous fishing excursions up the river, he returned to Angeles well satisfied with his trip and firmly impressed with the resources and magnificence of this section of the county. He took with him a fine string of trout and is prepared to tell fish stories for an indefinite time.

Mr. J. N. Griffith, of this place, had an exciting adventure with a panther last Friday evening. He was returning from McDonald's creek and when near Harry Hoffman's place a panther attacked the dog with him. At first he thought it was another dog, but on discovering it to be a panther he put a bullet in him with a 32 calibre rifle he carried, breaking his back. The panther then left the dog and started for him, but another shot settled the animal and his scalp now adorns Mr. Griffith's cabin.

He Missed the Ball.

While playing foot ball last Friday evening Harry Holden, our popular confectioner, met with a painful accident. While chasing the ball one foot slipped into a post hole and was twisted so as to cause a bad sprain. He was confined to his bed for a day or two, but is now able to be about, though it will be some time before the sprain is entirely cured. Harry very gamely says that he wouldn't care if he had succeeded in kicking the ball once, but in all probability he has now sworn-off playing foot ball and will not try it again.

Entertainment at Quillayute.

Last Saturday evening the Quillayute Literary Society met at the school house at that place and presented a program of speeches, music, etc., to a good sized audience. The program included songs by James Wart and the Misses Wood; recitations by R. B. Smith and J. Fletcher; essay by Roy Fletcher; speeches by Benton Embree and Donald McInnes, of Port Angeles, and H. J. Lipsett, of Dungeness. A debate was participated in by members of the society. All who attended were much pleased with the entertainment.

The Monticello.

The new and handsome little boat that is now on this run and is showing her heels to her competitors is welcomed by the entire traveling public as the service she gives is just what has been needed and the connections made by her with boats to Tacoma and other Sound points could not be improved upon.

Her length is 126 feet and beam 19½ and she is licensed to carry 112 passengers. Her accommodations for passengers are first-class. The ladies cabin is situated aft and is furnished in a substantial and comfortable manner. The gents cabin or smoking room is situated forward and is also fitted up nicely. Between the two is a dining room containing several tables which seat four persons each. The deck is amply furnished with seats for passengers and is partially covered with an awning, which forms a protection from wind and rain. There is plenty of storage room for freight. The only fault to be found with her is that there are no staterooms for the public on board, but as she is on a day run there is really no necessity for them. Her captain Z. J. Hatch and purser Chas. N. Hatch are two very accommodating gentlemen and are sure to become popular with the people along the line. We welcome the advent of these gentlemen and their comfortable little steamer and wish them every success. We publish the time card of the Monticello in another column.

A Starch Factory.

A BEACON representative while in Port Angeles some time since had an interview with Mr. D. C. Ashmun, the authorized agent for the colony of old soldiers from Saginaw, Mich., who propose to settle on the Port Angeles reserve at an early date. Mr. Ashmun stated that the members of the colony were self-sustaining and were not coming to look for work but to settle down in some locality, establish homes and follow their respective avocations. On being informed of the good opening here for a starch factory and being questioned as to whether any members of the colony were adepts in the starch-making line, Mr. Ashmun said that there were several who understood the manufacture of starch and he promised to look over the situation here as soon as time would permit. He stated positively that the colony would settle at Port Angeles, and as we noticed by the Tacoma papers soon after that he was in that city arranging with the Northern Pacific for transportation, he may be expected here at any time.

Dungeness is a splendid point for some man or men who thoroughly understand the manufacture of starch to establish a factory for that purpose. As far as we can learn there is no such a factory on the Pacific coast, and we will venture to say that no other place on the coast offers such a good location for the establishment of one. The potato is the principal ingredient of starch and a great abundance of them are raised here every year. In fact, enough are raised to supply a dozen factories and can be contracted for at $10 or less per ton. The Tacoma West Coast Trade in a recent issue called Dungeness "the land where the potato blossoms with great profusion," and the fame of this section in that line has extended far and wide. Good water is also necessary and plenty of it is to be found here, as the Dungeness river, a clear, mountain stream of the finest water, runs directly through the town and would furnish any amount of water for manufacturing purposes and unlimited water power if utilized.

Special Church Services.

The fourth quarterly conference of the M. E. church will be held Friday evening July 29th, at 8 p. m. T. B. Ford D. D., of Seattle, presiding elder, will preach the sermon, to be followed by the business meeting.

On Sunday, July 31st, Dr. Tedrick, president of Olympia Institute, will preach at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. The morning service will be followed by the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

The people of Dungeness and vicinity are earnestly invited to these services.

GEO. KINDRED, Pastor.

The Farmers Mercantile Co. will still continue the old store at the old town. with Geo. Hunt at the wheel. Your wants can be supplied the same as of yore.

J. E. Beam, of Port Angeles, agent for the Guarantee Loan & Trust Co., is prepared to make all desirable farm loans on short notice. Personal attention given to all business. Also, agent for State Insurance Co., of Salem. Correspondence promptly answered.

Dungeness, Port Angeles and Neah Bay Route.

THE FAST AND RELIABLE STEAMER

GARLAND

Leaves Tyler Street Dock, Pt. Townsend,

—FOR—

Dungeness, Pt. Angeles and Neah Bay

AND way ports, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 a. m., arriving at Dungeness at 11 a. m. Returning on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday arrives at Port Townsend at 9:30 a. m. Calling both ways at Dungeness, Port Williams, Port Crescent, Pysht, Gettysburg and Clallam Bay. Leaves Port Townsend for Dungeness and Port Angeles every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 11 a. m Returning same day, leaves Port Angeles at 4 p. m. For passage or freight apply on board.

FOR SALE!

—AT—

BROOK FARM DAIRY

One pair Geldings, 4 and 5 years old, well broken.

One full blood Holstein Bull, calved July 9, 1891.

Holstein Grade Bull Calves.

Jersey Grade Bull Calves from Extra Good Holstein Grade Cows.

Also 20 young Cows.

The above will be sold cheap for Cash or Approved Notes.

HALL DAVIS.

This Space will be Occupied By

THE PUGET SOUND CO-OPERATIVE COLONY

With an advertisement for their new store which will be opened here soon.

Dungeness

LAND EXCHANGE.

Here is where you can find out all about the noted Dungeness land.

I have improved farms for sale or to lease. Also splendid sheep and cattle ranges.

1000 acres of choice land owned by the Port Discovery Mill Co. for sale here.

I have a particular bargain in ten 5-acre tracts, which is the very choicest of land for gardening or berry raising.

Intending buyers will be shown over this noted country at any time.

300 acres of cleared land, well fenced, etc., at a bargain. Dungeness city lots for sale

Notary Public. Deeds, Mortgages, etc., etc., PROPERLY Executed. Surveying promptly attended to.

Agent for the State Insurance Co., of Salem, Ore.; the Northwest Fire and Marine Co., of Portland, Ore.; the Canadian Pacific Railway.

H. J. LIPSETT.

HAY'S RESTAURANT.

Board by the day, week or month.

Meals served at all hours.

J. HAY, Proprietor.

DUNGENESS, - - - WASH.

—THE—

New York Clothing House

We carry a fine stock of

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishings, Umbrellas, Rubber Goods, etc., etc.

Don't Forget the Place.

Cor. Laurel and Front Streets. Port Angeles.

DUNGENESS HOUSE.

F. J. Ward, Prop.

Good, large rooms, well furnished, by night or week.

Best assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, etc., always on hand.

At the Old Town.

Burch's Bazaar.

Fancy Goods, Wall Paper, Fishing Tackle, Crockery, Stationery.

Dungeness people should give this establishment a call, when in Angeles.

Front Street, PORT ANGELES.

THE NEW YORK

BOOT & SHOE HOUSE

Is the only exclusive Boot and Shoe House in Clallam County.

Good, Solid, New York Prices.

J. I. Kirschberg & Co.

PORT ANGELES, - - - WASH.

R. A. DAVIS,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes,

AND A GENERAL LINE OF

MERCHANDISE,

—ALSO—

MACHINERY and a full line of FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

We hereby respectfully invite the attention of the people of Dungeness and the public generally to the prices and quality of the stock we are now showing. We are shelving new goods daily. We advocate the Cash System and hold out special inducements for Cash. Careful attention given to orders for goods not carried by us.

Call and See Us.

Dungeness, - - - Wash.

The Groveland Improvement Co.

OF DUNGENESS, WASH.,

OWNERS OF THE

Dungeness Townsite.

THE MOST PROSPEROUS PLACE ON THE SOUND.

SURROUNDED BY THE

Richest Farming Country

IN WASHINGTON.

DUNGENESS THE BEAUTIFUL!

Come Now and Plant a Home.

Lots large, level, all cleared, and prices and terms very reasonable.

For Further Particulars address the President or Secretary.

W. L. CHURCH, PRESIDENT,

Dungeness, Wash.

C. F. SEAL, Manager. J. A. CAMPBELL, Sec'y and Treas.

Port Townsend, Wash.

WOMAN AND HOME.

IT WAS BETSY ROSS WHO DESIGNED OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG.

Twenty-eight Years of Benevolent Work. Training Girls for Housekeeping—Enjoyment at Home—Kipling Compliments Women—Letting a Man Alone.

Do you know that that beautiful national flag of ours was designed by a woman? It was. And those brilliant colors that always send a thrill of pride tingling through the veins of every true American were selected by a demure quakeress. This woman was born in Philadelphia in 1742. In 1762 she married a merchant named John Ross, but Mrs. John being a strict member of "The Society of Friends" was always known as Betsy Ross. And Betsy was known to the world—what little there was at that time on this side of the Atlantic, and so all the manufacturers on the other side—as the most artistic upholster in America.

She was famous for her love of gorgeous colors. The primary colors—red, white and blue—were thrown recklessly into most everything she adorned, and she adorned all of the noted places at that time, among others the hall of congress, the governor's reception room and the cabins and staterooms of Caleb and Thomas Cope's packet ships. She was a friend of Washington, Franklin, Adams, Morris, Jones, Rittenhouse, and very highly esteemed by her brother-in-law, Colonel Ross.

She was asked to design a flag for the country, which was then called Columbia. Congress at this time was called "Continental congress," and the states "colonies." By the request of Dr. Franklin, Robert Morris and Colonel George Ross, she made the flag for the country and herself worked in the words in silk, "The United States of America."

The flag consisted of thirteen red and white stripes; a blue field as a square on the left upper corner. On the blue field was a spread eagle with thirteen stars in a circle of rays of glory.

While she was at work designing and making the flag her workshop was visited by all the noted men of the day, who took the most vivid interest in the work, and never failed to compliment her very highly on her inspiration. She made flags for the country for fifty-five years, and died at the age of four score and ten. The United States seal was made from the design of the flag. Long before the Revolution of 1776 her red, white and blue streamers used to float from the packet ships that brought her material to carry on her artistic business.—Teresa H. Dean in Chicago Herald.

Twenty-eight Years of Benevolent Work.

One woman, Mrs. M. J. Creagh, has become a public benefactor in a unique but highly commendable manner. Twenty-eight years ago, just when the evils of the civil war were felt most acutely, there came to the office of a great New York newspaper a woman who made the request to see the editor. Her story was a pitiful one of the hardships and suffering endured by women, and she asked that the editor notice editorially a mass meeting of working women. The editor acquiesced. The hall was filled with eager, trembling, excited women.

Out of the confusion of this meeting grew the Woman's Protective union, one of the strongest benevolent societies in New York today. Mrs. Creagh's efforts in establishing it were both energetic and courageous. She was elected superintendent, and has held that position ever since, and her whole life has been spent in ameliorating the condition of the working woman.

Of winning personality and filled with sympathy, all women who seek her large heart for refuge meet with immediate response. When visited she was busily engaged at her desk, that was covered with an overflowing correspondence.

"I am never too busy to see a woman," said she. "I never like to talk about myself, but I am always enthusiastic about this cause, which is, in fact, a police force for the protection of defenseless women. I think that woman will in the near future be an important factor in science, art, politics and business. She should be now prepared by education for that position."

As she bade adieu in her sweet, womanly way it struck the writer that if all women were as ambitious and energetic their cause would be nearer realization than at present. —New York Recorder.

Training Girls for Housekeeping.

There are the studies that must not be interrupted; social exchanges to be duly met, a certain amount of sewing and reading to be accomplished, out of door life in abundance and enough sleep to insure health, to be secured.

The most efficient, ambitious mother is often necessarily absorbed with other interests than adapting her spare moments to the intervals of her daughter's leisure; and the completion of house duties is imperative and cannot wait for the hand of a novice.

How would it do to begin the housekeeping lessons when the daughters are 5 and 6? Teach them to handle their toys nicely and to arrange their playhouses conveniently for dollie's comfort. As they get older show them how to dust and how to sew, using doll's patterns; and when the sturdy hours begin to grow longer let them once or twice a week do some genuine housework, like the thorough sweeping of their own room, or making a certain kind of bread; the coffee for breakfast; from time to time a staple dish—desserts will easily follow. During vacation (with lots of fun in between) let them make out the programme of two or three days' work, submitted the day before to the mother, to be carried through by them, with the exception of emergencies.

Let them contribute a share in the hospitalities of their home. Who is a more attractive hostess than the accomplished daughter, gracefully and intelligently entertaining guests in the home of her parents? And how easily and naturally all her growing duties will fall into line in the home that follows that of her maidenhood.—Rural New Yorker.

Enjoyment at Home.

Don't shut up your house lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your hearts, lest a merry laugh should shake down some of the musty old cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without, when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in the work is begun that ends in reckless degradation.

Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they don't have it at their own hearthstone it will be sought at other, and perhaps at less profitable places. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand.

Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour of merriment around the lamp and firelight of a home blots out many a care and annoyance during the day; and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic circle. Put home first and foremost, for there will come a time when the home circle will be broken; when you will "long for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still," and when your greatest pleasure will be in remembering that you did all in your power to put a song under every burden to make each other happy.—Atlanta Constitution.

Kipling Compliments Woman.

Rudyard Kipling, although accused of being a bit cynical in his conversation and not a woman's man, says some very dainty, delicate and wholesome things about women in general. He etches them in his picturesque stories with quick, direct strokes—in a delightful, thoroughly masculine, virile way, which somehow gives the compliment a palatable flavor of sincerity not unflattering to the average woman. The women may say they "do not like Mulvaney nor understand his rough jokes," but no woman could fail to appreciate this remark:

"When a man does a good work out of all proportion to his pay, in seven cases out of nine there is a woman at the back of the virtue. The two exceptions must have suffered from sunstroke."

Perhaps this is not so good, but there's a spice of truth in it:

"The silliest woman can manage a clever man, but it needs a clever woman to manage a fool."

Here's a suggestion for wives to consider when composing curtain lectures:

"Speaking to and crying over a husband never did any good yet."

What woman would ever aspire to be logical or try to bring from a fine premise down through convincing gradations of argument an unanswerable conclusion after reading this:

"A woman's guess is much more accurate than a woman's certainty." I guess everybody but the supreme judges will agree to that.—New York Herald.

Rooms in Furnished "Season" Decoration.

While every one with a decorative craze is thinking of a Marie Antoinette bedroom, a Henry II study or a Louis XIV salon, an original genius in New York has concluded to get away from this "epoch" or "period" form of design and furnish his rooms in seasons—a spring, summer, autumn and winter room. In his summer room the carpets and walls are profuse with roses and trailing vines, honeysuckles and buzzing bees.

Up in the corner of the ceiling an immense spider disports his leglets on a cobweb the size of a cart wheel, caterpillars hang from the mantel and the wall frieze is deep in a cactus and palm leaf design. It's a very realistic sort of room, even to the "keep-off-the grass" sign which hangs over the door and the thermometer in the corner registering 99.

Over the doorway a sun with a gorgeous smile on its face looks down and weeps tears of joy on a palm leaf fan.

The occupant of the room is evidently of a reminiscent mind, for over the mantel are two bits of literature inscribed each upon white cardboard of regulation size. The one reads, "Ice cream sold here," and the other, "Boats, twenty cents an hour." They are souvenirs, and the same girl's picture is in the corner of each.

There is a grotesqueness about his treatment of the subject, but the idea can be seriously and impressively carried out.—Philadelphia Upholsterer.

A Florida Room.

If you can't go to Florida you can perhaps have a Florida room. Really there have been worse fads in decoration. The possession of such an apartment is a certificate that you have been south some previous year—or that some time you are going. In a dainty Florida boudoir the wings of the flame bright flamingoes which fly through the green gloom of the swamps like tongues of fire make charming bits of color, thrust behind the corner of a shelf or mirror. Soft, coarse blankets woven from the yellow fabric of the Nankin cotton and dyed in pale brownish tan are hung as portieres and thrown as rugs across divans.

In a cozy corner stands a tiny tea table made from the palmetto tree, its top a polished disk of the curiously marked wood, its three legs long varnished leaf stalks, their joinings hidden by fans of the young leaves. It's a queer, tropical looking bit, and if your hostess serves you on it a glass of orange flower sirup you are apt to think, as you sit and sip, with your eyes resting on some weird sketch from the lagoons, that after all, if she would but pull down that skin of a rattlesnake, it's not—with its trails of southern moss, in the meshes of which perch tiny, vivid colored Florida birds in all sorts of pretty attitudes—such a bad room.—Elizabeth Dustin in Detroit News.

Letting a Man Alone.

That a husband is at times silent and preoccupied does not argue that he is indifferent to his wife. He may be depressed, and yet not feel that marriage, for him, is a failure; he may be captious and fretful, yet feel no irritation against his wife. I am not absolving men from the obligation to be agreeable to their woman kind, nor extenuating their frequent infractions of the code of marital amenities; I am only assuring you, for your own good, that these things are often the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual disaccordance which you have not caused, and about which you would be unwise to grieve.

Learn to wait, and by and by you will find that business went wrong that day; or he sat in a draught, and all his bones ached with an incipient cold; or he had eaten an indigestible meal (not at home of course), and was depressed he knew not why. Wait! wait! and when you have found out what the matter was you will be thankful that you did not worry him with foolish questions.—Mrs. P. T. Barnum in Ladies' Home Journal.

How to Dress the Neck.

The dressing of the neck has much to do with a woman's good looks. If she has cords and bones below her chin she is crude to bare herself. What she needs is a yard of beads, a pendant necklace, a ruff of fur, flowers or fringe, or a collar as near her ear holes as it can be fitted. The lines which age first draws around the throat can always be concealed by a velvet collarette, to which anything can be appliqued—beads, medallions, miniatures, cuff buttons, flowers, brooches, and even rings. Then there are passementerie bands in every width, jeweled with mediæval, Egyptian and modern effects that are very pretty.

The Medici flat collars, with their broidery of mock gems, are not expensive, and if undesirable a scarf of diaphanous gauze may be artfully arranged and pierced with a jewel handled dagger or quaint ornament. The embroidered Canton crepes are very beautiful and intended to be worn a la Queen Louise, close or loose about the chin and caught up in the hairpins at the crown of the head.—New York World.

Home Happiness.

Probably nineteen-twentieths of the happiness you will ever have you will get at home. The independence that comes to a man when his work is over and he feels that he has run out of the storm into the quiet harbor of home, where he can rest in peace and with his family, is something real.

It does not make much difference whether you own your house or have one little room in that house. You can make that one little room a true home to you. You can people it with such moods, you can turn to it with such sweet fancies that it will be fairly luminous with their presence, and it will be to you the very perfection of a home. Against this home none of you should ever transgress.

You should always treat each other with courtesy. It is often not so difficult to love a person as it is to be courteous to him. Courtesy is of more value and more royal grace than some people seem to think. If you will be but courteous to each other you will soon learn to love more wisely, profoundly, not to say lastingly, than you ever did before.—Farm and Fireside.

When Veal Is Good.

Henry Palmer, a meat salesman, says: "There are several peculiarities about veal not met with in any other meat. Veal, properly so called, is flesh from a calf not more than six weeks old, and is almost invariably killed on Friday, to be ready for the Sunday trade. The brutal practice of letting calves bleed slowly to death so as to insure white meat is a relic of the past, and the little animals are dispatched in as few seconds now as hours some years ago.

Keeping a calf up and preventing it from having any violent exercise effects precisely the same purpose, and is not so brutal. The value of a calf is considerable, as almost every part of it is salable, and the liver is willingly paid extra for as a high delicacy. A calf two or three months old weighs much more, but is worth far less to a butcher than one just of about forty days. After the sixth week the muscles begin to harden and the delicate flavor vanishes."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Bed Pockets.

A hundred years back it was customary for fussy people, old maids particularly, God bless them, to hang little bags at the head of their beds and put away things they might need before morning. We have not seen anything of the kind for years, but now we discover that these bed pockets are being sold in England, although the extent of their use is not stated. They are arranged in fanciful shapes of brass and hang by cords or ribbons from the head of the bedstead. There is a place for the handkerchief and a place for the watch. Likewise a place for the pocketbook and a sign to the burglar, "Step softly and don't disturb the sleeper."—Philadelphia Upholsterer.

Making Children Obey.

A mother should be careful to make only reasonable demands upon her child's obedience, but, when once made, to enforce them implicitly. One should be very careful never to enter into a contest over a point that cannot be enforced. A child may be made to do certain things, but no power on earth can force him to do others, or to say words that he has made up his mind not to say. The prudent mother will enforce her authority and teach obedience on ground that she is sure of being able to hold. Points that she knows she cannot carry she will avoid until the habit of obedience is formed, and then there will be no discussion.—Ladies' Home Journal.

There are few things that can be made for a fair so profitable, so sensible and so desirable as such humble things as dish towels, roller towels, dusters and coarse bags for utility only. Kitchen holders of one sort and another are the very things that every house lady likes to have to her hand when she treats her kitchen to a visit. It gives an air of importance even to the lady who orders a leg of beef for dinner to be able to look critically at whatever the cook may have in the oven.

A very large fish should not be cooked whole, as the thin part at the tail would be done in much less time than the head and shoulders would require. If you wish to cook it whole shape it like the letter S, by tying a string around the tail, then wind it around the body, and finally fasten around the head.

If one will take the trouble to look up the history of the men in this wonderful country of ours who have gained fame, amassed wealth and made their way from poor boys to millionaires, it will be found that with few exceptions they have married young, for love only, and their wives have been helpful to them in many ways.

An angel dressmaker has alighted with her two feet on Fifth avenue, New York, and is promising business women tailor made gowns at prices from $25 to $100. If she can strike an average that fits and won't rip at the seams her fortune is made.

Miss Elizabeth Peabody, who first introduced into this country from Germany the kindergarten method of teaching the children, is still living in Boston at the age of 87 years, and retains much interest in educational matters.

Among the odd occupations that London women are engaged in are inspection of refugees, visiting board schools, spying for private corporations, piano tuning, choir training, typesetting and serving on school boards.

For boiling, a fishkettle is a very great convenience. It is simply a perforated tin plate with handles, on which the fish is put into and taken from the kettle, and from which it can be easily slipped to a platter.

A strip of flannel or napkin folded lengthwise, dipped in hot water and wrung out, and then applied around the neck of a child that has the croup, will usually bring relief in ten minutes.

It will sound very old fashioned and formal to say cultivate decision of character if you want a well shaped, expressive mouth, but there can be little beauty of the lips without it.

Red felt cut into a square and pinked on the edge, then ornamented with a euchre hand cut from the white felt, with the spots applied in their true colors, makes a gay pen wiper.

Don't neglect to have your name plainly painted on all jugs or bottles that are sent to the store for vinegar, molasses, etc. Then you will be sure to get your own back again.

LAUNCHING A VESSEL

OLD TIME METHODS ARE ADAPTED TO MODERN CONDITIONS.

Guesswork Has Given Place to Fine Calculations—The Builders' Supremely Anxious Moment When the Vessel Is Poised on the Ways.

The launch of a modern vessel does not differ materially from one of older days except in detail and enlarged responsibility. It is now a question of mathematics rather than of personal experience. It is now a matter of applied science and not one of fortunate guesswork. The constructor in these days does not fix the scale of the inclined plane down which the vessel will glide by his experience in such matters; does not smear the tallow on the ways until it seems to be enough; does not adjust the size of the ways to suit his fancy. Vessels that cost from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 are too valuable for the running of large risks, and hence the equation, the formula, the methods of applied mathematics, have supplanted old time ways of trusting to individual judgment and good luck.

Three things are absolutely necessary in launching a vessel in tidal waters—the launch must take place on time, must be of moderate speed, and all straining of the vessel must be avoided. It is in this last particular that the greatest responsibility rests nowadays. A wooden vessel may be subjected to a great strain, her seams may open and, as a naval constructor recently put it, "she may almost be stood on her head" and yet escape serious damage in launching. The seams will close again and the timbers and planks adjust themselves. Not so with iron or steel vessels. If the plates are strained, the rivets bent or broken, the injury is permanent and a matter of the gravest importance.

Preparations for a launch are begun before the keel is laid. The incline of the plane has first to be figured out. It generally varies from one-half inch to one inch to the foot. Vessels of a large tonnage have less inclination than smaller ones. The City of Paris had only one-half an inch inclination when she was launched. The cruiser Columbia, so long known as the Pirate, and recently launched at Cramp's shipyard in Philadelphia, glided into the water at an inclination of thirteen-sixteenths of an inch to the foot. She went down the ways like a race horse. Mr. Nixon, the constructing engineer of the Cramps, planned to have her in the water in thirty seconds after she started. She made it in twenty-nine. More vessels are launched at an inclination of three-quarters of an inch to the foot, however, than at any other plane.

The ways, as is generally known, consist of two parts, the ways proper and the cradle. The ways proper are stationary and firmly fastened to the ground. The cradle rests on top of the ways and up against the vessel and slides into the water with the ship. Between the ways proper and the cradle the tallow is smeared. This is generally spread five-eighths of an inch thick and must be of the highest grade. That used by the Cramps is made in Philadelphia and costs from seven to eight cents a pound. About 11,000 pounds was used in the launching of the Pirate. It is heated in big kettles in the shipyard and spread on by hand. In the case of the Pirate the weather was so warm that there was serious danger that the tallow would melt and run away. Mr. Nixon therefore mixed 15 per cent. stearine with it. He also played a hose on the tallow, and went so far as to sit up nights with the mixture to watch the effect of the weather on it. The stearine hardened the tallow and the launch was successful.

Perhaps the most important element to be considered in the launch of today is the buoyancy of the water and its effect on that part of the vessel which is still on the stocks after probably one-half of the vessel is in the water. Recently one of the new English battleships of the 14,000-ton class was wrecked at her launch. The buoyancy of the water lifted her up at the heels and threw her immense weight forward on her shoulders, crushing the frames and the launching ways, and ruining the boat. The modern naval constructor reduces this question of buoyancy to a matter of mathematics at once. He starts with the question of specific gravity of the vessel. If there were no water for the ship to slide into she would continue in the line of the ways until the center of gravity would get over the end of the ways, and then she would tilt. But the water keeps her from dropping down and holds the vessel in the line of the ways. This water is the safety valve of the launch, but it must not be too safe. While the moment of buoyancy must always be greater than the moment of weight, it must not be so much greater as to throw a terrible pressure on the forward end of the vessel and wreck it.

Having arranged all these things, a day and an hour are set for the launch, the time of the high tide being the chief factor to be considered. Most of the props are taken down and the vessel rests on the keel blocks and one or two sets of stocks at the sides. The ways and cradle have been fixed in place, and wedges have been adjusted above the cradle and under the poppet blocks on which she rests. A battering ram consists of four men to a piece of stout timber. These four men take care of four wedges. The signal is given and an immense clatter begins as the men drive home the wedges for five minutes. The vessel is lifted just clear of the keel blocks and now rests on the ways. Alternate keel blocks are now knocked away, beginning at the stern. Another "wedging up" follows, and then all the props at the sides are removed.

After a rest the third wedging comes, and then all the keel blocks are knocked down, the word is given, and the planks that hold the cradle to the ways proper at the bow are sawed off, and the vessel starts down to the water. This is the supreme moment in the shipbuilder's career. In thirty seconds all the responsibility of his past and his future is crowded upon him. Those who know the intense strain that rested on Mr. Nixon at the launch of the New York, the gayest occasion in shipbuilding this country has ever known, and of the Columbia, realized what the big sigh meant that he drew when the vessels got off safely. Had he been a woman in charge of so grave an occasion he probably would have swooned after it passed off successfully. It took about 600 men to launch these boats, and their services and the tallow and other preparations brought the mechanical cost of the launches up somewhere near $5,000 each.—New York Sun.

Should Be Amenable to Law.

A Fourth ward school teacher asked his pupils the other day to name a ring that wasn't round. None of them could. He that suggested answered the question himself by saying "the herring." Cannot the common council make this kind of facetiousness actionable when resorted to by an instructor of youth?—Milwaukee Sentinel.

FOUGHT OFF THE BIRDS.

A Sailor's Battle with Albatrosses Near Cape Horn.

Captain Hart, of the steamship Mariposa, sailing between San Francisco and Australia, was formerly a wealthy young man who went to sea because he loved life on the water. He was asked by a passenger on one of the Mariposa's trips to tell how he came to adopt a seafaring life, and to relate his most thrilling adventure. Here is his story:

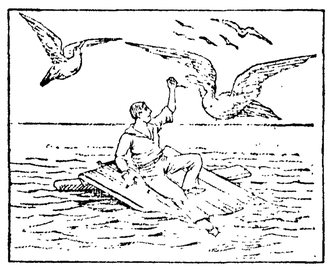
I was twenty four years old when I left Harvard. I had come into possession of the property left to me by my father in that year, and as my mother had also died and my sisters had married I determined to spend a few years in travel. I went to Europe and to South Africa, returning to London the same year.

I tried to engage cabin passage in the Josephine, then one of the largest sailing ships afloat, but old Captain Hardy, whom everybody called "the bear," because he was so rough and brusque, refused with many an oath, saying he didn't keep any hotel, and no man could sail on his ship without signing articles and doing his proper amount of work. Of course I knew a ship as well as I knew a house, and I decided to go on the Josephine before the mast just for the fun of it. I saw a twinkle in the old captain's eye as I signed the usual articles for a voyage to Sydney, New South Wales. He simply remarked, however, "You're big enough to do your share of the work."

I procured a regular outfit, sent my kit on board and took my place among the crew. I found friends in the forecastle at once, for I assumed no airs, acted just as everybody else did and studiously minded my own business. In spite of my discretion, though, I made some enemies. One of them was in the same watch with me. His name was Norris and he claimed to be an Englishman, but he spoke with a slightly foreign accent, and was dark enough to be taken for a Portuguese or a Spaniard. I disliked him from the first, and he evidently had as little regard for me as I had for him. He insulted me one day in the forecastle during our watch below, and I struck him a blow under the ear that put him to sleep very effectually.

We had a fairly good voyage until we struck some extremely rough weather off Cape Horn. For two days we ran under close reefs with the wind abeam, and then the gale became so violent that we had to heave to to weather it. On the fourth day of the storm the wind moderated, and Captain Hardy ordered us aloft to shake out the lower reefs. Norris and I were on the main royal yard when a heavy puff of wind struck the ship and threw her almost upon her beam ends. As I stood on the foot rope with my arms over the yard the heavy piece of timber was almost perpendicular, and I had to cling hard with hands and feet to keep from going over. Another lurch came when I was resting my whole weight on the foot rope. The rope suddenly parted, and I felt myself falling. Instinctively I flung out my arms to grasp something, but my head struck the topgallant yard, and over I went into the sea.

I must have been in the water an hour, and it was then about noon, when I espied a piece of a vessel's hatch about twenty yards away in the same trough of the waves in which I was swimming, and managed to reach it. I floated about all that night. Soon after sunrise I saw a number of great albatrosses. Nearer and nearer they came, and I could see their cold, star-



PICKING AT HIS FACE.

ing eyes regarding me with something in their expression that made me shiver. Even then I did not appreciate my danger. One of them swirled past me so close that I was fanned by the air he had disturbed. It was not until another had made a vicious jab at me with his beak as he swooped by that I began to understand the horror of my position. I had no weapon but a jackknife, which I opened and with which I prepared to defend myself. I had been lying down all this time, but I now sat up and made ready for the attack that I felt sure would come. It was not long delayed.

First one albatross and then another flew at me, picking at my eyes and face. I slashed right and left with my knife, screaming the while in the hope of scaring the vicious things away. I must have wounded several, but they came at me again and again, each time more savagely. Occasionally, in spite of all that I could do, one would fasten his beak into my flesh and tear a piece away. My face became frightfully lacerated and I was soon covered with the blood that flowed from my wounds.

I was on the verge of fainting when I heard a shout near at hand. Turning, I saw a boat closely approaching, manned by a crew of rough looking natives. I had been so absorbed in my fight with the birds that I had not observed how closely to the land I had drifted and that a boat was coming to my rescue. I was taken on board and was glad to see that the birds had given up the fight. They made a few wide circles around the boat and then sailed away to the westward.

The natives spoke a Spanish dialect, which I could only slightly understand, but from it I gathered that they were Fuegans and that I was being taken ashore. After my recovery I went to Sydney, where I ran across Norris. He acted as if he had seen a ghost. He shivered and shook with fear, and I taxed him with cutting the rope. He admitted it and begged for mercy. I hadn't the heart to kill him. A few nights afterward he ran amuck while drunk, and I found him in the act of stabbing an American sailor in a saloon. I experienced a thrill of pleasure in seeing him soundly thrashed.

"Penury and Wretchedness" with £7,000.

While waiting for mass one Sunday morning in Bray Roman Catholic chapel, near Dublin, a tailor about sixty-five years of age, named Michael Kennan, was seized with a fit and died in a few minutes in the chapel yard. The old man's house was in a frightful condition of filth, and gave evidence of the greatest penury and wretchedness, but a search revealed deposit receipts and other certificates to the value of nearly £7,000. Kennan had many distant relations.

Prepared for Winter.

A Philadelphia epicure has placed 1,500 fat reedbirds in a down town cold storage house for the winter delectation of his palate.

AN OLD SAILOR'S YARN

A STORY OF HARDSHIP AND DEATH IN THE ANTARCTIC OCEAN.

A Boat Crew of Seven Men Left on an Island and Not Called For—Six of the Unfortunates Finally Lost Their Lives. Some Idea of the Place.

Captain Eldridge, of the steamer Catharine Whiting, is one of those breezy, old time tars who used to start off from some New England port in a sailing vessel which would return only after a voyage of two or three years. During those lengthy and tempestuous buffetings with the sea Captain Eldridge saw much that was of interest. Some of this he has told with a quaint marine candor worthy of being exactly reproduced. He says:

I saw in The World where three men were left on an island in the Arctic. This reminds me of a boat crew that was left on an island in the Antarctic ocean in 1871 by the schooner Franklin, of New London, Captain James Holmes, master. They were landed on Cape Sheriff to kill what seals they could while the schooner went on a prospecting voyage—that is to say, looking for rookeries or places where seals travel up on the beach to rear their young.

Well, they were to stay there until the schooner returned, which would be in ten days at most. So ten days' provisions were given them, and when ten days had expired the men did not know but the vessel was lost. So they took in their boat the carcasses of seals and started for Potter's cove, 250 miles away, where they expected to find the bark Nile, for it was expected she would sail on the 15th day of March for New London. They arrived there on the 14th, and she had sailed on the 13th, as it appeared. Now what were they to do without clothes or fuel, no provisions or shelter, and a very, cold winter of nine long, dark months? As it is so far south the summer is short—say three months, and winter nine months—and summer is as cold as our winter here, but has the advantage of being all day, while the winter is all night. They were in 63 degs. latitude, south.

Well, the season was so far gone that the few seals, or elephants, or other animals that inhabit this part of the globe had gone into the sea for winter. But, however, they did manage to get a few seals and elephants and secured their oil, and on this they lived until spring. For a shelter they got an old try works which had been left there by some ship and covered this with snow to keep out what cold possible, and with snow for blankets they lived the winter through.

In the spring they concluded to go back to Cape Sheriff and kill all the seals they could before the vessels began to arrive. Then they would make some bargain to take home the skins. So, without any provisions, they started back, but on going out the straits they got jammed in the ice and had to go back over the ice to Porter's cove. They would haul their boat from one cake or block of ice to another, and launch when necessary. Well, they got back at last where they started from nearly dead from cold and exposure.

But, however, another trial. Four refused to go, but three of them took another boat which had been left by some other ship and started again without any food, for there was none to be got at so early in the spring. Nevertheless they arrived then at Cape Sheriff. Afterward they killed 2,200 seals and spread their skins on the snow to keep them from heating, but what became of them will never be known. It was supposed that they undertook to cross the straits, but could not manage the boat. However, they were lost. Now about those four that stayed at the Cove—I remember two of their names, but have forgotten the others. One was an Indian from Long Island, some place near Montauk—his last name was Garby—and one by the name of James King, who was eventually the only survivor of the seven, and his tale of suffering was terrible. He had to kill and eat the other three men. They were nothing but skin and bones anyway, and he could not have survived more than one day more had we not found him as we did.

We buried the remains of the others in the snow. King then went on board of the bark Nile, and from her he went on board of the schooner Z. P. Simons and came to New London, where he sailed from. He sued the company, but finally he gave it up and cleared out—no one knows where.

Now, I will give you all the information I can as to why they were left there. It was late in the season and the winds would not permit of the schooner getting back to them. So she sailed for home. What are seven men's lives to some men?

Now, I will give you some idea of the place. It is in from 61 to 63 degs. south latitude and the land is of volcanic origin, sprung up out of blue water and hiding in the clouds with thousands of feet of snow on top. The rocks are of soapstone appearance. There is not the first sign of vegetation on them—not even moss will grow on the rocks.

Yes, there is a sign of vegetation; what is known as crimson snow. But if you take a handful and look at it without the aid of a microscope you will see nothing but a little red on the snow, but with the aid of a microscope you can see the fine roots in the snow. So it is a vegetable.

There are no shellfish on the rocks—it is perfect desolation. But in the summer the birds of all kinds—that is, birds of high latitude—are here to breed their young. There are the sea hen, the Mother Cary's chicken, which is found all over the world, and penguin, several species of them. And to see these penguin as the march from their nests to the sea and back in single file and stand so erect! They do not fly. They have just merely a small fin to swim with while in the water. They just make a hole in the snow, lay two eggs and sit on them as any bird, right in the snow. But nature provides a way out of all these scrapes, as it were. Their eggs are a good substitute for hen's eggs.—New York World.