DUNGENESS BEACON.

VOL. 1. DUNGENESS, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1892. NO. 9.

OCCIDENTAL MELANGE

Twenty-Nine Cases Against Mormons Dismissed.

THE BREEDERS OF CODLIN MOTH.

Pineapples Planted Near San Diego, Cal., Give Every Promise of Successful Growth.

Butte, Mont., is fighting for the new State capital.

Santa Barbara's new outfall sewer works satisfactorily.

A large creamery is to operate in the valleys adjoining Carson.

Los Angeles feels assured in having a smelting and refining plant.

The Odd Fellows' Hall at Fort Bragg is finished and being occupied.

The Rio Grande Western is laying a track westward from Salt Lake City.

The blossom of the wild grape has been adopted as the State flower of Oregon.

Portland, Or., is to be supplied with water from a lake on a spur of the Cascades.

County Clerk Gassaway has been acquitted at San Diego on the charge of misconduct in office.

Purchasers for walnuts when green are appearing in the South. The nuts are wanted to color cloth.

Santa Monica will probably be the great naval harbor and port for the commerce of Southern California.

Twenty-nine cases brought under the Edmunds-Tucker law against Mormons were dismissed at Ogden recently.

The Bradstreet mercantile agency reports ten failures in the Pacific Coast States and Territories for the past week.

The quicksilver mining industry in Sonoma is reviving. Several mines have lately been reopened, and work is being pushed.

A reduction in the force at the mint at Carson is being made, owing to a decrease in the appropriation for running the mint.

Sheriff Cunningham of Shoshone county, Idaho, has been removed, owing to his weak and vacillating policy during the late riots.

The Truckee Company has reduced the wages of its employes at Hobsonville, Or., and has refused to take any more ogs from the loggers.

The boundary line surveyors have so far found no variations of the line between Mexico and the United States that will effect the original survey.

The census shows that Oregon has fifty-nine tobacco planters and twelve acres planted in tobacco. The output was 3,325 pounds, worth $666.

The Reno Electric Railway and Land Company has been incorporated in Nevada. It will build railways and purchase land in California and Nevada.

The miners in Idaho contend that their union was not incorporated in that State and its members therefore are not within the jurisdiction of Federal Courts.

A nugget of gold as large as a goose egg was washed out from under a ledge of rock on the slopes of Old Baldy the other day and sold in Los Angeles for $316.

A large number of pineapples brought from Central American ports were planted in Mission Valley, just north of San Diego, and they give every promise of successful growth.

The intermittent boiling geyser at Amedee, Lassen county, Cal., which suddenly ceased to flow, has as suddenly and mysteriously started again, throwing the water to a greater height than before.

The value of beet pulp for fattening cattle having been demonstrated at Chino last year, Mr. Gird has built a silo 500 feet long, 60 feet wide and 8 feet deep, in which to preserve for use the pulp from the factory.

The Canadian Pacific Navigation Company has decided to run the steamer Yosemite to New Westminster hereafter instead of Vancouver. Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to transfer passengers at Mission.

Governor Markham of California has been presented by the Miners' Association with a handsome gold match box. The match box was made from gold taken from the Gould & Doolittle mine near Dutch Flat during the recent visit of the Eastern editors there.

Philadelphia is threatened with a water famine, owing to the fact that the Schuylkill river is so low that the Fairmount pumping station is unable to work more than two pumps out of the seven, and in consequence the reservoirs cannot be kept full.

The advent of such large numbers of moth millers in Hillsboro and surrounding towns in Oregon which use electric lights has caused considerable comment among fruitmen, as they are undoubtedly the breeders of the codlin moth, which is causing such havoc with fruit in the Willamette Valley.

Counterfeiters at Sioux City, Ia., altered new silver quarters so as to pass them for $10 gold pieces. All the letters except the last three or "ter" are erased and the final "r" changed to "n." The inscription then read "ten," and the whole coin is treated to a gold wash. Many tradesmen have been victimized.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Queen Liliuokalani Banishes Wines and Spirituous Liquors From Her Table and Receptions.

Oscar Wilde says there is no real poet in America.

Dr. Morgan Dix of Unity Church, New York, gets $25,000 a year.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred upon Sir Edwin Arnold the unusual honor of the Order of the Rising Sun.

Hon. J. D. Washburn, American Minister to Switzerland, will resign his post in September, it is stated, and return home.

Robert Louis Stevenson, it is reported, has started a social and literary club in Apia, Samoa, and Mrs. Stevenson is its President.

The household of Secretary Rusk of the National Department of Agriculture is managed by his daughter. The marketing is done by herself.

Ex-Senator Ingalls is rewriting his novel, the manuscript of which was lost by the fire that destroyed his library. It will treat of Washington life.

The widow of the late Senator Plumb of Kansas has declined to accept the $5,000 or one year's salary always voted to widows of deceased Senators.

General James B. Weaver, the nominee for President of the People's party, does not smoke or swear or drink. He possesses a pleasant baritone voice.

M. Ribot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is one of the best speakers and tallest men in the House of Deputies. He possesses great personal magnetism.

Baron Hirsch is coming to America. He is now completely restored to health, and according to the Paris papers the famous philanthropist intends spending several months here.

Both Andrew D. White, Mr. Harrison's new Minister to Russia, and George Shiras, Jr., the new appointee to the Supreme Bench, were members of the Yale College class of 1853.

John Stuart Mill struggled with Greek verse at 9, and Cardinal Newman at 5 was deep in Ovid, while the younger Pitt went to the university at 16 with a store of learning that amazed his tutors.

Congressman Bland of silver-bill fame is a short, rather fat man, who dresses with remarkable eccentricity. His trousers in particular are said to be a sight for gods and men, but not for tailors.

Queen Liliuokalani of the Sandwich Islands pays the license fee for a coffee-house opened in her capital city by the Women's Temperance Union, and has banished wines and spirituous liquors from her table and receptions.

Rev. Joseph Cook has aroused a good deal of indignation by stating that in his opinion New York is a very wicked city. Joseph has not yet learned that one of the surest signs of wisdom in a man is that he does not tell all that he thinks.

Dr. Newman Hall, the great British divine, preached his last sermon from the text, "God so loved the world!" This, he told his congregation, was the first text he ever learned, the text he first preached from, and should now be the last text of their pastor.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

Duke of Edinburgh Will Exhibit Some of His Collection of Ancient Musical Instruments.

A Boston man wants to exhibit a skycycle at the World's Fair. A skycycle comes under the head of flying machines.

The Board of Trade and citizens of Fargo, N. D., have undertaken to raise $30,000 to supplement the State World's Fair appropriation of $25,000.

The Wisconsin World's Fair building will have a $5,000 grand staircase, the donation of the Morgan Company, one of the best known firms of the State.

Butterflies to the number of 150,000 will be shown in the Pennsylvania exhibit at the World's Fair. The collection is said to be the most complete and finest in the world.

San Bernardino county, Cal., is contemplating the exhibition at the World's Fair of a "palace" of native salt, using blocks of crystallized salt that measure 12x12 inches and are transparent.

It is estimated that the thirty-five railroads which enter Chicago will expend $110,000,000 in increasing and improving their equipment and facilities for transporting World's Fair visitors and freight.

The Missouri World's Fair Commission has not done a great deal of talking, but information has been received to the effect that it has been most diligently at work all the time, and that the Missouri exhibit at the fair will be one of the best there.

Costa Rica's pavilion at the World's Fair will be surrounded by gardens ornamented by a profusion of tropical plants, and in the galleries of the pavilion will be placed more than 3,000 beautiful birds, many of which have very gorgeous plumage.

A Sioux squaw, living near San Diego, Cal., will exhibit in the woman's building at the World's Fair a dress of deer skins, richly embroidered with sixteen pounds of beads. She worked for two years in making the garment. From the San Diego Mission will be exhibited a valuable collection of fine needle work by Indian girls.

The Duke of Edinburgh has announced his intention of sending for exhibition at the World's Fair some of the almost invaluable collection of ancient musical instruments which he possesses. A part of the collection is now on exhibition at the International Musical and Art Exhibition at Vienna, where it attracts much attention.

BEYOND THE ROCKIES.

No Overhead Wires at the Chicago World's Fair Grounds.

APPLE CROP LIGHT EVERYWHERE.

Kansas Corn Crop a Failure—Field of Wheat Floats Down a River—Rev. Sam Small.

There are 900 letter carriers in Chicago.

Cyrus W. Field's life was insured for $250,000.

Thirty sardine canning factories in Maine are closed.

Rainmaker Melbourne will soon begin work in Western Nebraska.

Army worms are causing trouble in De Witt and McLean counties, Ill.

The New York Central has secured a through line of its own to Montreal.

Rumors are current that another war on the sugar trust will shortly begin.

A company has been formed at Dickinson, N. D., to establish stock ranches.

The corn crop in Kansas is almost a total failure, owing to the burning heat.

A waste of public money is reported at the immigrant station on Ellis Island, N. Y.

A large colony of disappointed Oklahoma homeseekers have left for Central America.

A new insurance schedule is under consideration by the underwriters of the United States.

Farmers in the vicinity of Holland, Tex., are complaining of an insect which destroys cotton.

The Union Pacific road is preparing new sidetracks for the expected rush of grain at Kansas City.

A field of wheat is reported to have floated down the Missouri river past Atchison, Kan., lately.

The Lehigh Valley railroad has purchased new terminal property in Buffalo, N. Y., worth $1,000,000.

Twenty counties in the western half of Kansas report an increase of 42 per cent. in the acreage of wheat over last year.

Colonel James H. Rice of Indiana has a plan for revolutionizing naval warfare by building India-rubber ships.

Milwaukee feels easy over the Illinois Steel Company signing the scale of wages for the works at Bay View for the ensuing year.

Ten acres in the heart of Buffalo's railroad district have been secured by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad for freight storage.

Just 34,922 tons of granite have been placed in the Delaware breakwater gap the past year. The sum required to complete the work is $320,000.

A petition has been in circulation at New Bedford calling for a mass meeting to formulate plans which will compel the authorities to enforce the liquor law.

The revolution that electric traction is working is shown by the advertised sale of $500,000 worth of stables by the West End Street Railway Company of Boston.

Many prominent clergymen protest against the proposition to bring the Oberammergau players to Chicago next year to reproduce the "Passion Play."

Sealskin dealers of the United States have formed a trust at Newark, N. J., with $10,000,000 capital. It will be known as the George C. Treadwell Company.

A man in Dakota was lately sentenced to prison for half a lifetime, and the Supreme Court has decided that the time means nineteen years, seven months and four days.

The apple crop this year promises to be light everywhere outside of California, Maine and Nova Scotia. A good deal of green fruit has been knocked off the trees by the storms.

It is believed there will be an exodus of non-union men from the Cœur d'Alene country if the troops are withdrawn. Efforts are being made to have one or two companies of United States troops remain.

The veto put upon the trolley system of electric traction in both New York and Philadelphia has turned the attention of inventors more than ever to the long-hoped-for perfection of either the storage battery or the conduit system.

The annual report of the State almshouse at Tewksbury, Mass., for 1891 shows that there were 2,915 persons admitted, of whom only 371 were born in Massachusetts, while 1,024 were born in Ireland.

Mme. Patti has at last decided on her final, absolute farewell tour in America. She has signed a contract with Marcus Mayer for a tour of forty operatic concerts, beginning in New York on November 10, next year.

Walter D. Stinson, who has been appointed postmaster at Augusta, Me., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. J. H. Manley, is a nephew of Mrs. Blaine. He has been in the postoffice service for years.

There is quite a little stew in Indianapolis over the scope which shall be allowed its great soldiers' monument in commemoration of Indiana's war services. The point of contest is in the vigorous objection by the veterans of the civil war against sharing the mmorial with the veterans of the Mexicane war.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Mr. Sousa, Leader of the Marine Band, Resigns—Brooklyn Will Be the Name of a New Cruiser.

For the Washington State building at the World's Fair the lumbermen of the State have already donated 113,000 feet of lumber and 174 logs, measuring from 24 to 121 feet long and from 21 to 42 inches in diameter at the small end. The logs alone are valued at $10,000.

Conspicuous in the shoe and leather exhibit at the World's Fair will be the display made by Lynn, Mass. Lynn is the largest shoe-producing center in the United States, and fully seventy-five and perhaps 100 of the shoe manufacturers of that city will furnish exhibits. They are acting in harmony in the matter.

Colonel Heywood, commanding the marine corps, has accepted the resignation of Sousa, the leader of the Marine Band, with extreme regret. The Colonel states that, knowing the inducements that have been offered Sousa to leave, the latter could hardly have acted otherwise.

Secretary Tracy will give the name of Brooklyn to the new armored cruiser recently authorized by Congress. The vessel will be very similar to the New York. The bureau of construction is already at work upon the plans for the Brooklyn and the additional battle ship, and it is expected that appropriations will be made next winter for their construction.

Representative Hermann says that he expects it will be some time before the Klamath Indian reservation will be opened to settlement. The preliminary steps are now being taken. The land must first be surveyed, and then the Indians are given six months to make their selections of allotments; and the land will then be thrown open to settlement under the homestead laws only. All but the mountainous regions will be surveyed, and the unsurveyed portion will be set apart for all the Indians. The ceded lands in the Colville Indian reservation will not be opened until that portion wanted by the Indians is surveyed and their allotments made. The lands will then be disposed of under the land laws of the United States, which means under the homestead, mineral, desert-land and Pacific Coast timber-land laws. Any person who has ever perfected his homestead right will not be entitled to enter under the law; but, if it has never been perfected, he may enter 160 acres of land and prove up after residing fourteen months upon the tract. The homestead settler must pay $1.50 an acre for the land, and must make it within five years of the time the entry was made. None of the ceded lands will be disposed of at public auction. The Indians must make their allotment selections from the surveyed lands. It is the intention to survey only the agricultural lands first. Then the President's proclamation will be issued, and the Indian selections must be made within six months after the proclamation has been issued, after which the white men will have a chance. White men may select lands, but during the first six months the Indian can remove him.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Public-School Teachers Not Paid a Fixed Salary in Kentucky—Harvard's Largest Graduation.

The total gifts to Yale for 1891-2 have been about $600,000.

Chicago has forty married women public-school teachers.

Prof. John K. Lord has been elected acting President of Dartmouth.

Four of the School Commissioners in the State of New York are women, and 110 are men.

Oxford University according to Mr Gladstone has good reason to reckon Dante among its former students.

Kansas has a school for every 185 inhabitants, a Sunday school for every 420 and only five criminals for every 10,000.

Bequests for religious, educational and charitable purposes under 120 of the wills reported in this country last year amounted to about $7,000,000.

According to the census bulletin on educational statistics there were 12,592,721 pupils enrolled in the public schools of the country in 1890, as against 9,951,608 in 1880.

In Kentucky the public-school teachers are not paid a fixed salary, but receive so much for each pupil. This plan has one good effect, that of stimulating teachers to secure scholars and thus extend the benefits of education; but some have been found making false returns.

North Carolina spent last year $781,225.40 on her schools, and of this amount $240,047.77 was spent for the colored children. The average monthly salary for males in the white schools was $25.80 and for females $22.95; in the colored schools, for males, $22.72, and for females, $20.36 per month.

Harvard's largest class graduated this year at its two hundred and fiftieth commencement. The gifts and bequests for the year were more than $500,000. The first steps have this year been taken toward the complete organization of the university as a large body of strong, well-organized secondary schools. The completion of the scheme requires ten years.

By the death of Mrs. Fayerweather the whole of the wealthy leather merchant's fortune will now be divided among colleges and charitable institutions. In all five hospitals and twenty-one colleges will finally reap the benefit of this munificence. It is not often that in one man we meet both the ability and the inclination to leave behind him so strong and lasting an aid to the cause of hcarity and education.

FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS

Servia's Boy King in Daily Danger of Assassination.

PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY IN JAPAN

Bad Feeling at Rio Janeiro Between Brazilians and Italians—Beer Consumption—Etc.

Milan is to have an electrical exhibition in 1894.

Bismark's journey through Berlin was a triumphal success.

The cholera is at Burmah. Business is stopped, and people are fleeing.

The Khedive of Egypt has sent £30 to the British and Foreign Sailors' Society.

Spain has reduced the tariff on dried codfish 8 shillings on the hundred weight.

Flower farming for the manufacture of perfume is being carried on in Australia.

The Czar is said to intend a move on Bulgaria as soon as Gladstone goes into power.

The total cost of the new municipal buildings of Glasgow, Scotland, was over $2,500,000.

Carriages fitted up with electric lamps were used by speakers during the recent campaign in England.

France will not permit the lottery scheme to secure relief moneys for the starving people of Russia.

Dr. Virchow at Berlin advises the people in America to use the utmost care if they would keep out the cholera.

The Maori King Tawhiao has just accepted a pension from the government of New Zealand. It is £225 a year.

Of the 11,000,000 women in Italy about 2,000,000 are employed in industrial labor and over 3,000,000 in agriculture.

The recent British elections are said to have cost $12,500,000, and every dollar will have to be accounted for in sworn statements.

A cyclone has caused much damage at Valence in the Department of Drome, France. The vines suffered to an enormous extent.

In five years the consumption of beer in Germany has increased 17 per cent., while the increase in population has been only 4 per cent.

The American bark Nehemiah Gibson went on the coral reefs of Conceicao, off the coast of Brazil, and was pillaged by the half-breed Indians.

In the Pasteur Institute at Milan 238 cases of hydrophobia have been treated within the last two years, and only four of the patients have died.

An enterprising English firm desires to put boardings along the banks of the Suez canal and lease these accommodations for advertising purposes.

There is bad feeling at Rio Janeiro between Brazilians and Italians, and fights have occurred, in which several persons were killed and many wounded.

Norway is moving steadily toward a Republic, and it would surprise no one if the present agitation ended with a change in the form of government.

The total acreage of Scotland is 18,946,694. Of this comparatively small landed area one nobleman owns 1,326,000 acres and his wife 149,879 acres more.

The project for turning the Royal English Opera House into a superior sort of music hall is now definitely arranged, and a company will shortly be formed.

Electricity is making great progress in Japan. Tokio has an electrical society having over 1,000 members, and Nippon is forming an electric-light association.

During recent trials of speed on the railway between Paris and Lille a train of twelve carriages covered a distance of 157½ miles in an hour and fifty-six minutes.

The *Novosti* of St. Petersburg says that Herr Krupp has arranged with the Russian government to establish works for the manufacture of guns at Ekaterinoslav.

The Hungarian wheat crop is estimated at about 136,000,000 bushels, which is a little larger than last year, but less than that of 1890, says the Liverpool *Corn Trade News*.

Servia's boy King has a harder time of it than young Alfonso of Spain. He is in daily danger of assassination, to which his cowardly father, King Milan, has exposed him by abdicating.

The last carload of oranges for the season has left Riverside, Cal. The shipments of citrus fruits from that section were 1,406 carloads, a small falling off from the previous season.

There are twenty well-built towns in Kansas that haven't a single inhabitant. Saratoga has a $30,000 opera house and a large brick hotel, yet the place is as deserted as a dead rabbit's hole.

A Canadian customs officer distinguished himself a few days ago by assessing a Buffalo Sunday-school picnic party $9.60 on ice cream which they took over into Canada as part of their lunch.

The German government has expended $400,000 in building a factory at Spandau for the preserving of all kinds of provisions for the army, and about 550 operators are to be regularly employed there.

Advices received in London from the Gold Coast say that the British have installed a new King in Eastern Crabo, abolished human sacrifices and other fetish rites and expelled all the priests and priestesses.

How Witches Were Convicted.

One of the theories of the age was that the devil set his mark upon each of his servants—that witches were all marked. A jury of the sex of the accused was appointed to examine the body for such marks. It often happened that some excrescence of flesh common to old people, or one explainable by natural causes, was found. One such was found on the body of Goody Nurse and reported to the court, all but one of the jury agreeing to the report. Rebecca Preston and Mary Tarbell knew that the mark was from natural causes. The prisoner stated to the court that the dissenting woman of the jury of examination was one of the most ancient, skillful and prudent, and further declared, "I there rendered a sufficient known reason of the moving cause thereof." She asked for the appointment of another jury to inquire into the case and examine the marks found on her person.

The jury of trials returned a verdict of not guilty. Thereupon all the accusers in court "cried out" with renewed vigor and were taken in the most violent fits, rolling and tumbling about, creating a scene of the wildest confusion. The judges told the jurymen that they had not carefully considered one expression of the prisoner, namely, that when one Hobbs, a confessing witch, was brought in as evidence against her she said: "What, do you bring her? She is one of us." The jury retired for further consultation. Even then they could not agree upon a verdict of guilty. They returned to the courtroom and desired that the accused explain the remark. She made no response, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.—New England Magazine.

Barbarian Bee Communities.

The so called queen bee is really the mother of the hive. Her functions are maternal rather than regal. If she may be said to reign in a certain sense, the workers rule, deciding all questions and performing all acts affecting the common weal. Populous and powerful bee communities sometimes relapse into barbarism, renounce the life of peaceful industry for which they have become proverbial, acquire predatory habits and roam about the country as freebooters, plundering the smaller and weaker hives and subsisting on the spoils.

These brigand bees seldom reform; if they busily "improve each shining hour" it is not to "gather honey all the day from every opening flower," but to range the fields in looting parties and ransack the homes of honest honey makers. Against these marauders of apian society and other foes the honey bees often fortify their hives, barricading the entrance by a thick wall, with bastions, casemates and deep, narrow gateways. When there seems to be no immediate danger of hostile attack these defensive works, which seriously interfere with the ordinary industrial life of the hive, are removed and not rebuilt until there is fresh occasion for alarm. —Atlantic Monthly.

Man and Wife Live as Strangers.

Pleasanton, Mich., has a queer case. Fourteen years ago a man bought a lot of land and moved there from Canada. Three years later a woman settled down on a lot near by, but did not seem to know her neighbor, who, it appears, had deserted her some years before. For nine years husband and wife lived within gun shot of each other without exchanging a word. Last week the man went to his wife's house, and in less than half an hour the two went back to the husband's residence and have been living together since. They are 70 years old, and seem to be happy over their reconciliation.—Philadelphia Times.

Traveling Juries.

The French government has created a certain number of traveling juries having duties of a somewhat similar nature as those of like functionaries established under the first republic. In the organic law of the institut it was ordained that the institut was to select yearly ten citizens to travel abroad and collect information useful to science, commerce and agriculture. These scientific travelers will not be appointed by the Academy of Sciences or the whole institut, but by a special administrative commission on the basis of a competitive examination.—Paris Letter.

Prison Work in Russia.

The exhibition of prison labor in St. Petersburg, on the occasion of the international prison conference, was so successful that measures are being taken now to establish a permanent "Museum of Prison Work." Greece, the republic of the Archipelago, France and Italy have already declared their willingness to contribute to that enterprise. Besides the samples of prison work there will be models of all kinds of prisons, penitentiaries and places of retention and correction exhibited in the new museum.—St. Petersburg Letter.

Gold in Wyoming.

Wyoming is all excitement over the late gold find at Lander and Cheyenne. It is like picking up twenty dollar gold pieces. Latest reports say the rock is very similar to that which caused the great California excitement in 1849; that the vein lies close to the surface and has been opened at several places for 150 feet, and that some of the rock will assay $100,000 to the ton. Wyoming and Colorado, Tin Cup and Lander are in a race this season to see which shall record the richest discoveries.—Cor. Denver News.

The Dungeness Beacon.

A Republican Newspaper.

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

Published every Friday and entered in the Post Office at Dungeness, Wash., for transmission through the mail as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	.75
Single Copies	5 Cents

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1892.

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WHITELAW REID,
OF NEW YORK

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
John H. McGraw, of King.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS,
John L. Wilson, of Spokane,
William H. Doolittle, of Pierce.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
F. H. Luce, of Lincoln.

FOR AUDITOR,
L. R. Grimes, of Kittitas.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
James H. Price, of Pierce.

FOR TREASURER,
O. A. Bowen, of Wahkiakum.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
W. C. Jones, of Spokane.

FOR STATE LAND COMMISSIONER,
W. T. Forrest, of Lewis.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
C. W. Bean, of Whitman.

FOR PUBLIC PRINTER,
O. C. White, of Thurston.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
Thomas J. Anders, of Walla Walla,
Elmon Scott, of Whatcom.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
G. V. Calhoun, of Skagit,
Charles H. White, of Chehalis,
J. S. McMillin, of San Juan,
I. A. Navarre, of Okanogan.

Republican County Ticket.

For Superior Judge,
JAMES G. McCLINTON.
For Representative,
W. R. HOOLE.
For Clerk,
CYRUS E. MAXFIELD.
For Auditor,
H. J. LIPSETT.
For Sheriff,
S. G. MORSE.
For Treasurer,
R. R. HARDING.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
LOUIS WILLIAMS.
For Assessor,
CAPT. WHITE.
For Surveyor,
WM. E. WARE.
For Supt. of Schools,
A. B. DORSEY.
For Coroner,
DR. W. W. McGEORGE.
For Commissioners,
Western District—GEO. LAMB,
Middle District—F. J. HART,
Eastern District—JNO. B. KNAPMAN.

THE speech of Mister Lane in accepting the nomination for superior judge brings him into politics. We had hoped that as an aspirant for a position of so much honor and dignity, Mister Lane would make a canvass of a character becoming to the place sought but we find he is to get in and scramble for election just like the other candidates. He is to serve his party by attacking the administration of the commissioners, and to serve himself by attacking the administration of Judge McClinton. Mister Lane has learned that to get certain things done you have to do them yourself. He has entered upon a task that no one else in his party would have undertaken, and in which he will be alone. The Democratic leaders have already tumbled to it that Mister Lane has made a break, and they will not soon forgive him for opening their campaign in this manner. But we welcome Mister Lane into politics. We will make use of him. We have more use for him than his party has. As a lawyer and gentleman Mister Lane is a success; as a politician he is a bonanza—to his enemies. And now, Mister Lane, the sooner you get at it the better.

* * *

So long as Chairman Malony confined his remarks to Grover and Dude, the Democratic kids kept up a proper racket by stamping the floor, but when he undertook to pledge the party to a reduction of the county debt, and a retrenchment of current expenses, the noise fell off at least seventy-five per cent. The room was full of Democratic office seekers, their creditors and their friends. If Malony had proposed that the salaries should be raised or that the number of deputies be doubled the floor would not have stood its punishment. We know those Democratic office seekers of old. A hungrier, greedier set of men doesn't exist. Can you imagine Mister Lane if elected superior judge turning back into the treasury the fifteen hundred dollars per annum paid by the county, and contenting himself with the fifteen hundred received from the state? Would John nie Troy be willing to do the work of the auditor's office and dispense with deputies? Do you imagine that Gould would dispense with his little squad of deputies just to keep down the county debt? The men nominated the other day don't want to reduce the debt too fast. It wouldn't be quite Democratic. At all events it must not be commenced right away after they get elected. They must have time to get back the money spent getting the places. Malony might have said several things that would have been responded to more enthusiastically than the proposition to cut down expenses.

* * *

County expenses, county taxes, county debt. If you want to reach a man quick these hard times, touch him in the pocket. Politicians recognize taxation as the question in which it is the easiest to engage the attention of property holders. "The administration is taxing you to death," they cry. They expect the tax payer to look at his last tax receipt, recall how hard it was to raise the necessary funds, and decide to help put the other party in power. But taxpayers will stop and think, "What has the party to do with it?" The writer has talked over this matter with a very great number of the taxpaying voters of this county. The assertion is ventured that only a very small proportion of the voters of the county vote for certain men for the office of commissioner just because those men belong to this party or that. It is the rule, in voting for commissioners, to cast the ballot for those who are deemed the most capable for the position. Do the Democrats desire that their three candidates for commissioner be elected? If they have succeeded in putting up the best men, they ought to be elected, and they will be elected. If, of the best three men so far named for the office, the Democrats have furnished two and the Republicans one, or vice versa, those three will be elected just the same. They will not be Republicans or Democrats; they will be *the best men*. The people will hold them responsible as individuals, and not as representatives of a party. Six months after election the people will have forgotten whether the commissioners are Republicans or Democrats. By that time everybody will be "cussin'" the commissioners; some because the indebtedness is not cut down; some because more money is not expended for improvements, and the balance on general principles. Politics do not figure in county taxation and the county debt. The voters want to know what sort of men those candidates for commissioner are, and not what party they belong to. Malony can't lead the Democrats into supporting the Democratic candidates for that office just because those candidates are Democrats. If there is a "kick coming" on the work of the present board of commissioners, it will be directed where it belongs, against the members of the board. One party is just as anxious as the other to have a careful and judicious administration of our county affairs, and just as able to furnish the men who can furnish such an administration.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

The Republicans of Washington present as their candidate for governor a citizen of Seattle who is personally known to a large proportion of its people and is respected by all. The nomination has come to him unsolicited and unsought—and come to him without an effort on his part. It has come to him because he is a fit and proper man to place at the head of the government of this great state. It has been given to him almost with unanimity, for he received votes from every county in the state save four.

The man who is thus brought before the people of his state as a candidate for governor is a splendid exemplification of the American man and the American gentleman. A child of poverty, thrown on his own resources at the early age of fourteen, he has worked his way steadily forward. Self-made and self-educated, he is a living exemplification of the possibilities which life offers to every American, however humble may be its begining.

John H. McGraw is an honest man—a business man who is fair and just. He has been a faithful public servant and has never flinched in the face of duty. His fellow-citizens know what he is and respect him for what he is—more than this they love him for what he is. He possesses every qualification for the office of governor, and here at his home, where he is best known, the people of thought and deliberation will rally to his support almost without regard to party lines.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Kind Words from the "Old Home."

A copy of the Dungeness, Wash., BEACON, with Joe M. Ballinger as managing editor, has been received at the editorial rooms of the Mail. Joe resided in Wellington with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ballinger, for about four years prior to 1887 when the entire family moved to St. Louis, Mo., and subsequently to the Pacific coast state of Washington. The BEACON is a weekly publication, its columns showing much thoughtful writing supported by a well informed mind conversant with current events.—Wellington (Kan.) Daily Mail.

A correspondent of the San Juan Graphic thus winds up an article on the beauties of that most charming part of the state:

For the climate is delightful
And our scenery is grand;
And the air is pure and bracing
On water and on land.
Our days are not too sultry
And the nights are always cool,
And the man who hates this country
Must surely be a—lunatic.

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

Road Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a petition presented at the August term meeting of the board of County Commissioners for the establishment of a county road as follows:

Commencing at the southwest corner of claim of E. L. Pilcher, running east between lands of said Pilcher and Louis Matriaitti, continuing on between lands of Samuel Woodcock and Wm. Ward being between Sections 2 and 11, Twp. 30 N, R. 4 W, to the bank of the Dungeness river; thence north to a point where the bridge now under construction crosses the Dungeness river; thence east crossing both the Dungeness river and a branch called the Cays creek to intersect the road running from Dungeness to Sequim Prairie on the east side of Dungeness river; said road to be 40 feet wide and to be declared a county road and to be included in Road Dist. No. 3, of Clallam county, for which your petitioners will forever pray.

WM. WARD AND OTHERS.

Dated August 8, 1892. 8-2t

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

TIME CARD:

GOING WEST—Daily, Except Monday.

Leaves	SEATTLE	7.00 A. M.
"	PORT TOWNSEND	10.30 A. M.
"	DUNGENESS	12.30 P. M.
Arrives	PORT ANGELES	2.00 P. M.

GOING EAST—Daily, Except Monday.

Leaves	PORT ANGELES	3.30 P. M.
"	DUNGENESS	5.00 P. M.
"	PORT TOWNSEND	7.00 P. M.
Arrives	SEATTLE	10.30 P. M.

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

Meals on Board.
HATCH BROS.

J. P. TILLER. C. P. ROLLINS.
TILLER & ROLLINS,
General Blacksmithing
Wagon Repairing
☞ Horseshoeing a Specialty.
DUNGENESS, - - - - - - WASH.

SING HI.
CHINESE LAUNDRY
Washing done at reasonable rates and in the best manner.
Laundry in tent near the Island.

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.

F. SCHUELER,
The Leading Merchant Tailor of Angeles.
FIRST-CLASS WORK.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Port Angeles, - - Wash.

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.

HALL & DUNCAN,
CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS,
Estimates furnished. Job Work solicited.
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.
Office in Drug Store.

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.

The Dungeness Beacon.

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

LOCAL ITEMS.

Subscribe for the BEACON.

Go to Holden's for fresh Peanuts.

Watermelons have appeared in market.

Captain Horne was in town Sunday last.

Mrs. A. U. Davis made a visit to Seattle this week.

J. N. Griffith visited Port Angeles last Wednesday.

C. W. Thompson spent several days in Angeles this week.

Mr. J. W. Stewart made a visit to Angeles early this week.

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

Mr. Jas. A. Smith, of Sequim, made Dungeness a visit last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. O'Brien spent a few days in Port Townsend this week.

The brick yard has just turned out another kiln containing 75,000 brick.

A. L. Johnson and wife, of Port Angeles, were in Dungeness Wednesday.

Brick are now being hauled for Elias Cays new hotel. The first load arrived Monday.

The mill company is getting out some very fine vertical grain flooring for foreign shipment.

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

Dave Crockett and Walter Burch, of Port Angeles, were in town on business Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Knoph are the proud possessors of a baby girl, born last Monday morning.

Purser Guy, of the Garland, spent a few hours here last Sunday, fishing with the campers up the river.

W. C. Garfield, formerly of Washington Harbor, is now permanently located in his new store at Port Angeles.

Miss Leona Grant, daughter of Judge Grant, of Port Angeles, attended the dance here last Friday evening.

Quite a number of Dungeness democrats intend going down to Angeles to-morrow to attend the convention.

Misses Lottie and Katie Lyons, of San Francisco, spent a few days with the camping party up the river last week.

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

A large warehouse will be built near the approach to the dock by the Colony for the purpose of handling their produce this fall.

The Dungeness delegates to the democratic convention at Angeles to-morrow are Thos. Evans, M. J. Clump, J. B. Dick and Geo. Lotzgasell.

Mr. E. H. McAlmond will build a new scow for use in place of the one that went adrift. The mill has been getting out timber for the purpose.

The Groveland Improvement Company will enlarge the end of the dock and put thereon a large warehouse for convenience in handling crops.

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

Rev. Geo. Kindred will leave for Puyallup, Wash., in about a week to attend the regular annual Methodist conference which will be held at that place.

It is understood that Alex. Henderson is intending to plat some of his property which adjoins the townsite. The addition will be known as the Henderson Addition.

The Jamestown base ball club played the Angeles club at the grounds of the latter in Angeles last Sunday, for a purse of $50. The Jamestown boys won by a score of 19 to 10.

Several of the camping party have returned to Port Townsend. Among them Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Sturman and family, Misses Morrison, Misses Pillep, Messrs. Chas. Dyer and Dan Hill.

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.

Mr. Clark, the ballad singer, was unable to be present at the sociable last Wednesday evening, so the program consisted entirely of ice cream and cake. It is understood that he will appear next week.

Commissioner Davis returned home on Saturday and left again for Angeles on Monday. The meeting of the county commissioners this week was postponed till Monday on account of Mr. Gray's absence and Mr. Davis returned home again.

Dr. Tedrick, president of the Olympia Collegiate Institute, of Olympia, Wash., was in Dungeness early this week on business connected with the institute. It is expected that several students will be obtained here.

Mr. A. Hubbard, president of the First National Bank of Pasadena, Cal., and sister, Mrs. Sands and daughter, spent several days in Dungeness last week visiting Mr. Hubbard's brother-in-law, Mr. Thos. Miner, of this place.

The social last night at Sequim was attended by quite a number of Dungeness young folks.

The democratic county convention will be held to-morrow at Port Angeles. It is expected there will be a lively contest for the nomination for sheriff; Crockett and Gould being the candidates offered.

The dance held at the Transfer hall last Friday evening was attended by a large crowd and as was anticipated a good time was enjoyed by all. Quite a number of the young people who have been with the camping party up the river were present.

The Monticello has changed time, as will be seen by the time card published elsewhere. She now makes the run daily except Monday, arriving from Seattle at 12:30 p. m., and returning from Angeles at 5: p. m.; thus laying in Seattle at night instead of Angeles.

New stock of Boots and Shoes at the Farmers' Mercantile Co.

Colonel Duff, a Pittsburg, Pa., capitalist, arrived in Dungeness last Friday evening and is visiting Mr. J. T. Forrest and family, of Texas Valley. He is accompanied by his wife and son and expects to spend a week or two hunting and fishing and looking over the country.

Ed. Stewart, of Port Angeles, came up to Dungeness last Saturday and remained here several days. He took the wrong road at Hoffman's and much to his disgust pulled up at Port Williams instead of his intended destination and was in a rather bad humor when he finally found his way here.

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.

New School House.

The contract for the new school building to be erected on the townsite near the bridge was let by the board last Saturday evening to Hall & Duncan, the well known contractors. The amount of Hall & Duncan's bid was $1,673, which was the lowest filed, those of Hart & Co. and Jack McInnes being $2,195 and $2,185, respectively. The plans call for a building 36x48, two stories, with a belfry. The plans were furnished by Mr. Hart and accepted by the board several weeks ago. The building is to be finished in ninety days and efforts will be made to have it ready for occupancy by November 1st. When finished this will be the finest school house in this end of the county.

The Agricultural Association of Clallam County.

A mass meeting of citizens of Dungeness and vicinity met here yesterday at 2 p. m. and organized an agricultural association for the purpose of holding a county fair. The following permanent officers were elected: President, E. H. McAlmond; vice-president, Hall Davis; secretary, H. J. Lipsett; assistant secretary, W. L. Church; treasurer, Alex. Henderson. The chair appointed a board of five directors as follows: Jno. Govan, of Sequim; A. U. Davis, of Dungeness; Frank Chambers, of Angeles; J. E. Higgins, of Quillayute; James Clark, of Elwha. After some preliminary work the meeting adjourned until Monday, Aug. 22nd, when citizens from all over the county are invited to attend.

This is a move in the right direction and it is to be hoped that every citizen of Clallam county will take an individual interest in the work and assist in every way possible. Let all who can possibly do so attend the next meeting.

We Would Suggest

That a street sprinkler is needed worse than a race track.

That the church make its appearance in this vicinity soon.

That Fred Ward hereafter wear a pair of goggles when out driving.

That parties who don't like the dancing accommodations here swear off.

That one of our residents employ a night watchman on his premises.

That the Mercantile company put a larger force of men at work on that brick building.

That Jack McInnes make explanations regarding those lots he staked off near the Colony building.

That Tom Miller put up that store building on his lot near the Colony, now that brick are again moving.

That everybody take off their hats and throw away cigars when they pass Lipsett's sign at the end of the dock. Next week breathing will be prohibited.

That the boys quit throwing Harry Holden's woodpile up on his roof at five o'clock in the morning. It not only disturbs his slumbers but injures the shingles.

That some man who is able put up a half-dozen four or five-room cottages for rent. Lots can be purchased on monthly payments and it would be a paying investment, as they would be rented immediately.

That the county commissioners have a sign board placed at the junction of the Sequim and Dungeness roads, near Hoffman's, designating each road. Visitors to Dungeness have no desire to travel by way of Port Williams.

That some of the pigs that roam the the townsite be muzzled or killed off. It is very annoying to catch fine trout in the river and have them devoured by a hungry looking pig while you are endeavoring to catch more.

The Farmers Mercantile Co. have opened their new store in the new town with a new stock of goods at new prices, lower than ever, where they will be pleased to meet all their old customers.

Order to Show Cause.

IN THE Superior Court for Clallam County, State of Washington,

In the matter of the estate of JAMES HEARD, Deceased. } Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

R. P. Wallis, the administrator of the estate of James Heard, deceased, having filed his petition herein praying for an order of sale of a portion of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED by the said court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said court on Monday, the twelfth day of September, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court room of said court, at the Court House in Port Angeles, county of Clallam, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published a least four successive weeks in the DUNGENESS BEACON, a newspaper printed and published in said Clallam County.

It is further ordered that Benton Embree, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed attorney and guardian to appear for and take care of the interests of non resident and minor heirs of said deceased, in the proceedings.

Dated: August 4th, 1892.

Enter. JAS. G. McCLINTON, Judge.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF CLALLAM. } ss.

I, William K. Clark, County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court of Clallam County, State of Washington, do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed order is a true and correct copy of the original order to show cause why order of sale should not be made now on file and of record in the Superior Court in the matter of the estate of James Heard, deceased.

Witness my hand and seal of said court this 8th day of August, 1892.

{SEAL.} WILLIAM K. CLARK, Clerk.
By FRANK P. FISHER, Deputy.

R. C. Wilson, attorney for Administrator.
Date first publication, Aug. 12, 1892. 8-5t

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.

Board of Trade Saloon.

F. J. Ward, Prop.

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

Billiard Table and Private Room in Connection.

Groveland Ave. - - Dungeness

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.

Goods Sold at New York Prices.

New line of dancing pumps just received.

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.

THEY'LL KILL NO MORE

Two Executioners Who Have Retired.

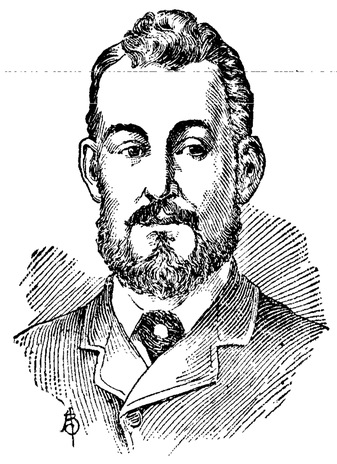
EACH FAMOUS IN HIS WAY.

One Hanged People in England and the Other Guillotined French Criminals. Both Are Now Opposed to Capital Punishment.

The opponents of capital punishment have received extraordinary re-enforcements. James Berry, England's famous hangman, and M. Deibler, the still more famous French executioner, known as Monsieur de Paris, have resigned. Both declare against capital punishment, and Berry will at once enter upon a crusade against it as lecturer and writer.

The Frenchman has held his office forty years and guillotined 208 persons, while Berry has held his but eight years. Yet the latter has hanged 134 murderers and been retained in a still greater number in which the criminals were reprieved, figures which suggest an extraordinary disparity between English and French executions. Berry tells a truly amazing story.

He declares that he has hanged several persons who were not really responsible for their actions, and probably a few who were innocent; that several who were reprieved undoubtedly deserved hanging more than did those who suffered, and that such injustice, or rather such unequal justice, is done that the general effect upon the public sense is bad. In his letter of resignation, however, he says, "My reason is on account of Dr. Barr interfering with my responsible duty at Kirkdale gaol, Liverpool, on my last execution there."



JAMES BERRY.

That was a peculiarly painful case. The home office experts decided on a standard length of rope and drop. Berry declared their alleged scientific calculations to be false, and that drop and rope should be adjusted on a sliding scale according to the weight and build of the criminal. Dr. Barr insisted on his method, and the result was that the man's head was twisted off.

In another instance Berry went to hang one John Lee, convicted of the murder of an old lady near Torquay. When he pulled the lever the drop did not fall. The local officials said the woodwork had swollen on account of the rain, and had the part they thought at fault sawed away. Still the trap did not fall. For over half an hour the criminal stood in the agony of expectation, then the sheriff's heart failed him and the condemned was taken back to prison and eventually reprieved. Berry says the fault was in the movable ironwork below the platform, and that the convicts who constructed it had purposely made it wrong.

For each execution he received ten pounds, and five pounds where there was a reprieve, besides his expenses. He went to every part of England when called for by the sheriff, the matter being at the option of that official, as the hangman is not an officer of the law, but only an appointee of the home secretary. Berry is said to be a very intelligent and gentlemanly person. He starts on a lecturing tour with flattering offers, and it is reported in London that he has been offered a large sum for a tour in the United States. He will not only lecture, but will circulate petitions for the abolition of capital punishment.

M. Deibler has had a far more sensational career, and many a time as he rode in the gray dawn of morning from the prison of some provincial town to the place of execution he has heard persons in the street cry out to their friends:

"There! that is M. de Paris on the front seat. I saw him when he 'clipped' (guillotined) So-and-so at such a place."

The French method appears shocking to English and Americans. The condemned is not allowed the slightest hint of the time set for his execution. He may wait for it a week or many months. Some day M. de Paris gets an order from the minister of justice directing him what road to take and what hour to arrive at the provincial town. His five assistants promptly pack the guillotine and start with it. At 2 a. m. they proceed to the ground, unpack and screw it together in working shape, then try the lunette (which holds the criminal's head) and the knife, to see if it runs properly.

Meanwhile monsieur has delivered his sealed letter to the local officials, and they all proceed to the prison a half hour or so before daylight. The condemned is waked and knows at once that his hour has come. He will not see the sun rise. Forty minutes, as a rule, is the length of time he has to live. Mass is said if he desires it. The back of his neck and base of his skull are then shaved clean, and he and his priest enter the cart. Already the streets are crowded, for it is impossible for M. de Paris to get into a town without being seen.

Arrived at the "place de guillotine" the condemned is bound to an upright board turning on a hinge. The priest holds up the crucifix. Monsieur quickly turns down the board. The doomed man's neck fits nicely in the lunette. The huge steel knife, weighing 120 pounds, set diagonally and as sharp as a razor, drops—the ends running in grooves of the upright beams. The criminal's head drops into a basket and his blood spurts into the sawdust; and for such work M. de Paris receives $1,200 per year and traveling expenses.

A Dangerous Crossing.

That portion of Broadway, New York city, in front of the Astor House might very appropriately be called the "slaughter house," as a newspaper correspondent suggested some time ago. Within the last couple of weeks or so a lady was killed while crossing the street, and two men were injured, one of them fatally.

How Witches Were Convicted.

One of the theories of the age was that the devil set his mark upon each of his servants—that witches were all marked. A jury of the sex of the accused was appointed to examine the body for such marks. It often happened that some excrescence of flesh common to old people, or one explainable by natural causes, was found. One such was found on the body of Goody Nurse and reported to the court, all but one of the jury agreeing to the report. Rebecca Preston and Mary Tarbell knew that the mark was from natural causes. The prisoner stated to the court that the dissenting woman of the jury of examination was one of the most ancient, skillful and prudent, and further declared, "I there rendered a sufficient known reason of the moving cause thereof." She asked for the appointment of another jury to inquire into the case and examine the marks found on her person.

The jury of trials returned a verdict of not guilty. Thereupon all the accusers in court "cried out" with renewed vigor and were taken in the most violent fits, rolling and tumbling about, creating a scene of the wildest confusion. The judges told the jurymen that they had not carefully considered one expression of the prisoner, namely, that when one Hobbs, a confessing witch, was brought in as evidence against her she said: "What, do you bring her? She is one of us." The jury retired for further consultation. Even then they could not agree upon a verdict of guilty. They returned to the courtroom and desired that the accused explain the remark. She made no response, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.—New England Magazine.

Barbarian Bee Communities.

The so called queen bee is really the mother of the hive. Her functions are maternal rather than regal. If she may be said to reign in a certain sense, the workers rule, deciding all questions and performing all acts affecting the common weal. Populous and powerful bee communities sometimes relapse into barbarism, renounce the life of peaceful industry for which they have become proverbial, acquire predatory habits and roam about the country as freebooters, plundering the smaller and weaker hives and subsisting on the spoils.

These brigand bees seldom reform; if they busily "improve each shining hour" it is not to "gather honey all the day from every opening flower," but to range the fields in looting parties and ransack the homes of honest honey makers. Against these marauders of apian society and other foes the honey bees often fortify their hives, barricading the entrance by a thick wall, with bastions, casemates and deep, narrow gateways. When there seems to be no immediate danger of hostile attack these defensive works, which seriously interfere with the ordinary industrial life of the hive, are removed and not rebuilt until there is fresh occasion for alarm. —Atlantic Monthly.

A Departure in Telephony.

The manager of the telephone exchange in Lisbon achieved distinction some time since by connecting the royal palace with the opera house at a time when the king was in mourning. The telephone man also connected his own house with the transmitters on the stage of the opera, and had wires with receivers attached all around his drawing room. On opera nights he used to invite his friends to enjoy the performance at his house, and it was a curious sight when some ten or twelve people were sitting about the room in comfortable armchairs with receivers to their ears—head telephones were used, so that there was no necessity of holding up one's hands all the time—and listening attentively without uttering a sound beyond an occasional exclamation of delight or surprise.—Electricity.

Songs Not Easy.

Beranger, the famous French poet, whose greatest gift lay in writing little poems which he called songs, was particularly dependent upon the chance visits of the muse.

He was once visited by the author and academician, Viennet, who said to him:

"You must have written several songs since I saw you last."

"I have only begun one," answered Beranger.

"Only one! I am astonished!" exclaimed Viennet.

Beranger became indignant.

"Humph!" he shouted. "Do you think one can turn off a song as one turns off a tragedy?"—Youth's Companion.

Use of the Telephone in Surgery.

A remarkable application has been made by Dr. J. Mount Bleyer. In a case of membranous croup intubation was successfully resorted to. When the removal of the tube became necessary it had disappeared. Tracheotomy would evidently have to be performed, but the difficulty was to locate the tube. A delicate metallic probe attached to an electric wire, the other end of which terminated in a telephone receiver, was passed down through the larynx. As soon as it came in contact with the tube a distinct click was communicated to the ear through the receiver. The exact location having thus been determined, tracheotomy was performed and the tube extracted.—New York Telegram.

English Oaks.

The old "Parliamentary Oak," in Clipstone park, England, is believed to be 1,500 years old. The tallest oak in that country, called the "Duke's Walking Stick," is higher than the spire of Westminster abbey, and the largest is the "Cowthorpie," which now measures seventy-eight feet in circumference, and at one time with its branches covered more than an acre of space.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Chinese Built Bridges in 65.

From an early date the Chinese seem to have constructed suspension bridges of considerable magnitude, one in the province of Junnan, constructed in the year 65 A. D., being the most celebrated. —New York Journal.

KITCHEN TRAINING.

A WORK WHICH HAS HELPED MANY POOR AND RICH FAMILIES.

What "Kitchen Garden Training," Means. How It Was Started and by Whom. Miss Huntington's Great Work for Her Less Fortunate Sisters in a Big City.

"There is so much to find fault with and so much to wish for in such a great big, dirty city as ours that sometimes the good, sweet, modest facts connected with our charitable institutions are overlooked," said a visitor to the Wilson Industrial school and mission as she came away from there the other day. The building at 125 St. Mark's place was turned, nearly forty years ago, from a factory into the pleasant school house which it now is. This school, which was the first institution of the kind in America, is not endowed and is maintained entirely by voluntary contribution. Mrs. Jonathan Sturges is the first director, and many familiar names are on the list of managers.

The matron of the school is Miss Emily Huntington, the originator of the system of kitchen garden training, a branch of work now carried on not only at the Wilson school and elsewhere in this city, but in other American cities and in Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland and France. Miss Huntington has made the mission house her home, and here she watches day by day the results of the methods which she has established.

It is with a fascinating interest that one listens to the tale of how by the merest chance Miss Huntington, at eighteen, just out of school and ready to be ushered into fashion's pleasures, chanced to be taken by a friend to visit a "ragged school," and how the only daughter of fond parents put society and the usual amusements of youth aside, and not in the same manner, but with the same motive as her cousin, Father Huntington, set herself about mission school work.

Nobody could work with Miss Huntington's energy and her capacity for organizing without developing new ideas which should bring forth more complete work, so as time passed on and she gained experience, not only among the poor, but with her own class, she made various discoveries. One was that the leisure of some of the young girls of her acquaintance might readily be put to good account, and another that kitchen gardening might with profit be adapted to the rich as well as the poor.

She obtained the co-operation of some of the mothers and the interest of the girls, so that a meeting was called for the purpose of developing a plan of movement. Fifty girls met at the house of one of the elder women. This was in 1867. It was proved that most of them, no matter how well versed they were in Latin and geometry, knew absolutely nothing about domestic science, so arrangements were made for forming a normal class which should be divided into companies, these companies to go to the mission for regular days of teaching.

These young women, as their paths divided, removed to Boston, Chicago and elsewhere and set up kitchen gardens of their own, with the result that the system has spread everywhere. It might even be said with truth that the other thought, that of the Working Girls' clubs, emanated from this mission, for Miss Grace H. Dodge was one of the fifty young women who joined in the work there, and it was no doubt because of the experience she gained at this time her idea was conceived and developed.

The girls became kitchen gardeners themselves, and afterward, when marriage had placed some of them in homes of their own, they wrote to the founder of the system, "You have no idea how kitchen garden helps me with my servants and my housekeeping," and to others it gave the means of livelihood when unforeseen reverses of fortune made them dependent upon their own resources.

It must be confessed that "kitchen garden" is a rather misleading name, for it suggests to many a place where vegetables are grown for kitchen use. When Miss Huntington was asked about the name, she said: "It means a system by which all the intricacies of domestic science are taught—sweeping, dusting, washing, ironing, waiting at table, etc. I thought a little of changing the name at one time because it was confounded with the term vegetable garden, but I found nothing that quite took its place, and I soon discovered that the fact that the name had to be explained gave it additional importance."

The school hours are the same here as elsewhere—from 9 to 3. There are about 200 girls, ranging in age from five to ten, and there are the usual lessons in reading, writing and arithmetic, which come under the head of study. The training in the kitchen garden branches is little else than a systematized form of play, and this takes up a proportionate part of the school day.—New York Tribune.

Nickel Armored Ships Can't Go North.

The remarkable discovery of the effect of temperature on the density of nickel steel is likely to have an important bearing on its use in the construction of war vessels. After this variety of steel has been frozen it is readily magnetized, and, moreover, its density is permanently reduced fully 2 per cent. by the exposure to the cold. It is stated that a ship of war built in the temperate climate of ordinary steel and clad with say 3,000 tons of nickel steel armor would be destroyed by a visit to the arctic regions, owing to the contraction of the steel by the extreme low temperature.—New York Journal.

A Leading Question.

Mr. Smallbrain (fondling his fuzzy upper lip)—Ah, Miss Belle, I've been, ah, letting my mustache grow, don't you know, for a week.

Miss Belle (significantly)—For a weak what, Mr. Smallbrain?—Detroit Free Press.

A Feline Clock.

Every one knows that cats can see in the dark, and the reason they can do so is because of the peculiar construction of their eyes. You may have noticed that in a moderate light the pupil or black part of pussy's eye is small and of an oval shape, while in a full glare of light it becomes narrow. Now in the dark it expands to a circle and nearly fills the surface of the eyeball. This peculiarity of the cat's eyes is turned to account in a curious manner by the Chinese.

The Abbe Huc relates that when he was traveling in China he asked his attendant what time it was. The man went over to a cat that was quietly basking in the sun, and examining its eyes told the abbe that it was about two hours after noon, and on being questioned how he knew that he explained that the pupils of a cat's eyes were largest in the morning, and that they gradually grew smaller as the light increased till they reached their minimum at noon; that then they began to widen again, till at night they once more became large.

The good abbe was filled with admiration for the ingenuity of a people who could use cats as clocks. But it must be admitted that this way of telling the time of day is rather a loose one, and could only be trusted in very, very clear and serene weather, for temporary gloom or the darkness of a storm would sadly derange your four footed clock and put it all wrong.—Exchange.

Evil Island Anticosti.

The island of Anticosti has always held an evil reputation to mariners lying close to the course of navigation to the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Its long, low shores were the scene of many disastrous wrecks, and the sufferings of sailors who succeeded in gaining the land were grievous and terrible from the absence of water and means of subsistence. Since it has been properly lighted its dangers have been greatly diminished; but from the fact of its desolate and lonely position and its absence of population the island has long been the resort of characters who have found there a refuge from justice.

It is evident that of late years this criminal population must have been largely increased, for we now hear that the wreck of the Idaho has been taken possession of by a gang of pirates, upward of 100 strong, who have set at defiance the Canadian cruiser Wakeham, and that it had been necessary to send her majesty's steamship Comus from Halifax to cope with them. It may be hoped that her operations will result in the complete breaking up of this gang of desperadoes, who constitute a serious danger to the crews of vessels that may be cast upon the coast.—London Standard.

A Very Fortunate Lord.

Lord Northampton is a vastly fortunate personage. In 1879 his eldest son, the late Lord Compton, borrowed £10,000 from the National Life Assurance society on the security of his reversionary interest in an entailed estate, but if he died before his father (as happened) of course the security was worthless. The society proceeded to insure Lord Compton's life for £34,000, the understanding being that it was to pay the premiums and add them to the amount of the loan, and the policy was to be transferred to him if ever he paid off the debt. He died three years ago, by which time his debt to the society had risen to £14,000. The society therefore congratulated itself upon having made a profit of nearly £20,000; but, lo and behold, Lord Northampton as executor of his deceased son demanded the balance of £34,000, and in spite of the agreement between the society and Lord Compton his claim has been sustained by the court of appeal. The result is highly satisfactory for Lord Northampton, who gets nearly £20,000 from a fund which neither he nor his son nor any of his family paid a penny to create.—London Truth.

Smiths and Browns in New York.

Who is there in this great metropolis that isn't acquainted with some one named Smith? And yet there are not so many of them as is generally believed. If one were asked to guess the number of Smiths in the city it would be quite natural to place the figure as high as 10,000. To be sure, the new directory devotes thirty-five columns to the distinguished family, but there are only 2,824 of them. Of these 113 are plain John Smiths, and 122 are John-with-an-initial-Smiths. The Browns number 1,639, and there are 80 Brownes. This is a decrease of 7 compared with last year, when there were 87. The decrease may be taken as an indication that the final e is going out of fashion.—New York Times.

Waiters of High Lineage.

There is a saloon keeper near Ninth and Walnut who has had half a dozen poverty stricken sons of noble German families employed as waiters in his place. An alleged "count" or two, a couple of sons of German "barons," wearing white aprons, have been features of the saloon during the past year. A patron of the place says that the proprietor was a republican in the fatherland, and that he takes pleasure in having the descendants of his old oppressors serve him in menial capacities.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Fruitless Season.

Invalid Wife—Dearest, what have you in that basket? Something nice for your poor little wife?

Fond Husband—Yes, my own. I have sold my best saddle horse and bought you a dozen pears and three peaches.

I. W.—You noble, self-sacrificing fellow! Let me reciprocate. Here are my diamond earrings. Sell them and buy the children a watermelon.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Rev. Dr. Burchard is summering in Saratoga. He is a well preserved, handsome and affable old gentleman. A correspondent says that the venerable doctor fits well into Saratoga life, and there is nothing he likes better than to sit down in the evening to a game of cards with some bright young ladies.

VULGARITY IN DESIGN.

Jewelry, Furniture and Bric-a-Brac That Shock the Æsthete.

There is nothing in modern life more discouraging to the person of taste than the deliberate vulgarity in design which is so conspicuous in modern manufactures, and this is especially true in those matters of adornment or luxury where it would be supposed that if anywhere would be found the evidences of refinement and cultivation. If in the articles with which the dwellings and the persons of the rich are adorned one does not find evidences of good taste it is indeed a discouraging outlook for the seeker, and yet it is in precisely in these things that the most flagrant violations of all æsthetic canons are encouraged.

One has but to consider the tricks of the makers of jewelry to understand the extent to which this evil has gone. The last whim of the makers of slang is to be seen in the windows of the jeweler wrought out in precious stones. Now the art of the cunning goldsmith is devoted to the making of pigs in gold and gems, now it is some other beast equally inartistic, again it is some idiotic pun, which is enshrined in costly stones or rich enamel, and yet again the paraphernalia of the turf, the gaming table, or what not, absorbs the best skill which the modern world can show in this line. Even worse are the coarse and vulgar designs which are to be seen in the cases of respectable jewelers of the feminine leg or foot, the suggestive and semi-indecent ornaments which appeal to the taste of certain classes, not only of men, but of women, who are apparently perfectly proper members of society.

The designs of furniture and bric-a-brac are, if anything, worse. It is true that there are good designs to be found, but it is no less true that the reign of cheap vulgarity is at its triumphant height. The hard and unsympathetic execution of mechanical means which would be tolerable only when directed by the most delicate and sympathetic taste is made the more detestable by the coarse and forced manner in which it is used. When the designer goes to the past to purloin a design, if he wishes to hit the popular taste he selects some rococo motive of the worst period, and as a rule it is popular in direct proportion to its worthlessness.

When one compares the ornaments of today with those of the times of our grandfathers he may well ask whether our grandchildren will have as much reason to respect their heirlooms as we have to look with pride upon ours. If one takes the so called souvenir spoons with which the shop windows have been filled, how many of them are even tolerable in design?

It is always easier to find fault than to find out a remedy, and it is undoubtedly true that in the present case the matter is largely the result of the increase of material prosperity among those classes where neither taste nor intelligence has had time to be developed. The markets are controlled to a great extent by the new rich, and it is not unnatural that the impress of their vulgarity should be left in a broad mark upon the arts of the time. It is no less true abroad, however, than it is in this country that the designers have apparently degenerated, and the explanation given does not so well apply abroad as in this country.

No doubt the taste of the world is being educated, but the problem today is to educate the taste of the many instead of the taste of the few, and it is far more difficult than any which has ever been presented to the devotees of the æsthetic in the history of civilization before.—Boston Courier.

A Snap Shot at Albuquerque.

We were driven through the streets (if they may be called such) of Albuquerque. Past the wretched mud hovels of the stooped and wrinkled Mexicans, who opened their weak eyes in indolent curiosity which scarcely tempted them to turn their heads for a further view. They seemed to have nothing to do but sun themselves in the doorways and on long board benches by the side of their mud walls. The only ones we saw engaged in any occupation were those who sat combing out their long, black hair, and these were the women kind. If there is a spot on the face of the earth without a hint of home or cheer, it is this mudbuilt town of winds and sands and flat topped roofs of Mexicans, Spaniards, Indians and cowboys.—Salt Lake Tribune.

Study Your Own Case.

I always insist on my patients studying medicine to the extent of their disease at least. Of course all patients cannot do this. But where it can be done the disease yields much more readily to treatment. There is nothing remarkable about this. It is reasonable that if a sick man knows something as to the nature of that portion of his anatomy which by reason of its disorder brings on disease, he can the more intelligently assist the doctor in bringing about a cure. This rule, if observed, will materially assist in a general improvement of health.—Dr. Merriman in Chicago Tribune.

Children's Play in Germany.

It is a common belief at the present time in south Germany that if children play soldiers very often in the street there is a war coming, and if they play "funeral" an epidemic will come over the land and many deaths will result. The relator of this tells that, when a boy, he with others played "funeral" in front of the house of an old miser in his native town in Germany. The miser became much excited and exclaimed, "I will not die yet!" and made complaint to the mayor that the boys should be arrested and punished.—Philadelphia Ledger.

No Two Women Alike.

Any man who knows much about women knows "all women" never do the same thing. Women are uncertain creatures, and what one has done is no indication what the next will do. There has to be a new rule for each woman.—Cor. Boston Globe.

The Street Band.

"I like the dashing cornet and the sprightly clarinet," said Colonel Calliper, "but I like best of all that brass fountain of cheerfulness, the big bass horn. Care takes a back seat when the big horn sounds. It paints the air red and defies all creation, but it is vastly good natured withal, and it never fails when its friends the cornet and the clarinet pause for breath to come in with its oomph-ah! oomph-ah! oomph-ah! preserving the harmony unbroken.

"Relieved from this duty, it rolls off over the edge of a cliff and brings up suddenly at the foot with a tremendous oomph! Rebounding, with dignity unruffled, with undiminished vigor, and with undimmed, inextinguishable and overwhelming good humor, it tosses off sound in large decorative effects that excite the wonder of every hearer and fill every hearer with broad delight.

"Just why the big bass horn is usually played by a short, stout man, while the slender clarinet is played by a man who is tall and thin is one of those things that nobody knows. The time may come, indeed, when the short, stout man will play the slender clarinet and the tall, thin man will play the big bass horn; but by whomsoever it may be played let us hope that the big horn's thunderous jollity will never be abated." —New York Sun.

Too Much.

Mrs. Laverty, an Irish lady, who lived thirty miles from the American Richmond, was in the provident habit of laying in a store of groceries to last an entire quarter, since she could not repair to Richmond oftener than four times a year. On one of these provisioning expeditions she laid in a store of matches—a disastrous investment, since not a match would strike. Wild was her fury, which was kept alight and aglow by her recurring daily trouble to get her fire alight and aglow without a match. Her wrath, thus kept at boiling point for three months, gave the storekeeper a hot quarter of an hour, when she burst at last into his store and thundered down the parcel of matchboxes upon the counter. Having waited with deferential patience until the storm had spent itself, he said suavely, "Allow me, madam."

Taking a matchbox from the parcel and a match from the box, he struck it, after the manner of men, upon his trousers. "See, madam?" he exclaimed in smug triumph, holding up the kindled match. "The divil fly away wid ye!" shrieked Mrs. Laverty. "Do ye think that ivery time I've a fire to light I'll thravel thirty miles to sthrike a match on the sate of yere breeches?"—Richard A. King in Belgravia.

A Gallant Irish Boy.

The biographer of General Crawford tells the following story: During Wellington's campaign in the Peninsula, the Light division was defeated by the French under Marshal Ney, and forced to retreat across a river. A young soldier from the north of Ireland, named Stewart, was nicknamed "The Boy," as he was only nineteen years of age and of gigantic stature.

He had fought bravely, and was one of the last men who came down to the bridge, over which the division was retreating. He refused to pass over, but gazing at the French with a grim look, said in a loud voice:

"So this is the end of our boasting! This is our first battle, and we retreat! The Boy Stewart will not live to hear that said."

Striding forward, he fell upon the advancing Frenchmen with his bayonet, and died fighting.

"Gallant, but rash!" the reader says. Yes, but so were the unyielding warriors at Thermopylæ.

Fly Fishing.

There is no doubt that certain flies are best adapted to different seasons, times of day and conditions of weather, but a dozen flies of different names will fully answer all of these requirements. An angler's flies resemble nothing when cast upon the water. They are simply a something which attracts the trout. Color has more allurement than form, and as there are not so many colors there is no use for many flies. The general rule is for light flies on dark days and dark or darkish flies on light days. Sizes are more to be considered than form and mixture in makeup. A large trout wants something worth his making an effort to secure. It is doubtless true that an arbitrary cast of flies cannot be made up which will be adapted to all waters.—Forest and Stream.

Looked Like Her Doll.

A little miss at the South End has a favorite doll, which is of Celestial outline and bears the name of Chum Chum. Until within a short time she had never seen a Chinaman, but the other day, while walking with her mother, one chanced into view. The young woman immediately recognized the similarity between the life and the facsimile at home.

"Oh, mamma," said she, "there's Chum Chum." But almost instantly the difference in size appealed to her and she corrected herself:

"No, no: Chum Chum's dad."—Boston Times.

How Interest Accumulates.

If one cent had been loaned out at 5 per cent. interest per annum with the beginning of the "year of one," that cent and the interest on the first day of January, 1892, would have amounted to the enormous sum of $58,454,185,339,747,568,426,258,965,555.20; in other words and characters, 58 thousand 454 quadrillions 185 thousand 339 trillions 747 thousand 568 billions 426 thousand 258 millions 965 thousand 555 dollars and 20 cents.—Cor. St. Louis Republic.

The Spokane *Review* says the Northern Pacific main line west of that city is being thoroughly repaired and put in excellent condition, and the smaller trestles are being filled in. A substantial bridge is being built at Clark's Fork in place of the one which was burned, trains meanwhile crossing on a temporary bridge beneath.