DUNGENESS BEACON.

VOL. 1. DUNGENESS, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1892. NO. 12.

OCCIDENTAL MELANGE

Payment of Interest on Railroad Bonds to be Enjoined.

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF NEVADA.

A Solder Applicable to Aluminium and German Silver Discovered by a Mining Engineer.

Yuma is to have an experimental farm.

Heavy rains are falling in Southern Arizona.

Interior counties of Nevada are very enthusiastic for the new railroad to Salt Lake.

The Colorado river is falling slowly, but is still far above the average height at this season of the year.

A very large deposit of kaolin has been found in the vicinity of The Dalles on the Oregon side of the Columbia.

The M. E. Church (South) proposes to inaugurate at Phœnix an Arizona district high school. The buildings will cost $60,000.

All the saloons at Wardner, Idaho, have been closed. Miners have been holding secret meetings of the union in some of them.

The National Guard of Nevada has gone into camp for the first time in its history at Treadway's Meadow with nearly 400 in the field.

One manufacturing plant at Puyallup, Wash., has this year made and sold $10,000 worth of tree sprayers, all of them having found sale in Oregon and Washington.

A Mexican while prospecting in the hills north of Castle Dome in Arizona found a silver bar weighing 104 pounds. There is considerable speculation as to how the bar got where it was found.

The payment of the interest on the $200,000 of bonds issued in 1885 by Maricopa county, A. T., to the Maricopa and Phœnix railway is to be enjoined, and the legality of the bonds issue is to be tested.

Up to 6 A. M. on Saturday morning the Chino (San Bernardino county, Cal.) beet-sugar factory had turned out this year 2,870,059 pounds of sugar. Of this quantity 516,000 pounds were from the syrups of 1891, and the balance was from this year's beet crop—2,352,059 pounds.

W. A. Merralls, a mining engineer of Los Angeles, claims to have discovered a solder for aluminium, a process which has in vain been sought for during the past thirty years. The invention will be of great value in dentistry, aluminium being admittedly far superior to rubber or gold in such work. The solder, it is claimed, is also applicable to German silver.

The Southern Pacific Company at San Pedro is endeavoring to shut off the ferry landing from the boat that is regularly rowed to Terminal Island, a place popular on Sundays and holidays, and the citizens propose to condemn a right of way for a street across the Southern Pacific's track to the water's edge, so that they can reach the ferry. There is some bitterness over the matter.

A man found ill in a shanty on the outskirts of Sacramento was taken to the hospital, and when stripped for a bath each leg was found encircled with a garter made of canvas, doubled and the edges sewed together. The garters had apparently not been off his legs for many months, if for years. Each contained fifteen $20 gold pieces, making $600 in all. He also had $8 in his pockets. He had every appearance of being a tramp.

The sloop Idler, which sailed from Seattle last June with a party of prospectors for Alaska, has returned after an unsuccessful cruise. The party consists of George Fisher, August Anderson, M. L. Johnson and Sam Sanner. They prospected on Sumter and Sheep Islands and found many good quartz ledges. All the valuable claims have been located.

Hop picking has commenced in California on some of the down-river ranches, and the crop is said to be very satisfactory. There is quite an army of buyers in the market from San Francisco. A majority of the pickers are Chinese, although a number of Nevada Indians have already come to engage in the work. While the redskins are there for the purpose of working, they are not rushing pell mell into the hop fields. A well-known grower says there is a prevailing opinion that the Indians and Chinese have this year pooled their issues and are going to put up the price of picking to a point that almost means ruination to the growers. They are now paying 90 cents to $1 per hundred pounds to pickers, and this will probably be increased at the rate of 5 cents per hundred.

The total assessed valuation of all railroads in Montana, as fixed by the State Board of Equalization, is $9,287,532, representing twenty-nine railroads with an aggregate mileage of 2,662. The Northern Pacific main line has a mileage of 782.6 and its rolling stock is valued at $1,655 per mile for assessment purposes; its rails at $700 per mile; the roadbed $500 per mile and the roadway $100 per mile. Its main line and branches have a combined mileage of 1,274.76, valued at $4,178,331. The Great Northern and its branches count 1,057 miles, valued at $3,712,701. Rolling stock on the latter road is assessed at $500 per mile; rails, $1,700; roadbed, $1,700 and roadway $100 per mile. There is an increase of the assessable value of the railroads over 1891 of $1,506,142, due to the construction of the Pacific extension of the Great Northern.

PURELY PERSONAL.

The Alps Cause Mark Twain to Pay Frequent Visits to the Republic of Switzerland.

H. W. Webb, Vice-President of the New York Central, occupies Mr. Depew's chair while the latter is away. Webb is tireless, quick and accurate.

Hon. McKenzie Bowell, Minister of the Militia, is at Toronto, en route to the Pacific Coast, on a tour of inspection of Canada's defenses.

Succi, the faster, is insane and now in an asylum near Paris. His delusion has taken the form of a belief that he is Cæsar and Napoleon in one.

The only surviving child of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, is said to be living in Poughkeepsie, mother of Rev. Robert Fulton Cray of that city.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins is another of New England's "little women" who, like Louisa M. Alcott, have struggled for fame and attained it. She is only 5 feet tall and very slender.

Prof. Asaph Hall discovered the two moons of Mars. He named them Deimos and Phobos after the two Homeric attendants of the god of war, from whom the planet takes its name.

Mrs. Hannah Harmon, Brockton, Mass., was born the day preceding Washington's retirement from office, and has thus lived under the administration of every President of the United States.

The adjournment of Congress completes a thirty years' service in the House of Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania. Mr. Holman comes next in length of representation, as he has been for twenty-eight years a Congressman.

J. E. Minor, Assistant Treasurer for the Confederacy as long as it had a treasury, still retains $500,000 in Confederate notes, and has no other funds to speak of. He is said to have owned 3,000,000 acres of Western lands at one time.

Careers are very prettily mixed in J. C. Macdona, the new Conservative member of Parliament from Rotherhithe, who is officially described thus: "Was a clergyman of the Church of England; is a barrister; President of the Kennel Club."

Captain Frederick Watkins, the commander of the steamship City of Paris, is a man of prominent features, of kindly facial expression, with keen eyes and full beard, and is the son of a British army officer. He was born in Sussex, England.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher has arrived at the age of 80 years. She is still strong and active, and does much literary work. She was born in West Sutton, Mass. Her maiden name was Eurice White Bullard. Four of her ten children are living.

The wife of Representative Springer is a writer of verses, a volume of which has been printed. She has sweet, gentle manners, and is noted for her habit of wearing gray gowns that harmonize with her handsome gray hair and dark eyes. It is a fashion that pleases her artistic friends.

Mark Twain's name so frequently appears on the list of arrivals at Geneva that it might almost be supposed the Hartford author had expatriated himself and taken up his residence among the Swiss. His liking for Europe has grown with great strides during recent years, and he seizes every possible occasion to cross the water. "It's the Alps that draw me there," he said to a friend not long ago. "They follow me everywhere, and I cannot get away from them."

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Garden and Fruit Culture Taught in the French Schools—Denominational Schools in Kansas.

Manitoba Catholics are determined to maintain their separate schools.

Two of the graduates this year at the Chicago College of Law were women.

Seven of the eight graduates of the State Library School at Albany this year are women.

A two years' course in pedagogy is to be opened at the University of Minnesota this autumn.

In France there are 28,000 peasant schools in which are taught garden and fruit culture through State aid.

Mrs. Frederick Billings of Woodstock, Vt., has donated the sum of $2,000 for a high-school building at that place.

Missouri has 4,399 more Sunday-school officers and teachers than in 1891, 500 more schools and 30,000 more scholars.

There are thirty-five denominational schools in Kansas. Almost every sect on the road to heaven has a training school in that State.

Sir Daniel Wilson, President of the Toronto University and probably the most distinguished educator in Canada, is dead at the age of 76.

Yale will have a handsome, new psychological laboratory. This will be the second laboratory of its kind in this country, the other being at Park University, Worcester.

At Boulder, Col., they have started a State Divinity School, which is to be non-sectarian and without denominational bias. A sort of religious mugwump college, so to speak. It is probably the boldest attempt educationally that Boulder ever made.

Four years ago the senior class at Yale contained fifty-five free traders and forty-three protectionists. This year's senior class contained forty-two free traders and eighty-three protectionists. At Harvard President Eliot says that "most of our students are Republicans." If "tariff reform" is making any headway, it certainly is not among our educated youth.—*Boston Journal.*

BEYOND THE ROCKIES

Superior Tea Grown and Cured in South Carolina.

CHIEF OF THE CHICKASAWS ELECTED

Mr. Blaine's Services as a Speaker in Great Demand—New Method of Settling Damages.

The mints coined 455,232 silver dollars week before last.

Broom-corn harvest is on in Kansas now. The crop is large and fine.

Minnesota paid bounties to the amount of $52,000 last year for wolf scalps.

The Chicago and Erie road is sinking into a marsh near Valparaiso, Ind.

Grasshoppers are doing an immense amount of damage to the crops in Huron, O.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad wants to increase its stock by $13,000,000.

Kansas City street-car conductors undertook to form a union, and were discharged.

Boston's tax rate for 1892 will be $12.80 on $1,000, an increase of 30 cents over last year.

North Carolinians will erect a monument to the memory of the dead Confederates from that State.

More building is going on in Chicago than in New York and Brooklyn together, says the New York *Post.*

The Jacinto silver mine at Aspen, Col., has resumed work after three years' idleness. The new find is said to be very rich.

The river coal miners at Pittsburg are expected to strike against a proposed reduction of 3 cents per bushel in their wages.

Nebraska farmers are preparing for another State-product train to advertise their agricultural resources throughout the East.

C. H. Emerson of Whitehall, N. Y., has invented a new motor power for airships, "based on the principle of the boomerang."

Woodville, Mich., built over the Standard mine, which was flooded and deserted, is sinking, and the inhabitants are greatly alarmed.

The New York *Herald* claims to have secured proofs that a green-goods place has been running for years within a short distance of a police station.

Glanders has broken out among the horses in Nashville, Tenn. Stringent measures are being taken by the health department to stamp it out.

The pension agency in Topeka is the largest in the country. It pays out annually $15,000,000 to the veterans of Kansas, Missouri and Colorado.

In drilling a gas well for Dr. Preston in Anderson, Ind., recently the drill went through a vein of iron at 375 feet, tin at 450 feet and lead at 500 feet.

A syndicate has secured a controlling interest in the Lynn and Boston railroad. The deal represented an outlay of $2,000,000, including the Naumkeag line.

Samples of tea grown and cured at Summerville, S. C., have been received in Baltimore, which expert tea dealers have pronounced superior to East India tea.

The city liquor agency in Portland, Me., established under the provisions of the prohibitory law, sold last year over $57,000 worth of whisky for medicinal purposes.

Judge Anthony of Chicago holds that the title of a strip of land along the lake shore of Chicago, dedicated to that city by Elisha Hundley of Virginia, rests with the city.

Out of a total of 73,034 paupers in almshouses in the United States in the year covered by the eleventh census 91.15 per cent. were white, and 8.85 per cent. were colored.

According to inside information the Pullman Palace Car Company is now earning about 20 per cent. per annum and carrying more to surplus account than it pays out in dividends.

Mrs. Frank Leslie-Wilde returned from Europe on the steamer La Bretagne. Willie Wilde remained in London. Mrs. Leslie says this climate does not agree with him, being "too stimulating."

The windows of the armory of the Eighteenth Regiment at Pittsburg have been broken with stone thrown by men who made their escape. An attempt to steal the arms had been previously made.

The Chinese in Chicago refuse to take out certificates, and a test of the law will be made before the courts. Until the decision on the constitutionality of the law is obtained the Chinese will not register.

Jonas Wolfe, who has been elected Governor of the Chickasaw nation, is a full-blooded Indian, and cannot speak English. He is opposed to any legislation which will tend to advance his people in civilization.

Mr. Blaine's services as a public speaker are in great demand this year. The people of Skowhegan, Me., have had the nerve to ask him to deliver an oration upon the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the opening of the shoe factory.

The Treasury officials state that the department has a balance of $50,000,000, and the revenues, notwithstanding the loss of $60,000,000 on sugar, are increasing at the rate of $1,000,000 a month from the customs alone. This rate of increase has been going on since March 1.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Representative Hermann Secures an Extension of the Mail Service in the State of Oregon.

The bureau of American Republics is informed that Senor Don Antonio M. Flores, recently President of Ecuador, has been appointed and confirmed by Congress as Minister Plenipotentiary of that country to the United States, and will also be appointed honorary Commissioner-in-chief to the World's Columbian Exposition.

The discrimination by Costa Rica against vessels and trade with the United States arising from the rebate allowed heretofore by Costa Rica of a 5 per cent. custom duty in favor of certain foreign vessels having been discontinued by a repeal and the ground for complaint of the government removed, vessels of that country will hereafter be admitted to United States ports without the exaction of discriminating duties.

Representative Hermann has secured the extension of the mail service on the Holley-Crawfordsville route, to begin at Sweet Home in Linn county. He has also secured an order from the Postoffice Department inviting proposals for a mail service twice a week from Bridgeport by way of Hereford to Unity and back, in Baker county, Or. The department also upon the showing of Mr. Hermann has issued proposals for bids for a mail service from Alsea by Lobster to Fisher in Benton county and back, once a week, from October 15, 1892, to June 30, 1894, until regular letting.

A second report on the Indians of the Southwest has been received at the Indian bureau from Dr. Dorchester, Superintendent of Indian Schools. The report deals with Indians in Arizona, and gives prominence to the Apaches and Navajos. The whole Indian population of the Territory is given as 35,707, and the number of children available for schools as 4,280. This is an increase in the population since 1880 of 3,276. Of the children about 1,200 attended school either in Arizona or elsewhere. In 1880 only seventy-three children of Arizona Indians made any pretense of attending school. The school accommodations, though yet small, are said to be increasing each year, and for 1893 accommodations will be furnished for 1,070 children in the Territory. The Superintendent is not favorable to removing Indian children to Northern schools.

The officers of the Interior Department are considerably worried over the ruling of the First Comptroller, which will possibly prevent the use of nearly $25,000 in surveying lands. The appropriation act provided that of the $375,000 appropriated $125,000 should be expended within railroad limits, and the Comptroller holds that none of the balance can be expended within these limits. As large portions of public lands are within railroad grants, especially lands which it is desirable to survey, it is possible that a great many States will be short on funds for surveys. It is thought Oregon would be the sufferer under this ruling, while portions of Washington State would be benefited. Acting Secretary Chandler says that notwithstanding the ruling he intends to expend the money where he thinks it will do the most good, regardless of the fact that it may be expended within the railroad limits.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

Snohomish Reservation to Furnish Two Relics of Past Ages of Indian Life to the World's Fair.

France intends to show its skill in landscape gardening at the World's Fair.

The baby clothes made by Mrs. John Adams for her son, John Quincy Adams, will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

It is estimated that the total cost of World's Columbian Exposition will be about $25,000,000, nearly $7,000,000 of which will be paid by holders of concessions.

The German exhibit at the World's Fair will contain an architectural display including drawings illustrating two hundred or more notable buildings of the Empire.

A New York editor has started a dollar-fare wave in connection with the Chicago Exhibition next year, the rate to be allowed to all workingmen living within 1,500 miles of the Breezy City.

An Indiana stone-quarry company is having a life-size figure of an elephant chiseled out of a solid block of stone. It will be 11 feet high and weigh thirty tons. It will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

It is estimated by a committee of engineers that fifty new engines and 500 coaches, costing $2,000,000, will be required by one of the leading Chicago railroads during the World's Fair.

Rhode Island will present its World's Fair building to Chicago after the exposition closes. The structure will be very picturesque in appearance, being a reproduction in part of the famous "Old Stone Mill" at Newport.

More than 200 panels of native woods will enter into the interior decoration of the Washington World's Fair building. Some of them will be carved and others decorated with paintings of Washington scenery and groupings of flowers, fruits, grains, fish, game, birds, etc.

William T. Baker's resignation as President of the World's Columbian Exposition Company has been accepted and H. N. Higinbotham elected to succeed Mr. Baker. Foard W. Peck was promoted from the ranks to the First Vice-Presidency, vacated by Mr. Higinbotham.

A whaling party is being fitted out at a Massachusetts port with a view of obtaining a live whale for exhibition in the fisheries department at the World's Fair. If captured, the whale will be confined in a tank and towed to Chicago by way of the St. Lawrence river.

FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS

Several New Fortresses Being Built in Alsace.

CHOLERA PANIC IN CONSTANTINOPLE

New Species of Bear Discovered in Thibet, Asia—An Uprising Expected in Bolivia—Etc.

Of Waterloo veterans France has eight left.

The vintage prospects in Spain are very good.

An International Railway Congress is in session at St. Petersburg.

Rye is short in Russia, and hay in England is a very poor crop.

Live fish have recently safely been sent in the mails from India to the British Museum.

Germany's new military bill reduces the term of service, but adds 60,000,000 marks to the budget.

The British war office authorities are dispatching to India the first installment of the improved magazine rifle.

An uprising in Bolivia is expected at any moment. A very uneasy feeling exists throughout the Republic.

The Bosnian provincial government has appointed lady doctors to attend the female population in the principal towns.

The Viceroy at Canton reports the execution of 100 criminals within the last year, charged with piracy on the Canton coast.

There is a cholera panic in Constantinople. The Sultan and his Court and State Ministers have fled to Elbruz Mountains.

The International Peace Congress at Berne has decided to establish an International Permanent Peace Bureau in Switzerland.

The large shipping firm of George Tweedy & Co. at London has suspended. It is believed the stoppage of business is but temporary.

The next international exposition in Europe will be held in Paris in 1900, thus appropriately celebrating the dawn of the twentieth century.

Mineralogists now exploring Northern Thibet claim to have discovered valuable mines of gold and many varieties of the richest precious stones.

The arbitration agreement between the United States and Chile has been fully ratified by the Chilean government and printed in the official gazette.

Gladstone before the elections said: "I fear the future of Europe is a very dark one, although with God's help the present peaceful situation may still last for some time."

Owing to the change of government in Great Britain, it has not been possible as yet to agree upon the time and place of holding the proposed International Monetary Conference.

A new species of bear was shot by Captain Bower during his late travels in Thibet. The animal was chocolate colored, with a white collar, and is quite unknown to naturalists.

A small observatory is about to be erected soon on the very summit of Monte Rosa, which has an altitude of 15,581 feet, and is, next to Mount Blanc, the highest peak in the Alps.

At the meeting of the Oxford University Extension Society recently it was decided that the time had now come to make a special effort to extend university teaching to workingmen.

The Duke of Fife, the Prince of Wales' son-in-law, has made a speech which has attracted much attention from his recommendation that large estates should be cut up and sold as a matter of social policy.

The Berlin *Tageblatt* in announcing the conclusion of the commercial treaties between Germany and Hayti and Venezuela rejoices in the assumption that American influence in Spanish America will thus receive a check.

During the year 1892, thus far, the ascent of Mount Blanc, once considered among the rarest of achievements, has been successfully accomplished by five Germans, four Americans, three Frenchmen and two Englishmen.

The London *Chronicle* says: There is a strong rumor afloat that Gladstone will retire from office in the spring, and also that a Harcourt party and a Rosebery-Spencer party exists in the ranks of the Liberals—a Lords' party versus a Commons' party.

An original method of inducing the residents of Alsace-Lorraine to become Germans has been discovered by the *Volk*, the organ of Herr Stoecker. This journal proposes that the State shall give a dowry to every native of Alsace-Lorraine who marries a German.

The total strength of the Chinese army is about 600,000 men, of whom more than 200,000 are permanently stationed for the garrison of Peking. The arms of these troops are of the most primitive types, and consist principally of long spears and knives secured to long poles, bows and arrows and clubs.

Underneath the ruins of the palace of Saint Cloud, about to be demolished, lie hidden jewels and treasure that belonged to the Empress Eugenie. The State has reserved to itself the ownership of any precious objects that may be found during the progress of the demolition.

Louis G. Brenan, the inventor of the famous $550,000 torpedo, has been created a Companion of the Bath by Queen Victoria. Mr. Brenan is by birth an Irishman, but spent much of his life in Australia. He was offered $850,000 for his torpedo by Russia, but preferred to sell it to England.

INTERVIEWED MARY ANDERSON.

How a Reporter Played the Part of a Bell Boy and Scored a Beat.

Among the well known men about town in Brooklyn is Frank Cooper, who at one time promised to be Bartley Campbell's right bower. Mr. Cooper was formerly a Chicago newspaper reporter, and it was while acting in that capacity that he had a very singular adventure. At the time Mr. Cooper was very young and very ambitious to shine in his profession, and when Mary Anderson, who was then the craze of the theatrical world, reached town, he thought he saw his chance to ascend the first few rungs of the ladder of fame. He would interview the noted actress.

This decision was reached in an instant, but many days passed before the project was put into execution. Miss Anderson's stepfather, Dr. Hamilton Griffin, was keeping his precious charge far from the interviewer in those days. Mr. Cooper finally decided to apply for the honorable position of bell boy in the hotel at which the Anderson party stopped. His youthful appearance helped him, and he soon donned the appropriate uniform. Then he lay in wait for a ring from Miss Anderson's room. For over twelve hours he dashed about on errands and carried pitchers of ice water and glasses filled with something stronger before Miss Anderson made up her mind that she wanted anything. Then the little flap covering the number of her room dropped with a click. Cooper had his eye on it, and almost before the clerk could cry "Front!" he was at the desk.

"Number So and So!" said the clerk, "quick."

The messenger needed no urging, but flew up the stairs. His magnet wanted a scuttle of coal and down Cooper rushed. The next minute he was knocking at Miss Anderson's door with one hand and holding the bucket with the other. Once inside he made for the open grate, but in his nervousness he spilled most of the coal on the carpet. Then he sat down in the midst of the ruin he had wrought and looking up found the actress standing over him.

"What do you think of the future of the stage?" burst from his lips.

Miss Anderson was impressed with the humorous side of the situation at once and began laughing. This reassured the disguised reporter, and in a few minutes he was carrying on a discussion with the actress on matters pertaining to her art. This lasted for some time, Miss Anderson expressing great surprise at the knowledge displayed by a bell boy, and Cooper got an interview that all the old hands in town had despaired of being able to procure. How he got out of the room, he says, he never knew, but when he reached the office he threw up his job and rushed for his desk in the city department of a local paper. The next day his interview and a description of the scene appeared. It was the talk of the hour. It was copied far and wide, and the author was assured that his future would be a bright one.

The next day he paid for his temerity. His chief, the late Samuel Medill, a brother of the present owner of the paper in question, was so tickled at the "beat" he had obtained that he insisted that Cooper should meet Dr. Griffin. So that night he took the youthful imposter down to the hotel, and, sending for Dr. Griffin, formally presented him. For a full minute Dr. Griffin looked the reporter straight in the eye, and then, drawing back his hand, struck him in the face. The blow was a hard one, and Cooper reeled and would have fallen to the floor had not Mr. Medill caught him. Before anything could be done Dr. Griffin had turned and left the room, and Mr. Cooper never saw him again.—New York Times.

The Weakness of Tall Men.

Tall men, as a rule, have bodies out of proportion to their lower limbs—that is, smaller than they ought to be—with the natural result that they are unable to bear fatigue, or to compete in the struggles of life with lesser men more harmoniously proportioned. Army experience bears out these observations. In a long and fatiguing march the tall men usually fall out first or succumb to campaigning, unless, as is very rarely the case, they have well knit and symmetrical frames. A soldier between five feet five inches and five feet eight or nine inches is usually the man most capable of bearing the strain of life.—New York Telegram.

Over $300,000 for Postage Stamps.

The most valuable of all private collections belongs to M. Philippe de Ferrari, of the Galliera family, who regularly attends the Paris mart to enrich his album. This family souvenir has already cost more than three hundred thousand dollars, or a million and a half of francs. The acquisition of stamps seems to be the only object for which M. Ferrari considered his mother's millions good enough to be spent, for he has been known to pay from $300 to $500 for a collection from which he wanted only a single stamp.—Paris Letter.

A Sentence Containing the Alphabet.

Noticing in one of your recent issues a short paragraph relative to the shortest sentence in the English language containing all the letters of the alphabet, I would like to submit the following:

J. F. Grave, pack with my box six dozen quills.

The above sentence contains thirty-four letters and ten words only.—Cor. New York Evening Sun.

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, SEPTEMBER 9, 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.

A HARVEST HOME.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the proposition to hold a big picnic and fair at this place on October 5th. The project should have the support of every farmer in the whole east end of the county at least, and no effort should be spared to make the day a success in every particular.

The grove on the island at the mouth of the Dungeness river will undoubtedly be selected as the place for holding the meeting, especially the picnic portion of it. We assure there will be games of base ball, horse racing and other like amusements conducted on the grounds owned by the Groveland Improvement Company and forming the townsite. A platform can be provided for dancing or the Colony hall could be secured. Music by a good brass band will surely be furnished. Speakers upon subjects of interest to the farmer especially, will be secured for the occasion and organization of a permanent fair association will be perfected. Arrangements will be made for the proper exhibition of fruits, vegetables, grains, cattle, sheep and horses, and it is hoped that exhibits will be furnished from every community in the county.

Now, think of what a day we can have; meeting our friends from all around the county; fishing in one of the finest trout streams in Washington; "a big eat;" horse racing, base ball and other games; good music, a dance in the grove; good speaking; a fine show of Clallam county products and the organization of what may be made the most successful fair association in the state. Let us go in and make October 5th a big day in Dungeness.

Republican Central Committee Meeting.

The Republican Central Committee of Clallam County met at Port Angeles on Tuesday last to perfect an organization. Some seventeen members were present, the other members being represented by proxy.

A. H. Howells, secretary of the last central committee, called the meeting to order and undertook to preside over the deliberations of the committee through the organization. This created a small riot which only subsided when the Gay forces withdrew Howells and offered to make Mr. Dean, of Blynn, temporary chairman, which was accepted by the committee. Proxies were admitted from Osett and Norman and Daniel Pullen's proxy in favor of Horace White was admitted and that of the same committeeman to Dennis was rejected, being dated three or four days earlier. W. R. Gay and R. C. Wilson were nominated for the position of chairman. Committeemen favoring Wilson asked for an open vote and were opposed by Gay's friends who wanted a secret ballot. On a vote on this question it was decided by 16 to 15 that the vote should be by secret ballot. The ballot being taken the result was announced as 16 to 15 in favor of Gay.

Mr. Gay was conducted to the chair by Mr. Wilson, who in presenting Mr. Gay as chairman congratulated the committee on having the services of so able a man as Mr. Gay and assured the committee that Wilson and his friends would give as earnest support to the ticket as if the result of the contest had been different.

Horace White was selected secretary, John F. Church as treasurer, and Lameroux of Beaver, Brown of Sequim, Bradshaw of Edgewood, and Raymond of Port Angeles as executive committee. Members of the committee were instructed to call meetings in their respective precincts for the selection of candidates for constables and justices of the peace and for the selection of three precinct committeemen in each precinct, and the meeting adjourned.

NOTES.

Rather loud in spots.

Query: Why a secret ballot?

Gay, Church and Howells! Who would have dreamed it?

The anti-Gay men trusted implicitly in John Church to the last.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

The Democrats Hold Meetings in Dungeness and Sequim and Organize Local Clubs.

Last Monday evening an imposing array of democratic war horses came up from Angeles and organized a democratic club in the Colony hall at this place. The organization of the club was the most prominent feature of the evening, although a few abortive attempts at speech-making were made. The gathering was called to order about half past eight o'clock by E. H. McAlmond, the democratic committeeman for this precinct, who expressed his pleasure at seeing so many good democrats present. He doubtless overlooked the fact that there were more local republicans present than local democrats as he didn't seem to realize that there were any republicans in the room. After a short pause he introduced Preston M. Troy, who immediately launched out on the tariff question and succeeded in befuddling the audience to such an extent as to convince his hearers that neither they nor the speaker knew what he was talking about. He wound up the tariff subject with the solemn assertion that McKinley was a bold, bad man. In the course of his speech he mentioned Snively and the Angeles contingent raised blisters on their hands applauding. but when he spoke the name of McGraw the Dungeness people manifested their choice for governor by a hearty applause, which caused him to sail off on another tack

The chairman then called upon Dave Crockett to speak but Dave had come to dance, not to speak, and in a few words he excused himself, and C. E. Mallette, the democratic candidate for representative, took the floor. Mr. Mallette said he was not a politician and was not prepared to say anything about politics, but that he knew all about the railroad which was to have been built through this section, he being the leading promoter of the enterprise. He then delivered an essay on the subject of the railroad, which no doubt was of more interest to the audience than any political subject would have been.

After occupying only a few minutes he subsided and the long flowing whiskers of Mister Lane came into view. Mister Lane soon appeared and as a starter announced that he was reputed to be a "war whoop politician," and during his discourse he sustained his reputation admirably. He produced his little scrap book and entertained the audience with antiquated clippings from the Port Angeles Times and Port Crescent Leader, and statements of expenditures during the past year. He pointed with pride to the record of County Clerk Clark who has made his office pay during his term of service, but he let severely alone another office which has been occupied by a democrat for the past two years, presumably because he had been too busy to look its record up. We would advise him to extend his researches and complete his little scrapbook, as there is no doubt a blank page or two which can be used to advantage.

Mister Lane after announcing his intention, if elected, to run the superior court for one-half what it has cost heretofore, and at the same time assuring the audience that the reduction aforesaid would not be made out of his salary, vacated the floor and his place was filled by that silver-tongued orator, R. A. Grimes. Mr. Grimes had evidently not spent sufficient time in rehearsing for the occasion and his flowery speech suffered much in consequence, his adjectives becoming mixed in the most distressing manner. After trying in vain for a few minutes to get the audience interested he gave it up, and the old democratic stand-by, Thos. Malony was called upon.

The voluble Thomas proceeded to "roast" Hoole in the most approved manner and his efforts were rewarded by forcing the conviction upon the people of Dungeness that Hoole was the only man in the county capable of filling the position of representative.

The orators having completely exhausted their various subjects the organization of the democratic club was then perfected. The following officers were elected: President, Wm. Ward; vice-president, Geo. Alexander; secretary, M. J. Clump; asst. secretary, T. S. Clark.

On Tuesday night the oratorical force held high carnival in the new hall at Sequim. The speeches were almost identical with those made here the previous night. Mr. Mallette enlarged his discourse a trifle by reading choice clippings concerning Mr. Hoole, culled from Mister Lane's little scrap book. The distinguished Mr. Grimes was kept in the background and the audience was not treated to one of his grandiloquent bursts of eloquence. The audience was composed largely of ladies and people's party men and the meeting was in consequence much shorter than it would have been had the room been full of democrats.

On Wednesday night another meeting was held at Rena which it was impossible to secure a report of.

He Can Try the Dungeness River Too.

We recommend Grover Cleveland to try trout fishing in Lake Crescent next summer. It will surely cause him to forget the bitterness of a second defeat.—Port Crescent Leader.

Regular Church Services.

Services every Sunday at the M. E. church, Rev. Geo. Kindred, pastor, as follows: Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12:15 p. m. Prayer service every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Notice.

To Emil Weber, heirs, executors or administrators of Emil Weber, deceased, and to all whom it may concern:

Take notice that at a tax sale held in Clallam County, Washington, on the fifth day of August, 1889, by the sheriff of said county, there were sold and struck off to William Payne the following described lands situated in said county, to-wit:

The south half of section twenty-nine (29); the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section thirty (30); the east half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-one (31) and all of section thirty-two (32) all in township thirty (30) north of range two (2) west; that said lands were so sold for the delinquent taxes thereon for the year 1888, and the interest and penalty thereon, and were so sold for the sum of one hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-six cents ($195.96); that a certificate of said sale was duly issued by said sheriff to said William Payne, and that said certificate has been duly assigned to L. Chopard, and that said Chopard has presented the said certificate to the auditor of said Clallam county; that said lands were for said year 1888 assessed in the name of Emil Weber; that the amount required to redeem said lands from said sale is the sum of $655.83 and interest on $470.99 thereof from August 5th, 1892, at 20 per cent. per annum, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, and that the time for the redemption of said lands will expire on the 24th day of November, 1892.

Witness my hand and official seal this 15th day of August, 1892.

[SEAL.] B. JOHN BAKER,
County Auditor of Clallam County, Washington.
By W. R. HOOLE, Deputy.

L. CHOPARD, Owner of Certificate.
R. C. Wilson, attorney for L. Chopard.
First publication Sept. 2, 1892. 11-4t

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.

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.

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

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.

LOUIS WILLIAMS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PORT ANGELES, WASH.
Practice in all courts of the State.

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, Mr S. D. Maxwell, well known to our public. A first-class lodging house is in connection with the place.

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

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.

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.

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

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

Farmers' Mercantile Company,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
of Every Description.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hardware and Machinery, of all kinds.

We are agents for Mitchell and Lewis Staver Co. for Clallam county and will keep constantly on hand

CHAMPION MOWERS & REAPERS
THE MITCHELL WAGON
All Kinds of Hay Tools.

We pay the highest prices for produce of all kinds, and are headquarters for

FRESH MEAT, BUTTER AND FRESH EGGS.

We will not be undersold, and if you have cash to spend we can give you bargains.

Goods Delivered at any reasonable point.

C. E. Bell & Co.

Hardware, Groceries, Stoves, Tinware.

Buggies, Wagons and all kinds of Implements.
All Kinds of Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, etc.

Call and see Our Prices before going Elsewhere.

Correspondence Solicited.

C. E. BELL & CO.

Front Street. PORT ANGELES.

DUNGENESS
PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE TRANSFER COMPANY.

Conveyances to and from all steamers.
Teaming of all kinds promptly attended to.
Shingles, Lath and Lime for Sale.
Horses and Cattle bought and sold.
Freight carefully handled.

Having charge of the new wharf we are prepared to deliver consignments regularly to any part of the city or country.

COR. FOURTH AND GROVELAND STS.

Notice!

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED:

THOROUGHBRED JERSEY COWS AND CALVES.

ADDRESS:

A. U. DAVIS,
Dungeness, Wash.

T. MILLER. A. H. CUMMINGS

DON'T FORGET THE

DUNGENESS MILL COMPANY

—When in need of—

LUMBER,

As We Keep on Hand a Complete Stock of

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Rustic, Flooring, Casing, Window Jambs, Door Jambs, Window Stops, Mouldings and Ceiling, either single or double beaded, Edge Grain Flooring a Specialty.

No extra charge for plowing and rabbeting jambs. Office at the Mill.

Dungeness, - - - - - - Wash

Subscribe for the BEACON.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Subscribe for the BEACON.

Go to Holden's for fresh Peanuts.

R. A. Davis spent last Monday in Port Angeles.

The Colony store has a new awning over the front.

Mr. Jas. A. Smith, of Sequim, was in town last Friday.

Mr. C. F. Seal, of Port Townsend, was in Dungeness Tuesday.

Quite a number of the campers left for Townsend last Sunday.

Supt. A. B. Dorsey, of Sequim, attended the dance Friday night.

Will R. Gay, of Port Angeles, was in Dungeness on Thursday last.

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

S. G. Morse, republican candidate for sheriff, was in Dungeness on Sunday.

Mr. D. W. Morse, of Angeles, came up to Dungeness on a business trip last Friday.

Mr. Jas. B. Dick left for Seattle last Sunday on a business trip. He returned Tuesday.

The frame of the new school house looms up on the horizon in the direction of the bridge.

Misses Lee and Wallis and Mr. Oscar Lee, of Port Angeles, attended the dance last Friday night.

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

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Church visited the Gedney Sunday and were hospitably entertained by the officers.

Purser Guy and Captain Walters, of the Garland, spent a few hours here fishing in the river last Sunday.

The horse power of Mr. Dick's thresher broke down last week and a new one has been ordered from Portland.

Several of the officers and ladies from the Gedney attended the dance at the Colony hall last Friday evening.

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.

The BEACON wishes to have a correspondent at all post offices in the county, Sequim, Blynn and Rena especially.

Mr. Thos. Malony, of Port Angeles, was in Dungeness Tuesday and Wednesday looking after his business interests.

The separator belonging to Messrs. Cays and Rollins had the tongue broken off in hauling over the road just west of the old town.

The Colony hall has been rented by the directors of this district and school will be held there until the new school house is finished.

Deputy Sheriff Deadman was seen in this vicinity last Monday with a delinquent tax summons in each hand and his pockets full of 'em.

Rev. Geo. Kindred returned from conference at Puyallup last week. We are pleased to learn that he is assigned to this church for another year.

Lester Fields, who has been employed in the BEACON office for the past two months, left for the hop fields Sunday. After the season is over he will probably return.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church here enjoys the distinction of having raised more money for church purposes than any similar organization this side of Seattle.

Now that the Colony hall has been rented for school purposes there will be no place to hold dances. It is understood that a movement is on foot to erect a hall for that purpose.

Mr. Donald McInnes, of Port Angeles, was in town Monday accompanied by his father, D. McInnes, Sr., of Sequim. Mr. and Mrs. McInnes have been spending a a week or two at Sequim.

Mr. E. T. Johnson, of Seattle, has been looking over Dungeness for the past week with a view to making his home here in the future. He is an old acquaintance of Tom Miller, of the mill company.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the Farmers Mercantile Co., will please call and settle immediately either by cash or produce.
W. L. CHURCH, Manager.

The Washington school for the deaf and blind was reopened at Vancouver, Wash., last Wednesday. The board and tuition of pupils at this worthy institution is entirely free to all residents of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dick returned from up Sound on Friday last. Mr. Dick was disappointed with the management of the democratic convention at Olympia, to which he was a delegate, and after giving his proxy he took the first boat for home.

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.

The dance given by Messrs. Miner and Thompson at the Colony hall last Friday evening was a very pleasant affair and the boys deserve credit for managing one of the most successful dances of the season. A nice supper was served at the City Hotel after which the dancing was continued until a late hour.

DUNGENESS CROPS.

A Partial List of the Heaviest Crops in this Locality.—A Splendid Showing.

But few of the persons who hear glowing accounts of the immense crops raised in the Dungeness country realize that they are not wonderfully exaggerated as is the case in most localities. All who have visited this section and become fully satisfied that this country richly deserves all the praise that could be bestowed upon it, are greatly astonished at the tremendous yield of wheat, oats, hay, etc., the farms here produce. All are ready to concede that Dungeness is in reality the "Garden Spot of Washington." This week we give a partial list of the crops in this region, which will furnish interesting reading to the farmer of the east, who considers an average yield of twenty-five or thirty bushels of wheat to the acre a good crop. These figures will describe the Dungeness country better than any long worded article on "Our Resources," and be much more convincing. It was impossible to secure a list of all crops, but the following are some of the largest yields:

WHEAT.

On the farm of Sam'l Irwin was raised 13 acres, which averaged 75 bushels to the acre.

On the Carroll place were 10 acres, which yielded 860 bushels.

On the Thornton place was raised by Jno. P. Anderson 80 acres, which averag- 65 bushels.

Jas. Dick raised 15 acres which averages 80 bushels.

Thos. Evans has 12 acres; average 65 bushels.

Chas. Cays has 16 acres; average 68 bushels.

Alex. Henderson has 10 acres; average 83 bushels.

G. H. Lotzgasell has 20 acres; average 73 bushels.

Jno. Wilcox has 25 acres; average 80 bushels.

Jos. Henderson has 18 acres; average 75 bushels.

Wm. Ward has 10 acres; average 68 bushels.

J. W. Cays has 18 acres; average 70 bushels.

OATS.

Thos. Knoph threshed 25 acres which averaged 60 bushels to the acre.

C. W. Thompson has probably the heaviest crop of oats ever raised in the county. He has 15 acres which will yield 67 bushels to the acre.

Jas. Dick has 9 acres which will yield about 55 bushels to the acre.

W. C. Williams, Jno. Thomas, G. H. Lotzgasell, Geo. Lotzgasell, M. Alexander, Chas. Cays, Wm. Ward, Thos. Evans, A. U. Davis, Hall Davis, Wm. Dick and others have fine crops of oats, but the acreage and average yield we did not learn.

HAY.

The hay crop this year is unusually heavy and of fine quality. The crop for export is estimated in tons as follows:

G. H. Lotzgasell	125	Frank Lotzgasell	150
Geo Lotzgasell	75	Jno. Dickinson	125
Jas. R. Dickinson	80	Chas. Cays	75
J. W. Cays	60	Wm. Morrisy	75
Wm. Ward	60	Jno. Wilcox	50
Chas. Myers	60	Peter Cassalery	70
Jno. Thomas	25	Jno. Govan	50
Jno. Knapman	60	Jas. Laurenson	50
Jos. Henderson	25	Alex. Henderson	80
Thos. Baker	50	Thos. Evans	40
Jas. Burrows	50	Sam'l Fernie	40
Al Wilde	30	Geo. Alexander	60
Wm. Dick	40	Jas. Dick	100

Potatoes in the Dungeness country yield from two hundred to four hundred bushels to the acre. This year the crop is of excellent quality, and includes a large quantity of Burbank seedlings. the amount raised for export this year will probably be about 70,000 bushels.

The exports in the year 1890 were as follows: Wheat, 8,500 sacks; oats, 5,000 sacks; Hay, 1,400 tons; potatoes, 50,000 sacks. In 1891 the exports were not so large, as there was no market, but the various crops were as heavy as the year before. This year the crops will average more than in either of the preceding years and the exports will probably be much greater.

Next week the BEACON will begin publishing a weekly statement of exports and will continue to do so until shipments cease.

Another School Bond Election.

The bonds voted at the special election held in this district May 31st and sold to F. W. Trounce, of Seattle, have been refused by the purchaser on account of a slight technicality, a formality in the election required by law not having been complied with. Another election has been ordered held at the Transfer barn on Saturday, the 10th inst. Let all voters turn out and vote for the bonds.

Roll of Honor for Dist. No. 4.

The first month of the school year closed August 26th. On Thursday and Friday the monthly written examination of pupils in the higher grades was held by the teacher, Miss Katie Walker.

The following pupils obtained over ninety per cent: Gracie Dick, Susie Sherrard, Mabel Dick, Susie Duncan, Georgie Myers and Emma Sherard.

Those neither tardy nor absent during the month were Roy Tudor, Eddie Casselary, Jesse Evans, Alonzo Tudor, Mabel Dick, Allowilda Knoph, Jessie Dick, Fred Nicholas, Bonnie Knoph and Henry Casselary.

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

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

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

Colony Store

KEEPS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shelf Hardware and Tinware.

Farm Produce of All Kinds Bought and Sold.

L. D STEWART, Manager.

Dungeness, - - - - - - Wash.

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, and it appearing by said petition that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay the debts outstanding against the deceased and the expenses of administration, and that it is necessary to sell a portion of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and expenses,

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED by the said court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said court on Saturday, the 24th 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, to pay said expenses, charges and debts.

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.

It is further ordered that the order of this court made and entered herein August 4th, 1892, to show cause why order of sale should not be made, be and the same is hereby vacated.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 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 22nd day of August, 1892.

{SEAL.} WILLIAM K. CLARK, Clerk.

R. C. Wilson, attorney for Administrator.
Date first publication, Aug. 26, 1892. 10-5t

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.

—THE—

New York Clothing House

We carry a fine stock of

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

Don't Forget the Place.

Cor. Laurel and Front Streets. Port Angeles.

Dungeness, 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.

Dungeness Land Exchange.

TO WOODSMEN:

50 Acres of land on Dungeness River to lease. 3½ acres cleared and fenced. Good house, etc. Rent can be paid in work.

Have a Customer who wants to rent an Improved Ranch.

H. J. LIPSETT,

Notary Public. Agt. Northwest Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

HAY'S RESTAURANT.

Board by the day, week or month.

Meals served at all hours.

J. HAY, Proprietor.

DUNGENESS, - - - WASH.

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

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.

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.

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.

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Washington and His Mother.

Shortly after the surrender of Cornwallis, Washington left Yorktown with a brilliant suite of French and American officers, and started upon his journey to Philadelphia, stopping on the way at Fredericksburg to visit his mother. It was nearly seven years since he had last seen her face; he left Mount Vernon in May, 1775, and did not return till the autumn of 1781. Now that the time of meeting drew near, his mother was serene but very quiet, only smiling to herself oftener than usual. But it was not the hero crowned that filled her thoughts, but the son who, after years of absence and danger, was coming back to her.

On the 11th of November, 1781, the town of Fredericksburg was all aglow with joy and revelry. Washington, "in the midst of his numerous and brilliant suite," wrote Mr. Custis, "sent to apprise his mother of his arrival and to know when it would be her pleasure to receive him. Alone and on foot, the general in chief of the combined armies of France and America," he goes on to say in the grandiloquent style of the day, "the deliverer of his country, the hero of the hour, repaired to pay his humble tribute of duty to her whom he venerated as the author of his being," etc.

When the warm embrace of greeting was over, looking into his face with earnest, close observance, her eyes enkindled with maternal love, she said tenderly: "You are growing old, George; care and toil have been making marks in your face since I saw it last." Her voice is said to have been singularly sweet, and he loved its cadence as she called him by name. She inquired as to his health, and she spoke much of "old times and old frends, but of his glory not one word."—Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington in Century.

A Cure That Lies with Mothers.

There has been a great deal written lately about divorce. But there is no cure for this growing evil except in the better education of our young people to understand that marriage is a legal basis for rearing a family of pure souled children, without disease and without despair. No one can be so healthy as a happy, true mother. Does she have cares? Her blessings outweigh her cares a hundredfold. Is there labor laid on her? Yes, in many forms; but the glorious stimulus and food of love a thousandfold compensates for all she must endure.

I can see no reason for complaining on the part of a right mother. Who is she working for, but the one she built, with her own body and soul; her princely boy, her king—her savior. For indeed, if nothing else can save us, it must be that the possession of a child may do it. Oh, to die for those we love, as a mother can love an own child, is bliss!

Can we have no more great souled names than we have? Why may we not have? There is diseased imagination, diseased ambition, diseased sentiment, diseased nerves—enfeebled powers in the way. Live to be well. Sin is that which weakens and destroys life. Life is the power given you to be valuable and helpful.—Mary E. Spencer in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Cork Sole Shoes.

A manufacturer of shoes a few days ago remarked, in speaking of his business: "Few people indeed know what they wear, when it comes to shoes. I mean the material. Take the cork sole pad, for instance. The thick piece of material between the sole and upper is not cork, as many people suppose. It is a twisted twine or cloth, covered with leather. What little cork is inside the shoes lies between the sole and insole, and it is no great protection from dampness. The cork is so porous and so thin that it will not keep out much dampness, but the people have got the general idea that they are good things and so buy them. That is a point for the manufacturer and he works up to it. The popular fancy must be catered to, and that is the reason a man is sent over the country to get ideas. If he sees a shoe that 'takes' he goes to his home company with a pair, and in a few days that company is able to supply its trade with a full line of goods."—Philadelphia Press.

A Meal That Was Never Eaten.

Like all primitive peoples, the Moaris are very inquisitive, and in the manner of children are inclined to bring everything to their mouths to test its qualities. In the early days a party of Maoris came across some bars of soap which had been washed ashore from a wreck. Finding that the stuff was too sticky to be eaten raw, they resolved to cook it. Accordingly they cut it up into small pieces and sprinkled these pieces over the sweet potatoes and fish which formed their evening meal. Finally they covered the whole mass over with fern leaves and mats, and, putting earth on the top, left everything to bake quietly in the ovens till evening. The scene at the evening meal must have been very funny. Not only did the tribe have to go supperless to bed, but the whole set of ovens were spoiled and new ones had to be constructed before any further cooking could be done.—All the Year Round.

Philanthropic Chess.

A chess incident will be included among the many little stories of a personal kind with which Mr. Bradlaugh's life is to be lightened. On Mr. Bradlaugh's last voyage to India he was much pressed to join in the fraternal chess. He declined at first on the ground that he would be sure to win. Eventually, however, he consented to play on the understanding that he should give his winnings to some philanthropic object. Being an admirable player Mr. Bradlaugh did win right from the beginning to the end of the voyage. At least one other member of the house of commons was among the losers.—London Chronicle.

Getting Exercise.

When Charles IX of Sweden, at the age of nineteen years, fought and defeated a large body of Russians at Narva in 1700, Peter the Great, who led his army, had several horses shot under him, and while exchanging a dead steed for a more useful one after a repetition of the occurrence, he remarked, "These people seem disposed to give me exercise." And events proved the truth of the prophecy.—Harper's Young People.

A Peculiar Japanese Disease.

The Japanese, like the Chinese, are subject to a peculiar disease called kakke, in which the patient is the victim of an increasing lethargy and weakness, and a slow degeneration of the nervous system. It is said to be due to eating rice, which is the staple food of the country, and can be ameliorated, if not cured, by a change of diet.—London Hospital.

A Startling Proposition.

Professor Colin, of Cornell, told his students the other day that the man who sells his vote for money is more to be respected than the man who stays away from the polls and does not vote at all.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

NEW FACTS ABOUT THE BRIDGE.

Extraordinary Discoveries and Elucidations of a New Englander.

People from the country who come to New York for the first time usually strike for the bridge about the first thing. The other day there were two or three of them, apparently from somewhere up in New England. They came along under the guidance of a townsman, I judge, who had been to New York before, though it must have been an awful long time ago—as the man says in the play—and knew all the sights.

They stopped at the Astor house, and after the man had taken them up to Twenty-third street ferry on a Bleecker street car because it had "Brooklyn bridge" on it, they came back and finally stumbled into the promenade entrance. The amount of information they absorbed from their guide was great, but not so wonderful as its quality. One of the ladies in the party wanted to know what "those things"—meaning the bridge cables—were made so long for.

"They're hollow," says the man. "You see, they are big pipes which hold the bridge up and at the same time carry water across. That's the way Brooklyn gets all its drinking water. It's on an island, you know."

When they got to the middle of the bridge somebody noticed the arrangement by which the expansion and contraction of the structure in different temperatures is provided for, and wanted to know what that meant.

"That's for high tide and low tide," says the man. "When it's high tide they lift the bridge up so ships can go under, and when it's low tide they let it down."

The iron hand ropes stretched above the cables started, of course, a volley of queries, and the party was informed that before any man could be a fireman in New York he had to get out on the bridge and run up to the top of one of the towers holding the ropes. This was to satisfactorily demonstrate his agility. More than seventy men had lost their lives in this way, and there was talk of trying some other test.

Then the man stood in the middle of the bridge and started off on his own hook. He pointed out Staten island as Blackwell's island, the place where criminals are confined; declared that Sandy Hook was up East river, pointed out a Portland steamer that had just passed under the bridge as "probably a Cunarder going to sea," and, diverting his eloquence to Brooklyn, knocked about all the remaining facts in sight into smithereens.

And the big, grim faced policeman, who had relieved the monotony of his beat by listening to this overpowering outburst, has been in a daze ever since, utterly unable to make up his mind whether the man was guying his guileless friends, or "jest a natcherful born fool, y' know."—New York Herald.

Why We Scream.

So used are we to our "aggompaniment" that the organ must give it forth in more or less vigorous measure while the marriage ceremony is performed. The awful "charge" laid upon the conscience of the contracting parties, the pledge and response of husband and wife, the very prayer and benediction, are lost in the waves of sound. If the average American had his way a brass band would be established in the vestibule instead of the piped and keyed instrument, but thus far church and precedent are too strong for him.

As a nation we are not musical. As a nation and as individuals we love flare and blare, sound and sensation. We like to feel that we have a big place in the universe, and to fill it—full! Satirists might trace a connection, remote but actual, between our taste in this respect and the influence of our national emblem—the bird that flaunts and soars and screams.

We need toning down all along the line, and in nothing more than in our language and voices. The one is florid; the others are loud and untrained.

In general society, too, many of our best dressed women suggest inevitably and ludicrously an English novelist's description of peacocks, who "were attitudinizing and conversing in the high key in which they always proclaim a change of weather and their innate vulgarity to the world."—Marion Harland in New York Herald.

Fire Quenching at Sea.

Investigation into the causes of the recent fires on steamships has shown that the use of a very simple means of fire extinction, the injection of carbonic acid gas into the hold, is very often not resorted to when it would be of the utmost service. It is a matter for surprise that this effective safeguard which requires for its generation only a few barrels of marble dust and twenty or thirty gallons of hydrochloric acid, with hogsheads for the confinement of the gas and hose for its injection, is not universally employed for the preservation of life and property on the high seas, especially as in the hold of a vessel, which can be tightly closed, the principal of chemical extinction can be applied with almost certain success. The adoption of such a system would result not only in the saving of property, but might at any time prove the means of averting loss of life.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Blind Mimicry.

An example of blind and unthinking mimicry, such as most folks suppose the Chinese alone are given to, is seen in the little tool which fish dealers use for scraping the scales off fish. The man who invented this scraper a few years ago made it by tearing apart a horse comb and attaching one smooth blade to the handle in place of the row of toothed blades which had formed the comb. Other fish dealers saw him using his invention, and borrowed it to have others made like it. The copies were made with the useless earmarks of the horse comb, like the original. Now the article is a staple, and thousands are turned out, but the purposeless relics of the comb are reproduced in every one.—New York Sun.

Councilmanic Teas.

The inner life of the London county council is of the simplest character. The council does not dine together; it teas. The tea room is the most primitive of institutions. The tea is handed round in big thick cups, and the bread and butter and cake are of a thoroughly democratic type.

The noise of the debate comes through the door which opens on to the council. The bulk of the tea room has the simple unconventional air which marks the whole assembly, and makes such a refreshing contrast to the pomposity and well fed city airs of the metropolitan board.—London Star.

The annual cost to Russia for her pigeon station is nearly $400,000. Many experiments have been made during military maneuvers to test the use of the carrier pigeons in keeping up communications with the Russian army and a detached force, and they have proved to be of the utmost possible value at a time when telegraphing would be utterly impracticable.

She Made Him Put on the Box.

She was a little woman with keen eyes, and her lips looked as if she often pressed them together in a determined fashion. When she stepped upon the station platform a boy came from behind her. He was carrying a box and he placed it gently on a baggage truck. Then he went into the station to buy her ticket for her, and she sent him "straight home."

The box still stood on the truck when the train ran in. The little woman was the first to board the train. She threw open a window and thrusting out her head, craned her neck that she might watch her box. Everything went into the baggage car except the box. Her eyes snapped.

"Put that box in the car," she cried in a shrill voice.

The man looked around, but made no motion to do as he was commanded.

"Put that box in the car," she screamed, in a higher key.

"It ain't checked," answered the man doggedly.

"I don't care if it ain't. Put it in."

"I won't unless it's checked."

"Put it in, I say."

"I won't."

In came the head like a flash, and a moment later the little woman stood on the car platform.

"Put that box in," she screamed; "it's my box."

The man stood still and the train gave a little jerk.

"Put that box on," she cried, bouncing off the platform, and she made a dash for the man, truck and box. The fellow looked at her for an instant, and then picking up the box hurled it into the baggage car.

"You'd better," she cried, climbing back to the moving train. Then as she reached the platform she leaned over and cried out: "And you'd better be more careful next time now you put my boxes on. You're a"—. But the rest was lost in the rattle of the train.—New York Tribune.

Nero Wore a Monocle.

Spectacles were invented 600 years ago. The use of glass to aid the sight of defective eyes is, however, much older. Nero looked through a concave glass in watching the gladiatorial games, and many other historical men of his day were dependent on similar devices for lengthening their sight. Till the latter part of the Thirteenth century only the single glass was in use.

In 1290 the double glass was invented, some say by Salvino degli Armati, others by the monk, Alexander of Spina. In the Fourteenth century spectacles were used quite frequently by the very wealthy and high born, although they were so scarce that they were bequeathed in wills with all the elaborate care that marked the disposition of a feudal estate. The holy Antonius of Padua, who preached to the fishes when men refused to hear him, gave to the poor, according to the legend, not only his clothes, but also his spectacles.

The first spectacles, which were very expensive, were made in Italy. Somewhat later the manufacture of cheaper glasses sprang up in Holland, and it spread late in the Fourteenth century to Germany. Nurnberg and Rathenow acquired fame for their glasses between 1490 and 1500. For many years glasses were used only as means of aiding bad eyes. First in Spain appeared the fashion of wearing glasses merely for the sake of wearing them. It spread rapidly to the rest of the continent and brought about the transformation of the old Thirteenth century spectacles into eyeglasses and eventually into the monocle, "the cosmopolitan trademark of the dandy."—New York Sun.

Lead in Laces.

Ph. de Clarmont gives an account, in Le Moniteur de la Teinture, of a white satin dress totally ruined by its trimming with English lace. The dress had been worn but once, had then been packed into a trunk which was deposited in a damp place and exposed to emanations of hydrosulphuric acid from gas. When taken out it was found that the pattern of the lace, particularly of its tulle ground, had been printed in indelible black upon the white satin. The accident was not difficult to explain.

English lace is habitually charged with sulphate of lead, which in this case absorbed hydrogen and hydrosulphuric acid from the atmosphere, forming sulphide of lead, which had been imprinted and fixed upon the white satin, which naturally had also absorbed hydrogen and hydrosulphuric acid. The seller of the lace showed that charging English lace with white lead (sulphate of lead) was commercial usage, and thereby escaped paying the damage. An objectionable usage it is at any rate, as the absorption of lead through the skin from such lace may become dangerous to health.

Great Swimming Bath.

The greatest swimming bath in the world is situated four miles from Helena, Mont. The building is about 350 feet long by 150 feet wide, with a roof 100 feet high, supported by buttresses in a single span. The tank is 300 by 100 feet, at one end about four feet deep, running to ten or more at the other. Natural hot and cold water pours over the huge precipice of cyclopean masses of granite at one end, about fifty feet wide and forty feet high.

The precipice is pierced by three large openings, over which the water pours in great sheets and is so artistically erected that one would easily believe it to be a series of natural falls. The flow is so large that the tank is replenished several times a day. The temperature is about 80 degs. A swim in its deep waters is very fine. The whole is lighted by day through great areas of cathedral glass in different tints, terra cotta predominating. The tank house is illuminated at night by incandescent lights.—Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Excellence of Railroad Service.

A traveler on the London and Northwestern railway, while going southward from Edinburgh by the west coast route, states that, noticing the great speed of the train, he took the trouble to reckon what it was. In the space of six miles he found that it averaged eighty miles an hour. He was sitting in a compartment of an eight wheeled coach, weighing about nineteen tons, and notwithstanding the extraordinary speed there was an entire absence of oscillation, and the carriage is described as being in a state of perfection. So far as any motion of the carriage was concerned it was impossible for the passenger to tell whether he was going at the rate of eighty miles an hour or eighteen.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Poser for Dr. Depew.

Chauncey Depew was relating in his Syracuse address his experience on Farmer Evarts' domain in Vermont, and how champagne and milk had been set out for his edification with the remark that "they both cost the same," when a tall farmer far back in the crowd, who had been literally drinking in every word Mr. Depew said, yelled out the unanswerable and literally stunning inquiry, "Say, Chauncey, which did you take?"—Exchange.

USES OF SKY ROCKETS.

Invented by the Chinese, They Were First Used in War, Now in Saving Life.

Indispensable to the Fourth of July celebration is the sky rocket. But hundreds of years before a Fourth of July celebration was thought of the sky rocket was used as a warlike projectile. We are indebted to the Chinese for it, though all the rockets that are now used in this country are made here.

The rocket was used for purposes of war in China as long ago as the early part of the Eighth century. It was soon adopted by the Europeans, who, however, up to the first part of the present century used it mainly for signaling and as a means of setting fire to besieged cities. Many improvements have been introduced, and rockets are made which will carry a five pound shot 6,000 yards.

The motive power of a rocket is the pressure against the air of gases generated by the burning of the composition which it contains. The gases escape through holes or vents in the base of the cylinder containing the composition, and give thus a forward or upward motion to the rocket, as the case may be. The long stick or tail is added to keep the projectile steady in its course.

Rockets have long been used by the life saving service as signals, and all ships carry a dozen or more on every voyage, which they send up as signals of distress in case disaster overtakes them. But they are now likely to play a still more important part in the work of saving lives of shipwrecked mariners, since a rocket has been invented which bids fair to take the place of the mortar and shot at present used to carry lines from the shore to distressed vessels.

With the mortar and shot a line is attached to a heavy metal slug or shot, which is then fired from the mortar on shore into or over the rigging of the ship. This line is then secured by the people on the vessel, who thus establish communication with the store.

But when this method is adopted at night the endangered sailors sometimes have great difficulty in finding the line when it has been carried through the rigging; and if the man on shore fails rightly to calculate the velocity of the wind, or from any cause aims badly, so that the slug falls into the sea without first going over the vessel, it sinks, and the line, for which the shipwrecked mariners are waiting with blanched faces and beating hearts, is useless.

The new life saving rocket consists of a drawn steel tube, three and one-half inches in diameter and twenty-four inches long, charged with a composition which expels the gases from the tube with a pressure of sixty tons to the square inch, and drive the rocket with great velocity. Attached to this tube is a wooden float and a torch. The torch is lighted by the burning rocket, and should it chance to fall into the water instead of upon the ship, the little flame of the torch, supported by the float, can be seen at once. Very likely the float, with its attached line, may be secured by the sailors. The torch would also show the position of the rocket should it stop in the rigging.

The composition with which the ordinary exhibition rocket is filled is made of niter, charcoal and sulphur, and the brilliant sparks and stars of the long, fiery trail are iron or steel filings or borings, made red hot by the burning composition, and expelled with the gases. These form what is known in the trade as "Chinese brilliant fire."—Edward Marshall in Youth's Companion.

Several Notable Aqueducts.

The High bridge over the Harlem river is 114 feet above high water mark and 1,460 feet long. The principal bridge of the aqueduct of Antioch was only 700 feet long, but it was 200 feet high. The aqueduct bridge of Segovia, in Spain, also built by the Romans, is 2,400 feet long and 102 feet high. The aqueduct near Spoleto, built by the Byzantines in the Seventh or Eighth century, is 300 feet in height.

At Mayence are the ruins of a Roman aqueduct 16,000 feet long and carried on from 400 to 600 pillars. The Pyrgos, or Crooked aqueduct, still serves to convey to Constantinople the waters of a valley situated on the heights of Mount Haemus, fifteen miles from the city. One section of this aqueduct is composed of three rows of arches, one row above another, which are collectively 106 feet in height.—New York Ledger.

Cleaning Boilers with Oil.

It is stated that in recent experiments the cleaning of boilers with oil has been found economical and effective in preventing rust scale, besides exerting a cleansing influence on the pipes. The best results were obtained by the use of two quarts per week on boilers four feet in diameter and twelve feet long, and three quarts a week for boilers five feet in diameter. The kerosene is introduced through a quarter-inch branch to the suction pipe of the feed pump, leading to the vessel containing the oil, so that any quantity, large or small, could be put into the boiler simultaneously with the usual feed.—New York Telegram.

Slap Books, Don't Brush Them.

The proper way to clean books is to take two of about the same size and strike their sides smartly together several times, until all the dust is expelled, and not apply cloth or duster to the gilt or leather. Books that are in open cases, with a simple curtain hanging in front of them, which can be easily pushed back and forth on a rod, retain their freshness just as well as those which are put in closed cases. More dust will collect on books exposed, but it is a dust which comes off readily.—New York Journal.

The Greatest Diving Feat.

The greatest diving feat ever achieved was in moving the cargo of the ship Cape Horn, wrecked off the coast of South America, when a diver named Hooper made seven descents to a depth of 201 feet, remaining at one time forty-two minutes under the water. Siebe states that the greatest depth to which a man has been known to descend will not exceed 210 feet, which would be equivalent to a pressure of eighty-eight and a half pounds per square inch.—St. Louis Republic.

Strange Accidents.

Some very strange accidents are brought to light by the accident insurance business. For instance, a man at Zaliska, O., a stationary engineer, was kicked very severely by a hog. It disabled him for quite a number of weeks, and he was paid $97. Another case was that of a man at Chillicothe, O. As he was stooping to pick up some kindling wood a game rooster gaffed him in the wrist, cutting an artery, which disabled him for some time.—Chicago Herald.

A Valuable Service.

Winks—Do you ever read the weather probabilities in the daily papers?

Minks—Yes, I look over them every night to see how near they come to it.—Good News.

It Wouldn't Work.

A tough looking customer with a dilapidated valise in his hand stopped outside the gate in front of a house in one of the suburbs a day or two ago and called to the woman who was sitting on the porch:

"Madam, will you oblige me with the information whether or not you keep a dog?"

"What difference does it make to you, sir?" she responded.

He took a dog eared note book from the valise and made a memorandum in it.

"Refuses to answer," he said. Raising his voice he called out again:

"Man of the house at home?"

"Never you mind!" retorted the woman "I'm running this house just now. Anything you want?"

He appeared to be on the point of making another entry in his greasy memorandum book, but thought better of it and put it back in the valise.

"I have asked you these questions, madam," he said, "not necessarily for publication but as a guaranty of good faith. If I understand you correctly you positively refuse to answer?"

"You understand me exactly. It won't pan out. The census man has already been along here, sir."

"I inferred as much," rejoined the tough looking customer, with a shade of sadness in his voice. "Under the circumstances it would not be worth while to ask you, I presume, if you have any eligible cold victuals to give out?"

"It would not."

"Just so," said the jaded tourist, and he lifted his hat, took a careful survey of the surrounding dwellings and followed his nose a little further down the street to a house that seemed to give forth an odor of fried chicken.—Chicago Tribune.

The Rescue of Emin Pasha.

Owing to a delay in the mails on the Umgagi and Mbawa Northern railroad the following from Life's African correspondent has just come to hand. It is, however, the first authentic report of the meeting of Emin and Stanley.

Mr. Stanley approached Emin's headquarters about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, softly whistling "Little Annie Rooney." He rapped at the door of Emin's tent, and Emin himself answered the summons.

"How do you do, Emin?" said Stanley.

"I beg your pardon," said Emin. "You have the advantage of me."

"I am Henry M. Stanley"——

"I don't care. I don't want any subscription books, and I read 'The Dark Continent' a long time ago."

"But I have come to rescue you."

"I don't want to be rescued."

"Well, you've got to be rescued. Put on your coat and come along."—Life.

Business Like Promptness.

She—If I should, unfortunately, fall overboard, what would you do?

He—I'd offer a reward of $500 for your recovery, and borrow the money of your father to pay up with.—Once a Week.

An Old Hand.

"Strawberries, mum?" he asked as she came out with a bowl.

"I guess so. Got 'em by measure?"

"Yes'm—how many?"

"One quart."

"All right, ma'am—here you are—great big strawberries—a full quart."

"Stop, sir!"

"What is it?"

"Take your thumb out of that measure!"

"Thumb? Oh, certainly."

"Now add about a dozen berries to fill up that space!"

"Space? I see."

"Now shake the measure and put in a few more!"

"Shake? Exactly, ma'am. Here you are, and if it will console you any I will state that I lose just two cents on that quart. Make it up at the next house, however, by measuring my thumb and two fingers. Thanks, ma'am—strawberries, great, big strawberries! Who takes the next quart?"—Detroit Free Press.

The Cause of It.

In his capacity as a railway magnate the distinguished visitor was strolling about the depot. He entered a suburban car and examined its interior with interest.

"What are those singular looking things near the ceiling?" he asked.

"Those, Mr. Depew," said the Chicago man, with a burning blush, "are what the fellows that run this road call lamps."

The distinguished visitor returned at once to his hotel and was taken sick.—Chicago Tribune.

His Opinion.

The teacher of a Sunday school class of colored children expounded to them the parable of the prodigal son. She described in as graphic a manner as she could the young man eating husks while the swine fed on corn. In the midst of her description one attentive boy held up his hand and said: "Missus, I think that white boy was a fool." "Why do you think so?" "'Case if I had been him I would 'a' stole one o' dem hogs an' had a good dinner."—Christian Advocate.

Blackmail.

Angry Citizen—How much will you take and leave the neighborhood at once?

Leader of Little German Band—Fifty cents.

Angry Citizen—You ask too much.

Leader of Little German Band—Ish dot so? Vell, I blays von more tune und den you see if dot's too mooch.—Puck.

Easy Enough.

Inquiring Stranger—Can you tell me what those carvings on the station are for?

Ticket Agent—Certainly, sir. So that people when they have nothing else to do can ask about them.—Fliegende Blatter.

Got to Be Monotonous.

"I wonder why Fogg and Giles don't speak now? They used to be great friends."

"The reason is because Fogg persisted in telling Giles how to lay out his flower garden."—Boston Herald.

DEATH BY A FALL.

Those Who Think They Know Say 'Tis "a Beautiful One."

Most people regard death by a fall as one of the most agonizing forms of dying. In a lecture at Zurich, Professor Heim has declared (says a Berlin correspondent) that this opinion is erroneous. The first fact to be considered, according to the professor, is that the subjective feelings in the various kinds of fall are the same. There are people who have escaped death by a hairbreadth, who reached the stage of unconsciousness, and who are able to report what they felt.

Professor Heim, who has occupied himself with this interesting question for many years, bases his observations on personal experience, and on a large number of cases which have occurred, not only in the mountains, but also in war, in industrial establishments and in railway accidents. The victim suffers no pain, no paralyzing terror. He is perfectly aware of what is going on. The time seems long to him. In a few seconds he is able to think so much that he can report for an entire hour on it. His thinking power is immensely increased. In almost all cases the past seems suddenly lighted, as if by a flash of lightning. All phases of life pass before the mind's eye, nothing petty or unimportant disturbing the retrospect. Then gentle, soft tones sound in one's ears, and die away at last when unconsciousness sets in. One hears the fall of the body, but one does not feel it.

It will be remembered that Mr. Whymper, who had a severe succession of falls once in the Alps without losing his consciousness, declares emphatically that as he bounded from one rock to another he felt absolutely no pain. The same thing happens on the battlefield; the entrance of the bullet into the body is not felt, and it is not till he feels the blood flowing or a limb paralyzed that the soldier knows he is wounded. Persons who have had several limbs broken by a fall do not know which limbs are affected till they try to rise. At the moment of a fall the whole intellectual activity is increased to an extraordinary degree. There is not a trace of anxiety. One considers quickly what will happen, or may happen. This is by no means the consequence of "presence of mind;" it is rather the product of absolute necessity. A solemn composure takes possession of the victim. Death by fall is a beautiful one. Great thoughts fill the victims' souls; they fall painlessly into a great blue sky.

THE YOUNGEST ENVOY.

Roland B. Mahany's Appointment as United States Minister to Ecuador.

The young men are rapidly forging to the front in the United States in every field of endeavor. The appointment of Roland B. Mahany as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Ecuador strikingly illustrates the truth of this assertion.

Mr. Mahany is not yet twenty-eight years old, and will be the youngest minister in the diplomatic service of the United States, or perhaps of any other country. He was, at the time of his appointment, instructor in English history and rhetoric in the high school of Buffalo. His career as a pupil at this same school was not particularly brilliant; in fact it was quite the reverse, and until his last year it was not at all an assured fact that young Mahany would not be "plucked." But in that last year at the high school, and in his subsequent career at Hobart and Harvard, his remarkable ability was fully demonstrated and quickly recognized.

R. B. MAHANY.

It was while at Harvard that Mr. Mahany attracted the attention of Mr. Wharton, assistant secretary of state of the United States, and when he returned to Buffalo and became an editorial writer on the Buffalo Express, his work was of such a high order of merit as to draw forth unqualified commendation from Hon. James G. Blaine, of whom Mahany has always been an ardent admirer. When Mr. Egan was appointed minister to Chili, Mahany was offered the post of secretary of legation. He declined this, preferring to wait for something more in line with his tastes and ambition. The appointment as minister to Ecuador is a great compliment to the young Buffalonian, but it is believed that he will acquit himself creditably, as he has made international law a special study for several years.

A Great Saving of Time.

The people of South America are progressing in spite of the periodical revolutions which seem to be unavoidable adjuncts of their several republics. Up to within a short time twelve days were consumed in a trip from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres. Now, by means of the Trans-Andine railway, but seventy-two hours are required, and this includes the allowance for an uncompleted gap of fifty-five miles, besides the time occupied in traveling from the capitals to the respective termini. The total distance from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso is nearly 900 miles.

Golden Fruit a Gold Mine.

Mr. J. T. Hancock, Sr., living about two miles west of Fort Meade, Fla., owns what is probably the largest orange tree in the world. It measures twenty-four inches in diameter a few inches above the ground, and is a veteran, as it was a vigorous tree forty years ago when Mr. Hancock bought the place. A few seasons since the tree bore 7,000 good oranges, so that in a small way it has been a gold mine to its owner.

Ninety-seven Sects.

According to the eleventh census there are ninety-seven distinct religious bodies in the United States, not counting such detatched congregations as the Sandemanians, Christadelphians, etc. Among these numerous enough to hold conferences appear such little known names as Armenian Catholics, Wilburite Friends, Suomai, Bruederhof, Defenseless, Amish and the Schwenkfeldians.

The Growth of Electric Roads.

A recent railway bulletin shows that of the sixteen cities in the United States which have over 200,000 inhabitants each, fourteen are equipped with electric street car lines. Of the cities varying in population from 50,000 to 200,000, 97½ per cent. have adopted the "subtle current" as a substitute for horses.

During the celebration of the festival of St. Anselmo at Naples a bunch of fire rockets was accidentally ignited, and the rods were driven in all directions among the people. Six men were killed, seven seriously hurt and twenty-five or thirty women injured more or less.