DUNGENESS BEACON.

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OCCIDENTAL MELANGE

Discovery of Valuable Coal Fields in Eastern Oregon.

THE ORANGE AND OLIVE CROPS.

Amended Articles of Association, Incorporation and Colsolidation of the Southern Pacific.

Kingston, N. M., is to have a $5,000 school house.

A serious outbreak among the Navajos is threatened.

Los Angeles is to have an artificial stone factory.

Rains in Southern Arizona have improved the cattle industry.

Five hundred black bass have been placed in the Willamette river above Salem.

The orange and olive crops in the South promise to be large, while that of lemons will be short.

Box cars are so scarce throughout Eastern Oregon that coal cars are used to carry wheat. Threshing is not completed in that section.

Phil Sheridan's cavalry saber, which he used while at Fort Yamhill, is said to be owned by an Indian on the Grand Ronde reservation.

The perpetrator of the many robberies at Los Angeles has been captured. He gives the name of Robert Williams. He is about twenty-three years old.

Sing High, a Chinese laundryman, left Boise City, Idaho, last week on his way to China. He took with him $14,000 in money as a souvenir of his stay in Idaho.

The line between Idaho and Washington counties is being surveyed. The result is being watched with interest, as it will determine in which county in Idaho the rich Seven Devils mining district belongs.

The business men of Salt Lake have forced the railroads into concessions that will be worth more than $1,000,000 a year to them. The suit before the Interstate Commerce Commission is to be withdrawn.

The discovery of valuable coal fields near Auburn, in Eastern Oregon, is reported, and preparations are being made to develop the property on a large scale. Heretofore no coal veins worth developing have been found in that entire section.

In a street fight at Los Angeles Andreas Lugo shot Francisco Figueroa through the lungs, when the latter stabbed Lugo in the neck, killing him instantly. Both men belonged to the oldest Spanish families in that part of the State.

Hattie J. Pound, administratrix of the estate of her husband, William J. Pound, the fireman fatally hurt in an accident on the Union Pacific below Pendleton, has filed suit against the railroad company for $5,000 damages. Carelessness and undue speed are alleged.

At Boise, Idaho, Fred A. Wilkie, a well known publisher, has been arrested for the embezzlement of about $2,000 of the funds of the Boise Baptist Church. Wilkie practically admits his guilt. He is a leader in all the local religious movements. The church trustees had such implicit faith in Wilkie's honesty that they required him to give no bonds.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon while at Pendleton was visited by three chiefs of the Umatillas, who expressed a desire that their people be allowed to lease their lands for a term of three or four years, until they could get money enough to buy horses and plows and improved agricultural machinery and had learned how to farm.

James McElvey, a wealthy hermit living in a shanty on Kneeland Prairie, Humboldt county, Cal., had been found dead in the woods near his place. His flesh had been partly devoured by dogs, which were his only companions for many months. When found it was supposed he had been dead a week or more. He was a well known stock raiser in former years.

Probate Judge Baxter at Phœnix, A. T., has appointed W. M. Heiwert administrator of the estate of Rodalf Monz, who committed suicide some time since. Monz was connected with a noble and wealthy family in Germany, from which he has been receiving an annuity, but before his death he destroyed every vestige of writing from which their whereabouts might be learned, hence the disappointment. His estate consists of diamonds, jewelry and real estate in Tucson.

Amended articles of association, incorporation and consolidation of the Southern Pacific Railway Company were filed in the County Clerk's office at San Francisco the other day. The document sets forth the names of the railroads in California, which consolidated in 1888, under the name of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, with an aggregate capital of $142,990,000, which was subsequently reduced to $90,000,000. September 27 the board of directors voted to make certain amendments in the corporation, which are embodied in the paper just filed. The names, length and general direction of the thirty-six roads and branches included in the incorporation are fully set forth. The entire length of the road and its branches aggregate 3,391.89 miles, and the duration of the corporation is fifty years from May 4, 1888. The seven directors are: Charles F. Crocker, C. P. Huntington, Charles Mayne, W. V. Huntington, N. T. Smith, J. L. Wilcutt and A. N. Towne. The capital stock is $90,000,000, divided into 900,000 shares.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Large Number of Girls Graduated From the Boston Cooking School Etc.

Hopkins University has a 10,000 thermometer.

The alumni of Williams College now number 1,947.

Trinity College, Dublin, has celebrated its 300th anniversary.

The oldest English public school is Winchester; founded in 1387.

Every Northern State west of the Alleghanies has a State university.

In Denmark and Sweden the school hours of girls are fewer than those of boys.

During the last year 1,800 girls were graduated from the Boston Cooking School.

Switzerland spends on education a sum one-third larger than it spends on its army.

The number of students at the University of Michigan has more than doubled since 1884.

Of the public-school teachers in the United States more than 65 per cent. are women.

It is stated that 5,601 pupils entered the London National Training School for Cooking last year.

The prescribed course of medical instruction in the Mexican National University is seven years.

The physicians of the class of 1893 of the Baltimore College will write their prescriptions in English.

One-third of the students abroad, it is said, die prematurely from the effects of bad habits acquired in college.

The Law School building is the latest addition to the campus of Cornell University. It is a handsome, white sandstone structure.

Beginning in October, Russian will be taught in two of the Paris colleges and perhaps be on the same footing as German and English.

Mr. Spring of Chicago has given Vassar College a scholarship of $6,000 in memory of his daughter, a former student of that institution.

A woman teacher at Topeka, Kan., has taught school there for twenty-two years, it is said, without ever having missed a day's attendance.

The oldest and largest medical school in America is that of the University of Pennsylvania. It was founded in 1765, and has graduated 10,458 men.

In the Republic of Ecuador primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. There is a university at Quito and university bodies in Cuenca and Guayaquil.

Students must have had six years of classical, two years of philosophical and four years of theosophical education—twelve years in all—before taking a four years' course in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C.

Eton College, England, is undergoing various changes. Three ancient houses in the cloisters near the playing fields are being thrown into one large residence for the head master. The houses are 450 years old, and are picturesque red brick buildings covered with ivy.

PURELY PERSONAL.

The Confidential Secretary and Adviser of the Russian Emperor a German and a Lutheran.

Guy de Maupassant, the famous French story writer, is out of the lunacy hospital.

Moody and Sankey are said to have received $1,200,000 in royalties from their gospel hymns.

Prof. James Hall, the New York State Geologist, who is still an active and ardent devotee of science, is 82 years of age.

J. J. Coleman, head of the great mustard firm, is to be raised to the peerage. At present he is mustered in the House of Commons.

Miss Louise Imogen Guiney has been voted $100 by the Aldermen of Boston for a poem in commemoration of General William T. Sherman.

Collecting old china is Miss Braddon's hobby, and in her house at Richmond near London she has a series of well-stocked china cabinets.

The Empress of Japan is an adept performer on the koto, a kind of large zither. It is an instrument which is much played and very popular in Japan.

Archbishop Vaughan of London was a soldier in the Crimean war, and could handle the sword as a brave officer before he took to the canons of the church.

General Richter, confidential secretary and adviser of the Russian Emperor, is a German by birth and a very devout Lutheran. He has been seriously ill lately.

Mr. Gladstone says that the four authors who have had the greatest influence in the formation of his mind are Dante, Aristotle, Bishop Butler and St. Augustine.

Miss Frances Willard, the prohibition lecturer, strongly advocates Jean Ingelow for poet laureate of England, although she evinces no hope that such will be the Queen's—or Mr. Gladstone's—choice.

Mrs. Harrison's portrait, to be painted by an artist not yet selected, has been provided for by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, and will be sent to adorn the gallery in the White House.

Mr. Ingalls' notoriety as a politician has obscured from public view his attainments as a poet. In his youth he wrote verses, and many of his poems, some of them still in manuscript and unprinted, are preserved by friends in Kansas. Such of his verses as saw the light of publication were printed in local newspapers anonymously or with an unrecognizable nom de plume attached.

BEYOND THE ROCKIES

Wheat Receipts From the Eight Primary Western Markets.

LUMPY JAW IN A HUMAN BEING.

Theatrical Manager Sues Labor Organizations for Damages for Strikes and Boycott.

November 24 will be Thanksgiving day.

There are about 1,200 Chinese in Philadelphia.

Diphtheria in an epidemic form is raging at Columbus Ind.

Sixteen murderers are in the Philadelphia jail awaiting trial.

Big mining strikes are reported at the Creed district in Colorado.

The wholesale grocery trade of New York is said to be demoralized.

The Canadian Pacific is arranging to own a line to the Missouri river.

Preliminary work has begun on the new Croton dam at Croton, N. Y.

A belt line is projected around Reading for the use of coal and freight trains.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company refuses to pay a $100,000 policy of a suicide.

A movement is on foot to build a railroad from Philadelphia to Cape May, N. J.

A process for making artificial mica sheets for electrical insulation is a late invention.

Many disasters are reported on the Great Lakes caused by the heavy gales of the past few days.

The Secret Service division has discovered a counterfeit of the new issue of the new $2 silver certificate.

A scheme for lighting the Pennsylvania Company's railway in Philadelphia by electricity is under way.

Heavy rains are falling in Tennessee. The section about Memphis has been suffering, and great good has followed.

Dubuque, Ia., is reported to have the first case of lumpy-jaw in a human being ever recorded in the State. The victim is a six-year-old girl.

Three arrests of counterfeiters were made at Boston Saturday. This gang is said to have floated $30,000 in spurious money in Boston alone.

Cape Cod's cranberry-picking season is now at its height, and thousands of the poorer people have been profiting by this opportunity to make money.

The schools of Newcastle township on the outskirts of Pottsville, Penn., have been closed indefinitely, owing to an epidemic of diptheria and scarlet fever.

Captain Healy, commanding the revenue cutter Bear, is a candidate for the position of Superintendent of the life-saving stations of the Pacific Coast.

The uncompleted ten-story gymnasium and clubhouse of the Chicago Athletic Association on Michigan avenue has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $195,000.

The railroad companies whose lines enter Atlanta have decided to abolish the free delivery of freight, a custom which has been in vogue for some years.

Manager John Havlin, the theatrical man, sues several labor organizations at Cincinnati for $100,000 damages for strikes and threatened boycott against his business.

Six miles of the Chicago and St. Louis electric road have been graded at Edinburg, and the contractors are pushing the work on the remaining eighteen miles of their section.

The chance for a contest for the America cup at New York has become very small. Lord Dunraven does not think under the regulations of the New York Yacht Club the race could be fair to him.

The Pennsylvania Railroad officials, it is claimed by members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, are endeavoring to crush the organization in the company's general war against organized labor.

The receipts of wheat from the eight primary Western markets for the first sixteen weeks of the current crop year aggregate 119,000,000 bushels, against 99,000,000 for the corresponding time last year.

Leland J. Webb of Topeka, Kan., formerly national Commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, has been declared insane, and was taken to an asylum. His insanity is said to be the result of the morphine habit.

At Wadsworth, Ala., a train on the logging railroad jumped the track at a water tank, knocking the tank down on a car containing forty laborers. Fifteen of the men were hurt, two of whom have since died from their injuries.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Nicaragua Convention, held at St. Louis last June, has issued a call for a convention to meet at New Orleans November 30, 1892, to further consider the canal interests.

The Indian Bureau has not received any further advices in regard to expected troubles with the White River Utes, who according to previous reports had taken advantage of the removal of the troops from Fort Duchesne, Utah, and had left their reservation.

The United States Supreme Court advanced and set for argument on the second Monday in January the cases of the United States against the California and Oregon Land Company and the Dalles Military Road Company. These are known as the wagon-road land cases.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Inspector-General of the Army Submits a Report of the Operations of His Department.

Inspector-General of the Army Breckinridge has submitted to the War Department a report of the operations of his department. He dwells at length upon the activity of the army in the past year. At one time, the report asserts, the country seemed on the verge of war, which served to show the eagerness with which all Americans are ready to resent indignities. When war seemed inevitable, the response of the people to a call, not yet made but anticipated, for men was something thoroughly gratifying. These tenders of regiments of men came spontaneously from all sections of the country, Texas being perhaps the first to offer her services in rallying around the flag in defense of national dignity. In the North and South alike the spirit of patriotism was equally enthusiastic.

A reply to the English counter case in the Behring sea negotiations is approaching completion at the State Department and will soon be ready for the United States counsel to lay before the arbitrators. The work of preparing the reply has been going on for some weeks at the State Department under the direct charge of Secretary John W. Foster. The lawyers and clerks who are engaged in the work have been shut up in a large room, and no one from the outer world has been allowed to enter the room. Ex-Minister Phelps and Justice Harlan have not personally been at the State Department during the preparation of the case, in which they are counsel, but they have been in correspondence with their younger representatives, and every point made has been carefully gone over by Secretary Foster. The purpose of the officials is to weigh carefully every point made on behalf of the United States, so as to put it in the clearest language and study its relations with every other point, in order to avoid conflict or compromising admissions. The case of the United States will be as exactly logical and as forcible as the combined skill of several able lawyers can make it. Representatives of the United States before the high court of arbitration will leave this country in a few weeks for Paris, where the court will sit. The original case of the United States and the British counter case are already in print, and have been submitted to counsel on both sides. It is not intended, however, to make any of the arguments public until the award is made and accepted by the two countries. The entire case will probably be sent to Congress by the President and printed in the English blue books.

During the past week Washington City has been treated to a series of "booms." They have generally occurred in the evening, and have had sufficient force to set the crockery vibrating on all the ceramic shelves throughout the city. These heavy detonations have proceeded from a rain-making experiment of the Department of Agriculture, which has been encamped at Fort Meyer, Va., just up the Potomac river from Washington, endeavoring to ascertain an economical method of explosives by testing various compositions of gases. They have not been trying to make rain there, but to ascertain the cheapest and best explosive compound with which to carry on their experiments elsewhere. They have ascertained this fact, and the explosive which will be used next will be a chlorate powder devised for the purpose and gases composed of three parts hydrogen and one part oxygen, which is a cheap and simple method. There will also be used ordinary illuminating gas and oxygen in the proportion of two parts of the former and one of the latter. The concussion produced from it does not cost more than one-twentieth as much as a corresponding explosion of dynamite or one-tenth as much as an explosion of "rosellite," and has the same effect. A prevailing impression was that the intention of the party was to produce rain, but such was not the case. From 20,000 to 50,000 feet of gas is generally used in experiments for that purpose, but at Fort Meyer only several hundred feet were consumed. Arrangements are now being made to ship the entire apparatus, composing over 350,000 pounds of freight, to Texas and New Mexico the latter part of the week to try and make rain in real earnest, but the locations for the operations have not yet been definitely decided upon.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

The Queen Regent of Spain will be officially represented at the Chicago Fair.

The owner of Blarney Castle has refused to allow the Blarney stone to be taken to the Chicago World's Fair.

The Rogers Locomotive Works and the Brooks Locomotive Works are each building eighty-ton engines for exhibition at the World's Fair, which will be mounted on pedestals at each side of the entrance to the passenger station.

A young lady of Deer Lodge has been chosen for the model for the silver statue of Montana, which is to be on exhibition at Chicago next year. She is a native born Montanian and is said to be possessed of striking beauty.

Some idea of the size of the multitude which will cross the Atlantic to visit the World's Fair next year may be gained from the fact mentioned in a *Sun* cablegram that nearly 3,500 members of the Regent street Polytechnic have already engaged passage.

In anticipation of the large volume of mail and the value of quick transmission during the World's Fair the details of an elevated road have been submitted to the Postoffice Department by the United States Rapid Transit Company of Chicago. The plan is to erect this system between the exposition grounds and the Chicago postoffice and by means of an electric cable situated high enough to clear all buildings along the route attain a very high rate of speed.

FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS

The Increase in the Crop Acreage in Ireland This Year.

HAMBURG MEN WITHOUT WORK.

King George Confers the Decoration of the Order of the Savior—The Wind Carriage.

Frightful weather is reported in the Irish Sea.

Great Britain has decided not to retire from Uganda, Africa.

Tennyson makes the list of burials in Westminister Abbey 1,173.

The Ministry has been sustained by the general elections in Portugal.

Belgium is making arrangements for an international exhibition in 1895.

The Swiss Guards, a part of the Pope's household, are to be dispensed with.

Russia has nearly $100,000,000 deposited in the different European capitals.

The French government intends increasing the military forces in Tonquin.

The striking miners in Carmaux, France, have decided to continue the fight.

Queen Victoria will spend the winter months in Italy, at Bientina, eleven miles east of Pisa.

A West Africa King has just had an umbrella made for him twenty-one feet in diameter.

The trolley car is literally astonishing the natives of Singapore. They call it the wind carriage.

A Papal brief has been issued confirming the election of Father Martin as General of the Jesuits.

Order has been restored in Santiago del Estero, Argentine, the Federal troops having overcome the rebels.

General Booth of the British Salvation Army has issued an appeal for $300,000 to continue his "Darkest England" work.

The Republic of Paraguay has offered very generous premiums to immigrants who design to follow agricultural industries.

It is stated that shirts of chain armor, which cost about $500, are now worn by more than one distinguished person in Europe.

The outlook in regard to champagne is not favorable, and foreign journals incline to the opinion that prices may be advanced.

A house-to-house inquiry at Hamburg has shown 150,000 workingmen without employment and 8,000 small tradesmen financially ruined.

King George has conferred the decoration of the Order of the Savior upon Dr. Waldstein of the American Archæological School at Athens.

Archbishop Croke's proposals for the release of the Parish Irish Parliamentary fund have been accepted by the Irish Parliamentary Committee.

Henry Ryder, formerly United States Consul at Copenhagen, has been sentenced to eighteen months at hard labor for theft, fraud and perjury.

A London theatrical manager says the present year has so far been one of the most unremunerative known to the English stage for many seasons.

A syndicate has been formed in London for the purpose of taking over the whole £1,750,000 of Uruguayan stock belonging to the Barring estate.

A statue is to be erected at Bar-le-Duc, in France, to Earnest Michaux, who is supposed to have invented the velocipede and thereby paved the way for the bicycle.

Russia has demanded of Belgium that all passports issued by that country to intending visitors to Russia state the religion of the bearer. The demand is aimed at the Jews.

There was quite a large increase in the crop acreage in Ireland this year. The various crops were grown on 4,884,784 acres of land, which is an increase over 1891 of 66,403 acres.

There are 1,800 vacant houses in Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the newspapers of the city say the number of visitors in the city has not been so small in any corresponding season for years.

W. M. Conway, a daring English mountaineer, has succeeded in climbing to the top of one of the peaks of the Hindu Kush Range, on the border of Kashmir, to the height of 23,000 feet.

It is reported from London that British troops will soon be withdrawn from Canada and Newfoundland, Mr. Gladstone being in favor of having the colonies rely on themselves as much as possible.

The plans for making Paris a seaport have been deposited at the Hotel de Ville. The proposed canal from Rouen to Paris is to be 110 miles long and about twenty feet deep, and will cost 135,000,000 francs.

The Municipal Council of Paris has voted a credit of 2,000,000 francs to enable an advance to be made in wages of the city employes, such as street-sweepers, sewer men, etc., whose wages are under 5 francs per day.

Count Tolstoi has recently deposited his memoirs, including a large diary of manuscript, with the curator of a Russian museum, the condition being made that they shall not be published until ten years after the author's death.

The researches of Sir Reginald Palgrace, the learned Clerk of the Table of the House of Commons, have fixed the exact spot in Westminster Hall where Charles I. sat during his trial. The position of the King's chair is marked by a brass tablet at the east end of the hall.

GETTING SOLID WITH SPAIN.

Apparently England Wants the Same Privileges Granted the United States.

Now that the world is at peace and the prospects for war anywhere seem remote, the great nations are devoting their energies to the arrangement of commercial relations with their neighbors. American ministers to European courts have scored their greatest victories by inducing the governments to which they were accredited to allow the admission of Yankee beef and pork. The Spanish reciprocity treaty lowered the price to American consumers of Cuban sugar, and it was thought that no other nation would be able to get as favorable terms from the Madrid government. But it seems that of late Lord Salisbury has been doing a little dickering with Iberian statesmen, and regarding the report the New York Tribune says:

"The cable dispatch relative to the latest commercial convention between Spain and England is so sweeping in its phraseology that some doubts may be entertained in regard to its absolute correctness. British influence is known to be potent in Spanish governmental circles; still, commercial arrangements are nothing but bargains, discussed and effected according to the reciprocal principle which prevails in international trade affairs as well as in diplomacy. It is not usual that a nation grants commercial privileges without receiving something in exchange. No matter how well disposed the cabinet of Canovas del Castillo may be toward the ministry of Lord Salisbury, it is difficult to believe that, as the dispatch says, 'England has obtained the minimum tariff on British goods imported into Spain and her colonies without granting any concessions in return.' The obtaining of the minimum tariff constitutes a great privilege, for the maximum tariff recently adopted in Spain is really prohibitive.

"The Madrid government has wisely understood that the best policy is to make arrangements with other European nations on the basis of the minimum tariff; and it has readily accepted the propositions made by France to that effect. But the concessions have been mutual and not one sided. France has granted many advantages to Spain, even though the modus vivendi did not provide that French exporters might claim the same privileged treatment granted American exporters to the Spanish West Indies. The French press is just now divided on this question, one part pretending and the other denying that the late arrangement extended not only to the trade with the peninsula, but also to that with its colonies. It would be strange that England should have received, without herself making any concessions, the large privilege mentioned in the cable dispatch. At any rate if the dispatch is correct and if Great Britain can trade with Cuba and the Spanish colonies on the basis of the minimum tariff, this does not give her the privileges secured to the United States by the reciprocity treaty signed by President Harrison."

The Althorp Library.

English writers are beginning to recognize the fact that America is a formidable competitor in many fields. Speaking of the sale of the Althorp library The St. James Gazette says that "selling it in a lump can mean only one thing—selling it to America." It then adds: "We trust that may not happen, since Lord Spencer's collection contains many volumes which it is a national pride to possess—such, for instance, as the famous Valdarfar 'Boccaccio,' which Lord Blandford wrested from the second Earl Spencer for £2,260, to be ultimately bought for Althorp for the bagatelle of £750. It will be an epoch making sale, for this great library contains some 50,000 volumes, mostly priceless. Scarce editions on vellum and large paper, magnificent printing and dazzling bindings by Pasdeloup and Roger Payne, these are its glories. Many of the books, too, have famous histories. They have felt the touch of the Pompadour or of Diane de Poitiers or the elegant grasp of Francis I. There are eighty-two out of the ninety-nine known productions of Caxton, to say nothing of the famous Mentz Psalter, a copy of which has fetched £5,000. To sell the Althorp library, indeed, is almost as though we were going to sell the rarest rarities of the printed book department of the British museum."

Provided for a Pet Cat.

It is getting so that the making of a will generally turns out to be the beginning of a lawsuit. The celebrated legal battles over the estates of Stephen Girard and Samuel J. Tilden are still fresh in memory, and just now the people of Paris are discussing a case that involves less money but more fun than those mentioned. Mme. Dubrai, who died recently, left a small sum of money to the school fund on condition that a certain amount shall be devoted to the support of her pet cat. A trusty person is to be nominated by the mayor, who will undertake to house pussy and give him three meals a day, consisting of such delicacies as lights, liver and heart. It is estimated that, after this charge has been met, there will only be about 200 francs a year left for the fund, and the question now agitating public functionaries is whether that sum is worth the responsibility to be incurred. The courts are to decide the matter.

The Value of Lemonade.

Regarding lemonade a Philadelphia authority says that it is a healthy drink if properly made, and is good for malaria, biliousness and other attendant evils. On no account should it be made in any tin vessel, as the acid of the lemon forms with the tin a poison that is very apt to produce sickness. It is better to drink lemonade without sugar if possible, and in any event it should not be too sweet. A physician who has a great deal of experience recommends a glass of lemonade without sugar before going to bed and another on rising in the morning, about half an hour before breakfast. Lemons should not be eaten clear, but should always be diluted with water.

Holding pillows in her teeth while she drew on pillow slips caused a chambermaid in a New York hotel to lose all her lower teeth. She had to change several beds a day, and this performance for a period of eleven years so loosened her lower teeth that they dropped out.

The Dungeness Beacon.

An Independent Newspaper.

G. K. ESTES ..... Editor and Publisher
JOE M. BALLINGER ..... Local Editor

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1892.

In the last two elections the people have condemned a high protective tariff.

This campaign has been to the People's Party what the battle of Bunker Hill was to the Revolutionary forces. It did not carry the Union but it did carry five states and probably four United States Senators after being organized only four months. No other party in the Nation's history can boast of such record.

The Republican party has made its last fight. The election last week left only the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Peensylvania, Michigan, Iowa and Washington that are to be counted upon as surely Republican in the future. The only issue—high protection—that the Republicans had to fight for has been condemned by the American people and is now an issue of the past. New lines will be formed—one party representing the Middle and New England States, will advocate a tariff for revenue and incidental protection, while another party, representing the South and West, will demand absolute free trade.

The latter party—the party of Progression—will demand postal savings banks and government issue of greenbacks in the place of the National banking system of to-day; free and unlimited coinage of silver; the Henry George theory of a single tax on land, modified to include a graduated income tax, and the government ownership of telegraph, telephone and railroad lines, placing the latter employees upon the same footing as the men in the army and navy so that the party in power can not use them for party advantage.

In the Congress just elected under the new apportionment there will be 356 members. New England, the states of New York; New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin gain six members over the old apportionment, giving them 178. The south have 111, having lost three, while the states west of the Mississippi river and north of Arkansas will have sixty-seven. It will be seen that the north, east of the Mississippi river, has just half the members of Congress. In the Senate it has thirty out of eighty-eight members. It may be stated as almost a certainty that the territories of Utah, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona will be admitted as states during the first session of the Fifty-third Congress, giving the west four additional Congressmen, eight Senators and making the Senate reliably Democratic. In measures of legislation looking to the free comage of silver, different banking laws, tariff revision and anti-railroad legislation the south and west will be united against the east. If the Democrats enact the above legislation and reduce the tariff 50 per cent, placing many of the necessaries of life on the free list, the great struggle between the People's party and Democracy will be postponed, but if they do nothing in this line the new party will elect the next president.

We took charge of the Beacon with the determination of making it the best newspaper in the county. To do that we need correspondents in every part of the county. We want more subscribers. We want your help and trust we will get it if you think we are pursuing the right course. We belong to no clique and will follow the lead of no man or nominee of any political party because of his claims of standing for the principles we advocate, when we believe we can serve the best interests of the people by giving our support to another. We favor the principles of the People's party to this extent: The free coinage of silver; a graduated income tax; abolition of the present national banking system; postal savings banks; all national and state revenues should be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered; the land plank against alien ownership of land; the government ownership of telegraphs and telephones; and last, the government ownership of railroads, *provided* all employes in the railway department be disfranchised while in service, as are the men in the army and navy, and further, that it be strictly under civil service rules in all grades- In other words, the entire People's party national platform except the sub-treasury plank.

We believe communists and anarchists are a menace to our republican form of government; that the few in the People's party are a great detriment to it, and that that party in every county in the United States should be very careful who it selects as leaders.

Because it is the only party that advocates the measures we believe to be of greatest importance to the welfare of the people, we hope for its success and will work with it.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

From a lengthy communication concerning the Nicaragua canal, published in the *Inter-Ocean* clip the following:

"We are now, by our apathy and indifferences, aiding and abetting England in securing control of the Nicaragua canal. The people are impatient and held a national convention at St. Louis and another meeting is soon to be held at Chicago. They object to this canal being built by the Maritime company at great cost and with a certainty of foreign control. Suez bonds and stocks were sold at 60 per cent of their par value, yet its shares of 500 francs par are quoted at 28 35. The Nicaragua canal is sure to surpass the Suez canal as a financial investment, as well as a military stronghold.

The Sherman bill appears to be entirely satisfactory. It secures control by the United States, and provides for the construction of the canal at cost, and thus limits the tolls. To raise $1 for twenty years with the 6 per cent. canal bonds at 80 cents will cost $1.45 To raise it on government 3 per cent. bonds will cost 60 cents. This is not all the difference, as the contractors will bid without any margin for risk in their way, if the United is behind it. The government can indorse or they can please their labor and alliance friends by issuing $10,000,000 treasury notes annually in the purchase of these bonds. These notes would also circulate in the West Indies and the Nicaragua. Being able to take the entire loan, the government could assume no risk. Any one of the four or five railroads across the continent has cost more than this canal will cost, and it will carry as much through freight as all of them, and in quicker time. Besides the cost of operating a railway is about two-thirds of its gross earnings, as a rule, while the Suez canal last year earned $15,000,000 net at an expense of $1,000,000 for operating."

The Sherman bill empowers the United States to guarantee the principal and interest on $100,000,000 3 per cent construction bonds. The bill further empowers the president to name six directors, and $70,000,000 of the capital stock of the company is to be pledged as security for the repayment to the United States of any money advanced. The secretary of state to vote the stock at his discretion, and an option to be reserved to the United States to purchase the same before the maturity of the bonds. The Suez canal cost about $100,000,000, and is now earning 5 per cent upon $300,000,000.

The committees appointed by the national Nicaragua canal convention at its meeting in St. Louis, June 2d and 3d, to prepare an address to the American people giving information as to the feasibility of the Nicaragua canal and its commercial and other advantages to the United States, has just finished the preparation of such address. The address is supplementary to the resolutions adopted by the St. Louis convention, which pointed out the advantages of the canal, and urged its construction, ownership and control by the American people rather than the English, French or any other nation. It takes the position that a canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific oceans should be constructed for the most important commercial, strategic and patriotic reasons, and says that the subject of such a canal is the most vital connected with the welfare, growth and prosperity of the United States. It declares that the only feasible route for such a canal is by way of Nicaragua, and points out that the conventions of the two great political parties have endorsed the project.

The committee says the cost, including the payment of interest during the progress of the work, will be less than $100,000,000, and the time required for the completion of the work is within five years. By the Nicaragua canal the distance saved is shown by this table:

Between	Miles Present Route, via	Miles via Nic'rag'a Canal.
N.Y. and San Fran.	Cape Horn, 15,660	4 907
N.Y. and Puget S'd	Magellan, 13,935	5 665
N.Y. and Hong Kong	Cape C H 13,750	10 695
N.Y. and Melbourne	Cape Horn, 13,760	9 882
L'pool and San Fran	Cape Horn, 15,620	7 627
N.O and San Fran	Cape Horn, 16,000	4 117

The wheat crop of the Pacific coast in 1891 was over 1,800,000 tons, and 80 per cent of the wheat was exported by sailing vessels, and a large portion of it passed around the Horn. The Nicaragua canal by shortening the route to Atlantic ports would not only save the producer cost of freight, but the revenue of the canal at $2 per ton toll would be nearly $3,000,000 on wheat alone. It is shown that there are 500,000,000 thousand feet of merchantable timber in Washington and Oregon to the value of which over $2 per thousand feet would be added by cheap water transportation via the Nicaragua canal.

The Suez canal, it is shown, saves only 3,600 miles around the cape of Good Hope as against over 10,000 miles saved by the Nicaragua canal; and the following table shows the number of ships passing through, the net tonnage and the gross receipts of the Suez canal for four separate years:

YEAR.	NO. SHIPS.	NET TONNAGE.	FROSS REC'TS. (FRANCS.)
1870	488	436,600	4,345,758
1880.....	2,726	3,057,421	36,492,620
1890.....	3,389	6,853,637	68,983,500
1891.....	4,206	8,699,020	83,421,504

The tonnage tributary now to the Nicaragua canal, and which would pass through after its opening, is over 6,000,000 tons a year. At $2 a ton, the charge made by the Suez canal, this would be $12,000,000 in tolls. The cost of operation and maintenance is placed at less than $1,000,000 and $6,000,000 tons will show a net income of $11,000,000 per annum. The committee is confident that within five years the income will be over $20,000,000.

The committee says it is no longer a question whether the canal will be built or not. The only question is as to who shall build it, and who shall control it when built? It says that it has been informed that European syndicates have already made overtures to the canal company, but the committee believes the United States cannot afford by carelessness, hesitation or neglect to permit an enterprise of such magnitude and of such far-reaching advantages to pass under the control of any foreign company. "It therefore behooves us," the address concludes, "as a nation conscious of the power we wield, and of the greater influence we may exert upon the destinies of this continent, to perform the duties without delay which we deny other nations the privilege of assuming, and to adopt now the best means of securing the early completion of this work, whose advantages we are willing to share with the world, but whose control should never be allowed to pass out of our hands."

We believe that the United States should not only control but should own the Nicarauga canal. The Sherman bill asks the United States to guarantee the principal and interest on the construction bonds. If our government is to back the canal construction, why not give the government the profits as well, instead of permitting a few individuals to pocket the millions upon millions every year from the earnings of the canal?

The People's party, at the Omaha convention, passed a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

We believe the People's party will advocate the government constructing, owning and operating the canal. We believe the people of the United States will favor it.

We have read Howells' article on the Beacon written after the election. Howells has had considerable free advertising by the newspapers of the county, especially by the Port Crescent Leader and Port Angeles Times, and we feel that giving him the attention he now invites would only tickle him the more. However, we expect to be in the newspaper business in Clallam county for some years to come, and perhaps from time to time we may see fit to say a word or two about him, when he may rely on us to do his case justice.

Clallam Bay Notes.

From the Record]

The appropriation of $500 on the road to the Hoko Falls has been worked out.

There are fifteen men working on the county road between Beaver and Lake Crescent.

Charles Walker sent into town some ripe strawberries last Monday which were growing in his garden.

Work has commenced on the opening of the road from Quillayute to the Hoko falls to connect the road to the bay.

Arthur Brown shot a large sized elk five miles south of East Clallam last Thursday. He came across the animal, a fine buck, about one mile from the county road.

Postmaster Dimmick has sent in his resignation and has recommended that J. H. Marlette, present deputy postmaster be appointed to take charge of the East Clallam office.

Settlers along the Sekiou are getting a petition out for a county road to run from the Sekiou about due east to the Hoko to connect with the road to the bay. The proposed route is a little over two miles in length and will benefit a number of settlers. There are yet good claims to be had in that locality and the new road will be of great advantage in getting the country between the two rivers settled and improved.

Don't Give It Away

Last week a young lady caught 192 trout in the Clallam river, near Schneider's place but she does not want it mentioned in the newspapers.—Clallam Bay Record.

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.

A resident of Waynestown, Ind., boasts of a petrified turnip measuring 45 inches in its greatest circumference and 12 inches in depth.

A four-track underground electric railway has been agreed upon as the only solution for rapid transit in New York, and specifications for the work and terms of sale of franchise will be advertised for next Wednesday.

The first street railroad in New York city was the New York & Harlem, which was chartered in 1831. It was a steam railroad at first, but being forbidden in 1835 to use steam below Fourteenth street, horse cars were then put on.

The ink used in printing your money is not the ordinary printer's ink in general use. James Eddy, of Troy, New York, makes all the ink with which the government paper money is printed. His father invented it, and just before his death let his son into the secret of his manufacture—a secret that he still keeps to himself as it is worth fifty thousand dollars a year to him. The ink in question is said to be the only kind that will print on the paper now used for government use,

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

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

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.

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

"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.

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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.

BED ROCK AT LAST!!
Now for an upward move in prices of Port Angeles Real Estate.
The Puget Sound Co-operative Colony offer at low prices and on easy payments 40 lots in the N. R. Smith; 46 in its own Subdivision, and 100 lots in Edgewood.
Office in Colony Block.
Port Angeles, - - - - - Wash.

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

The Dungeness Beacon.

DUNGENESS EXPORTS.

The exports of Dungeness are as follows:

	Sacks Wheat	Sacks Potatoes	Sacks Oats	Tons Hay
Shipped to date	2562	4056	2240	210
For week end'g Nov. 17, 1892...	26	39	11	8

Miscellaneous exports to date are as follows: Hogs, 151; Sheep, 5; Butter, 160 boxes; Veal, 39; Beeves, 9; Chickens, 11 boxes; Fruit, 926 boxes; Vegetables, 8 boxes.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Subscribe for the BEACON.

Go to Holden's for fresh Peanuts.

Sidewalks or boats are badly needed.

Mr. Jno. Wilcox was in Port Angeles Sunday last.

Mr. Thos. Malony was in Dungeness Saturday last.

Mr. Thos. Baker was in Port Angeles early this week.

R. A. Davis made a business trip to Seattle this week.

Dick Blake spent a day or two in Port Townsend this week.

Mr. Geo. Myers of Port Angeles, was in Dungeness Monday.

A dance is bulletined to be held tonight in the Colony hall.

Mr. Geo. Lotzgasell was in Port Angeles Saturday and Sunday.

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

Treasurer-elect M. J. Clump spent several days in Angeles this week.

The Mercantile Company have been moving into their new store this week.

Mrs. Judge Von Tobel, of Seattle, is here visiting her father, Mr. Hall Davis.

Messrs. Bugge and Bowman, of Port Williams, took in the sights of Angeles

The Farmers Mercantile Co. handle Drifted Snow Flour.

Mr. L. Rockman, of Port Angeles, was in Dungeness on a business trip last Saturday.

The first heavy rain of the season began falling yesterday morning. Now for lovely roads.

The boys have again reported Tom Miller as married. We'll believe it when we see cigars, Tom.

Supt. Dorsey returned to Sequim from Angeles Sunday, where he has been holding teachers examination.

The Groveland Improvement Company held their regular meeting here last week and re-elected their present officers.

Two brood mares to trade.
Good shingles, $1.50 per 1000.
H. J. LIPSETT.

Don't forget the masquerade ball at Angeles next Wednesday evening. The Dungeness people have a special invitation.

Mrs. Al. Bartlett and Miss Emily Cline, who have been visiting their mother, Mrs. E. Cline, of this place, returned to Port Townsend Sunday.

On Sunday night next at 7:30 o'clock in the Colony Hall there will be a special service commemorative of the putting in of the foundation of the new church.

Duck shooting is all the rage about these parts at the present time. Local sportsmen can be seen on the dock or along the beach at most any hour in the day.

The Tribune-Times, owing to a typographical error, gave Mr. J. B. Dick only seven votes for commissioner in this precinct, when seventy was the number he received.

The Farmers Mercantile Co., is now located in their new quarters and as soon as can get straightened up will have the finest and best filled store in the county.

Now that the mail service is settled, we shall endeavor to mail BEACONS as follows: To Sequim, Blynn, Rena and all eastern post-offices papers will be sent on Saturday morning. The papers for Angeles and western offices will be mailed Saturday noon.

Mr. J. H. Dunaway, of Georgetown, Colo., has been in Dungeness the past few days looking for a location. He is much pleased with this section and is completing arrangements for the purchase of some property, with the intention of residing here in the future. He is an old friend of Harry Holden, they having worked together in Colorado mines years ago.

Farmers Mercantile Co's store at Washington Harbor have a complete stock of goods and all orders can be filled at the lowest prices. George Hunt as manager, will attend to your wants and will not allow anyone to undersell him, he will purchase your produce, and pay the highest market price.

Dungeness is without a physician. Dr. Thomson, who has resided here for several years, left a few weeks since ostensibly for a trip to Seattle. He did not return and nothing was heard from him until this week, when the boy who has charge of his office received a letter from him dated at Denver, Colo., in which he signified no intention of returning. The doctor will be missed by the people of Dungeness many of whom he has befriended in time of sickness and distress. He was ever ready to confer a favor and would always waive all thanks therefor; was ever ready to obey a sick call, no matter from whom or where and was notorious for small charges.

A Sad Death.

DIED—On Friday, November 11, 1892, at Providence Hospital, Seattle, Charles R. Brewster, of Port Angeles, of cancer of the liver, aged 22 years.

The deceased was well known to a great many Dungeness people and had many friends in this community, to whom the news of his death was a sad blow.

Early this fall the late Mr. Brewster went on a hunting and pleasure trip to the mountains and during his stay contracted a severe cold which terminated in the fatal disease to which he fell victim. In the beginning of the political campaign he made a trip to Dungeness and as many of our people remember was here several days and complained of being unwell at the time. It is evident that this trip only made his condition worse and on his return home he was laid on a sick bed never to rise again. A few weeks ago he was removed to the hospital at Seattle, and shortly after, his parents were summoned to his bedside to take a last farewell. The last sad rites were held over the deceased last Sunday, at the congregational church in Port Angeles, under the direction of the Knights of Pythias, Rev. Ferrier officiating, and the remains were interred in the cemetery on the reserve.

No death that has ever occured in the county has been so widely and deeply regretted as this, as no one can boast of more friends than could Charlie. He was one of the most prominent and popular young men of Port Angeles, was an expert accountant and had fine business talents. He was a Past Chancellor in Gate City Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and was largely instrumental in organizing that lodge in Angeles; he was the best worker the lodge ever had and will be sadly missed by that order, as well as by the Orient, of which he was also a member. Always generous, obliging, ready to lend a helping hand to his brothers in distress, he was a Knight in the true sense of the word, and his many acts of kindness will not be forgotten by his comrades who are left behind and who will ever cherish a warm regard for their departed brother.

May he rest in peace with the sprig of myrtle upon his breast.

The Mercantile Co's New Store.

The Farmers Mercantile company of Dungeness now has the largest store in Clallam county. The new store building adjoining the colony store is now finished and the two rooms have been connected by several doors. The room on the south will contain drygoods and clothing and the other will be filled with groceries and hardware. The business office is found in the rear of the two rooms and the post-office is contained therein. The old store across the street will be used for a warehouse. The stores are arranged for convenience and the facilitation of work.

General News.

The Chilean minister has resigned.

The New Orleans street car strike is over.

A fire in Tokio destroyed 600 bamboo houses.

A $10,000 fire occurred in Reno last Sunday.

Mrs. Belmont, widow of August Belmont, is dying in New York city.

A prominent citizen of Spokane won $5,000 by betting on John L. Wilson.

South Carolina will ask Cleveland to make Wade Hampton secretary of war.

A domestic servants' union has been organized in London with 700 members.

Captain Dinsmore, for many years chief usher of the executive mansion, is dying.

The Union coal mines in British Columbia will be re-opened with Japanese miners.

Ex-Judge D. W. Cooley, of Dubuque, Ia., died of paralysis Sunday in New York city.

Senator David B. Hill is said to be engaged to marry Mrs. Fannie Iverson, of Atlanta, Ga.

Billiard champion Ives will play the the English champion in New York in the near future.

The widow of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the poet, died in Concord, N. H., Monday, aged 90 years.

It is again announced in Paris that the treaty of alliance between France and Russia has been signed.

Orders have been issued from Fort Sherman, Idaho, for the withdrawal of all the troops in Cœur d'Alene.

John Hoey, for many years president of the Adams Express company, died in New York Monday night, aged 67 years.

Mary Gillespie, Wing, wife of Judge Wing and cousin of James G. Blaine, died at Columbus, Ohio, Friday, aged 62.

The eighth annual horse show opened in Madison Square garden, New York, Monday. The list of entries includes 680 horses.

D. P. Thompson, of Portland, Or., has been tendered the position of minister to Turkey in place of Solomon Hirsch, resigned.

Jim Hall has agreed to fight Fitzsimmons for $45,000 and Mitchell to fight Corbett for $50,000 before the Crescent club in New Orleans.

President Harrison proposes placing the bureau of engraving and printing and the government printing office within the classified civil service rules.

Samuel Clinton Willets of Chicago, age 52 years, finds himself in the strange and pitiful predicament of having, unknown married his own daughter.

Colonel Gustav Pabst, eldest son of Captain Fred Pabst, of the Milwaukee Brewing company, is reported to be married to Margaret Mather, the actress.

More trouble is threatened in northern Hayti. Troops have been sent to Port au Prince to arrest suspected officials. Haytians are forbidden to leave the country.

Rear Admiral Henry Frederick Stevenson, aid-de-camp to the prince of Wales, has been appointed to succeed Rear Admiral Hotham in command of the Pacific squadron.

The British steamer John Holly, with a cargo of Winchester rifles and ammunition for the Dahomeyan army, has been captured by a French cruiser and confiscated.

Kansas to-day is practically a "wet state," saloons being opened in many cities as the result of the recent election. The new governor-elect is opposed to the prohibition amendment.

The World's Fair directors framed a resolution favoring opening the gates Sundays, provided the machinery is not run. This is done in the interest of foreigners and the workingmen.

The Canadian clergy have boycotted two French Canadian papers for exposing immorality in the church. The "faithful" are forbidden to take the papers under penalty of excommunication.

A desperate Irish criminal, William Nagle, is said to be on his way to New York, having been sent away by British authorities. He was undergoing a twenty years' sentence in Dublin prison.

The coroner's inquest into the death of the duke of Marlborough was held at Blenheim, England, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes. The widow will receive $1,000,000 life insurance.

Socialists, anarchists and the unemployed held an incendiary mass meeting in Tralfagar square, London, Sunday, and with red flags and bands playing revolutionary airs made a day of it listening to inflammatory speeches.

Lieutenant Beam had a skirmish with Kid's band of Apaches in the Chiricahua mountains last Sunday, and captured their horses, but had in turn to fortify himself and his men. Reinforcements were forwarded to him from Fort Bowie.

Twenty-nine glass-workers were discovered on board a German steamer in New York, Friday, having been smuggled over under contract to replace striking laborers in Pittsburg. They were detained and the owner of the glass works is to be prosecuted.

Latest accounts from Samoa disclose great dissatisfaction among the natives over the methods pursued by the commissioner appointed by the three foreign powers, the United States, England and Germany, in the application of the funds received for taxes.

There will be few, if any, sealers hailing from San Francisco to be found in Alaskan waters during the coming season. The majority of those engaged in the seal hunting industry consider the risks too hazardous to venture there, even though the results are profitable.

Louis Marbet, who was proprietor of the little bakery on Yesler avenue, at the corner of Ninth street, in Seattle, has been arrested in New York on a charge of smuggling, $13,600 worth of watches having been found on his person on his arrival there on a steamer from Germany.

The coldest region in the United States lies along the northern borders of Minnesota, between the southern point of the Lake of the Woods and the Dakota border. The temperature along that line often falls as low as 50 degrees below zero. In 1873 the instruments at Pembina registered from 56 to 60 below.

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

The Angeles Restaurant
—AND—
OYSTER HOUSE.
Laurel Street Wharf, near Front.
Fresh Eastern and Olympia Oysters Always on Hand.
SOMMER & VINTON, Proprietors.
PORT ANGELES, - - - - WASH.

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.

Str. Monticello
—ON—
Pt. Angeles, Pt. Townsend, Dungeness and Seattle
ROUTE.
Carrying U. S. Mail and Great Northern Express.
TIME CARD:
GOING WEST—Daily, Except Monday.
Leaves SEATTLE - - - - 7.00 A. M.
" PORT TOWNSEND - - 10.30 A. M.
" DUNGENESS - - - - 12 00 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.
LANDINGS:
SEATTLE, City Dock. PORT TOWNSEND, Tibbal's Wharf. PORT ANGELES, Morse's Wharf.
First-Class Accommodations for Passengers. Meals on Board.
HATCH BROS.

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 Transfer Co.
Conveyances to and from all steamers
Freight delived and Teaming done on short notice.
Office at end of dock.

THE ALICE HOUSE.
M. V. ALBRIGHT, Prop.
Neatly Furnished Rooms at from 25 to 50 Cents per night.
—Front St, Between Oak and Cherry—
PORT ANGELES - - - - - WASH.

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

—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 LAND EXCHANGE.
Parties wishing a Good Home and an Easy Living Should Come
—TO—
DUNGENESS.
Land that will raise such crops to the acre as Potatoes. 500 bus.; Wheat, 100 bus.; Oats, 115 bus.; is yet to be had.
FOR SALE:
65 acres land near Dungeness River, Reasonable terms, good house, well, barn, orchard, &c.
Here is where the immigration to Clallam county should look to for a profitable farm on a few acres.
Land in all parts of the county for sale.
An improved ranch of 160 acres between Port Angeles and Port Crescent can be bought cheap.
Improvements on 160 acres near Lost Mountain road, and many other bargains.
Parties wanting to sell any land will profit by listing it with me, as letters are received every day or so from Eastern people wanting to move here to live.
All communications promptly answered.
Notary Public. Agent Northwest Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
H. J. LIPSETT, Real Estate Broker.

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PURSUED BY WOLVES.

A WILD RIDE FOR LIFE AND A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

A Dead Pony and a Long and Dreary Night—Face to Face with Death—A Brave Boy Saved by a Happy Idea. Power of Fire Upon Wild Beasts.

There are no wild animals more to be dreaded than timber wolves, especially when pressed by hunger. Then they become veritable demons, and woe upon the living thing whose trail they happen to cross!

They at once begin a merciless chase and continue it untiringly, rivaling in speed and endurance the most sinewy horse. Nothing daunts them. Shoot one down and he is instantly devoured by the rest of the pack, who thereupon rush forward with unchecked courage and appetites but whetted by their unnatural feast. Fire alone can hold them at bay.

With these ugly brutes it was my luck to have an adventure the second spring after we settled on Major creek, Colo. I was then a lad of 15, small of my age but wiry, and as capable of enduring fatigue as any man, while no one in the valley could excel me in riding after cattle, throwing a lasso or sticking to a bucking bronco.

Late one afternoon I was returning from a trip up the mountain side on my plucky little pony Selim. As I drew rein to let the pony regain his breath I noted, with a start of surprise, that it had grown very late.

"Come, Selim, we must get out of this," I said to the pony, with a shake of the rein; but before he could take a step forward from a pinon shrouded gulch to my left arose a deep, long drawn howl. The moment after another rang out clear and ominous from the opposite side of Hayden pass.

Then a third and fourth sounded from a cottonwood thicket that nestled in a gulch at my rear.

"It's the wolves, and they have us almost surrounded. Go it, Selim!" I cried as I gave him the rein.

Half wild with fear he rushed off down the mountain side.

A WILD RIDE FOR LIFE.

That was a mad ride for life. Now we dashed under the low hanging boughs of a stunted cedar, next we leaped a fallen treetop, scattering dry branches right and left, and then we jumped a deep gully or went headlong off a ledge of rock, not seen in the dim light until too late to avoid them.

Somehow we reached the bottom of the pass in safety, and flew down the narrow trail to the mouth of the canyon.

"Down grade and a clear trail. Go it, Selim! We'll beat them yet!" I cried.

And the little horse lay low upon the ground, while the echo of his hoof beats rang a rhythmical echo of triumph upon the hard packed soil.

But glancing over my shoulder through the twilight I saw a pack of flying shadows horribly close at our heels. The howling had ceased long since, as the wolves were now saving their breath to chase their prey.

"Faster—faster, Selim!" I shouted.

And the pony sprang forward with increased speed, only to stumble and fall, sending me head over heels into a clump of oak brush.

Luckily I was not much hurt, but scrambled to my feet just in time to see the poor pony hobble past on three legs, with the band of wolves right upon him.

"Put his foot in a dog hole and broke his leg," I reflected. "That ends his chances, poor fellow!"

The next moment I heard that pitiful sound, the scream of a horse in mortal terror, and knew that the savage brutes had overtaken him at last.

Out of breath and still trembling from the effects of my fall, I sat down at the foot of a tree to rest; but now the howls of the wolves again rang in my ears. Having finished my faithful pony they were coming back for me.

"If I only had a gun I'd sell my life as dearly as might be," I groaned.

A HAPPY THOUGHT.

And then I bethought me that I at least had a few matches in my pocket.

Drawing them forth I struck one, and with trembling fingers held it to a tuft of dry grass.

Instantly a tiny flame shot up. This I fed with pine needles, dry cones and little twigs until I had a bright blaze burning and none too soon, for now the baffled wolves were circulating around and around the space illumined by the firelight, while some of the bolder ones even entered for a moment its outer boundary.

At first I fed the fire freely, but as the night wore on and the savage brutes showed no signs of leaving I began to economize on fuel. The ground beneath the pine tree was littered with the fallen needles, cones and dry branches of years, but they burned very fast, and already I had made great inroads upon them.

It must have been about 9 o'clock when a second pack of wolves joined those already guarding me. The newcomers were evidently regarded as intruders, for they were greeted with angry snarls and finally both packs indulged in a rough and tumble fight.

As they struggled together now and then a group was forced within the circle of firelight, and I shuddered as I saw their pitiless white fangs and glaring eyes.

But the savage animals soon tired of rending each other and returned to their old occupation of ceaselessly tramping around my firelit space.

SAVED BY FIRE.

Thus the hours dragged wearily past until from the position of the stars I knew that it lacked but a few hours of daybreak, and now the fire began to burn low. Every cone and twig from beneath the tree had been heaped on the coals.

"If one of those pinons were just a little higher I'd make a dash for it," I thought over and over again as I watched the flames sink lower and lower while the circling wolves came closer and closer.

And now there was but a bed of glowing embers left. The gaunt leader of the band had crept up nearer and still nearer, and as the filmy ash began to form upon the ruddy coals he crouched to leap upon his prey.

My head sank upon my breast as I waited that fatal spring, when lo! a column of sparks and flame shot twenty feet up into the air and scattered the frightened wolves, who fled howling in dismay. I was saved.

A pitch soaked root had blazed up in the nick of time, and now burned merrily. Presently the whole resin covered trunk of the tree caught fire and became a veritable pillar of flame, and then I knew that my hour of peril was indeed past.

The wolves hung around until morning, but the first beams of the rising sun scattered them to their lair among the mountains.—Golden Days.

WELLINGTON'S FAMOUS BALL.

Belles and Beaux Who Really Danced the Dance of Death.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond were living in a fine hotel on the Rue de la Blanchissere, which stood on its own grounds and had a fruit and flower garden extending to the city ramparts. Their graces moved in all the society of Brussels, and entertained a great deal. The duchess, who had issued 220 invitations for the ball, proposed to recall them when she heard that Napoleon's army was advancing. But the Duke of Wellington, to prevent alarm, requested that the ball might take place.

Nevertheless, many English families were frightened away from Brussels, and post horses were kept harnessed in the Duke of Richmond's stable, in case bad news from the scene of the conflict should make it advisable for his children to be sent to Antwerp. The majority of the people of Brussels were violent Bonapartists, and were prepared to entertain Napoleon in great style should he force the British army to retreat and enter their city in triumph.

So it was that the Duke of Wellington and many of his officers went to the ball after the business of the day had been attended to. While the merry couples were flying around a dispatch from the front was handed to Wellington. He asked the Duke of Richmond for a private room where he might consult with some of his generals who were present, The duchess' dressing room was the only convenient room safe from intrusion.

Candles were hastily lighted on the dressing table, at which Wellington sat with a map before him, and having explained certain points to his staff they all rejoined the company. They left the house before 10 o'clock and succeeded in doing so without attracting any attention. Very few, if any, of the dancers guessed how near at hand was the crisis which was to decide the fate of Europe, and it never entered the heads of the young girls that some of their partners were dancing the "dance of death."—Manchester Times.

The Spider Hawk.

The miners of Colorado who have built cabins on the mountain sides know what a pest the small, brown wood spider proves to be. They throw their webs over your best clothes, cooking utensils and in every corner where you can get them in your eyes and mouth. Not only that, but they will drop into the frying pan, water bucket or upon the table when you are eating. But nature furnished us a remedy and a friend when she gave us the spider hawk.

The name is given by miners to a small, steel blue wasp about three-fourths of an inch in length. He can easily be recognized by the quick, nervous stroke of his wings. The wasps build a nest up among the rafters of your cabin of wood pulp or furze from the outer coating of old dead trees. Then they are ready for business. Every few minutes you can see your hawk climbing up the rafters with a spider, sometimes carrying one four or five times his own weight.

Sometimes they get a spider so heavy that they will fall many times before they succeed in reaching their nest. They never give up, but keep on trying till they succeed. When the spider is safely placed in the nest the female hawk deposits her egg in the dead body. The hawks lives only in pairs, as far as my observation goes. They become rather tame.—Great Divide.

Malay Weapons.

The national Malay weapon, the kris, is said to have been invented by a Javanese monarch of the Fourteenth century. Its varieties are said to exceed a hundred, and there are in Javanese no fewer than fifty names for them. It varies in size, from the two feet wavy blade of Sulu down to a mere toothpick. But the peculiarity is that the weapon is never ground, but kept rough and sawlike in edge, by scouring with lime juice or the juice of an unripe pine apple, sometimes mixed with arsensic; and it is on this account that kris wounds are so dangerous.

Old specimens are so eaten away by this practice that the blade seems formed from a bunch of wires roughly welded up. Such krises are highly valued, and some of the ancient ones, heirlooms of chiefs, with grotesquely carved and inlaid hilts and sheaths, are almost unpurchasable.—Chambers' Journal.

It Often Depends.

A certain prelate had among his subordinates an honest and simple minded clergyman, who was in the habit of prefixing to nearly all his replies the Latin word "distinguo." One day the prelate, wishing to divert himself at the expense of the said clergyman, in the midst of a large social gathering, gravely said to him:

"Mr. Thaddeus, would it be right, in a case of emergency, to baptize an infant with broth?"

"Distinguo" (that depends), replied the ecclesiastic. "With broth from your kitchen, it would be very wrong indeed, but the broth served in the hospital under your management might very properly be used for the purpose, as if it is not pure water, it is not very far off."—Storie Scelte.

Muscular Exercise and Health.

As many diseases, prominent among which are those of the abdominal and pelvic organs, are the consequences of congestion, and as good circulation does much for the prevention of such congestion, muscular exercise, by improving the general circulation both by increasing the activity of the heart and aiding in the venous return, will do much to prevent a large class of diseases.—Dr. J. M. Rice in Popular Science Monthly.

Schmidt, the man accused with another of drugging and smothering a young girl in a hotel at Toilemont, Belgium, in order to obtain 40,000 francs' insurance, which they had previously taken out upon her life, has been found guilty and sentenced to death. His supposed accomplice is still at large.

GAVE HIM ROOM.

He Only Wanted to Get Into His Room, but He Was in Earnest About It.

On the steamer which came in from Florida there arrived a tall, lank citizen of the Cracker State. He was well equipped with baggage, and when he had collected his belongings and found an expressman he went up to a Broadway hotel, registered and took a room. About an hour later he reappeared at the desk.

"Reckon you didn't see the baggage brought, did you?" he asked the clerk.

"Yes."

"Notice the two trunks?"

"Yes."

"Three valises and a shawlstrap?"

"Believe so."

"See the hatbox?"

"I did."

"Umbrellas, canes, and all that?"

"Yes."

"Then I reckon you made a mistake in the room."

"I put you in 309."

"So you did," admitted the new arrival, "but it's a closet; it ain't a room."

"Nothing of the kind," snapped the clerk. "Comfortable, airy room; we had no other."

"Is, hey? Well, the porter has just brought up my baggage, and it's all inside except the shawlstrap and me. We was last and couldn't get in."

"You asked for a dollar room," said the clerk.

"I know it."

"I can give you a suite on the fourth floor for five dollars a day."

"Don't want it," rejoined the Florida citizen emphatically. "Colonel," he added with a graceful wave of his hand, "I ain't come down to kick; I'm perfectly satisfied. I like your hotel. The rooms is all large and airy. Me and the shawlstrap is going to get into 309. It may take some noise and hammerin, but we'll get thar. I'm goin to spit on my hands and begin pretty soon, and I thought I'd ask you to send some one around in about an hour to sweep up the splinters."

The clerk looked at the mild mannered Florida man for a moment in silence. Then he said: "Front, show the gentleman to that suite on the south corner, fourth floor. No extra charge, sir," he added to the guest with a beaming smile; "you must be tired after the voyage. Anything else I can do?"—New York Tribune.

Treed by a Bear.

Information has reached the city of the exciting experience of George Allen and Mike Flynn, two prospectors, with a cinnamon bear in the mountains a short distance from Red Cliff. The men were on a prospecting tour and well armed. As they were eating breakfast they were paralyzed to see a short distance away and coming toward them in a leisurely manner, attracted by the odor of the bacon they had just cooked, a huge bear. Allen advised flight, but Flynn could not resist the temptation to use his Winchester. Taking careful aim, he fired.

The ball struck the bear in the neck and with a roar he rushed for the shooter. Flynn fled for his life, with the bear in hot pursuit. Before running far he was fortunate enough to find a tree with low reaching branches. Grasping one of these he swung clear off the ground just as the bear came jumping up, escaping with a claw in the left leg. The bear attempted to follow, but was finished with a shot in the spine from Allen's rifle.—Leadville Cor. Denver News.

Individuality in Umbrellas.

There is an individuality about umbrellas, taking them all along the years, that is a most interesting study. The big, clumsy green cotton umbrella which is the heirloom of the old fashioned family is unmistakable in its domesticity. The somber black umbrella of the parson is the very essence of respectability. The demure, unsophisticated umbrella that is always getting lost or hiding behind the doors never survives to old age. The jolly round umbrella that never loses its head in a flirtation with the wind is an esteemed member of the family. The combative umbrella with a cruel beak runs amuck with the populace, and not infrequently kills its man. There is lots of human nature in an umbrella, especially after it has been magnetized by its owner.—Detroit Free Press.

Heroic Lighthouse Men.

Many a deed of heroism is performed by the light keepers in Uncle Sam's employ. Scores of people have been saved from the wreck's by the hardy mariners of the New South shoal lightship, who never hesitate to launch a boat in the most violent storm for the purpose of a rescue. On one occasion twenty-seven persons were snatched by them from a watery grave when the City of Newcastle ran upon the Nantucket banks and sank stern foremost.

On another day they caught sight of a black object driven before the gale, and putting forth in pursuit of it rescued a man on a raft, whom they found seated upon the corpse of a fellow castaway, his head buried in his hands and hopeless of the aid which came at last.—Washington Star.

Lettuce Fritters.

Lettuce fritters are a delicate breakfast or luncheon dish. Select crisp rather small leaves of young lettuce and tear apart in pieces about the size of a quarter of a dollar, stir thickly into a batter of one egg, one tablespoonful sweet cream, salt and enough flour to make a moderately stiff batter. Drop by the spoonful in hot lard, or fry in olive oil, just enough to keep the skillet from burning.—New York Times.

The Young American.

One of the most discouraging things which happen to the person who undertakes to instruct the juvenile mind is to find that the small boy presents a complex psychological study every time you see him, while he knows all your weak points twenty minutes after he first meets you.—Kate Field's Washington.

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The new town of DUNGENESS, only a few months old, is situated on Dungeness Bay, at the mouth of the Dungeness river, having a $12,000 wharf, at which several steamers land daily, directly to and from Seattle, Port Townsend and Port Angeles. A fine new hotel provides accommodations for guests. Educational advantages are of the best; a new schoolhouse, to cost $2,500, is now in process of erection. A neat church building provides a place of worship for a flourishing congregation. Daily mails and a telegraph station furnish speedy communication with all points.

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