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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Annual Recommendation Made to Congress.

TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR.

Concise Resume of the Methods of the Administration—Plenty of Statiscal Matter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Harrison's annual message to congress was sent to the two houses today, It is addressed to the senate and the house of representatives and reads as follows:

In submitting my annual message to congress I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will itself show that such a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people. The total wealth of the country in 1860 was $16,159,616,068. In 1890 it amounted to $62,610,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent. The total mileage of the railways in the United States in 1860 was 30,626. In 1890 it was 187,741, an increase of 448 per cent, and it is estimated that there will be about 4,000 miles of track added by the close of the year 1892. The official returns of the 11th census and those of the 10th for the 75 leading cities furnished the basis for the following comparison:

Capital invested in manufacturing, 1880	$1,232,839,670
Capital invested in manufacturing, 1890	2,900,735,884
Number of employes, 1880	1,301,888
Number of employes, 1890	7,271,134
Wages earned, 1880	$ 501,965,778
Wages earned, 1890	1,222,170,451
Value of product, 1880	2,711,579,999
Value of product, 1890	4,860,286,837

I am informed by the superintendent of the census that the omission of certain industries in 1880, which were included in 1890, accounts in part for the remarkable increase thus shown. But after making full allowances for the differences of method, and deducting the returns for all industries, not included in the census of 1880, there remain in the reports from these seventy-five cities the following increases:

Capital employed	$1,522,745,604
Value of product	2,024,236,166
Wages earned	677,943,029
Number of wage earners	856,029

The wage-earnings not only show an increased aggregate, but an increase per capita from $386 in 1880, to $547 in 1890, or 41.71 per cent. The new industrial plants established since October 6, 1890, up to October 22, 1892, as partially reported in the American Economist, number 345, and the extension of existing plants 108. The new capital invested amounts to $40,449,050, and the number of additional employes to 37,285.

The Textile World for July, 1892, states that during the first six months of the present calendar year 135 new factories were built, of which 40 are cotton mills, 48 knitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 40 plush mills, and 2 linen mills. Of the 40 cotton mills, 21 have been built in the Southern states. A. B. Shepherdson, of the New York cotton exchange, estimates the number of working spindles in the United States September 1, 1882, at 185,000,000, an increase of 660,000 over the year 1891. The consumption of cotton by the American mills in 1891 was 2,396,000 bales. From 1869 to 1892, inclusive, there has been an increase in the consumption of cotton in Europe of 92 per cent, while during the same period the increase of consumption in the United States has been about 15 per cent.

The report of Ira Ayer, special agent of the treasury department, shows that September 30, 1892, there were 32 companies manufacturing tin and tin-plate in the United States, and 14 companies building new works for such manufacture. The estimate of the investments in buildings at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1892, if existing conditions were to be counted, was $5,000,000, and the estimated rate of production 200,000,000 pounds per annum. The actual production for the quarter ending September 30, 1892, was 10,952,725 pounds.

The report of the labor commissioner of New York shows that during the year 1891, in about 6000 manufacturing establishments in that state, embraced within the special inquiry made by him and representing 67 different industries, there was a net increase over the year 1890, of $31,315,130 68 in the value of the product, and of $6,397,925 09 in the amount of wages paid.

The report of the commissioner of labor for the state of Massachusetts shows that 375 industries in that state paid $129,416,238 in wages during the year 1891, against $126,080,303 in 1890, an increase of $3,335,945, and that there was an increase of $9,993,940 in the amount of capital, and of 7396 in the number of persons employed in the same period.

During the last six months of the year 1891, and the first months of 1892, the total production of pig iron was 9,710,819 tons, as against 9,209,703 tons in the year 1890, which was the largest annual production ever obtained. For the same months of 1891-1892 the production of Bessemer ingots was 3,878,581 tons, an increase of 189,710 gross tons over the previously unprecedented yearly production of 3,688,871 gross tons in 1890. The production of Bessemer steel rails for the first six months of 1892 was 772,436 gross tons, as against 502,080 gross tons during the last six months of the year of 1891.

The total value of our foreign trade (exports and manufactures) during the last fiscal year was $1,857,680,610, an increase of $126,263,604 over the previous fiscal year. The average annual value of our imports and exports of merchandise for the 10 fiscal years prior to 1891 was $1,457,322,019. It will be observed that our foreign trade for 1892 exceeded this annual average value by $400,358,391, an increase of 27 47 per cent. The significance and value of this increase are shown by the fact that the excess in the trade of 1892 over 1891 was wholly in the value of exports for there was a decrease in the value of imports of $17,513,251. The value of our exports during the fiscal year 1892 reached the highest figure in the history of the government, amounting to $1,030,278,148, exceeding by $14,797,338 the exports of 1891 and exceeding the value of the imports by $202,875,686. A comparison of the value of our exports for 1892 with the annual average for the 10 years prior to 1891 shows an excess of $265,142,671, or of 34.35 per cent. The value of our imports of merchandise for 1892, which was $829,402,462, also exceeded the annual average value of the 10 years prior to 1891 by $125,215,940. During the fiscal year 1892 the value of imports, free of duty, amounted to $457,999,658, the largest aggregate in the history of commerce. The value of imports of merchandise entered free of duty in 1892 was 55.35 per cent of the total value of imports, as compared with 43.35 per cent in 1891 and 33.66 per cent in 1890.

In our coastwise trade a most encouraging development is in progress, there having been in the last four years an increase of 16 per cent in internal commerce. The statistics show that no such period of prosperity has ever before existed. The freight carried in the coastwise trade of the great lakes in 1890 aggregated 28,295,950 tons. On the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers and tributaries in the same year, the traffic aggregated 29,404,406 tons, and the total vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit river during that year was 21,684,000 tons. The vessel tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade of London during 1890 amounted to 13,480,767 tons, and of Liverpool 10,941,800 tons, making the total for these two great shipping ports 24,422,567 tons, only slightly in excess of the vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit river, and it should be said that the season for the Detroit river was but 228 days, while, of course, in London and Liverpool the season was for the entire year. The vessel tonnage passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal, for the fiscal year 1892, amounted to 9,828,864 tons, and the freight tonnage of the Detroit river is estimated for that year at 25,000,000 tons, against 23,209,619 tons in 1891.

The aggregate traffic on our railroads for the year 1891 amounted to 764,398,669 tons of freight, compared with 691,344,437 tons in 1890, an increase of 73,054,172 tons.

Another indication of the general prosperity of the country is found in the fact that the number of depositors in the savings banks increased from 693,870 in 1860 to 4,328,393 in 1890, an increase of 53 per cent, and the amount of deposits from $194,277,375 in 1860 to $1,524,844,503 in 1890, an increase of 92 per cent. In 1891 the amount of deposits in the savings banks was $1,623,079,749. It is estimated that 90 per cent of these deposits represent the savings of wage earners. The bank clearances have for the nine months, ended September 30, 1891, amounted to $41,049,398 88. For the same months in 1892 they amounted to $45,189,601,947, an increase for the nine months of $4,140,211,139.

There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant, nor when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid, or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer cannot produce upon orders. He must sow and reap in ignorance of the aggregate production of the year, and is peculiarly subject to the disposition which follows an overproduction. But, while the fact I have stated is true as to the crops I have mentioned, the general average of prices has been such as to give agriculture a fair participation in general prosperity.

The value of our total farm products has increased from $1,363,646,866 in 1860 to $4,500,000,000 in 1891, as estimated by statisticians, an increase of 23 per cent. The number of hogs January 1, 1891, was 50,525,106, and their value was $210,193,925; January 1, 1892, the number was 52,398,019, and their value $241,931,415. January 1, 1891, the number of cattle was 36,875,648, and the value $544,127,908; January 1, 1892, the number was 37,651,239, and their value $570,749,155.

Tariff Talk.

If any are discontented with their state here, if any believe that the wages or prices, the return for honest toil, are inadequate, they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard, would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall River. I believe that the protective system which now for something like 30 years has prevailed in our legislation has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the ivasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread, but supply a comfortable margin for those home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither hopeful nor sweet. They are American citizens, a part of the great people for whom our constitution and government were framed and instituted, and it cannot be a perversion of that constitution to legislate so as to preserve in their homes the comfort, independence, loyalty and sense of interest in the government which are essential to good citizenship, in peace, which will bring them, as in 1861, to the defense of the flag when it is assailed.

It is not my purpose to renew here the argument in favor of a protective tariff. The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy. We must assume that the present tariff, constructed upon the the lines of protection, is to be repealed, and that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely to revenue; that no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American workingman, but in every case such a rate of duty is to be imposed as will bring the treasury of the United States the largest revenue. The contention has not been between schedules but between principles, and it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principles advocated by it, and the pledges given the people. The tariff bills passed by the house of representatives at the last session were, as I supposed, even in the opinion of their promoters, inadequate and justified only by the fact that the senate and house of representatives were not in accord, and that a general revision could not therefore be undertaken. I recommend that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming congress. It is a matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months, for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much uncertainty that an amount, not easily estimated, of business inaction and of a diminished production will necessarily result. It is possible also that this uncertainty may result in decreased revenues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders for foreign goods, in view of the prospect of tariff reductions and the uncertainty as to when it will take effect.

Those who have advocated a protective tariff can well afford to have their disastrous forecasts of a change of policy disappointed. If a system of customs rules can be framed that will set the idle wheels and looms of Europe in motion, and crowd our warehouses with foreign made goods, and at the same time keep our own mills busy; that will give us an increased participation in the "markets of the world," or a greater value than the home market that we surrender; that will give increased work to foreign workmen upon products to be consumed by our people without diminishing the amount of work to be done here; that will enable the American manufacturer to pay to his workmen from 50 to 100 per cent more in wages than is paid the foreign mill, and yet to compete in our market and in foreign markets with the foreign producer; that will further reduce the cost of articles of ware and food, without reducing the wages of those who produce them; that can be celebrated after its effects have been realized, as its expectation has been in Europe as well as in American cities, the authors and promoters of it will be entitled to the highest praise.

We have had in our history several experiences of the contrasted effects of a revenue and of a protective tariff, but this generation has not felt them and the experience of one generation is not highly instructive to the next. The friends of the protective system, with undiminished confidence in the principles they have advocated, will wait the results of the new experiment. The strained and too often disturbed relations existing between the employe and the employer in our great manufacturing establishments have not been favorable to a calm consideration by the wage-earners of the effect upon wages of the protective system. The fact that his wages were the highest paid in like calling in any part of the world, and that a maintenance of this rate of wages in the absence of protective duties upon the product of his labor was impossible, were obscured by the passion evoked by these contests. He may now be able to review the question in the light of his personal experience, under the operation of a tariff for revenue only.

If that experience shall demonstrate that the present rates of wages are thereby maintained or increased, either absolutely or in their purchasing power; that the aggregate volume of work to be done in this country is increased, or even maintained; that there are more, or as many, days' work in a year, at as good or better wages, received by the American workman, as has been the case under the protective system, every one will rejoice. A general process of wage-reduction cannot be contemplated by any patriotic citizen without the gravest apprehension. It may be, indeed, I believe, is, possible for the American manufacturer to compete successfully with his foreign rival in many branches of production without the defense of protective duties, if the pay rolls are equalized; but the conflict that stands between the producer and that result, and the distress of our workingmen when it is attained, are not pleasant to contemplate. The society of the unemployed, now holding its frequent and threatening parades in the streets of foreign cities, would not be allowed to acquire an American domicile.

A Resume of the Administration.

The reports of the heads of the several executive departments, which are herewith submitted, have very naturally included a resume of the whole work of the administration and the transactions of the last fiscal year. The attention not only of congress, but of the country, is again invited to the methods of the administration which have been pursued, and to the results which have been attained. Public revenues, amounting to $1,414,079,292, have been collected and disbursed without loss from misappropriation, without a single defalcation of such importance as to attract the public attention, and at a diminished per cent of cost for collection. The public business has been transacted not only with fidelity, but with progression, and with a view to giving to the people, in the fullest possible degree, the benefits of the service established and maintained for their protection and comfort.

State Department.

Our relations with other nations are now undisturbed by any serious controversy. The complicated and threatening differences with Germany and England relating to Samoan affairs, with England in relation to the seal fisheries in the Behring sea, and with Chili growing out of the Baltimore affair, have been adjusted. There have been negotiated and concluded under section 3 of the tariff law, commercial agreements relating to reciprocity trade with the following countries: Brazil, Domingo Republic, Spain for Cuba and Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain for certain West Indian colonies and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary. Of these, those with Guatemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary have been concluded since my last annual message. Under these treaty arrangements a free, and favored admission has been secured in every case for an important list of American products Especial care has been taken to secure markets for farm products in order to relieve that great underlying industry of the depression which the lack of an adequate foreign market for our surplus often brings. An opening has also been made for manufactured products that will undoubtedly, if this policy is maintained, greatly augment our export trade. The full benefits of these arrangements cannot be realized instantly. New lines of trade are to be opened, and the commercial traveler must survey the field, the manufacturer must adapt his goods to the new markets, and facilities for exchange must be established. This work has been well begun; our merchants and manufacturers have entered the new fields with courage and enterprise. In the case of food products, and especially with Cuba, the trade did not need to wait, and the immediate results have been most gratifying. If this policy and the trade arrangements can be continued in force and aided by the establishment of American steamship lines, I do not doubt we shall, within a short period, secure fully one-third of the total trade of the countries of Central and South America, which now amounts to about $600,000,000. In 1865 we had only about 8 per cent of this trade. The following statistics show the increase in our trade with the countries with which we have reciprocity trade agreements from the date when such agreements went into effect up to September 30, 1892, the increase being in some almost wholly, and in others in an important degree, the result of the agreement.

The domestic exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary have increased in value from $47,673,756 to $57,993,064, an increase of $10,319,308, or 621.03 per cent. With American countries the value of our exports has increased from $44,160,285 to $54,613,598, an increase of $10,453,353, or 23.67 per cent. The total increase in value of exports to all the countries with which we have reciprocity agreements has been $20,772,671. This increase is chiefly in wheat, flour, meat and dairy products, and manufactures of iron and steel and lumber. There has been a large increase in the value of imports from all these countries since the commercial agreements went into effect, amounting to $74,294,525, but it has been entirely in imports from the American countries, consisting mostly of sugar, coffee, India rubber and crude drugs. The alarmed attention of our European competitors for the South American market has been attracted to this new American policy and to our acquisition and their loss of the South American trade.

The Seal Fisheries.

A treaty providing for the arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States as to the killing of seals in the Behring sea was concluded on the 29th of February last. This treaty was accompanied by an agreement prohibiting pelagic sealing pending the arbitration, and a vigorous effort was made during this season to drive out all poaching steamers from the Behring sea. Six naval vessels, three revenue cutters and one vessel from the fish commission, all under the command of Commander Evans, of the navy, were sent into the sea, all of which were systematically patrolled Some seizures were made, and it is believed the catch in the Behring sea by poachers amounted to less than 5 seals. It is true, however, that in the Northern Pacific, while the seal herds were on their way to their passes between the Aleutian islands, a very large number, probably 35,000, were taken. The existing statutes of the United States do not restrain our citizens from taking seals in the Pacific ocean, and perhaps should not until the prohibition can be extended to the citizens of other nations. I recommend that power be given the president by proclamation to prohibit the landing of seals in the North Pacific by American vessels. As to the result of the findings of the tribunal of arbitration or otherwise, the restraints can be supplied to the vessels of all countries. The case of the United States for the tribunal of arbitration has been prepared with great care and industry by the Hon. John W. Foster, and the counsel who represents this government express confidence that a result substantially establishing our claims and preserving this great industry to the benefit of all nations will be attained.

The Nicaragua Canal.

I repeat with great earnestness the recommendation, of which I have made mention in previous messages, to the inadequate support given the American company engaged in the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal. It is impossible to overstate the value from every standpoint of this great enterprise, and I hope that there may be a recognition in this congress to give to it an impetus that will insure an early completion of the canal and secure to the United States its proper relations to it when completed.

The Monetary Conference.

Congress has been already advised that the invitations of this government for the assembling of an international monetary conference, to consider the question of an enlarged issue of silver, were accepted by the nations to which they were issued. The conference assembled at Brussels November 22, and has entered upon the consideration of this great question. I have not doubted and have taken occasion to express that belief, as well in the invitations issued for the conference as in my public messages, that the free coinage of silver, upon agreed international ratio, would probably promote the interests of our people in equality to those of other nations. It is too early to predict what results may be accomplished by the conference. If any temporary check or delay intervenes, I believe that very soon commercial conditions will compel the now reluctant governments to unite with us in this movement to secure the enlargement of the volume of money needed for the transaction of the business of the world.

The Interior Department.

The work of the interior department, always very burdensome, has been larger than ever before, during the administration of Secretary Noble. The disability pension law, the taking of the 11th census, the opening of vast areas of Indian lands to settlement, the organization of Oklahoma and the negotiations for the cession of Indian lands, furnish some of the particulars of the increased work, and the results achieved testify to the ability, fidelity and industry of the head of the department and his efficient assistants. Several important agreements for the cession negotiated by the Jerome commission appointed under act of March 2, 1889, are awaiting the action of congress. Perhaps the most important of these is that for the cession of the Cherokee strip. This has been a source of great vexation to the executive representatives, from the great friction incured between the settlers in their desire to occupy it and the Indians who assert title. The agreement which has been made by the commission is, perhaps, the most satisfactory that could have been reached. It will be noticed that it is conditioned upon its ratification by congress before March 4, 1893 The secretary of the interior, who has given the subject careful thought, recommends the ratification of the agreement and was inclined to follow this recommendation. It is certain that some action by which this controversy shall be brought to an end and the lands opened to settlement is urgent.

The form of government provided by congress on May 17, 1884, for Alaska was in its frame and purpose temporary. The increase of population and development of some important mining and commercial interests make it imperative that the law should be revised and better provision made for the arrest and punishment of criminals.

Postoffice Department.

The report of the postmaster-general shows a most gratifying increase and a most efficient and progressive management of the great business of that department. The remarkable increase in revenues in the number of postoffices and in the miles of mail interchange, furnishes another evidence of the high state of the prosperity which our people are enjoying. New offices mean new hamlets and towns; new routes mean the extension of our border settlements, and increased revenues mean active commerce. The postmaster-general reviews the whole period of his administration of the office, and brings some of his statistics down to the month of November last. The postal revenues have increased during the last year nearly $5,000,000. The deficit for the year ending June 30, 1892, is $848,341 less than the deficiency of the preceding year. The deficiency of the present fiscal year, it is estimated, will be reduced to $1,752,423, which will not only be extinguished during the next fiscal year, but a surplus of nearly $1,000,000 should be shown.

Union Pacific Railroad.

In my last annual message I called attention to the fact that some executive action was necessary in order to protect the interests of the government in its relations with the Union Pacific railway. The commissioner of railroads has submitted a very full report, giving exact information as to the debt, the liens upon the company's property and its resources. We must deal with the question as we find it and take that course which will, under existing conditions, best secure the interests of the United States. I recommended in my last annual message that a commission be appointed to deal with this question, and I renew that recommendation, and I suggest that the commission be given full power.

The Columbian Exposition.

The report of the World's Columbian Exposition has not been submitted. That of the board of management of the government exhibit has been received, and is herewith transmitted. The work of construction and of preparation for the opening of the Exposition in May next has progressed most satisfactorily and upon a scale of liberality and magnificence that will worthily sustain the honor of the United States.

The Treasury Department.

The report of the secretary of the treasury will attract especial interest, in view of the many misleading statements that have been made as to the state of the public revenue. Three preliminary facts should not only be stated, but emphasized, before looking into details. They are:

First—That the public debt has been reduced since March 4, 1889, $259,074,200, and the annual interest charges $11,684,469.

Second—That there has been paid out for pensions during this administration, up to November 1, 1892, $432,564,178, an excess of $114,466 307 over the sum expended during the period from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889.

Third—That under the existing tariff, up to December 1 about $93,000,000 of revenue, which would have been collected upon imported sugars if the duty had been maintained, has gone into the pockets of the people, and not into the public treasury as before.

If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the treasury, or depositing it in the banks without interest, while the government continued to pay the very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or who thinks the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or that the duties upon sugar should have been maintained, I am content to leave the argument where it now rests while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation.

The revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, from all sources, were:

Revenues	$425,868,260
Expenditures	415,923,808
Balance	$ 9,914,452

There were paid during the year upon the public debt $40,157,467 98. The surplus in the treasury and the bank redemption fund, passed by the act of July 14, 1890, to the general fund, furnished, in a large part, the cash available, and was used for the payments made upon the public debt. Compared with the year 1891, our receipts from customs dues fell off $42,069,241, while our receipts from internal revenue increased $8,284,823 leaving the loss of revenue from these principal sources $33,784,418. The net loss of revenue from all sources was $32,675,973. The revenues and expenditures, estimated and actual, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are placed by the secretary as follows:

Revenues	$463,336,350
Expenditures	461,336,350
Surplus	$ 2,000,000

The cash balance in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year, it is estimated, will be $20,992,377. So far as these figures are based on estimate of receipts and expenditures for the remaining months of the current fiscal year, there are not the usual elements of uncertainty, but some added elements of new revenue legislation, or even the expectation of it, seriously reduce the public revenue during the period of uncertainty, and during the press of business adjustment to the new condition when they become known.

But the secretary has very wisely refrained from guessing as to the effect of possible changes in our revenue laws, since the scope of these changes, and the time of their taking effect, cannot in any degree be forecast or foretold by him; his estimate must be based upon existing laws and upon a continuance of existing business conditions, except so far as these conditions may be affected by causes other than new legislation. The estimated receipts of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, are:

Receipts	$490,121,365
Appropriations	457,261,535
Surplus of receipts	32,860,830

This does not include any payment of the sinking fund. The recommendation of the secretary that the sinking fund law be repealed I concur in.

The redemption of bonds since the passage of the law to June 30, 1892, has already exceeded the requirements by the sum of $999,510,681. The retirement of bonds in the future before maturity should be a matter of convenience, not of compulsion. We should not collect revenue for that purpose, but only use the casual surplus. To the balance of $32,860,030 of receipts over expenditures for the year 1894 should be added the estimated surplus at the beginning of the year, $20,922,377; and from this aggregate there must be deducted, as stated by the secretary, about $44,000,000 of estimated unexpired appropriations.

The public confidence in the purposes and ability of the government to maintain the parity of all our money issues, whether coin or paper, must remain unshaken. The demand for gold in Europe, the consequent ills which fall upon us, are in a considerable degree the result of the efforts of some of the European governments to increase their gold reserves, and these efforts should be met by appropriations upon our part. The conditions that have created this drain on the treasury gold are in an important degree political, and not commercial. In view of the fact that a general revision of our revenue laws in the near future seems to be probable, it would be better that any changes should be a part of that revision rather than of a temporary nature.

During the last fiscal year the secretary purchased, under the act of July 14, 1890, 54,335,748 ounces of silver, and issued in payment therefor $51,106,608 in notes. The total purchases since the passage of the act have been 120,479,981 ounces, and the aggregate of notes issued $116,783,599. The average price paid for silver during the year was 94 cents per ounce, the highest being $1 02¾, July 1, 1891, and the lowest 83 cents, March 21, 1892. In view of the fact that the monetary conference is now sitting, and that no conclusion has as yet been reached, I withhold any recommendation as to the legislation upon this subject.

The Dungeness Beacon.

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G. K. ESTES ..... Editor and Publisher

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In the twenty leading cities of the United States one-third of the population are foreigners or the children of foreigners. In 1850 only one out of every ten was foreign born, whereas now one out of every six are. This year nearly three-quarters of a million came to our shores, the greater part of them from the south of Europe and Russia, a marked contrast from the class of people that came from Europe a few years back. It is now proposed to shut our gates on all steerage passengers for one year, because it is believed that with the start the cholera now has among the poorer classes there nothing could prevent the spread of the disease here if the flood of immigration continued.

LITTLE attention is paid to the Prohibition party now that the Peoples' Party has forged to the front, taking third place in the list, but the latest returns indicate that, in spite of the fact that a large part of the Prohibitionists changed to the Peoples' Party, Bidwell received 8,000 more votes than did Fisk in 1888, or about 330,000. One of the reasons that induced many Prohibitionists to go to the populists was because of their evident inclination toward the proposition for the general government to take charge of the liquor business, in the manufacture and sale, paying the men employed regular salaries so that they would not be interested in the extension of its use, and liquors to be sold at cost so that there would be little adulterations or illegal traffic in that line.

GREAT efforts will be made during the present session of congress to repeal the Sherman law for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion a month. The gold men want it repealed because they want to get down to an absolute gold basis and further contract the currency, thereby accelerating the fall of prices and giving them a firmer hold on the money market. While the free coinage men do not like the present law they consider it better than nothing and will hold onto it until they get something better. A majority of the members of the present senate are free coinage men, and nearly all the members of the house, before the election two years ago, pledged themselves to vote for a silver bill, and it was chiefly on that issue that Crisp was elected speaker of the house over Mills, Cleveland's pet candidate, but no silver bill was passed at the first session of this congress, and it now seems doubtful if President Harrison will ever have a chance to sign or veto such a bill.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the President's annual message to congress, which will be found in another part of this issue, we find that in 1880 there were 1,310,888 persons employed in manufacturing concerns in seventy-five cities of the country and that they received the sum of $501,965,778 in wages. In 1890 there were 7,271,134 persons employed in the same pursuits and received in wages the sum of $1,221,170,454. From these figures we find that the wages paid each individual in 1880 was $382.92 and that in 1890 the wages received by each person was $167.94, or a decrease in the wages of employes in ten years of more than 50 per cent, and yet Mr. Harrison has the hardihood to say that "A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will itself show that such a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people."

Further on he says that "The wage-earnings not only show an increased aggregate, but an increase per capita from $386 in 1880, to $547 in 1890, or 41.71 per cent," but he does not deign to say what lightning calculator he used to find the results.

But he has found that the laborers themselves have discovered how things are going and are no longer in the Republican party, as in a letter to ex-Governor Cheney of New Hampshire he says, "Protection has failed because the wage-earner has refused to share his shelter with the manufacturers. He would not even walk under the same umbrella."

Again he says, "There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant, nor when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid, or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life," and the labor committee of the present house of representatives reports that there are 3,000,000 idle men in the country. We do not like to dispute with anyone but we should judge that the President had, in recent years, mingled more with Brother Depew and a few other laborers who receive $50,000 a year for their services, than with factory hands.

Quillayute Notes.

The Literary Society is becoming more interesting and instructive with each meeting and all the members seem to be enthusiastic in the work. A number of books for a library have been given and money is being raised to buy others. A social for that purpose was held at the residence of Mr. A. J. Carpenters, Saturday evening, December 3, when quite a large sum was raised. Societies of this kind should be organized in every farming community for at most they have little to relieve the monotony of country life, and again it brings the neighbors into closer fellowship. Of course those who take part in the real work of the society are much more benefitted than those who lay back and simply listen to the papers and arguments brought out at each meeting.

This country has been nearly under water the past few weeks. It rained and rained and kept on raining until the prairie looked like one little ocean, and the streams were up higher than they have been before for five years and by the looks should think that all of the drift and old windfalls accumulated for the last twenty had suddenly taken flight and started for China on an excursion trip like Port Angeles people go to Victoria or Seattle.

Our county road district overseers are trying to see how much they can beat Burlingame making roads, and as the county commissioners are allowing them a little money to work out in their respective districts they are doing their best to make a good showing in work done for the money. The overseer of road district number 13 has just received $600 to work out on the Dickey-Clallam road which ought to finish the road in that district in very good shape, there being only about one and a half miles that will want much done to it, the rest being prairie. Many of the old settlers are looking forward to the opening of this road with a great deal of interest as it means better prices for supplies in the near future, and we have to have a track through to Clallam Bay by some time next season or there will be wailing and gnashing of teeth by some individuals that weigh less than a thousand pounds a piece.

The chairman of the board of county commissioners and the county surveyor were in Quillayute on a business trip and gave us a call, but it rained so they could not see very good while here.

The chief event of the season in high society circles was the marriage of Mr. R. H. Tyler and Miss Jennie Smith

School has commenced for a three-months' session, with Mr. Merrifield as teacher.

Messrs. Hopkins and Seamen have been in the Quillayute valley surveying roads. They are now north of the Quillayute river surveying the Walby road. They next survey the Weeding road, which is an extension of the Dickey-Clallam Bay road to the Jefferson county line.

E. A. Esworthy was elected road overseer at the election held December 3. Thirty-five votes were cast.

Christmas will be celebrated in a befitting manner, the Sunday school having charge of the arrangements.

County Items.

R. S. Dimmick, postmaster at East Clallam, has resigned, and recommends J. H. Marlette for the office.

The Baptist Sunday school of Port Angeles will give an entertainment in connection with a Christmas tree on Christmas eve.

Messrs. Martin, Dawson and Giblers of Port Angeles, are building a schooner, fifty feet long, with a capacity of about thirty tons.

The total precipitation at Tatoosh Island during the month of November was 16.5 inches, on 28 days. Cloudy days 26, cloudless 2, partly cloudy 2.

Sheriff Gould has appointed F. S. Mackintosh deputy sheriff during the absence of Mr. Dedman, who has gone to Kentucky to spend the holidays.

Mr. John W. Troy, editor of the Democrat and county auditor-elect, and Miss Minnie Lewis, daughter of Dr. F. S. Lewis, were married Wednesday.

The public schools of Port Angeles close to-day. To-morrow the pupils will give an entertainment at the opera house to raise funds to buy an organ for the school.

Deputy Surveyor Schwartz has been in Port Angeles to correct the meander line of reservation, and it is now thought that the lots will soon be appraised and deeds given to settlers.

The rigging for a piledriver was brought to Pysht on the Garland last Wednesday. The piledriver will be used in building two bridges across the Pysht river.—Clallam Bay Record.

Supervisor Smith has a crew of about twenty men at work improving the road around the bay to West Clallam and building a bridge across Lambs creek, on the Hoko road.—Clallam Bay Record.

George W. O'Brien, of the Clallam Bay Record, has been appointed by Judge Hanford a United States court commissioner for East Clallam, and now settlers in that part of the county can make filings and final proofs near home.

Road Overseer Joel H. Albright has established a camp near the Skavdal ranch and next Monday will begin work on the opening of the Burlingame road westward. There will be ten men and a yoke of cattle engaged in the work.—Port Crescent Leader.

On Friday evening Edward Hoare, grand organizer of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, organized a lodge in Martin's hall, to be known as the Port Angeles Lodge. There were twenty-two taken in as charter members. The following officers were duly elected by ballot: Past Master Workman, W. W. McGeorge; Master Workman, D. W. Bryan; Foreman, Thomas Malony; Overseer, C. L. Babcock; Recorder, A. R. Pringle; Financier, W. E. Burnside; Receiver, P. J. Williams; Guide, J. A. Greyer; Inside Watchman, M. V. Albright. This order will no doubt prove one of the strongest and most beneficial of any in our city, as it insures to each one of its members the sum of two thousand dollars in event of death. They also afford assistance to sick brothers or those in need.—Tribune Times.

A month ago H. E. Jenkings took up a claim of 160 acres near the mouth of the Hoko river, quilt a house and proceeded to make improvements. He was warned by several settlers in the vicinity that the claim belonged to Mrs. A. Colby, the wife of a settler who holds the adjoining claim. Jenkins paid no attention to the warning, and proceeded to improve the place. A week ago Sunday evening he was called upon by Dave Lavin, Tom Fallahee, George Talbot, Bill Smith, J. E. McCabe, Charles Bradley and a masked man, all armed with rifles or revolvers. He was told that he was regarded as a claim jumper, and must leave the land. He obeyed the command. The visiting party helped him place all of his household effects outside, and then destroyed the dwelling by setting fire to it. Jenkens has gone to seek legal redress and means of securing his right to the claim.

Notice to Settle up.

The Farmers Mercantile Company gives notice that all accounts must be settled by the 1st of January, 1893, either by cash, produce or good security. All notes due or past due will be given to our attorney unless paid or renewed.

W. L. CHURCH.

The Angeles Restaurant

—AND—

OYSTER HOUSE.

Laurel Street Wharf, near Front.

Fresh Eastern and Olympia Oysters Always on Hand.

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.

"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.

Notice.

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

In the matter of the estate of MARQUIS D. PULLEN, Deceased. } No. 4 Notice of settlement of annual account.

Notice is hereby given that Jesse S. Maxfield and Ephriam D. Pullen, administrators of the estate of Marquis D. Pullen, deceased, have rendered and presented for settlement to, and filed in the Superior Court of Clallam county, State of Washington, their first separate annual accounts as such administrators, and that

Thursday, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1893,

at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of our said Superior Court, in the city of Port Angeles, in said Clallam county, has been duly appointed by our said Superior Court for the settlement of the said annual account, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file his exceptions in writing to the said annual account, and contest the same.

Witness, the HON JAS. G. MCCLINTON, Judge of the said Superior court and the seal of said court affixed this 12th day of December, 1892.

WILLIAM K. CLARK,
{SEAL.} County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court.
By FRANK P. FISHER, Deputy. 30

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE Superior Court of Clallam county, State of Washington.

In the matter of the estate of CHARLES R. BREWSTER, Deceased. }

Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration of the estate of Charles R. Brewster, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, on the 29th day of November, 1892, by the Superior Court of Clallam County.

All persons having claims against said deceased or against said estate are required to present them to me with the necessary vouchers at my residence at Port Angeles in said Clallam County within one year after the date of this notice or they shall be forever barred.

Dated this Second day of December, 1892.

C. W. BREWSTER,
Administrator of the Estate of Charles R. Brewster, deceased.
R. C. Wilson, Attorney.
First Publication, Dec. 2d, 1892. [25 5t.

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.

Mrs. Roberson.

Dressmaking and Plain Sewing.

Elias Cays' Farm, Near New Dungeness.

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 an 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	2104	632	2240	265
For week end'g Dec. 5, 1892...	30	746	11	5

Miscellaneous exports to date are as follows: Hogs, 158; Sheep, 5; Butter, 177 boxes; Veal, 46; Beeves, 17; Chickens, 11 boxes; Fruit, 1,015 boxes; Vegetables, 10 boxes.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Subscribe for the BEACON.

Go to Holden's for fresh Peanuts.

Mrs. E. Cline is now comfortably located in her new residence at the old town.

Mail orders for drugs receives prompt attention at the Fisher Pharmacy, Port Angeles.

The young daughter of George Lotzgesell is lying at the point of death in Port Townsend.

Thomas Evans is having all the stumps burned off his place, which improves its looks very much.

James Dick has three men and two yoke of oxen steadily at work on his farm clearing land.

E. D. Elliott is making many improvements on the old Hall place and in a short time will have a cosy home.

H. J. Lipsett is building a good-sized addition to the livery stable for the storage of farm implements and wagons.

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

John Wilder's youngest child was badly burned about the face by falling against the fire grate, one day this week.

Old papers for sale at this office at twenty-five cents per hundred. A large part of them are late Washington State papers.

Do you want to sell anything? Tell the people of it through the BEACON Only five cents a line in the local columns.

Capt. Hansen goes ranching the first of the month on the Paine place. We hope he will be as successful plowing the land as the main.

Mr. Marlin Alexander will remove, January 1, from the Paine ranch to the Torney farm. The dwelling is already completed.

There is some talk of the members of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of Sequim reorganizing under the banner of the Farmers' Alliance.

Church services will be held at Colony hall next Sunday at 11:00 o'clock a.m. Services at the old town have been discontinued for the present.

H. J. Lipsett has been selected as school director, vice Robert M. Wood, resigned. Mr. R. A. Davis received the appointment of school clerk.

Joseph Henderson, who has been on the sick list for some time past, is so far recovered that he was able to make a trip to Townsend Thursday.

The Farmers Mercantile Co. invite the ladies of Dungeness, Sequim and Port Angeles to call and inspect their new stock of dry goods. It is no trouble to show goods.

Capt. E. H. McAlmond had a scow load of knees brought around from Sequim bay this week, for a freighting schooner that he will commence work on in a short time

Many hunters from Port Angeles, Port Townsend and other places, complain that they are unable to hire small boats here. It seems to us that it would pay some one to keep two or three boats for the use of the public.

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.

A literary society was organized at Sequim a few evenings ago, and the temporary officers elected are as follows: Bert Smith, president; William Horner vice president; Samuel Bugge, secretary, and Herman Sindars, treasurer. We hope to hear reports from the society each week.

The Puget Sound Fishing company, of Tacoma, have two men employed fishing at this place, and each day they are able to send by the steamer boxes of fish and crabs. If strangers can make money here by fishing why cannot some of our own people, who, of course, would not be to such expense, find it profitable to turn their attention in that direction?

In another column will be found an interesting communication from a new contributor in the Quillayute country. If one or more parties in each neighborhood in the county would send us the local occurrences and items of personal interest, together with their own observations on subjects that interest them, two or three times a month, the editor's cup of happiness would be f—, well, it would be fuller. And then, again, their locality would become better known to the outside world. We hope our friends will not wait until some great event takes place, but write of the little incidents of life that may attract their attention.

H. J. Lippsett has leased his livery stable and sold the horses and transfer outfit to Joseph McKissick, who will in the future attend to the wants of the public in these special lines. Mr. Lipsett will now the more assiduously devote his time to the sale of Dungeness land, and farm implements, and incidentally dealing in farm produce. It is in connection with the soil that H. J. expects to make it win.

To much credit cannot be accorded Mr. William Ward for the enterprise and progressive spirit manifested in erecting a bridge, which has just been completed at his own expense, across the Dungeness river, at his place two and three-quarter miles south of town. It is a substantial structure, 160 feet long and eighteen feet wide, and well merits the praise bestowed by those who have seen it. The new county road that is nearly finished from the bridge, between Mr. Ward's and Samuel Woodcock's places, shortens the distance to the mill considerably, and now, if the road on this side the river, from there to Dungeness, was straightened and put in better condition generally, teamsters who make use of it would be in better humor, their wagons would last longer and their teams, we dare say, would shortly be in better flesh. We hope it will be attended to.

The Ladies Aid Society.

Since coming here we have been particularly surprised and pleased to note the enterprise and push shown by some of the men of our community, but we are now enabled to record that for the knack of accomplishing results we have a small company of women who outdo all the men put together. There are only ten or twelve members of the Ladies' Aid Society, an auxillary organization in connection with the M. E. church of Dungeness, and yet the presiding elder of this district is authority for the statement that during the last conference year they raised more money than any other society of the kind in any charge this side of Seattle, not even excepting the cities of New Whatcom, Port Townsend and Port Angeles. We regret that we are now unable to give the names of all the members and officers of this society, but we know that Mrs. A. U. Davis, Mrs. George Kindred, Mrs. William Ward, Mrs. W. L. Church, Mrs. Hall Davis, Miss Annie Dick, Mrs. Kate Wilde, Miss Florence Mann and Miss Bessie Miner are active workers in its ranks.

And now, with the evident intention to surpass all previous efforts they have stated in upon the new year, first with a Halloween social from which they realized about $30, and Wednesday a bazaar, furnished almost entirely with fancy and useful articles of their own make, was opened in the Colony hall, and the public invited to purchase, with the result that by Thursday evening nearly everything on the shelves of the new establishment were disposed of. In the evening a basket social was given where many enjoyed themselves and went away giving praise to the commendable efforts of the ladies. We are informed that in the neighborhood of $100 were secured as a result of the last two day's sales. We hope to inform the public, at no late date, of the further progress of their work.

Land Sales.

Mr. H. J. Lipsett is to be commended for the work he is doing toward bringing this section of the country to public notice and the sale of lands in our vicinity. One of the methods used this week was the distribution of 1,000 large circulars among the old soldiers of Port Angeles, calling attention to the fertile lands of the Dungeness valley, and the notice of choice tracts that he has to offer. That his efforts have not been unavailing is proved by the fact that it was through his agency that the Dungeness Mill company purchased, for the sum of $1600, 160 acres of the Port Discovery Mill Company's land, lying near the Burlingame road at the edge of Sequim prairie. And here we might note that the enterprise of the three owners of the saw mill has been a great step toward advancing business of all kinds. Now that they have their own land they are showing great confidence in this part of the county by building a mill which will be second to none on the Straits. This, of course, tends to increase the value of surrounding property, and will prove to be a great benefit to the community at large, as the mill will be in the exact center of the Dungeness and Sequim country.

But to come back to our subject, we are glad to record his sale of 40 acres of land on the Burlingame road, between the river and Charles Brazill's place, for the sum of $400, to Charles W. Winke, who is at present in the employ of James Bell at Sequim. Mr. Winke will commence clearing the land and erecting buildings about the first of the year. Through Mr. Lipsett's efforts, also, Frank Whitehead, of Missouri, has decided to purchase 40 acres of land near here and will come out with six other families in February. And a Denver, Colorado, gentleman has made part payment on another 40 acre tract near the river, where he intends to make a home for himself and family. We are particularly pleased to see parties taking small lots, because then there are better prospects of our dense forests being cleared out and better cultivated farms, in addition to a larger population.

Purely Personal.

James Garrison came up from Angeles Tuesday.

Charles Cays went up to Townsend Tuesday.

Thomas Malony was in town a few hours Thursday.

A. R. Chitwood, of Port Angeles, was in our burg Tuesday.

The Farmers Mercantile Co. handle Drifted Snow Flour.

Send mail orders for drugs to J. C. Hansen, Port Angeles.

W. L. Church made a flying trip to Seattle the first of the week.

Purser Hatch, of the Monticello, stopped off for a few hours Saturday.

Miss Annie Dick went to Port Townsend on the Monticello Thursday.

Miss Lizzie Burrows, of Blyn, is spending the week with Mrs. Geo. Kindred.

T. P. Pumphrey, one of Seattle's leading commission men, was here Monday.

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

William Delanty, of Port Discovery, was in Dungeness a few days this week.

E. M. Brown leaves this week for his old home in Missouri on an extended visit.

Drifted Snow and Thistle flour are having a large run at the Farmers Mercantile Co.

George Davis, who had been spending a few days at Fairhaven, returned home last Tuesday.

Mr. Fiskin, of the firm of Fish & McDonald, wholesale grocers of Seattle, was here Thursday.

Miss Leola Beal returned Sunday from Angeles, where she had been visiting her parents a few days.

Charles Pink, of the Quimper Manufacturing company of Port Townsend, was here Thursday.

J. G O'Brien, representing the Seattle Soap company, was button-holing our general merchandise magnates Wednesday.

Prof. A. B. Dorsey, of Sequim, was dispensing words of cheer and gladness to the good people of Dungeness, Monday.

Andy Waymouth returned to Townsend, Tuesday, after a week's hunting. Game was not as plentiful as he had anticipated.

C. H. Zeigler, representing the Gordon Hardware company of Seattle, devoted a couple of days this week in and about our growing city.

If you go to Port Angeles for clothing don't forget to call at the U. S. Clothing House, in the Clark building on Front street, because they have a large stock of goods just brought in that they are selling at way down prices.

Sequim School Report.

The term of school at Sequim closed on Friday, December 9th. Quite a number of visitors were present in the afternoon, and the children entertained them for a short time with recitations and dialogues, after which each was given a small token of remembrance by their teacher.

Freddie Grant received first and Annie Green second prize for most improvement in writing during term.

Those who received an average grade of 90 per cent or over for the past month are, fifth course, Maud Grant 93 and Ida Sindars 93; fourth course, Willie Brown 92; third course, Freddie Grant 94, Johnie Lawrenson 94, Bertie Sindars 92, and Lizzie Grennen 90; second course Eddie Sindars 97, and first course, Addie Grant 94 per cent.

Those neither absent nor tardy and receiving 100 in deportment are Maud Grant, Ida Sindars, Emil Sindars, Bertie Sindars, Johnie Lawrenson, Freddie Grant and Eddie Sindars.

A. B. DORSEY, Teacher.

Farmers Mercantile has a complete line of buggy whips.

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

FARMING IMPLEMENTS!

—AGENCY—

Knapp, Burrell & Co.

Now In Dungeness.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

Oliver Steel Plows, Harrows, Tedders, Rakes, Buggies, Wagons, Carts, Etc., kept on hand here. Also Implement and Plow Extras.

Will trade for Produce of any Kind. Call and see stock.

H. J. LIPSETT,

Transfer Stable.

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.

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TANNHAUSER.

Are there two kinds of love? Or is the one
A firebrand from the seething halls of hell
Hurled back across the pathway of the sun,
To set men mad with what they cannot tell?

And is the other not the only true
And blessed benison that men call love,
Cool as the summer night's refreshing dew,
Pure as the clouds upon the blue above?

Minstrel, thou hast lived for us the truth.
One is not love, but madness—a wild breath
Of flame and smoke that sears the heart of youth;
But love shall bring salvation out of death.
—W. J. Henderson in New York Times.

ELIZA'S LOVE AFFAIR.

Eliza Boerum had lived in our family for many years when I first remember her. She was tall and straight, with the flattest back I ever saw, and large, well developed limbs.

I do not suppose that any one had ever thought her pretty, but she was as tidy as a waiting maid in a comedy, and the fluting and plaiting that she wore upon her cap and apron were miraculous. As for her face, it shone with much washing, having polished spots on the cheekbones and chin, the curve of her high nose and the two prominent points of her forehead. Not a hair escaped from the smooth, dark, tight braid at the back of her head, nothing about her was ever out of order.

I fancy she was nearer 40 than 30 at this time, but I know that Thomas Tripp, the coachman, was 40, for he said so.

"Forty, and I'll be going on for an old bachelor before long," he said. "I've got to look out and marry soon, haven't I, Missus Cook?"

"Marriage, Mr. Thomas," said Eliza over her shoulder—she was busy with a pudding—"is a matter I haven't taken much thought of, being a spinstress myself."

"Not by no means, Missus Cook," said Thomas—"not by no means. A fine figure of a woman, with opportunities to change her condition, has no call to mention herself by that name."

"Old maids is honorable," said Eliza.

"Ay, and I've heard them say that old bachelors was abominable, by way of making a rhyme to it," said Thomas Tripp. "I'm goin' to marry. How about you?"

"I'll wait until somebody offers, and then think it over," said Eliza.

I was sitting on the window sill eating a cake, and I remember that I could see no reason why Eliza should stop her work and chase Thomas out of the kitchen with a dish towel at that moment, but he seemed to like it.

After that I used to find him there very often. They were always sitting on chairs at a great distance apart looking silly when I came in, and Eliza always thought that it would be better for my health to "go and eat my nice cake in the garden, because the kitchen was so warm."

Shortly it was known that Eliza Boerum and Thomas Tripp were engaged to be married, and would stay on in the family in their several capacities.

We were quite excited about the wedding, and the room above the coach house was furnished with comparative splendor.

It was just at this time that Selina, our somewhat venerable waitress, retired on her savings, and it was necessary to get a new girl in her place. It was Eliza who begged my mother to take Lotty Lavender.

"You see," said Eliza, "it will be such a wonderful thing for the girl to get into a good family. She's been let to run about from one place to another, and she never has a dollar left to put away. Being with young, giddy folks she follows them, but with settled people like me and Mr. Thomas she'll have no temptation. Her mother is a friend of my own, and she says only yesterday:

"'Oh, Liza, if she can have your good example I shall be truly thankful.'"

And so Lotty came to us. A pretty, peach cheeked, blue eyed creature with a belt not half a yard long, and a coquettish manner that made her very attractive to my young eyes.

In the kitchen at first it was quite charming to see Lotty taking the advice of those older and wiser than she, and going to church with Thomas and Eliza on Sunday evening; but alas! this is a changeful world.

Young as I was I soon saw that Thomas stared long and often at the new waitress and was less devotedly attentive to his Eliza. I found Eliza alone in the kitchen in a very low spirited mood, while Lotty was, I knew, talking a walk with Thomas. And one day at dessert a strange thing happened.

Lotty was just bringing in a dish of fruit, walking with unusual airiness and looking prettier than ever, when a howl was heard upon the stairs, and I saw Thomas rushing stableward with his handkerchief to his eye, and at the same instant Eliza appeared behind Lotty with her fingers extended like talons.

In a moment more the girl's cap was off, her embroidered apron in tatters, the fruit dish on the ground, the peaches and pears rolling about the floor, and Eliza disappeared down the kitchen stairs, dragging Lotty by her long, back hair.

The minister and his wife were dining with us. The situation was shocking.

"Is the girl out of her mind?" asked my father.

"Temporarily," replied mamma.

Then the minister's wife began to tell a story of a certain cook who went out of her mind and murdered the whole family, and I was very much alarmed for my own safety and that of the kitten.

Later, when we were alone, Eliza appeared before my mother, neat as usual, but with swollen eyes.

"I suppose after the exhibition I have made of myself, ma'am, I had better look for another place? It's past excuses, I know."

"It was very shocking, Eliza!" said my mother, "but I prefer that Lotty should go. I have told her so."

"Ma'am," said Eliza, "you are an angel of forgiveness, and have a feelin' heart that is not given to most ladies, but there is circumstances that—that"——

"I comprehend," said my mother. "I have spoken to your master, and Thomas Tripp is dismissed. I feel sure that he drinks, and that is always dangerous in a coachman."

At this Eliza burst into tears, sobbed: "A—a angel lady! and I'll never forgit it!" and retired.

Meanwhile I had visited Lotty in her bedroom, where she was packing her trunk. She had several long scratches on her cheeks and some of her hair had been pulled out. She spoke of Eliza as "that spitfire old maid," and threatened to "have the law of her." But I never knew of her carrying out her threat, and, shortly after, we heard that Mr. Thomas Tripp was connected with a livery stable and saw his name and that of Lotty Lavender in the column of marriage notices.

After that Eliza, as tidy as ever, but much more grim and exacting, continued to cook for us.

The coachman, John Bangs, was a plain, elderly man whose wife did the waiting. In the evening she sat with Eliza, and in their conversation betrayed serious doubts that one good woman could be found in any other kitchen of the United States—virtue being condensed in hours. Upstairs girls were generally spoken of as "them crazy things." Evidently Ann Bangs had had her own experiences in her early days, when John was younger and presumably handsomer.

All this happened when I was a very small child.

It was after I had been married two or three years that mamma came to visit me at my little country place, and shortly began to talk about Eliza Boerum.

"It is the most singular thing," she said. "Old as she is she has never gotten over her love affair. I believe she cares for Thomas Tripp yet. She must have heard some news of him lately. She is very sentimental in these latter days, and told me that sometimes the kitchen seemed 'haunted'—with Mr. Tripp's ghost, I presume. Perhaps she has too much work to do in our large family, and I should like to send her to you for a change. She is delighted with the idea."

"So am I," said I; and the thing was settled.

Very soon she came to me.

She had altered very little. Though now an undeniably elderly woman, her hair remained as black as ever, the polish on her cheek bones was as high and the frills as perfectly plaited.

She was a wonderful comfort to me, and by way of reaping the benefit of country air she took a regular walk every day after dinner, carefully guarding her skirts from the dust. One day she returned in a somewhat pensive mood.

"That long kind of building without no trees near it, what would you call it, ma'am?" she asked. "That one where there's so many old people sittin' out to air themselves mostly."

"Oh, that's the poorhouse, Eliza," I said.

"I thought as much," said she. "Well, we had all ought to be thankful we're not in it," she sighed, and went her way.

Eliza had savings and had fallen into a very good legacy from an uncle—she could have no fears of coming to want. But it was evident that the poorhouse people had touched a soft spot in her old heart.

One day she came to me with a curious look on her face.

"May I take a liberty, ma'am?" she said. "I want to make a plain cake for one of them old folks that hasn't tasted none for years—may I?"

"Of course you may, Eliza," I said.

"Law me!" said Eliza. "How Mr. Thomas Tripp used to sit and eat my plain cake Sunday teatime! Said 'twas better than other folks' pound cake, ah! —but you can't remember Thomas Tripp?"

"Oh, indeed I do," said I.

"Ah," said Eliza, "he was a fine man if he hadn't been thrown under evil influences." And that afternoon she carried her plain cake with her when she went upon her walk.

A week later, as I was in the garden picking a bouquet, the dog that followed at my heels began to growl, and some one uttered a small squeal of terror. Looking up I saw a forlorn old man with a straggling white beard and very miserable blue eyes sheltering himself in the porch of a little house where tools, ladders, flower pots and other things of the sort were stored.

"She said I could call," he said. "Missus Eliza did. Kin I go round to the kitchen, if it ain't presuming? She said I could."

"Eliza? Oh, yes," I answered, "you'll find her there." And I guessed that this was one of her proteges from the poorhouse. They had a way of dressing the unfortunate inmates of their institution which once seen could not be forgotten.

This particular figure was, however, unusually forlorn and pathetic. Probably that was the reason why Eliza had selected him as the object of her bounty.

He came regularly after that, each Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Cold food was rehashed for him in tempting style. Yesterday's paper was bestowed upon him to read, and the day after Eliza received her next wages he became possessed of a new hat and some linen. I doubt if the poorhouse authorities bestowed these luxuries, and I used to see the latter hanging to dry in a secret spot behind the hedge now and then.

Eliza seldom spoke of her protege, and then alluded to him as "that there unfortnite." But he came regularly, and was gradually spruced up to a degree I should not have believed possible.

Moreover, Eliza lost her grimness and was more amiable than she had been for years. She frequently remarked that "we had ought to make allowances for everybody," and that "no one knowed how he'd act under temptation."

She had evidently taken to charitable views of humanity in her old age, and her pensioner occupied her time pleasantly. But one Sunday evening I was surprised by hearing a murmur of voices behind the hedge, at the same time detecting the odor of a pipe, and peeping through saw Eliza—our proper and particular Eliza—in her best dress, her pockethandkerchief primly held in her folded hands, sitting calm and smiling, with the arm of the old gentleman from the poorhouse around her waist. He for his part sported a blue tie and a yellow linen suit, and had in the buttonhole of his stiffly ironed coat a red geranium.

I retired astonished, and I fancy Eliza suspected my presence, for she came to me next day in a clean apron with an evident purpose in her mind. She opened the subject in these words:

"For a plain person, on in years, ma'am, would you say if you was asked that a genteel pale brown was a suitable wedding dress, with say a bonnet to match, and lace neck plaitings?"

"Decidedly," I said.

"Then I think I'll git that, ma'am," she said. "I intend to change my condition."

"For the better, I hope, Eliza," I said.

"For the better, as fur as worldly prospects goes, no, ma'am, but as fur as heart's affection counts, yes, I be," said Eliza. "Persons of matoor years knows their own minds. I've thought it over, I'm fixed in mine."

"And who is the happy man, Eliza?" I asked.

"Well, now he is happy, ma'am," Eliza responded with a chuckle. "To see him sit and eat plain cake is a sight for sore eyes."

"Is it—the—the old gentleman from the"— I faltered.

"Don't be delicate in mentioning it, ma'am," said Eliza. "The poorhouse—yes'm. Misfortunes is not faults, and ups and downs may happen to everybody. Thomas and me is going to jine hands and hearts a month from Wednesday, which is as soon as the tailor and dressmaker can be depended on. Perhaps, mum, being so young at the time, you don't recognize Thomas Tripp, your pa's late coachman, but he it is, once young and flourishing and in prosperity, now aged and misfortunate, but the same in intillects and fascinations."

"Is it possible, Eliza!" cried I. "This old gentleman from the poorhouse, Thomas Tripp?"

"Yes'm," said Eliza. "I don't deny he had writ. I knowed he wus there when I came up, and my feelings at first was fearful, but soon I saw that he was capable of fixin' up, and I began to do it."

"I've noticed the improvement," I said.

"It's great," said Eliza, "and he is that penitent! Lotty Lavender turned out as I knowed she would. Livery stable work ain't like private families. Lotty didn't get all she wanted, and her temper drove Thomas to drink. Then one day a horse run away with him and he was in hospital quite a spell, and when he come out his looks was spiled and his strength gone, and he couldn't get work, and Lotty she went back on him and run away with a man that had been hanging around her; then Thomas drank worse, of course. Lotty is dead now and better off, for she went to the bad altogether," said Eliza, "and you know what happened to Thomas; but I'm fixin' him up gradual, and we're thinking of a little shop. Thomas ain't so handsome as he was, of course, but he has improved in morals and intillects, and he has made it plain to me that he was tempted, and all along his true love was for me alone."

"To err is human, to forgive divine, Eliza," I said.

"That's beautiful," said Eliza; "I'm very fond of hymns myself, and thank ye, ma'am, for your good advice."

I was not aware of having offered any, but I did not deny the charge. Later I gave Eliza a set of china. My mother sent her some silver spoons, other wedding presents arrived, and on the Wednesday appointed Eliza removed Thomas Tripp from the poorhouse to the church and married him.

At the altar he was a marvelous specimen of gentility, in a black suit and white necktie, and he has remained so ever since. The little shop prospers. The neighbors pronounce Mr. and Mrs. Tripp the happiest couple they know, and on the whole Eliza's love affair has turned out happily, after all.—Mary Kyle Dallas in Fireside Companion.

Ignorance About Courts.

There is a surprising popular lack of information on the subject of the powers and functions of courts. It would be amusing in any ordinary company to get the ideas of most of those present on the distinctions between the courts of the United States, the state, the county and the municipality, the limitations of the civil and criminal courts, and the powers of police magistrates. It is a common thing for people to express surprise that on such brief trials police magistrates should be able to commit people to prison for months. The fact is that police magistrates have no such power, although the form of expression used in police reports, "He got six months," might well lead to such a belief. The fact is that the sentence of imprisonment in such cases is alternative with the giving of bail for good behavior. It is a common thing for people who ought to know better to sit all day in a police court, only to find at the close that the remedy they seek could only be had in a civil court.—New York Sun.

New York, N. Y., and New York, Tex.

"It is not generally known, but many of the large cities have town or postoffice namesakes in Texas," said a gentleman. "This necessitates care in correspondents wishing to reach them and accustomed to writing also to parties in New York, Liverpool, London, Berlin, Chicago, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Athens, Florence, Moscow or Paris, etc., for postoffices bearing identical names exist in Texas. And every one will concede that Moscow, Tex., and the Old World's Moscow are essentially different points. Of course in this a question of postage would enter, but even in the case of New York, Tex., and New York, N. Y., where the postage cuts no figure, there lies some stretch of territory between the points."—Waco Day.

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