THE BEACON.

VOL. 2. PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1893. NO. 1.

OCCIDENTAL MELANGE

New Line of Steamships Between San Diego and Mazatlan.

THE MERGANTHALER AT ASTORIA.

A Proposition Made to Extend the Railroad From Juliaetta to Lewiston, Idaho—Etc

Yuma is having new water works.

Portland is overrun with burglars and sneak thieves.

The Piutes in Nevada have been having rabbit drives.

Aurora, Nev., once had 5,000 population. It now has twenty-five.

A jetty is to be at once constructed at the mouth of San Diego harbor.

Unusual profits are being made by olive culturists in Southern California this season.

A general reduction of miners' wages throughout the territory of Utah is threatened.

Orange-growers are getting $3.25 per box delivered at the depot at Los Angeles, which is a very good figure.

The jury in the case of School Superintendent Harwood, charged at Santa Barbara with altering the records, has failed to agree.

The entire news matter of the *Astorian*, published at Astoria, Or., is now set on a Merganthaler linotype machine, the only one in use on the Coast.

A new line of steamships is about to be established between San Diego and Mazatlan, Mexico, the first steamer leaving San Diego about January 15.

Two alleged witches were tortured to death by the Zuni Indians in New Mexico a few days ago. Trouble will probably result in an effort of the United States to make arrests for the deed.

Farmers in Marin county, Cal., especially in the lowlands near the coast, are complaining of a weed that has germinated of late from the rich soil, which the cows eat and which gives a peculiar taste to the milk, so much so that in some districts the milk is unpalatable. It affects the butter made from the same.

A proposition has been made to extend the railroad from Juliaetta to Lewiston, Idaho, before the next crop is harvested, if a subsidy of $75,000, together with the right of way through the town, is given. The people are enthusiastic on the subject, and the terms will undoubtedly be accepted.

Citizens of Idaho Falls have purchased a whole section of school land, which they offer as a site for the State Agricultural College. In addition to this enticing inducement, the argument is advanced that Idaho Falls is desirably situated and possesses many features calculated to render it a suitable place for the college.

Owing to the continued low prices of silver and lead the Niagara group of mines, at Bingham, U. T., on which over $500,000 is invested, have been shut down, and the managers of the Old Jordan group have notified their men that they will have to accept a reduction in wages or find themselves out of employment.

Reliable persons who have just returned to Boise, Idaho, from Diamond Basin, in Owyhee county, denounce the reported find of diamonds in that region as a hoax. They declare that the story that Kunz, the expert from Amsterdam, had discovered a great diamond-bearing ledge over there is false and they assert positively that Kunz did not drive even a prospect hole in the imaginary ledge.

The San Francisco *Morning Call* states that there is a prospect of a lively meat war in San Francisco as the result of the establishment of Philip D. Armour's big stock yards and slaughter-house plant at Baden. The South San Francisco slaughter-house men, who have controlled the San Francisco meat trade for so many years, do not like the idea of competition, and are trying to make the retail butchers boycott Armour's establishment. Armour's representative at San Francisco, Thomas Newton, declares that if the boycott is attempted his company will open retail butcher shops all over the city and will sell meat at rates with which other butchers cannot hope to compete.

The Supreme Court has denied a rehearing of the Blythe case at San Francisco, which was taken upon appeal by the Williams heirs from Judge Coffey's decision. This virtually ends the celebrated case, and the millions of the late Thomas H. Blythe go to his daughter, Florence, now Mrs. Hinckley. When the Probate Court awarded the estate to Florence it decided that the Williams heirs were the only other people besides Florence having a legal claim to heirship. The estate is now valued at about $4,000,000.

The San Francisco *Examiner* states that the raisin growers of that State are forming a trust, to be known as the California State Raisin Growers' Association, and that final arrangements were made at a meeting of producers at Fresno recently. It is said that packers and brokers will be admitted to the organization, but have to pay a higher entrance fee than growers, and that in the executive committee, of sixty which is to be selected, forty will be growers. According to the plan of the trust, as it is understood, packers and growers must give bonds to maintain prices. Raisins shall be consigned only to packers and growers who have given $10,000 and $20,000 bonds, respectively, not to sell at a figure under stipulated prices.

INDUSTRIAL BREVITIES

The Aluminium Works in Switzerland the Largest in the World—Business in the South.

There are 573 newspapers in India.

The electric snow plow is promised.

Germany has a 4,000-ton forging press.

St. Louis will have a 25,000-pound belt.

Japan mines have 150,000,000 tons of coal.

The Chesapeake oyster crop will be light.

The Central Pacific has 123,000-pound locomotives.

It takes twelve tea plants to grow a pound of tea.

There are 469 electric railroads in the United States.

Manufacturers of school furniture have formed a trust.

Kansas is the only State in the Union that produces reeled silk.

The Congressional library building will contain 25,000,000 bricks.

Bridgeport, Conn., is to have electric power furnished by water.

Minneapolis is making 38,000 barrels of flour on an average day.

This country has 70,000 lawyers, 11,000 of whom are in New York city.

Very good clothing for South Sea Islanders is made from palm trees.

The electric sleigh is announced for use in the snowy Northern States.

Restaurants will be provided in the World's Fair to seat 45,000 persons.

A New York bridge company is to issue bonds that are to run for 2,450 years.

The smoky taste in Scotch whisky is due to the use of peat in the manufacture.

In 1860 our product of hardware was valued at $100,000; in 1888 at $970,000,000.

Scandinavian sailors are said to predominate on vessels of nearly all nationalities.

The profits from the sale of the works of Charles Dickens still amount to $40,000 a year.

A man in Maine has built an immense lobster pond, and will put into it about 75,000 lobsters.

A mixture of rye flour and peanuts has been recently used by the German health authorities in bread-making.

About 9,600,000 kids are slaughtered in Europe annually to supply the one town in France where gloves are made.

The last census places the number of miles of railroad in the world at 370,289, of which 44.18 per cent. are in the United States.

Thirteen million tons of coal are burned in London yearly. About 4,000,000 tons are utilized by the gas-manufacturing companies.

The report of the Michigan State Salt Inspector shows that last year 3,812,054 barrels of salt were inspected, 115,617 barrels less than in 1891.

One of the most extensive concerns in Maine has been experimenting on an ingenious process of burning lime with oil instead of with wood.

The largest telephone center in the world is that in the exchange in Berlin, Germany, where 7,000 wires are connected with the main office.

There are 109,000 locomotives in the world; 63,000 of them run in Europe, 40,000 in America, 3,300 in Asia, 2,000 in Australia and 700 in Africa.

Probably the heaviest rudder on record is that made for the torpedo boat Vulcan. It was forged in single pieces, and weighs twenty-two tons.

Somebody has said that if Pasteur were paid a royalty on all the money he has saved to the commercial world he would be the richest man on earth.

Business operations in the South continue to feel the spur growing out of the rise in cotton. Coal, iron, steel and lumber industries are particularly active.

The aluminium works in Switzerland, the largest in the world, use a water power of 1,500-horse power, and turn out about 1,200 pounds of the metal daily.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Victorien Sardou Said to be the Possessor of a Remarkably Fine Collection of Souvenirs—Etc.

Mr. Gladstone has decided not to appoint any successor to Tennyson as poet laureate. A very sensible thing to do.

When Mr. Cleveland becomes President he will find that there are 24,132 more officeholders than there were when he left the White House in 1889.

Franklin W. Smith of Boston is still agitating the establishment of the national gallery of history and art in Washington to cost ultimately $10,000,000.

Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, has between fifteen and twenty companies out this season, and is probably entitled to the distinction of being the Napoleon of the business.

Miss Flora Stevenson, member of the Edinburgh School Board, has been made an Honorary Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland. Miss Stevenson is the first woman thus honored.

Le Caron is so well pleased with the success of his book, "The Reminiscences of a Spy," for the manuscript of which he received $5,000, that he proposes to start a weekly paper in London.

Victorien Sardou has a remarkably fine collection of souvenirs in his apartment in the Rue de Madrid, Paris. There are decorations which came from the home of Cavour, the Italian statesman, and others by Van Blaremberghe and Fragonard; there is an original design by Fredenbord; a splendid chef d'œuvre in Florentine marble representing a church angel of the sixteenth century holding a gold chandelier.

BEYOND THE ROCKIES

The National Council of Women Fulminates at Chicago.

AN OLD MAN CHARGED WITH BIGAMY

Crusade Against the Habit of Spitting on the Floors of Public Conveyances in Brooklyn.

Two old women in Delaware have been arrested as witches.

The valuation of the State of Maine is placed at $265,000,000.

The year's flour output promises to be the greatest ever known.

Kansas mines produced 69,000,000 bushels of coal this year.

The ladies of Brooklyn are organizing to demand cleaner streets.

Starvation is reported among both settlers and Indians in Oklahoma.

A recent hailstorm in Texas was of ice pellets that weighed two pounds.

A menagerie to cost $1,500,000 is being talked about for the World's Fair.

There is a report that the Guion line of steamers is going out of business.

The Ohio and Mississippi railroad may be controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio.

The numbering of the people of Philadelphia by the police cost just $2,253.56.

Columbus (O.) saloons must close at midnight by order of the Chief of Police.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has given $5,000 to the police pension fund of New York city.

Commercial travelers, it is said, support two-thirds of the country hotels in America.

A public census of Philadelphia just taken shows it to have a population of 1,142,653.

There never was such a rush of sugar and molasses into the New Orleans market as now.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster says there is no occasion for alarm in financial circles.

Secretary Foster's efforts to retain gold in the Treasury are said to be meeting with success.

Large seizures of illicit distilleries have been made in Wilkes and Catawba counties, N. C.

Great distress is reported in Western and Northwestern Kansas as a result of the cold weather.

The packing-house business at Chicago has reached a condition of dullness unparalleled in years.

Congressman Scott proposes to push his bill increasing the whisky tax from 90 cents to $1.25 per gallon.

South Carolina's Senate has passed to its third reading the bill making the State its own saloonkeeper.

A most exhaustive trial of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and her guns is to be made by the government.

Frauds in the weighing of sugar for bounty have been discovered, so government officials at Atlanta say.

February 25 will witness the formal opening of the new European steamship line under the American flag.

Pierre Lorillard was horsewhipped in front of a New York hotel by a cabman on whom he attempted to impose.

The scope of the bureau of military information is being extended and perfected by Secretary of War Elkins.

The Yaqui Indians have defeated Mexican troops sent to subdue them and driven from the Indian town of Belen all the Spanish traders and their families.

The National Council of Women, recently in session at Chicago, sent forth a fulmination against French heels, corsets, tight sleeves and street dresses with long trains.

An electrically controlled machine which will effectively stamp 30,000 letters in an hour is one of the interesting inventions that has been adopted in the Postoffice Department.

Senator Cullom proposes amendments to the interstate commerce law whereby witnesses can be protected when giving evidence.

Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H., has received a bequest of $200,000 from the late Ralph Butterfield, M. D., of Kansas City, Mo.

The Continental block at Douglass and Fifteenth streets, Omaha, has been burned. The building and business losses are nearly $500,000.

John D. Rockefeller has given another $1,000,000 to the University of Chicago. This makes $3,600,000 which the millionaire has given to the university.

The women of Danville, Ill., are arming themselves with revolvers and practicing at shooting since the acquittal of the man who made an assault upon Nellie Henderson in that city.

The Directors of the Women's Health Protective Association of Brooklyn have inaugurated a crusade against the habit of spitting on the floors of public conveyances and various public waiting stations.

Out of the 250 miles of passenger railway tracks in Boston 120 are equipped with heavy girder rails and trolley wires, and the process of change from horse power to electric traction goes steadily forward.

The Solicitor of the Treasury is of the opinion that the use of the Columbian half-dollar coins in the manufacture of various articles as souvenirs, such as spoons, forks, etc., would be a violation of the law.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

The Treasury a Large Gainer by the Complete Destruction by Casualty of Outstanding Obligations.

A telegram with about seventy signatures attached, including the principal commercial and manufacturing houses and banking institutions of San Francisco, has been forwarded to President Harrison and Secretary Tracy, urging for their favorable consideration the claims of the Union Iron Works for awarding to it the contract for the construction of one of the new men-of-war Iowa and Brooklyn.

The Committee on Banking and Currency will be called together soon to act on the bill introduced by Representative Andrew of Massachusetts, proposing more liberal legislation in behalf of national banks and the repeal of the silver bullion purchase clause of the Sherman act. The majority of the committee is disposed to recommend the first section of the Andrew bill, which authorizes national banks to issue circulating bonds deposited. Section 2 reduces the amount of bonds required to be deposited in the United States Treasury by national banks to a nominal amount. The section will have to be modified, as the committee is hostile to it and believes in requiring banks to deposit a considerable amount of bonds. Section 3 relates to the tax on circulation. The committee is in favor of a reduction of the rate of tax on national bank circulation, but is opposed to wiping the tax out entirely on the ground that banks should bear their share of the expense of the system. Section 4 repeals the Sherman silver purchase provision. Whether or not this will get the favorable indorsement of the committee cannot be predicted.

The subcommittee having charge of the subject of establishing a national quarantine has agreed upon a bill, which will be reported to the full committee after recess. The bill agreed upon puts the national quarantine system into the hands of the hospital service of the revenue marine. Wherever State quarantine regulations exist the hospital service of the revenue marine shall have power to enforce the laws and regulations of the different States. Where there are no State regulations, or where in the opinion of the marine hospital service the quarantine regulation of the State is not sufficient to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States, the marine hospital service shall report the facts to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, if in his judgment it is necessary and proper, shall order the marine hospital service to make such additional rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State from another State. The President is also authorized to suspend immigration from foreign countries where infectious diseases exist.

Two years ago Senator Frye prophesied that time would show that the Panama canal scheme was corrupt, and that within a year or two light would be thrown upon it and the Republic would tremble under the shock. That condition exists to-day. There has been some talk to the effect that the Panama and Nicaragua canal schemes are parallel, and that the disaster that has overtaken the French people will cause public men in this country to hesitate in giving their votes to sanction a guarantee of Nicaragua bonds, fearing that a scandal might result. Mr. Frye sees nothing of the kind, and is emphatic in his declaration to that effect. Said he: "There is a very good reason to advance, which is that the government should exercise supervision over the Nicaragua canal and control all that is done there. There is no reason why any legislator should be afraid to cast his ballot for a bill which has this end in view. I believe this measure will pass the Senate, but of course such a prediction cannot be made as to the House. It can hardly be supposed that the bill will meet with favor there, inasmuch as it contemplates the expenditure of public money, and such expenditures are opposed on that side of the capitol."

In all the recently written matter about the depleted condition of the United States Treasury little or no account has been taken of the fact that with each passing year the Treasury is a large gainer by the complete destruction by casualty of its outstanding obligations. How much this amounts to the best statisticians of the Treasury Department have no means of definitely ascertaining. No two figures are alike. Since 1862, when the government began to issue paper money, $5,819,629,108 had been issued up to July 1, 1892. Within the same period $4,852,451,620 were redeemed, leaving outstanding July 1, 1892, a liability against the government of $967,177,479. In an exhaustive inquiry on the subject made by United States Treasurer Hyatt it is estimated the aggregate loss on all issues, up to January, 1888, would not be less than $8,700,000. This estimate did not include fractional currency, the 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents and 5-cent shinplasters in such extensive circulation for a few years following the war. United States Treasurer Nebeker, in his report this year, states that more than $15,000,000 of this fractional currency is outstanding, though it has practically gone out of circulation, and but little more than $4,000 was presented for redemption last year. What is outstanding is held, to a great extent, by collectors of coin, and its value as such is greater than its face value. The aggregate United States currency, fractional and otherwise, estimated to be destroyed and not likely to be presented for redemption, approximates, by these figures, more than $14,000,000. A recent estimate prepared in the Treasury Department places the sum as high as $20,000,000. The money can only be taken out of the liabilities of the government by Congressional enactment, and this will probably be attempted in the near future.

FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS

The Most Costly Piece of Railway Work in the World.

RINDERPEST SPREADS IN GERMANY

Peasants Dying Like Flies From Hunger and Disease in the Famine Districts of Russia.

Violent gales are raging on the coast of Spain.

The cholera in Hamburg is showing no diminution.

Nottingham (England) girls have formed a short-skirt league.

Emperor William says he does not intend to visit the Chicago Exposition.

A company is to be organized in England for the manufacture of electric bicycles.

It is stated that Cornelius Herz blackmailed Baron Reinach out of 10,000,000 francs.

The report that De Freycinet, Minister of War in France, is to resign is unfounded.

Germany complains of the United States quarantine laws as obstructing commerce.

Famine in the government of Uleaborg, Sweden, is causing an exodus of the poorer people.

The failure of the November rainfall has made this the worst cotton season in India in twenty years.

Negotiations are underway for a military ride between Vienna and Rome, the distance being 1,200 kilometers.

Tiburzi, an uncaptured Italian bandit, died of old age recently. He had been sentenced to death thirty-seven times.

During the campaign in Dahomey the French soldiers found the Dahomeyan women much more redoubtable than the men.

A French syndicate, it is said, is about to ask for a concession to build a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec.

Jules Simon thinks that France would accept the proposal to disarm with enthusiasm if it were made by another power.

An Australian engineer intends carrying passengers from Vienna to Pesth by an electric engine at the rate of 123 miles an hour.

The Colombian Congress has passed a law sanctioning the introduction of Chinese workmen for all classes of industrial enterprise.

A project to establish a submarine cable between Cartegena, Colon and other Colombian ports is under discussion in the Colombian Senate.

A bill will be presented to the German Reichstag in January to imprison and fine persons and confiscate newspapers revealing military secrets.

Jerusalem has been enjoying a boom since the completion of the railroad that connects it with Jaffa. Over 300 houses, hotels, stores and residences have been erected.

The rinderpest has spread to five hitherto-uninfected estates in Mecklenburg, Germany, and to seven estates in Holstein. Many cattle are dying of it also in Jutland.

The most costly piece of railway work in the world according to Sir E. Watkin is that between the Mansion House and Aldgate street in London, which used up $10,000,000 a mile.

The fact has just been made public that during the Treiort Ministry in Hungary 40,000,000 florins were embezzled in the Department of Education and Public Instruction.

St. Helena, Napoleon's prison place, is not prospering. The revenue of the island decreased $75,000 in the past year, and immigration has fallen off, while emigration has increased.

The latest practicable balloon, warranted to go in any desired direction, is the invention of Carl Theodor Geissler, a Hamburg gardener. Experts have made favorable reports concerning it.

The question of opening museums of art on Sunday has reached in England the point of belligerency. Just now the openers have it all their own way.

Wolves in Russia destroy annually upward of 800,000 head of domestic animals valued at 8,000,000 rubles. Their number does not appreciably decrease.

The Salvation Army is about to make a fresh campaign in France, apparently. At any rate General Booth is being extensively advertised in the Paris newspapers.

The British Consul, who has visited the famine districts of Kieff, Bessarabia, Khartoff, Khoursk, Razan, Orel, Tula and Vorenesh, Russia, reports that the peasants are dying like flies from hunger and disease.

There are said to be 15,000 Jews idle in the East End of London. The distress is so great that they had even offered their children for sale to the Jewish Unemployed Committee in order to buy bread.

"Balmaceda's millions" are still securely retained within the walls of the Bank of England, and it seems by no means certain that the bullion will be returned to the Chilian government, even within the next twelve months.

Former Medical Director Kraus of Hamburg, who was driven out of office during the epidemic of cholera by complaints that his negligence was responsible for the spread of the plague, has died suddenly. It is suspected that he committed suicide.

LADY OF THE CLICKER.

Daily Round and Hedged Up Dignity of the Woman Who Telegraphs.

It occurred to a citizen the other day on approaching the fair telegrapher in an uptown hotel that a woman in such a place must often have her temper and her fortitude taxed by thoughtless members of the opposite sex.

The young woman in question was possessed of a personal makeup that would attract attention in a crowd, yet through all the rush of business and hurry of work she never once seemed conscious of herself. Men came and went, their messages were received, the words picked off by the lead pencil measurer, the charges announced, and her seat resumed without, as Francis Wilson has it, her "moving a muscle or wincing a wince."

To the inquirer after facts she turned, and for the first time raised her eyelids, that disclosed a pair of sharp, honest, blue gray eyes, full of business, yet suggestive of a happy, laughing temperament, if you only knew her outside her "cage."

"Oh, no," she said, "we are too busy for idlers, and always of necessity too deeply interested in our work to allow us to pass the 'conversation lozenge.'

"There are those who fancy we are here only to look pretty and impress the gentleman guest with the idea that he has delayed for a whole week to send a telegram of utmost importance."

"This is not the case, however, and the man most likely to forget himself and bother us is not the fellow who spends a quarter for an unnecessary telegram as an opener to conversation. We see him, of course, occasionally, but his business generally amounts to inquiry as to the location of the perfectly visible hotel desk or of the nearest postoffice or letter box. We make short work of him, and in a discreet way can force the blush on him that sets him on his gentlemanly feet again.

"Others there are, and thank goodness they form the great majority that rules, whose business is transacted promptly, politely and with an evident sense of the fact that they are dealing with a lady. These persons it is a pleasure to serve, for there is no superfluous dialogue or attempt at jesting, or suggestion of anything but the perfect gentleman.

"A boor gets loose at us once in a while, to be sure, but we manage him on the plan of 'the quiet answer that turneth away wrath.' He's apt to be old and gouty, and to find fault with us for that his 'd'arter hasn't tellygraffed' him since his arrival. On a suggestion to such a one that perhaps his worthy girl at home has not been informed of his stopping place in the metropolis, he is frequently awakened to his own sense of carelessness, and then rises the smile that shows the good heart underneath, and all is serene again.

"Yes, we work constantly, and we must work well, for oftentimes much depends on the correctness of our transmission; but we have no cranky overseer, we are well paid for young women, and our trials are fewer and not so spirit rending as those that fall to the lot of the saleswoman."—New York Herald.

The Yosemite Valley.

For every hundred persons living west of the Mississippi river who have seen St. Peter's at Rome hardly ten, I think it may be safely said, have visited the Yosemite. Two small hotels in the valley are ample for all who may at any one time seek accommodations, and on an average two coaches a day during the season will carry all who seek conveyance to that place of grandeur. One thing is certain, the foreigner "doing" the United States seldom omits the Yosemite; yet many an American tourist traveling in California leaves the coast in ignorance of the wonders and beauties of the famous region. On a beautiful Sunday in May, out of sixty-five guests at the Stoneman house over forty-five were foreigners, most of them on a trip around the world; and that proportion is not unusual during the season. To the foreign tourist the Yosemite ranks with Niagara, and from those who have seen the wonders of nature on every continent the verdict seems to be that the Yosemite stands pre-eminent—the greatest of all. —New England Magazine.

The Wandering Jew.

Calmet's "History of the Bible" has this to say of the Wandering Jew: He was the porter of Pontius Pilate, and was called Calaphilus. When the mob was dragging Jesus to the judgment hall Calaphilus struck him, saying: "Go faster, Jesus! Go faster. Why dost thou linger!" Jesus replied, "I am indeed going; but thou shalt tarry till I come." Soon this man was converted and took the name of Joseph. He is supposed to live forever, but every 100 years he falls into a trance, upon awakening from which he finds himself at the same age as when the Saviour said these words to him. The Wandering Jew is grave and stern, is never seen to smile, and perfectly remembers the death and resurrection of Christ. No place is his home for more than a few hours, and thus does he fulfill his title of "Wandering Jew."—Detroit Free Press.

All His Fancy Painted.

Judge (to colored prisoner, charged with stealing poultry)—What is your business?

Prisoner—I am a chicken fancier, your 'onnah.

Judge—So I fancy—sixty days.—Texas Siftings.

THE BEACON.

An Independent Newspaper.

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

Published every Friday and entered in the Postoffice at Port Angeles, Wash., for transmission through the mail as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1893.

What we Want.

Free coinage of Silver; a graduated income tax; Government ownership of telegraph lines; Government supervision of railways; postal savings banks; election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people; no Government subsidies to private corporations; economical administration of public affairs.

MOVED.

The BEACON has moved to Port Angeles. We take this step, believing that we will be able to get out a better *news* paper for the county of Clallam than at Dungeness. A reporter at Dungeness will give the news from there each week. Because of arrangements now made we will be able to do better by the people of Sequim than formerly and will likewise give the news from Blyn and Rena so that our subscribers in the east end of the county need not complain. We hope to have regular correspondents from every neighborhood in the west end.

To the advertisers of the county we will say that we believe that the BEACON will continue to go into nearly every home east of Morse creek and that our agents will secure the subscriptions of new settlers as they come in. We shall make special efforts to extend our circulation in this city and to the west, through agents and numerous sample copies.

The BEACON is not a party paper, a trade paper, a boom paper, nor a story paper, but a NEWS paper. If you want the news take the BEACON.

THE Great Northern railroad from St. Paul to Seattle is completed. Transcontinental train service will commence Jan. 20, and passenger business in February.

THERE are ruins near Gallup, California, the foundation walls of which can be traced for two miles, indicating the existence of a large town in the locality in bygone times.

IT will take the government from eight to twelve years to complete the history of the war. While each volume costs nominally $9,000, it is said the real cost will be not less than $33,000 per volume.

SHE who establishes a reading society, where the women are expected to take part, in an agricultural district does more to check the deadly progress of farmers' wives to the insane asylum than all the doctors and medical journals in the land.

THE leading statesmen of Brazil are pulling for a general disarmament of all the states constituting the young republic. They argue and they argue very justly, that a man without a club in his hands will listen to sense and reason sooner than one who is armed.

GAMBLING in the army is one of the things Uncle Sam, with all his power cannot wipe out. No matter how severe the penalty the soldier will take his chances, and the idea of rooting out the vice has almost been abandoned. "Luck is luck," says the soldier, "and luck is chuck-a-luck."

DR. CHARLES LUMLOLTZ, a Norwegian scientist who was sent out to Australia several years ago by the University of Christiana for purposes of exploration, states that there were, by estimate, fully two hundred thousand natives in Australia when the whites first settled there, but now there are not over thirty thousand, and they are fast disappearing before the withering blast of civilization. They are the most degraded and primitive people on earth.

"It may come to pass," said a British lecturer lately, "that some African may, in centuries to come, point out how a race of Englishmen once dominated the West Indies, and were improved off the face of the land." Such fears are real enough. In 1658 there were in those islands 4,500 Europeans to 1,500 Africans. In 1800 the numbers were 30,000 Europeans and 300,000 Africans. In the last census the figures were 14,433 Europeans, 109,946 colored, or mulattos, 444,186 Africans, and 12,249 Asiatics.

THE site of the old court house and county jail erected in 1764 in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, is to be marked by a block of stone with the following inscription. "Near this spot stood the first Court House of Berkshire County, erected in 1764, where Aug. 16, 1774, occurred the first open resistance to British rule in this country." It was at this court house, in 1780, that Theodore Sedgwick, under the bill of rights, secured the freedom of Elizabeth Freeman, a runaway slave of Gen. John Ashley, of Sheffield. This is supposed to be the first freeing of a slave by legal process in North America.

Do you not think it time for a change in the financial affairs of this nation? We have been laboring under our system for twenty years and yet see the difference in the times. Hugh McCulloch, secretary of the treasury, in his report December 4, 1865, said: "The people are now comparatively free from debt. The expansion (of money) has now reached such a point as to be absolutely oppressive to a large portion of the people, while at the same time it is diminishing labor and is becoming subversive of good morals. The remedy and the only remedy within the control of Congress, is, in the opinion of the secretary, to be found in the reduction of the currency." Then we were out of debt according to his statement. A reduction of the currency was made. Now we are in debt to the amount of $65,000,000,000, or $1,000 to every man, woman and child—$5,000 to the family. Failures have increased annually from less than 500 in 1865 to more than 14,000 in 1892; crime has increased more than 300 per cent, insanity 94 per cent and suicides 147 per cent. Give us a larger currency, free coinage, and good times as in '65 and we will not complain of the evils of which Mr. McCulluch complained.

County Items.

Dungeness Items.

A. Clark was in this neighborhoood last week.

A. U. Davis went to Angeles Thursday to attend the last meeting of the present board of county commssioners.

W. S. Ladd, the richest man in the Pacific Northwest, died at his home in Portland, this morning. His estate was valued at $20,000,000. He held a large interest in the Groveland Improvement company of Dungeness.

Mr. Deitzel, the barber, has moved into the King house.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Davis were in Angeles Saturday.

Hon. Allen Weir, secretary of state, was here Tuesday and Wednesday visiting his relatives and boyhood home. Mr. Weir lived in this neighborhood from 1860 to 1875.

William Ward, one of the tide land commissioners for this county, went to Port Angeles Monday to take up his labors at that place.

Work will be resumed on the Methodist church in a few days.

D. McInnes, of Port Angeles, was in our vicinity the first of the week.

MARRIED.—Mr. John McInnes of Dungeness and Miss Isabella Teats of Inverneshire, Scotland, were married at Port Townsend, Thursday, December 29.

In making our rounds of the neigborhood this week we passed over the well cultivated farm of 160 acres lying midway between the old town and the new town of Dungeness, belonging to Captain E. H. McAlmond. The place is nearly all cleared and under cultivation, but we were informed that a part of the finest portion lying along the water front was overflowed during the recent high tides and it will be three years before the salt will be worked out sufficiently to pay for the cultivation of the land. We found Mr. McAlmond at his store on the place and soon discovering that he was in a reminiscent frame of mind were entertained by his review of the earlier times here. The Captain came around Cape Horn in 1849 from Penobscot bay, and after working in the California gold fields a while came here and located in the spring of 1853—forty years ago—being one of the first settlers. The amount of his capital was not large, only $5.00, but upon his suggestion six other men united with him in getting out timber and shipping to San Francisco where it was sold at a good figure. Of these seven men who were landed together forty years ago four are still living in the Sound country. At Steilacoom a company of soldiers were stationed and some of the men thought it would be proper to have Indian wives who called upon Judge Chambers with the intended, and for $2.50 were made happy, but they soon began to long for their old-time freedom and went to consult Mr. Chambers about it, who said that was all right, he would divorce them for $5.00 and it is said he made quite a fortune in this line.

Sequim Happenings.

James Bell was in Angeles the last of the week.

Mrs. Sarah Jones has been very sick this week.

Miss Ruth Taylor, of Angeles, is visiting in this neighborhood.

Frank Clary and Mr. Daniels, of Texas Valley, went to Angeles this week.

William Smith was at home during the holidays from attending school in Olympia.

W. B. Main has been engaged to teach the spring term of school, to begin in March.

Joe M. Ballinger, of Port Angeles, spent New Years at the residence of Mr. John Brown.

Warren Smith, who has been attending school at Port Townsend for some time, is now at home.

Wm. J. Ware, who has been spending Christmas with his parents here, returned to Angeles last week.

Work will be commenced on the Texas Valley road to Port Angeles next week at the expense of the settlers.

The steamer Angeles took a load of Samuel Fernie's hay for Myers & Van Allen's camp at Lyle river last week.

Messrs. Peter Govan and Wm. Smith and Misses Maggie Brown and Elsie Ware composed a party of horseback riders Sunday. They went as far as Dungeness.

A very pleasant party of young people watched the old year out and the new year in at the residence of Herman Sindars. In addition to Mr. Sindars' family there were present Misses Maggie Brown, Maud Grant, Grace, Alice and Elsie Ware, and Messrs. Peter Govan, Albert, William, Warren and Frank Smith. Dancing, music, recitations and readings helped pass the time in an enjoyable manner.

The F. M. B. Association gave a grand masquerade ball in their hall on the evening of Jan. 2d. The largest crowd that has ever attended a dance here was present and those masked were about seventy. A large number of spectators were also present and joined in the festivities after the masks were ordered off. A nice supper was served at the residence of Mr. Jno. Bell, and not until the morning was near did the dancers depart. A number of very handsome costumes and a number that were quite ridiculous were worn and the dancers composed a highly fantastic assemblage. It is proposed to hold another dance, possibly a masquerade, on Feb. 14th, St. Valentine's day.

BORN—To the wife of Mr. Sam'l Fernie, on Dec. 28, a son.

BORN—To the wife of Mr. James Burrows, on Dec. 20, a son.

Port Crescent Leader:

Work on the Lake Crescent and Beaver county road is progressing very satisfactorily. The road has been completed from Beaver to the Point of Rocks on the Solduck river and an excellent line has been secured in the matter of both hard surface and good grade.

Messrs. E. N. Pincher and Edwin Cays are arranging to put on a stage line next season between Port Crescent and Lake Crescent. They will likely put on a pack train and furnish saddle horses for the trip from Lake Crescent to the Hot Springs.

Clallam Bay Record:

The new road running from Beaver into the Wright district is being rapidly pushed to completion.

The sawmill started up on Tuesday, as several hundred thousand feet of timber floated down with the recent freshet.

At Beaver it is reported that the Pysht people propose to plank their road as far as the junction of the Pysht and Clallam roads.

John McMillan met with an accident last week by getting his leg crushed under a log and has been laid up since.

Merrill Whittier, of Forks, mail contractor, has received notice that the course of the route from the straits to La Push has been ordered changed from Pysht to East Clallam, the petition of the citizens along the route sent in two months ago, having been granted. Mr. Whittier thinks that the mail will commence going from East Clallam in about six weeks.

The steamer Island Belle, which was to have been put on the route between Victoria and Port Angeles, will run between up sound ports until the last of January when she will be put on the Port Angeles route as was originally intended. The Canadian Pacific has made arrangements with the owners of the Island Belle for the carrying of overland freight between Whatcome and Angeles so that it can be loaded directly from the cars to the boat and without further change be landed in Angeles.

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, County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court. SEAL.
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.

PAUL NIPOU,

—DEALER IN—

Fresh Fruits
—o—and—o—
Confectionery.

Choicest Brands of Cigars in the Market.

Successor to G. C. Belanger,

Front St. PORT ANGELES.

R. C. WILSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

G. K. ESTES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

BENTON EMBREE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Office in Opera House Block.

JNO. C. MURPHY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

DR. E. GEORGE.

DENTIST.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Office over Hall's Drug Store.

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.

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.

RAYMOND BROTHERS,

—DEALERS IN—

Books,
Magazines,
Newspapers and Stationery,

Will get you any Book, Periodical, Map or Chart printed in America or Europe, if you will call upon or address them at

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 BEACON.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1893.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Subscribe for the BEACON.

The new council will take their seats on the 13th.

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

The Port Angeles public schools commences Monday, Jan. 16th.

The Knights of Pythias installed their new officers Wednesday evening.

Another company of Michigan old soldiers are now on their way to Port Angeles.

The steamer Michigan arrived from San Francisco Wednesday with a large cargo of freight for our merchants.

Rev. Geo. N. Annes, of Port Townsend, has been assisting Rev. M. U. Squires, pastor of the Baptist church this week.

The supreme court has decided that all county officers who were elected on Nov. 8th last, take their office on January 9th.

W. R. Gay went to Olympia Wednesday to help W. R. Hoole in his candidacy for speaker of the house of representatives.

The ladies of the Congregational church will hold a social at the home of Rev. W. W. Farrier, the pastor, next Thursday evening.

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

The Garland is laid up for repairs and the tug Discovery has taken her place on the run between Port Townsend and Neah Bay.

Home and Clallam Lodges, I. O. O. F., have leased for a term of years the hall over the post office and have fitted it up in fine style.

Anton Gerke, aged 75, died at his home on Lincoln Heights last Sunday morning. Rev. M. U. Squires officiated at the funeral Monday afternoon.

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.

Catholic services are held at the residence of John C. Murphy, corner Oak and Sixth streets, every Sunday at 10:30 a. m., Rev. Father Fay, pastor.

M. J. Carrigan, secretary of the Board of Trade, left for Washington last Saturday, as a representative of the citizens to hasten the action of the government in the reserve matter.

It is reported that the bonds given the Port Angeles Southern railroad upon the condition that a line of road from Port Angeles to the head of Discovery bay be completed by December 31, 1892, will be returned, but as there are now good prospects of a road being built efforts will be made to have them renewed.

The case of the State of Washington vs. Albert Sherrard came up before Judge McClinton, Wednesday, who appointed Geo. C. Hatch attorney for defendant and adjourned the case to Thursday when the defendant plead guilty, but the court, because of rumors of the insanity of Sherrard, deferred judgment until Monday at 10 a. m. Louis Williams represents the state.

The view and survey of a road from the Sekiou river to Clallam Bay, ten miles in length, was completed on Monday. The opening of this road will be the means of getting new settlers on the vacant government land in and around the Sekiou. Settlers around Osette lake are petitioning the county Commissioners to open a road to the lake from the Clallem Bay road. The route is nine miles traversed over a trail.

At the regular meeting of the city council Wednesday evening Councilmen McInnes, Lewis and Metcalf were appointed a committee to confer with the tide land commissioners regarding the extension of streets over tide lands. Bills amounting to nearly $800 were allowed, $250 of it being the Democrat's account for publishing of ordinance and the balance for labor. The sidewalk out Oak street was ordered completed, the squatters in that locality agreeing to do the work.

The German Evangelical Lutheran church of Port Angeles, located on Ninth street, between Oak and Laurel, will be dedicated Sunday, January 15th. Services in German will be conducted in the morning at 11 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Hansen. At 3 p. m., services in English and Norwegian will be conducted by Rev. F. Schmidt of Seattle, Rev. G. Woesthenberg, of Whatcome, Rev. Tollepson, of Port Townsend, and Rev. J. M. Baxter, Rev. M. U. Squires and Rev. W. W. Ferrier of Port Angeles. All are cordially invited.

A special election has been ordered by the city council to be held January 31, to determine whether bonds to the amount of $55,000 shall be issued to purchase the entire electric light plant, now owned by the Washington Electric Light Company. It will require $25,000 to purchase the plant and the balance is to be used in perfecting and extending the system. It is proposed to furnish motive power by tapping Morse Creek.

The case of the City of Port Angeles vs. the property owners on Front street came up for hearing before Judge McClinton this week, Geo. C. Hatch representing the city, and L. M. Lane and Louis Williams the tax-payers. The defendants entered a demurrer upon the grounds that the ordinance on the question in dispute was void because it was not signed by the mayor but by the president pro tem of the council. The case was decided in favor of the tax-payers on Friday. The suit was brought to collect the grade taxes on Front street and involved an amount in the neighborhood of $25,000.

B. F. Schwartz, late president of the Bank of Port Angeles who was under sentence of eighteen months in the penitentiary, escaped from the county jail on Thursday night of last week and as yet his whereabouts are unknown. He was to have been taken to Port Townsend the next day for safe keeping and knowing this, laid his plans so as to relieve our officers of that duty. It seems that shortly after 11 o'clock on the night mentioned, Tom Bryan, the jailor, started to replenish the fire in the reception room of the jail where he had been sitting with Schwartz during the evening, and while doing so, with his back to the unlocked door and the prisoner, the latter passed to the land of hideangoseek.

The young men and women who aspire to obtain Academic or College educations and whose parents cannot well afford them that expense, will be interested in the work of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, which has been offered for the 1893 one thousand scholarships at any of the leading colleges or schools of the United States, upon the condition of introducing the magazine in certain neighborhoods. Yale, Vassar, Harvard, Ann Harbor, Chicago, the Southern Colleges, the great schools of art and medicine, all are alike open to the ambitious boy or girl who is not afraid of a little earnest work. The Cosmopolitan sends out from its New York office a handsomely printed pamphlet to any applicant, telling just what is necessary in order to secure one of the scholarships. The scholarship itself includes board, lodging, laundry and tuition—all free.

The tide land commissioners for this county, Messrs. J. A. Smith, of Sequim, William Ward, of Dungeness, and A. H. Howells, of Port Angeles, received instructions last week to commence upon the survey, platting and appraising the tide lands of Port Angeles. Albert I. Smith, of Sequim, was appointed clerk, and Norman R Smith, of Port Angeles, surveyor. The lands to be surveyed extend along the water front for a distance of seven miles. It is thought that it will take about six weeks to do this work, and then considerable time will be taken to advertise and establish the claims of those who have made improvements and then the remaining lands will be sold to the highest bidder. In the three blocks between Pine and A streets, the harbor line touches deeded property so there will be no tide lands to be sold there. The state reserves a strip of land just inside the harbor line which it will lease for a term of thirty years, and inside of this is the lands to be sold. Two hundred feet are reserved by the state for a water way at the mouth of all streams.

Port Angeles Survey.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 7.—The amended survey of the Port Angeles, Wash., townsite has at last arrived in Washington City. The officials of the general land office notified Representative Wilson of this fact, and this morning he called at the department and was informed that the case would be taken up next Monday and be finally disposed of.

Representative Wilson says that he learned that the instruction for each member of the board of appraisers had been made out and would be forwarded in triplicate to them immediately. This action on the part of the department indicates that the controversy over this matter will soon be definitely decided.

The Port Angeles and Gray's Harbor Railroad.

A dispatch to the Seattle Post Intelligencer says:

Charles Gore, who was formerly engaged in business in this city, but has been living in Washington for some time, is now here for the purpose of completing arrangements with several capatalists and a number of railroad men in connection with the building and equipment of 150 miles of road from Port Angeles to Gray's Harbor. Gore said today:

"The proposed road out of Port Angeles will run westward about fifty miles, and passing south of lake Sutherland will run south down the Quillayute valley, the richest in its timber belt and mineral. The road will open up that section of the Olympic range fourteen miles south of Port Angeles, where copper, silver and coal abound. Already fifty miles of the road has been surveyed and stakes driven. Better than all, the only pass all the roads have been looking for for months has been discovered and taken possession of. The building and equipping of the new road will cost about $5,000,000, and will open up a part of the country heretofore known to be one of the richest in Washington, but which could not possibly be developed owing to lack of railroad facilities.

Pacific Post No. 40 G. A. R. and Pacific Corps No. 21, will give a public installation and camp fire at the opera house, Jan. 9th, 1893, at 7 p. m. There will also be a very interesting game in which all will be delighted to take part. Everybody invited. Proceeds to go toward the erection of a G. A. R. and W. R. C. hall. Admission 25 cents.

The Board of Trade.

At the first annual meeting of the Port Angeles Board of Trade last Monday evening Col. Coolican, the president of the Board, reviewed the work done in the interests of the city the past year. The Board was started with two members and now it has 104. He then introduced Hon. Allen Weir, secretary of state, who addressed those present upon the subject of railroads and tide lands under the laws of this state. Mr. Weir had spent fifteen years of his life in this county and still felt a great interest in her welfare. He thought the Great Northern railroad the one most likely to build through this part of the country, but he said while we had one of the best harbors if not the best on the waters of Puget Sound, other towns might be able to get a road before this if the people here did nothing to encourage roads coming here. The Northern Pacific had built up Tacoma when Olympia might as well have been the chief town at the head of the sound if it had been more liberal and enterprising. Finally Olympia citizens built a fifteen mile line of road themselves and now have three transcontinental lines of railroad and is at the commencement of a boom. Seattle made its start toward being the metropolis of the northwest by building a short line itself, and her citizens standing together. Regarding the tide lands he advised the city to try to have land set apart for factories. The greater portion of the tide lands will probably be sold by the acre to the highest bidders who submit sealed bids, paying 10 per cent. of the price down and the balance in nine yearly payments. At the close of his address Louis Williams moved the election of Mr. Weir an honorary member of the Board, which was adopted

Revival services will be held each evening, except Monday, at the Baptist church during the week. Special praise service at 7, p. m., preaching at 7:30.

A. J. Link, who was sent to the asylum at Steilacoom a few weeks ago, died Friday. He was a member of the G. A. R.

Purely Personal.

J. F. Iliff went to Portland Friday.

W. R. Hoole went to Olympia Sunday.

Horace White went to Olympia on Thursday.

Paul Barnes of Lake Crescent is in the city to-day.

Attorney Jones, of Townsend, was in the city Thursday.

J. D. Riley, of Seattle, came in on the Monticello Thursday.

H. F. Buckner, of Washington Harbor, was in the city Tuesday.

J. M. Grant's name was recorded on the sick list the first of the week.

W. L. Wiedman and James Calkins, of San Francisco, came in Wednesday.

C E. Mallette returned Thursday, from a business trip to Seattle and Victoria.

W. W. Ulin, of Clallam Bay, stopped over in Angeles Tuesday on his way to Seattle.

F. A. McDonald, a prominent democratic politician of Seattle, was in the city Wednesday.

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

R. A. Grimes and A. A. Smith left for Portland, Oregon, Thursday on a business trip.

H. B. Crockett went to Ellensburg on Tuesday to look after business interests at that place.

John Hughert came in on the Monticello, Wednesday in the interest of Wisconsin mill men.

Miss Ella Riley returned Tuesday accompanied by Miss McCutcheon, of Portland, from a two-weeks visit to Seattle.

O. W. Smith, one of the pioneers of the Quillayute country, was in town Tuesday and Wednesday. He took the Garland for home.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McNeil returned from Tacoma on the Monticello Tuesday. They looked as happy as a young married couple.

D. A. Christopher and Irving W. Garland, of Pysht, and Emil Burgener, of Solduck, came in on the Garland Saturday morning.

Mr. M. Burnell, of London, came in last Saturday to make Port Angeles his future home, and now has taken a claim on the reserve.

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.

H. J. LIPSETT,

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 2:30 p. 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.

—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.

The Angeles Restaurant

—AND—

OYSTER HOUSE.

Laurel Street Wharf, near Front.

Fresh Eastern and Olympia Oysters Always on Hand.

PORT ANGELES, - - - - WASH.

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.

HURRY HURRY HURRY NOW SAVES WORRY WORRY WORRY LATER.

The Cosmopolitan Magazine

HAS become, within three years, one of the leading illustrated monthly publications in the world, gaining this remarkable position by sterling merit. Its illustrations alone would place it in the front rank, from their excellence and attractiveness, (over 100 appearing each month,) and when these illustrations are backed up by the highest class of literary effort from the pens of the leading authors of both continents, the whole making a magazine whose contents will be found of interest to every member of the family, besides proving a liberal education to any student of the times.

WE OFFER TO OUR READERS a bargain when we say that you can have the COSMOPOLITAN and the DUNGENESS BEACON both for a year for $3.50.

If you are not acquainted with the Magazine, send a postal card to the Cosmopolitan Publishing Company, Madison Square, New York, asking for a sample copy, then judge for yourself.

Address all Orders to

THE BEACON, Port Angeles, Wash.

Port Angeles Traffic and Transfer Company.

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.

STABLE ON MORSE'S WHARF.

General Teaming of all Descriptions.

Agents for Studebaker Wagons. PORT ANGELES.

J. M. MAGGART,

—DEALER IN—

New and Second Hand Goods of All Kinds.

FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.

Only Second Hand Store in Clallam County.

Agent for Sewing Machines and School Furniture.

Port Angeles, - - - - - - Wash.

MERCHANTS BANK

OF PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

Capital and Surplus - - - $100,000

President . . . . WM. M. LADD
Vice President . . . N. C. STRONG
Cashier . . . . . C. F. SEAB

Transacts a General Banking Business. Interest allowed on time deposits; collections made at all points on favorable terms; sells exchange on London, Paris, Berlin and all principal cities of Europe. Correspond with Ladd & Tilton, Portland, Or.; Dexter, Horton & Co., Seattle; Bank of California, San Francisco; Nat. Park Bank, N. Y. City.

Farmers, merchants and the public generally are invited to transact their business with us.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Capital - - - - - - - $50,000

President . . . . . W. W GRAY.
Vice President . . . D. W. MORSE.
Cashier . . . . . C. P. BROWN.

DIRECTORS—F. M. Wade, D. W. Morse, W. W. Gray, David Gilmore, Lewis Levy, Frank Chambers, Sr., C. P. Brown.

The Only National Bank in Clallam County.

Transacts a general banking business. Accounts of farmers, stockmen, merchants and others solicited. Fire-proof vault for use of customers.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

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.

Burch's Bazaar.

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

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

Front Street, PORT ANGELES.

R. A. DAVIS,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes,

AND A GENERAL LINE OF

MERCHANDISE,

—ALSO—

MACHINERY and a full line of FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

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

Call and See Us.

Dungeness, - - - Wash.

FOR SALE!

—AT—

BROCK FARM DAIRY

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

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

Holstein Grade Bull Calves.

Jersey Grade Bull Calves from Extra Good Holstein Grade Cows.

Also 20 young Cows.

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

HALL DAVIS.

CHOICE OF AN ACTRESS.

Being at foundation a womanly woman, she always expected to marry. I say expected, instead of hoped, because she had constantly too many admirers to doubt her opportunities—to her mind it was simply a question of meeting the right one.

She felt sure that when the right man came she would be willing to give up everything for him; indeed, she contemplated with a certain serene satisfaction the coming of a time when her triumphs and ambitions and fame and freedom would be exchanged for the proud servitude of wifehood.

Still she wasn't in a hurry to meet the right man. He would come when he did come—and when he did come it couldn't be helped, and she would be glad. Upon various occasions she had thought him come.

Upon these occasions she had experienced a distinct sensation of fretfulness.

She had conscientiously given the admirer a fair chance to prove himself the right man, but had always been downright glad when he had failed to do so. The admirer always made some mistake fatal to his interests.

Perhaps he lost his head, and went down on his knees; that always immediately settled it. She was much too proud and too humble a woman to be willing to marry a man who went down on his knees about it.

Or he lost his head, and threatened to shoot himself, or drink himself to death, or jump in the bay.

Now and then she was moved with regret at the storm which she had raised, and expostulated in a kindly fashion with her victim, but more often she shrugged her white shoulders, saying, if not to the man, at least to herself, that the man who was foolish enough to want to shoot himself because a woman did not love him, had better shoot himself.

Some men were doggedly meek—of these she was a bit afraid—yet so far these meek, dogged wooers had presently developed into bores, which, she felt, lessened the danger. I say danger, because she regarded the possibility of marrying any man but the right man a danger.

Sooner or later, in the course of every admirer's attention she made a stanch effort to dismiss or escape him.

She argued to herself that escape from the right man would be impossible, and that escape from any other was to be regarded as wisdom, and hailed as good fortune.

She never went out of her way to attract men—in the first place she had no need to, and besides she really did not care to increase the chances of coming across this more or less to be dreaded right man.

She kept pretty closely to her work, enjoyed the footlights, spent her money freely, rejoiced in her independence, and thought herself a lucky girl.

Of course she had admirers. She considered that a natural result of her position, profession, sex and attractions.

She permitted men who loved her certain privileges—they might kiss her hand, come to the theatre and see her play, and give her flowers and feel miserable about her.

Any one of them, she realized, might develop into the right man, so she treated them all conscientiously. She never misled them or led them on, and since she was frank with them and never discourteous, she felt she had a right to be exacting about their manners, and she always was.

Upon the three or four occasions when a man's devotion had stirred in her a certain degree of interest she had rigidly demanded time to find out and to make up her mind.

To find out meant to satisfy herself that the man in question and the "right man" were of one "identity." To make up her mind meant to decide whether, right man or not, she would have him!

The candidate having always failed to stand this test, she had, directly she was so assured, dismissed him promptly and gently.

By what subtle sign of authority she would recognize the right man she did not know. He would be big, she was sure of that, and very gentle; he would meet her mentally, "understand" her, satisfy her morally and tenderly, master her physically.

He would be above all her little "arts" and caprices, but he would admire them; he would be too dignified to go down on his knees from not being able to help it, yet quite fond enough of her to do it. For her part, she would never wish it, and she would be very meek and gentle and obedient, and glad to be so; but—but, meanwhile she was free, and of that she was glad, too.

Really, her life was delightful; she lifted her white arms into her pretty lace wrapper and laughed to herself as she settled for her little rest before retiring. Her parlor was warm, and the light softened by colored shades; a bit of sandalwood among the logs sent a spicy fragrance out with the heat, she rubbed her head among the cushions and laughed again to herself.

It was a notion of her own, this half hour rest before retiring. For the sake of it she usually came home at once from the theatre.

Going out to suppers and sitting up and drinking wine was stupid, besides such a course would soon spoil her good looks. A warm, all-by-herself half hour in her own pretty room, with the crackling of her fire for company and her milk punch and biscuit for refreshment, were much nicer.

It was nice to feel that the comfort around her was all of her own making, and to know herself in the midst of it to be very pretty and very sweet, and alone, in spite of the ones she could check off on her pink fingers as at that very moment who were miserable for sight of her.

As a rule, men had sought her out and made themselves as charming as they found possible and permitted; but Crag Demmon attracted her.

He was big, undeniably a gentleman, and by nature apparently a savage. He fell promptly in love with her, and his personality riveted her attention in an insistent way which she made no effort to oppose. For the first time a man's passion for her seemed to invest the man with strength.

To face his savagery and do as she pleased in spite of his fierce jealousy she found an exhilaration; to command a creature so much bigger than herself, and to feel his strength and not his weakness obeyed, was an excitement.

To look into his savage, somber eyes and melt them with the smile in her own was worth doing, and intoxicating.

One day he asked her to be his wife, adding that unless she gave him some definite answer he would see her no more. She was much interested.

"Could you leave me and not see me again?" she asked.

"Yes."

"Would you shoot yourself?"

"No."

She felt aggrieved. After a pause she asked, "Do you love me?"

"Yes." His teeth were set, his face pale, and he looked at her as if he hated her.

Her breath quickened. "Why do you hurry me so?"

"Because I will be made a fool by no woman."

A throb of fear went through her. She flung her head back and made answer, "You may go at once," and then, because his eyes frightened her, she began to cry and—"How do you expect one to decide at once like that, if she loves you? I can't, and I won't—you can go."

"How much time do you want?"

"I don't know."

"I will wait a while."

"Much better go. I won't be put on time. I don't think I shall care for you, anyhow, and even if I did you are so ugly maybe I would not marry. Go away and let me alone." She spoke in a frightened rush.

"Don't be foolish," he answered; I will wait—a while."

During the "while" he saw a great deal of her; he curbed his temper, was always gentle, always devoted, made no effort to kiss her, half strangled a man at the club who suggested that all actresses were alike, and looked at her half the time as if he hated her.

She grew frightened and meek, and made an exhaustive study of his tastes.

One day he spoke harshly to her; she cried out that he must not—that she loved him.

Thereat he took her in his arms, kissed her and said, "Will you be my wife?" A month from that time she married him.

Her manager protested, and a good deal of money was paid over. To the wife the manager said, "You are a fool; if you ever want to come back to the stage let me know."

* * * * * *

Demmon carried her off to Europe. He was strong and gentle and devoted. There was little trace of his savagery, except in a fiercely jealous guardianship over her.

Now and then he ordered her around. Once she protested vehemently; he looked at her and answered, "You forget you belong to me."

He gave her all the money she wanted, bought her anything she fancied, and insisted upon her dressing richly and indulging extravagances, but once, when she received a check for a story she had written, he tore the bit of paper in pieces, saying: "I will give you all the money you want! Don't forget!"

She was happy—oh, yes. Her one thought was to please him, and to please him made her happy. She gave up all her own fancies, and endeavored only to meet his moods. She kept up all of the pretty petulance and caprice that had pleased him originally, because sometimes it amused him to see her childish and exacting—she knew when to be silent, though, and how to efface herself.

She read the papers faithfully, and, by dint of study and close attention to a few political arguments within earshot of which she came, she got a fair grasp of the principles of the party opposite to her husband's, and argued with him very well.

To such men as he presented she made herself charming—he liked to have other men admire her; herself, she took no interest in attracting them, and she was always a bit afraid of being too successful and so annoying her husband. Besides, attention from other men made her heart ache; her husband loved her dearly, but he did not tell her so very often, and sometimes when she made mistakes he called her stupid.

Of course she did make mistakes sometimes. Being very anxious to please him, her instinct was not always true. There were times when he liked to have her creep to the side of his chair and push her soft hair against his face, saying nothing meanwhile, unless the little caressing breath from her lips could be called speech; but then again this annoyed him, and he had to be let alone.

Being very fond of him, it was hard to come near or pass him without reaching out a hand to touch his shoulder or cheek, and this fretted him dreadfully when he was not in the mood. Also there were times when she wanted him to take her in his arms and be good to her, and find out how she felt, or when she wanted to cry and be miserable and be petted and coaxed out of it; all this was childish and foolish, but—oh, dear! how her heart ached sometimes.

He loved her—of course she knew that—so there was no need that he should tell her so all the time; besides, he did tell her what an unfailingly attractive companion he found her, and he praised her tact and sense and the way she kept her pretty looks.

She was happy when she was with him, only happy when she pleased him; and she used to cry her pillow wet very often.

At the coming of the child her husband was distinctly displeased; when it died the mother grew sullen.

They got back to America; a letter from her old manager inclosed a contract for the coming season. She signed, left all her jewels, and with her maid started for New Orleans.—Emma V. Sheridan.

BEAUTY IN DISTRESS.

A Very Uncommon Sort of Belle Seen in a Crowd of Well to Do Women.

Did you ever see a poor and shabby belle? Such a young lady stood in the throng of women in a cabin of a Twenty-third street ferryboat yesterday. At the first glance you would not, in all likelihood, have noted anything peculiar about her. You would have seen only a tall, very shapely, modest girl of distinctly genteel appearance. If you had glanced at her again you would have been startled, for she presented a picture as rare as any that we see in the kaleidoscope of life in the metropolis. For she was young, well bred, proud, and yet very, very poor.

She wore a hat of what appeared to be rabbit skin, evidently home made and made with great cleverness and taste, yet showing in other ways than in the cheapness of the fur that it had never come from a milliner's hands. Moreover, the fur was bedraggled, as if its wearer had been out in the rain without an umbrella. Her Newmarket was of gray cloth and fitted her perfectly—but the cloth was old and had faded, and here and there were little knots of stitching, showing that small moth holes had been carefully sewed up without success at concealment. Her gloves were good, but they were of cloth. But it was when her face was studied that her condition was made eloquent. Her skin had that waxen appearance which the human face displays when the body lacks nutritious food.

There was a hint of pathos in her eyes, and though the lines that were drawn down and back from her mouth were not yet deep they were apparent, nevertheless; they were the lines of sorrow and of continually enforced self denial. A little boy was with her, and when she spoke to him her voice was soft and musical. Her choice of words was that of an educated and refined lady, her manner was dignified. When she moved about you saw that one shoe, though polished, was torn and out of shape. She was very, very poor. And she was conscious of her condition; indeed, it was evident that she had not long been as poor as now. She must have once been in comfortable circumstances.

Very richly dressed ladies crowded around her, pushed against her, pressed close to her. Their perfumes filled the air, their heavy furs slid past her hand as it hung by her side, their brilliants flashed in her face. It was a remarkable gathering of fashionable and wealthy women. There were mincing, tripping, fay like young women, some almost insolent in their pride and ease. There were chubby, rosy, well nigh stupidly comfortable little women, swathed in fur and broadcloth. There were great, rotund matrons moving luxuriously each in her own atmosphere of comfort and plenty.

There were practical, firm looking young married women making no display of ornament or superfluity, but bearing themselves confidently, as lacking nothing and asking nothing. All these surged around the shabby belle as the boat floated into the pier. They squeezed her among themselves, they hid her as if they had swallowed her up. Not one appeared to notice her, nor did she seem to be conscious of their presence. But she must have noticed it; not a figure, or a brilliant, or a fur garment, or a whiff of scent could have escaped one so keenly intelligent as she. How every personality, and every luxury, and every hint of comfort must have cut her like a knife thrust!—New York Sun.

A Life Saving Skirt.

"While my wife and I were on our last trip to Europe," said a gentleman the other day, "we met a middle aged lady who was going over the ocean for her health, and my wife and she became great friends. One day, while sitting in the ladies' private cabin, the lady said, 'Let me show you my life preserver,' and removing her outer skirt my wife beheld a skirt that was a curiosity, if nothing more. Running up and down the skirt, at a distance of two or three inches, were soft, flexible rubber bands about two inches wide. They were sewed on at the side of each band and ran all the way around the skirt, and at the top they were all joined to a broad rubber band six inches wide. At the top of this band was a rubber tube about two feet long, and which ran up the waist in front and was left resting on the top of the corset.

"Said the lady, 'You behold one of my own inventions for saving my life. In case of an accident all I have to do is to take the end of the rubber tube in my mouth, and in two minutes I can fill all the rubber bands, which are hollow and air tight, with air. Then tying the tube in a hard knot I am ready for the waves. This skirt, when I strike the water, will spread out in the shape of a pond lily leaf, and I will rest on it in an upright position as easy as though reclining on a couch, and I can float around until picked up.'

"As our voyage was a pleasant one we did not have an opportunity to see how it would work, but I have no doubt it would work well."—Detroit News.

Women Who Work Hard.

We hear a good deal about a strong, healthy man suffering if he works above eight hours per diem, and about his hardly being able to keep body and soul together if he does not get 25s. per week. I should be delighted to hear that he got more and worked less; but I confess that my sympathies are stronger for the women who work far more hours and get far less.

Not long ago we were asked to sympathize with the matchmakers. Observe what is the fate of matchboxmakers in the East End. They have to make a gross of boxes (144) for 2¼d., to provide their own paste and string, and to dry the boxes by their own fires. By working all the week from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m. they can earn from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. Last week they were invited to tea. It was the first meal which many of them had had during the day.

Most of them came with children in their arms. Their aspirations were not exaggerated. They wanted to be paid a little better and to have workrooms provided for them by the manufacturers who employed them.—London Truth.

NOTED BOOK THIEVES.

HISTORICAL PERSONAGES WHO STOLE UNIQUE VOLUMES.

The Well Dressed and Intelligent Looking Class Which Librarians Fear—A Bishop, an Inspector General, a Pope and a Noted Priest Were Thieves.

Book stealing is an art upon which much ingenuity has been expended. One never knows in what form it will next break out. It is an incident by no means uncommon in Booksellers' row for a bibliopole to be offered a book which had been stolen from his next door neighbor. There is something more than a tradition to the effect that a bookseller has on occasion purchased a book taken a minute or two previously from the shelves outside his shop!

A favorite mode of stealing books from public libraries is to procure a book, sit down to read it and then wrap it up in an overcoat, and after this to take up a paper or magazine. The rest is easily guessed. The public libraries suffer in all sorts of ways, for here the accumulated wisdom of the thief finds plenty of scope. Some of the tribe have a mania for old directories. Librarians complain frequently of the clerical thief of sermons and theological literature.

Novels and "books of the bibliophile" (as the French call them) one can understand being stolen; but sermons and theology! Women, more or less—generally more—respectably dressed, are often objects of suspicion with librarians; for the "receptivity" of cloaks is infinite, and the "feelings" of the culprit must also be considered. As a general rule, the thief is well dressed and educated, and frequently well to do.

HISTORICAL THEFTS.

Whatever may be the causes which prompt a person to steal books there is always this consolation—he is in good company This balm may not be a very healing one to the soul of the person whose books are stolen, but it must be consolatory to the thief, when repenting in prison, to know that some great and good men have been touched with the same species of insanity. Hearne, in his "Johannes Glastoniensis," more than hints that Sir Thomas Bodley had a weakness in this direction. "If you hold," he warns Sir Henry Saville, "any books so deare as that you would bee loath to have him out of your sight, set him aside," etc. Moore, Bishop of Ely has likewise come under such a stigma.

The anecdote runs to this effect: A gentleman calling on a friend who had a very choice library found him unusually busy in putting his best books out of sight. "Upon asking his view in this he was answered, "Don't you know the Bishop of —— dines with me today?"

The very king of book stealers was Libri, who, as inspector general of French libraries under Louis Philippe, had special facilities for helping himself and whose known thefts have been valued at £20,000. The most interesting illustration of this man's depredations was exposed in 1868, when Lord Ashburnham issued a translation of the Pentateuch from a Latin MS. which had been purchased by the late Lord Ashburnham from Libri, who had sold it under the condition that it was not to be published for twenty years. It had been stolen in 1847 from the Lyons library and the last clause of the agreement, therefore, could be easily understood. Libri evidently was not one of those whom Jules Janin describes as "people who don't think it thieving to steal a book unless you sell it afterward."

POPE AND PRIEST.

Innocent X, when still Mgr. Pamphilio, stole a book from Du Moustier, who was himself a book thief, and ought to have been en courant with the devices and designs of his own weaknesses. It is refreshing to come across an example when the tables are so completely turned; and if anything would induce an honest man to turn book thief it should be the exhilarating fun of stealing from another thief. It is reported, however, that Du Moustier recovered the book, and kicked the Cardinal out of the house. Catherine de Medici went in for stealing books by wholesale and barefaced; she seized the fine library of Marshal Strozzi and promised to pay his son for it in installments, but never a farthing did he get.

Of another and equally extreme type was the Spanish priest Don Vincento, who sold books and then murdered the purchasers to regain possession of his coveted treasures. Like most of the biblioklept tribe he came to grief at last. The original edition (1482) of the "Furs e ordinacions fetes per los gloriosos Reys de Arago als regnicois del Regne de Valencia," was offered for sale by auction, and after a long and obstinate competition was knocked down to a bookseller named Paxtot.

A week afterward Paxtot's shop was burned down, and he was suffocated at the same time. Suspicion was directed toward Don Vincento, whose residence was searched, and there at length was discovered the incunabule above named. The priest was arrested, and at the hearing he confessed—not from contrition or the fear of torments in the next world, but because it appeared that the volume was not unique, as had been supposed. He sobbed violently when he was condemned to be strangled, and the only defense he vouchsafed was, "Ah! your worship, my copy was not unique."—St. James Gazette.

Married Women Don't Work.

As to married women working there is a bit of statistics that shows how few married women do work for wages. Out of over 200 women who had received training as professional nurses thirty-five afterward married, and only one of these thirty-five ever again worked at her profession of nursing the sick for pay.—Boston Transcript.

Those who say that our soldiers cost as much as Germany's count the expense of the pensioners with that of the regular army. On the average there is about one commissioned officer to every twelve enlisted men in the United States army.

A "Pan Handle" School Girl.

Going to school in the "Pan Handle" of Texas—that little known but fruitful region, almost as large as Maine, to the west of the Indian territory—is not so simple a matter as it is in the older parts of the Union, if we are to accept an account, which seems to be given in good faith by a Texas journal, of a school girl's recent adventure near the new town of Childress.

About ten miles from Childress, it is stated, there lives a settler named Collier, who has a daughter 16 years old named Pauline. The daughter wished to go to school, and as there is no school nearer than Childress, she was allowed to journey between her home and her school on horseback.

Not long ago, as she was galloping easily along over the plain on her pony, she suddenly saw, crouching on the ground before her, ready for a spring, a panther, or "American lion," an animal which is not uncommon in that region.

No doubt a good many 16-year-old girls, confronted by such an animal under such circumstances, would have turned their horse's head and taken to flight. Pauline was wiser than this. She knew that an attempt at escape meant death.

She had no firearms, but she had, hanging upon the pommel of her saddle, an instrument which is very commonly used thereabouts—a lariat or lasso. Pauline coolly took up the lariat, and, with a quick and skilful hand, threw it over the neck of the now advancing wild animal. Then, with a wrap of the coil about the pommel of her saddle, she started swiftly along the trail, dragging the resisting panther behind her.

Before she reached Childress, Pauline encountered a group of cowboys, who were naturally greatly astonished to see the game she had in tow. The animal, between his choking and his dragging, was dead. The cowboys removed the panther's skin and had it made into a sacque, which they presented to the young girl. The animal, however, was first weighed, and was found to weigh 210 pounds.

Girls Making Baby Clothes.

Every now and then one hears of a new instance of ingenuity on the part of the working girls, more especially those who belong to clubs, and so get the benefit of contact with wise and tactful women. Fourteen of Miss Grace H. Dodge's New York club girls have lately gone into a very pretty enterprise. They have established themselves on a co-operative basis in the manufacture of dainty baby clothes. A little money has been put into the plan from outside. If the girls succeed and anything is left above their wages the profits are to be parted in three, one portion for the stockholders, one for the girls, to be divided according to their salaries, and one for an emergency and enlargement fund.

I do not know of a pleasanter place in the city in which to spend half an hour than the sunny little workroom above the store, especially if one happens in about 4 o'clock, when all the wee smocked frocks and long robes are dropped, while quaint blue and white cups and saucers and the shiniest little kettle are produced, and everybody has a merry ten minutes over afternoon tea. The girls take to their work as gayly as if they regarded it as an endless succession of jolly sewing bees. They are interested in their task, interested in one another and interested and enthusiastic over their novel scheme. They are about the only really happy looking sewing girls I have ever known.—New York Letter.

To Do Away with Black for Mourning.

There is in active operation a funeral reform association, every member of which is pledged to fight crape and to use her influence on the undertakers, stationers and upholsterers with whom she comes in contact. Oddly enough the women are very young and correspondingly influential. Americans, as a rule, go in for the heaviest mourning, blackest trappings, and the broadest bands. Their crape is not only of the crapiest kind, but overpowering in weight and depth. The livery is black; prayer books, purses, card cases and even watches are bound in jet or enamel, and it is not unusual to find a women of means living in a boudoir covered with white crash and hung with black drapery.

An upholsterer in Sixth avenue has had three orders from eccentric widows to paint their doors black. As a matter of fact heavy mourning is no longer fashionable. People are getting more and more averse to crape every year. One of the signs of the times is the disappearance of the crape and streamers from the door bells. In wealthy homes a servant is kept at the door to receive callers. Often a sort of cap is tied over the knob without any ribbons at all, and where the views of the late Henry Ward Beecher are entertained a garland of blossoms and foliage is fastened to the bell-pull.—New York World.

An Actress' Pet.

Next to a rattlesnake, probably the most unpleasant of all the animals in creation to make a domestic pet of is that owned by Pearl Means. Some months ago a friend in Florida offered her in jest a juvenile alligator, and Miss Means accepted it. The little saurian was duly forwarded, and has since taken up a large place in its mistress' affections. She attends to all its reptilian wants with great solicitude, and it is amusing to see the little beast—a yellow ribbon hidden coquettishly round its wrinkled neck—wriggling about in her lap and waggling its scaly tail as she strokes its head.

The alligator commends itself for domestic adoption by one capital virtue—economy. Succi isn't a circumstance to its starving abilities. During six months Miss Means' pet requires no food, and it sleeps twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four. The only inconvenience that can possibly arise will be when the miniature leviathan advances in years and develops its natural instincts for human morceaux. A finger may then be snapped off the hand that caresses it before the hand knows where it is.—New York Mirror.

HUMAN SYMPATHY.

Sometimes when one kneels, on a lonely night,
And cries "O God!" and then is dumb for tears
That leap up, choking, do you think he hears?
Do you think he understands aright
What would be plead by those lips dumb and white?
Do you think he hears the sobs that leap
From that worn bosom even after sleep
Has closed the eyes with pressure kind and light?

Ah! often have I knelt in midnights vast
And cried "O God!"—no other word could speak,
But knelt in dumb despair until at last
I felt his peace in sweet tears on my cheek.
Oh, poor heart! think of me that bitter day
When you must kneel alone, too sad to pray!

—Boston Traveler

A Costly New Necklace.

No account of the jewels worn by women prominent in Washington society would be complete without a mention of the magnificent diamond necklace purchased two winters ago by Col. John D. Langhorne for his wife. The necklace, brought to Washington by a dealer in precious stones, was first placed on exhibition by one of the leading jewelers in the city, and for several weeks thereafter was more widely talked and written about than anything of the kind since the international discussion over the diamonds sent by the khedive to Gen. Sherman's daughter upon the occasion of her marriage to Lieut. Thackara.

The stones were not only of unusual size, but each one was absolutely flawless, and it was said that the collector had traveled from end to end of Europe in order to obtain the number of stones necessary for the completion of the necklace. Finally, after many conflicting rumors as to the ultimate destination of the necklace, it was purchased for a small fortune by Col. Langhorne as a Christmas present for his wife. Subsequently it was decided to place it for safe keeping in the vaults at Rigg's bank until the undesirable tumult of talk concerning it had subsided.—Washington Letter.

Miss Abbott's Care of Her Health.

Miss Abbott's illness is a grim sarcasm upon the exceeding care which she took of herself for the last twelve years. No other woman upon the stage exercised greater vigilance in the protection of her health. The pains which Miss Abbott took to secure proper rest and sleep made that lady a veritable terror to hotel proprietors. She invariably insisted upon a room at the top of the house, and this apartment had to be hung around with blankets and quilts to exclude light and noise. The dread of draughts kept her in constant terror, and never during the season would she venture out of doors without being enveloped in furs and rugs. Of horses she was particularly afraid, and, although she was compelled to employ them almost constantly, she never had a feeling of security while in a carriage. Never was there a woman so completely a slave to her regard for the welfare of her physique, and it is hard to understand how she came to violate the injunctions of the physician who apprised her of the consequences likely to follow her appearance in Salt Lake City while a severe cold was upon her.—Chicago News.

Ladies, Beware of the Dog.

If a dog's bark is often worse than his bite, so, too, are the "kisses" which he bestows on his human friends. A distinguished Viennese medical authority has just announced the rapid spread in Austria-Hungary of a new disease having its origin in the osculations offered by small lapdogs to their mistresses. These pets, by kissing their fair owners' faces, impart a disease germ known as the cistercus, which eventually finds its way to the liver and other organs. The mortality in Vienna and elsewhere from this cause among ladies of high social position is reported to be very great. People indiscreetly fond of dogs should bear in mind that there is a limit they should put to their pets' endearment if they would avoid all risk of becoming inoculated with disease germs only less terrible than those of hydrophobia.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

For Hygienic Instruction.

A structure for hygienic instruction as an annex to the University of Pennsylvania, to cost $50,000, the entire expense of which will be borne by Henry C. Lea, will be erected at the corner of Thirty-fourth and Locust streets. It will be the first structure of the kind in America. The plans previous to their adoption were carefully gone over by Dr. John S. Billings, United States army, the director of the university hospital.

The investigations of the students will take in everything bearing on the subject of pure food and proper sanitation, from our daily food to the proper soil pipes to be used in house drainings.—Philadelphia Times.

Lady Rosebery's Palatial Home.

It is said that few houses in the world are more magnificent than the palatial home left by Hannah Rothschild, the late Lady Rosebery. All Europe had been rifled to make the place one of unrivaled beauty, and from its tapestries, once owned by Cardinal Mazarin, to cabinets filled with priceless cameos, its splendor and sumptuousness surpassed belief. The young wife and mother left a prodigious fortune, bequeathing immense sums of money to Lord Rosebery and each one of her children separately.—Illustrated American.

New York's Colored Novelist.

New York boasts a colored novelist—a woman—who has not yet, however, found a publisher for her manuscript. The senior member of a well known firm was more than surprised the other day when a lady as dark as Othello walked into his sanctum and said she had called for her manuscript, which she believed he had found "unavailable." The "reader" who read the manuscript said there was nothing in it to indicate the complexion of the writer—no local color, so to speak.—Critic.

Mrs. Wright's Bed Quilt Record.

Mrs. Priscilla Wright has made twenty bed quilts since she was 90, and has just begun her twenty-first. Quite remarkable for an old lady.—Plymouth (Mass.) Letter.