THE BEACON.

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

OCCIDENTAL MELANGE

Census Bulletin of the Pacific Coast States and Territories.

THE SAN JUAN PLA ER DIGGINGS.

General Clarke Declares That the Incoming Legislature of Nevada Will be an Illegal Body.

It cost Idaho $21,400 to suppress the Cœur d'Alene riots.

Important extensions in Santa Rosa's street railway system are projected.

It is predicted that the Burlington will be running into Portland, Or., in two years.

The mineral production of Idaho for 1892 was $13,075,000, a falling off of over $6,000,000.

Another large bitumen deposit has been found about twenty miles from Santa Barbara, down the coast.

Fig trees on a ranch in Washington county, Idaho, are said to be prolific bearers. This is at an altitude of 2,500 feet.

Oregon's assessment roll is badly mixed, there apparently being no regular method adopted by the Assessors in the various counties.

There have been grave charges made of bad treatment of patients in the hospital at San Diego by Dr. Phillips and wife, who were nurses.

J. A. Musick has sold his one-fourth interest in the Los Angeles and Defiance mines in Bohemia to his partners, Cook, Brady & Co., for $50,000.

The Republican and Democratic Territorial Central Committees of Arizona have passed a joint resolution urging Congress to admit the Territory as a State.

A new steamboat is to be built to ply on the Kootenai river in Idaho next summer. It will have a speed of twenty miles an hour, and will be the finest vessel on Kootenai waters.

The Navajo Indians resent the rush of white men to the San Juan gold fields in Southern Utah, and there is some indication of trouble. The Indians claim the gold for themselves.

Baptista Pipsyno, an Italian aged 25 years, at Napa made a bet that no injury would result to him by touching a live electric wire. When he placed his hand on the wire he was instantly killed.

The reported fight between miners at the new San Juan placer diggings is probably sensational. Returned prospectors have reached Flagstaff, A. T., and show some fine gold, but report no trouble yet.

A petrified man is reported to have been dug up in the western part of Salt Lake City by Blaine Sills. The figure is perfect, and was found four feet below the surface. The weight is about 700 pounds. A showman offered $5,000 for the find, which was refused.

General R. M. Clarke in the Reno *Gazette* declares that the incoming Legislature of Nevada will be an illegal body, the reapportionment at the last session not having been made in accordance with the requirements of the State. The *Gazette* agrees with Mr. Clarke.

The Lalande prize of the Paris Academy of Sciences was awarded to Prof. Barnard of the Lick Observatory on December 19, 1892, for his work in astronomy, and especially for his discovery of the fifth satellite of Jupiter.

The heavy snow has been a great blessing to the producers in Eastern Oregon, and farmers are very much encouraged. Sufficient moisture has already fallen, with the usual rains in May and June, to insure a bountiful harvest next season, and this is very much needed to revive business in every department, as for the past three years crops have been very meager in Eastern Oregon.

E. Gilliam, stock inspector of Umatilla county, Or., reports in that county 206,000 sheep, which are in good condition, being free from scab. The number is fast increasing over previous years. Wool and sheep are worth more than for years. The quality is being fast improved by the introduction of higher breeds, principally Merinos. The average weight of fleeces is from eight and a half to nine pounds, making between 1,700,000 and 1,900,000 pound of wool for the season just closed.

Superintendent Porter has issued a census bulletin covering the western division of the States and Territories. In this bulletin is a condensed table giving the general results regarding population according to the sex, native and foreign born, white and colored. California, with a total population of 1,208,130, has 700 059 males and 508 071 females; 841,821 were born in the United States and 366,309 were foreign born, and it contains 96,458 colored population, which includes negroes, Chinese, Japanese and civilized Indians. Arizona—Total population, 59,620; males, 36,571; females, 23,049; native, 40,825; foreign, 18,795; colored, 4,041. Utah—Total population, 207,905; males, 110,463; females, 97,442; native, 154,841; foreign, 53,064; colored, 2,006. Nevada—Total population, 45,761; males, 29,214; females, 26,547; native, 31,005; foreign, 14,706; colored, 6,677. Idaho—Total population, 84,385; males, 51,290; females, 33,095; native, 66,920; foreign, 17,465; colored, 2,867. Washington—Total population, 349,390; males, 217,562; females, 131,828; native, 259,385; foreign, 90,005; colored, 8,877. Oregon—Total population, 313,767; males, 181,840; females, 131,927; native, 256,450; foreign, 57,317; colored, 12,009.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

The Pacific Railroad Department Question Again Before Congress—Precautions Against Cholera.

The fourth-class office at Kalispell, Mont., by reason of increased receipts has been raised to the Presidential class.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed a board to consider and report a plan for the equitable distribution of the Chilian indemnity fund of $75,000.

Senator Chandler has introduced a bill making it unlawful for any body of men numbering ten or more to assemble, drill or bear arms as a military body unless called for by the properly authorized civil or military officers. It makes it the duty of the President to disband and disperse any such organization. This bill is aimed at the Pinkertons and semi-military Anarchist organizations.

One of the most valuable publications ever issued by the government is a report on the sheep industry of the United States, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. It treats of the history and conditions of the industry from the early settlement of the country down to the present day, and is handsomely illustrated. It is for distribution by the Secretary and through members of Congress.

The President has decided upon the scope of the proposed extension of the civil-service law. He has signed an order putting all free-delivery postoffices under the operations of the laws. Only the largest postoffices are now under civil-service regulations. The extension will protect clerks and carriers in all the small offices which have free delivery. The effect will be to put fifteen or twenty postoffices in Northwestern cities under civil service.

All sorts of silver propositions are being talked over by members of the House. Bland has been approached by a dozen members with suggestions of a compromise. A return to the Bland act is the chief compromise proposition suggested to him, but Mr. Bland at present refuses to listen to anything less than the coinage of $4,000,000 worth of silver per month, and to this the other side, of course, will not agree. Culbertson, a Democrat from Texas and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has prepared a bill in the nature of a compromise, which he will introduce in the House. It requires the coinage and use as assets of the accumulated silver bullion now in the Treasury. The present law is repealed and the Bland law re-enacted.

Representative Owen Scott of Illinois has introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the progress of the public buildings in various parts of the country, for which appropriations were made in 1890. Upon investigation and inquiry of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Mr. Scott finds that of seventy-five buildings, improvements and extensions, for which appropriations were made in 1890, contracts for the erection of fifteen were let, and for ten others partial contracts only were let. On fifty others nothing was done. Mr. Scott insists that contracts for public buildings are systematically held up because of the depleted condition of the Treasury, and he would have it appear that it has been the policy of the administration to avoid every step that would require cash from the government.

In view of the necessity for the utmost precautions against the spread of the cholera next summer Mr. Outhwaite has introduced in the House a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make the necessary regulations to secure the speedy and frequent redemption of all United States paper currency and all national bank notes which have become soiled, impure, unclean and otherwise unfit for use, when presented in sums of not less than $100, and for the preparation and issue of new United States paper currency in place of such bills as shall be redeemed. Fifty thousand dollars is appropriated, to become immediately available, to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the bill. Investigation has shown that old greenbacks and bank notes contain the germs of disease to an unusual degree, and there is reason for apprehension of them as the producers of disease.

The Pacific railroad department question is again before Congress, this time in a bill introduced by Senator Frye, authorizing the appointment of a commission to settle claims growing out of the issue of bonds of the United States to aid in the construction of certain railroads and to secure to the United States the payment of all indebtedness of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific, now forming a part of the Union Pacific, the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific and the Western Pacific, now forming a part of the Central Pacific, and the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Companies. Under this bill the President is authorized to appoint a commission of two Republicans, two Democrats and one member of the People's party for a term of one year, with authority to extend to two years at an annual salary of $10,000 each and the necessary expenses. These commissioners shall be required to devote their whole time to the work for which they are appointed, their salary to be paid jointly by the United States and the railroads interested. The commission is vested with authority to ascertain the amount of all obligations due or to become due to the United States and to enter into an agreement with the companies to adjust and extend the obligations as may seem equitable and just. The intention of the act is to confer such power as will enable the commission to settle with the companies, subject only to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the President. All existing rights of the government are to be preserved, and the commission is vested with authority to take testimony and invoke the aid of the United States courts if necessary.

BEYOND THE ROCKIES.

Great Lack of Space for Exhibits in Machinery Hall.

AFTER GUERRILLAS ON THE BORDER

Mineral Productions of Colorado During Last Year—Business Suspended on the Ohio River.

The city of New York cares for 18,000 lunatics at a cost of $625,000 a year.

Two companies in opposition to Carnegie are to be established at Pittsburg.

Mexico is preparing to receive the immigrants which this country will refuse.

In trying to corner wheat the Northwest is 50,000,000 short in the Chicago market.

The United States produced 10,000,000 gallons more of wine last year than Germany did.

The total value of the mineral productions for Colorado for 1892 is $41,865,114.23.

The Adams Express has supplanted the American Express Company on the Burlington system.

More murders were committed in the State of Michigan last year than in any previous like period.

The boundary line between Nebraska and South Dakota is to be marked with blocks of jasper stone

The Treasury Department is gradually recovering the gold it lost by the recent heavy shipments abroad.

The cigarette trust has blacklisted all anti-trust dealers with the purpose to drive them out of the business.

The Order of Railway Conductors do not anticipate any trouble with the roads now or during the World's Fair.

It is expected that 16,000 carloads of exhibits will be received at the grounds of the World's Fair between now and May 1.

Postmaster Harlow of St. Joseph, Mo., has inaugurated a system of electric street-car mail service to suburban points.

Thirteen companies of United States troops, aggregating 700 men, are now in the field against guerrillas on the Mexican border.

The Alleghany, Monongahela and Ohio rivers are frozen over, and river traffic is entirely suspended for the first time in many years.

A company is being organized in New York city, with a capital stock of $25,000,000, to improve the dockage facilities of Buffalo harbor.

J. H. Wade has presented the city of Cleveland, O., his father's estate, known as Wade Park, containing four acres, valued at $100,000.

They are talking in Washington of pensioning Jefferson Davis' widow; not for his services to the Confederacy, but in the Mexican war.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions calling on Congress to provide for the completion of the Nicaragua canal.

Negotiations are reported to be under way in Chicago for the consolidation of all the elevated railroads of that city under one management.

The railroad construction of last year in the United States is footed us as 4,062 miles, which is about 10 per cent. less than the total for 1891.

The packing houses of Chicago have reached a stage of dullness unparalleled in years. Over 5,000 employes have been discharged recently. The difficulty is that the houses find it impossible to get hogs.

Elevator people in the Northwest estimate that about 40,000,000 bushels of wheat remain in farmers' hands in the Dakotas and Minnesota, against 80,000,000 bushels a year ago.

One cause of the sudden influx from Europe of home-coming Americans is the current belief abroad that cholera will break out in devastating fashion in many European cities next spring.

It is reported that the government has discharged Dr. Eastman, the Sioux, and his wife, Elaine Goodale Eastman, the poetess, for sending sensational reports from Pine Ridge that the Indians were preparing for an outbreak.

When the final permits for exhibit space in machinery hall at the World's Fair are issued a storm of protests will be heard from every section of the country. Less than half the number of firms that made demands of Chief Robinson for room will secure it. More than 1,200 applications were received, and only 500 can be granted. The 700 disappointed applicants, some of them the most extensive manufacturers of machinery in the country, will naturally object to Chief Robinson's distribution of floor area, but they will not be able to change his plans. Machinery hall, at first considered big enough to accommodate all worthy exhibitors, has been found to furnish little more than half the space the machine builders wanted. That is why Chief Robinson was compelled to decline so many requests for space. As originally designed, the hall was 842x494 feet. It was soon found that a larger building would be needed, and an annex 551 feet long was added, making the total length of the hall 1,392 feet and its width 494 feet. This was considered big enough for all demands that would be made for showroom; but as the applications came in Chief Robinson learned that another extension would be needed, so a machine shop 1,103 feet long and 86 feet wide was added. Even with these additions the space afforded is but half enough to meet the demands.

INDUSTRIAL BREVITIES.

The Cotton Mills of the South and New England Close One of the Most Prosperous Years.

Very few boots and shoes are imported into Mexico. There are many tanneries in Mexico and a superabundance of shoemakers making to measure.

A drying house for timber has been erected at Ottawa, in which electricity is the heating power. This is the first establishment of the kind in the world.

The cod-liver-oil magnate of the Loffoden Islands, off Norway, is Peter Muller, who employs 70,000 people in fisheries, factories, bottling, packing and so on.

Champagne owes its quality to the soil, a mixture of chalk, silica, light clay and oxide of iron, and to the great care and delicate manipulation in manufacture.

Mrs. Increase Sumner of Starke, Fla., raises her own tea. She gathers three crops a year, and the bushes furnish her tea which in China would cost her a large sum.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made in Paris to employ women in the telegraph office in the Avenue de l'Opera, but the work was found much too heavy for them.

The new brewery tax is causing general depression in the beer business in Germany. The Altona Brewery Union has already raised its price three pfennigs the half liter.

In England clerks of a large provincial bank jointly own a cottage by the sea, fifty miles away, where all pass their holidays, occupying it in detachments during the summer.

Bishop Hurst says that ninety-two acres, bought in Washington for a site for the proposed Methodist University, have increased in value until they are worth half a million.

The fact was developed at the hearing of a case at the Tombs, New York, that hodcarriers can be found in that city willing to work for 25 cents a day and work on Sunday at that.

Waco, Tex., is reported to have the largest artesian well in the United States. It is 1,850 feet deep, with a diameter of ten inches, and throws 1,500,000 gallons a day of perfectly pure but hot water.

It is estimated that England's wheat crop for this year is about 55,000,000 bushels, or less than two bushels for each inhabitant. She must buy at least 150,000,000 bushels more from some outside source.

This season's traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie canal exceeds by 20 per cent. the tonnage of any previous year. In October alone 1,135 steamers, 395 sailing vessels and 71 rafts passed through the Sault.

Aluminium is found combined with 195 other minerals, and therefore constitutes a large part of the crust of the earth, but until recently has been very expensive because of the difficulty of separating it.

It is estimated that it costs the well-to-do people in this country $125,000,000 annually to support charitable institutions, while at least $500,000,000 is invested in permanent buildings where the needy are cared for.

The people of this country used during the last fiscal year more than 12,000,000,000 postage stamps, and paid nearly $30,000,000 for them. They are all manufactured by the American Bank Note Company in New York.

The cotton mills of the South, as well as those in New England, have closed one of the most prosperous years in their history. Within three years there has been a development in the industry amounting to fully 25 per cent.

The State of Oregon has thirty-six nurseries, covering 1,576 acres and containing about 9,000,000 young trees, and orchardists have upward of 100,000 acres of growing trees. One-half of this acreage is in prunes, one-fourth in apples and the remainder in various kinds of fruits.

L. S. Coffin of Fort Dodge, Ia., states that he has distributed 30,000 white buttons among trainmen since last May. The button is symbolical of total abstinence from intoxicants. The rules governing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are very strict. Last month there were nearly thirty expulsions.

The oldest whaler in the United States is said to be the Rousseau, now lying dismantled at a New Bedford wharf. This vessel was built in 1801 for Stephen Girard of Philadelphia by Nicholas Vandusen, and was launched on the Delaware. Its last voyage was made in 1866, when it returned with 1,360 barrels of sperm and 180 barrels of whale oil.

PURELY PERSONAL.

The Duke of Edinburgh for a long time has not been very popular in England. His going to Germany to live will add to his unpopularity, and yet, paradoxical as it may seem, will please the English mightily.

Miss Wanamaker counts among her various accomplishments the unusual but decidedly healthful one of boxing. Her tutor in great measure and the one with whom she most frequently tries her skill is her father, the Postmaster-General.

Franklin Simmons has been awarded the task of executing the equestrian statue of General Logan to be erected in Washington. He has submitted only a rough sketch thus far, but will now proceed to work out a model. Iowa Circle will be the site of the statue and bronze the material.

Major-General Sir John Stuart White, who is to succeed Lord Roberts as Commander-in-chief in India, has been thirty-eight years in the British army, most of the time having been spent in that country. In 1886 he was sent to Burmah to command the army of occupation, 30,000 strong, and his management of perplexing questions, military and political, for years elicited praise from the Viceroy.

FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS

General Booth of the Salvation Army Again Appeals.

ONE OF NAPOLEON'S ALLIES DIES.

The Number of Vessels and Tonnage of the German Navy—To Climb the Himalayas.

Cholera is said to be increasing in Russian Poland.

About a quarter of the people in Paris live in apartments.

Lord Tennyson's personal estate is worth nearly $200,000.

Twenty of the Astrakhan rioters have been sentenced to be hanged.

The profits of the Paris postoffice last year amounted to $10,000,000.

Peru has advanced duties on everything except tobacco 8 per cent.

Female stenographers are to serve the Parliaments of Sweden and Norway.

The Bismarckian party in Germany will oppose everything the Kaiser favors.

Alpine clubs for ascending the peaks of the Himalayas are to be formed in India.

The miners in Saar, Germany, to the number of 18,000 have struck, and are riotous.

An admirable system of street-cleaning in Berlin costs annually only about $450,000.

The Dervishes made an attack on Gemal, near Wady Halfa, in the Soudan, but were repulsed.

The restored Laeken Palace will not be inhabited by the King and Queen of the Belgians till 1894.

There is a partial resumption of work in the Welsh tin mines, and exports on a large scale have set in.

The curse of hard times, everywhere prevalent in Germany, served to make Christmas-tide a dull period.

The forests of Germany pay an annual government revenue of nearly $25,000,000 and a net revenue of $16,000,000.

Two educated negro women at Vasten have begun the publication of the first newspaper in the Congo Free State.

The German navy now possesses eighty-six vessels, either afloat or ready for combat, representing a total of 219,063 tons.

In the British army last year there were on the average of 147 in each 1,000 men fined for drunkenness. In 1890 the proportion was 167 per 1,000.

An attempt with electric omnibuses is to be made on Liverpool street in London. The cost is estimated at 3d a mile, as against 5d for horse power.

On the strength of Lord Onslow's favorable report of the administration of the "Darkest England" funds General Booth has issued a fresh appeal for $250,000.

A nun named Frulanda, who entered the Armenian Monastery of St. Jacobs at Jerusalem ninety-eight years ago, died there recently at the reputed age of 115 years.

The Paris *Economiste* says the decline of securities on the European exchanges since the beginning of the Panama proceedings amounts to at least 2,800,000,000 francs.

The gigantic iron and steel works of Frederick Krupp, whose reputation is world-wide, have been amalgamated with the gun manufactories of Herr Gruson near Magdeburg.

Last year was a great year for dampness in the old world. During the month of October the rainfall in Paris, it is reported, was heavier than that of any year since 1769.

According to the Irish newspapers the Dublin police are satisfied that the dynamite explosion on Christmas evening was a purely trade outrage and without any political significance.

The fund for the expedition to Lake Tanganyika to assist the anti-slavery stations has reached only 25,000 francs. Two hundred thousand francs were wanted for immediate use.

American exhibitors at the Madrid Exposition have been awarded eight gold medals, fourteen silver and fifteen bronze medals, besides receiving honorable mention in numerous cases.

Emperor William is credited with the intention to have only general officers of the army represent him as Ambassadors to foreign courts. Even the Secretaries of the legations are to be army officers exclusively.

Ship-building on the Clyde has received an impetus by the prospect of free trade with America, says Mr. Allen. "All the yards are busy, and several steamships for American companies are in course of construction.

At the dinner given by a workingmen's union in Krainsdorf, Germany, two Socialists refused to drink to the health of the Kaiser. When the customary toast was proposed they put on their hats and left the room. One of them is now serving a three months' and the other a nine months' sentence in the workhouse for insulting his Majesty.

In the Manchester (England) "Zoo" the penny-in-the-slot machine has been adapted to the use of the elephants, and they have taken to it with great alacrity. When a spectator gives one of the animals a penny the elephant drops it into the slot, and gets a biscuit. The elephants have learned that only a penny will do the work, and refuse all other coins.

SEATTLE MARKET.

Wholesale Quotations.

The following wholesale quotations are the prices paid by jobbers to the producers for produce delivered in Seattle:

HOPS—Choice, 18@19c per lb.; medium, 14@16c.

HAY—In carload lots: Puget Sound timothy, new stock, $9.00@9.50 per ton.

GRAIN—In carload lots: Oats, choice, $23.00@23.50; barley, $20; wheat chicken feed, $23.50; corn, $24.50; cracked, $25.50 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $13; shorts, $17.

LIVE STOCK—Choice beef cattle, 3½@4c; cows, 3@3¼c; choice sheep, 4¼@4½c; good hogs, 5¼@5½c; calves, large, 4c; small, 6c per pound.

POTATOES—Choice, $12@15 per ton.

BUTTER—Choice dairy, 20@25c.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 27c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, $3.00@4.00 per dozen; hens, $4.50@6.00; ducks, $4.00@5.00; turkeys, 15c per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS—Heavy salted steers over 58 lbs., 6@6½c per lb.; medium, 4½@5c; light, under 46 lbs., 3½@4c; salted kip, 3c; calf, 4@5c; green hides, 1c less than salted; dry hides, 8c; dry elk, 10@16c; dry deer skins, summer, 30@35c; winter, 20@25c; sheep skins, 60@75c; full wool, $1@1.25; wool, 15@17c; tallow, 3¼@3½c.

Jobbing Quotations.

The following are the prices paid by dealers for round lots delivered at the wharf, or the jobbing rates quoted by wholesale dealers:

SUGAR—Golden C in bbl., 4⅞c per lb.; D, in bbls. or sacks, 4¾c; extra C, in bbl., 5c; dry granulated, in bbl., 5½c. In kegs each of the above at ¼c advance on prices quoted.

COFFEE—Green: Mocha, 29c per lb.; Java, 28c; Costa Rica, choice, 24c; Rio, 23c. Roasted: Arbuckle's, 100-lb. cases, $24.85 per cwt.; 60-lb., $24.95; 36-lb., $25.05; Mocha and Java, 50-lb. tin cans, 34½c; 50 and 100-lb. sacks, 33½c; Java, 50-lb. tins, 34c; Aden Mocha, 35½c; peaberry blend, 35c; Guatemala, 25½c; ground coffee, 20@24½c; Mokaska, 100-lb. cases, $24.85.

DRIED FRUITS — Apricots bleached, 17c per lb.; figs, California, 7c; Smyrna, 20c; peaches, evaporated, 17c; plums, pitted, 15c; apples, bleached, 13c; prunes, Washington, 16@18c; California, 15@16c; raisins, L. L., $2.40@2.75 per box; loose Muscatels, $1.75@2.00; seedless Sultanas, $2.50.

CANNED VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 2½-lb. cans, $1.20 per doz.; gallons, $3.75; Blair corn (new), $1.60; Winslow, $1.35; sugar peas, California, $1.25@1.50; string beans, $1.25; Lima, $1.25; Boston baked, $2.25; mushrooms, $2.25@3.50; French peas, $2.25@3.50.

CANNED FRUITS—Table: Assorted, $2@2.25; apricots, $2.10@2.50; blackberries, $2.50; Bartlett pears, $2.35; white cherries, $2.50; black cherries, $2.25; peaches, California, $2.15@3.50; strawberries, $2.60; currants, $2.25; grapes, $1.90; plums, $2.00; gooseberries, $1.80; raspberries, $2.75; pineapples, $3. Pie: Assorted in gallon cans, $3.50@4.00; 2½-lb. tins, $1.19@$1.25; peaches, $1.60; apricots, $1.25; blackberries in 2-lb. tins, $1.50; currants, gallon cans, $4.75; plums, $3.50; 2½-lb. tins, $2.25; apples, $1.25; gallons, $3.50; grapes, 2½-lb. tins, $1.25.

RICE—Japan, $6.00; China, $5.00 per cwt.

BEANS—Small white, 3½@3¾c per lb.; pink, 3½@4c; bayos, 3¾@4c; butter, 5¾c; Lima, 5c.

PROVISIONS—Queen hams, large 15¼c; small, 15¾c; Queen breakfast bacon, 15c; dry salt sides, 11¼c.

LARD—Home rendered, Sinclair's 5s, 15c per lb.; 10s, 14⅞c; 20s, 14⅝c; 50s, 14⅜c; Queen leaf, 10s, 13½c. Lard, compound, tierces, 10¼c; 10s, 11c; 5s, 11⅛c.

BAGS—Grain, $7.50 per 100; old, $5.50@6.00.

POTATOES—Choice, $15@16 per ton; sweet potatoes, 1¾@2½c per lb.

VEGETABLES—Cabbages, 1¼@1¾c per lb.; onions, 1@1½c; parsnips, $1@1.25 per sack; turnips, carrots and beets, 75c@$1 per sack; white turnips and carrots, 50@75c per sack; squash and pumpkins, $1@$1.25 per cwt.

GREEN FRUITS — Lemons, California, $5.00@6.00; Sicily, $6.50; limes, $1 per 100 or $6 50 per case; bananas, $2.00@3.50 per bunch; apples, $1.25@1.75; New York Baldwins, $7@7.50 per bbl.; pineapples, $2 50@5.00 per doz.; cranberries, $13.00 per bbl.; Florida oranges, $4.50 per case; navels, $3.00@3.50; seedlings, $2 50@3.00 per box; mandarins, $1.25@1.75

BUTTER—Best Eastern creamery, strictly fresh, 60-lb. tubs, 34c per lb.; choice dairy, 30@40c; fresh California pickle roll, 24@25c per roll; fresh Eastern pickle roll, 30c.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 30@32c; Eastern, 25@26c.

POULTRY—Chickens, 16@17c per lb.; geese, 18@20c; ducks, 19c; turkeys, 19@20c.

CHEESE—Eastern, 14c per lb.; fresh California, 12@13c; Limburger, 18c; Swiss, 24c; Holland, $11.50 per doz.

HONEY—Comb, 15@18 per lb.; extracted, California, pure, 5-gal. cans, 8½c; strained, 9c; gallons, $11.75 per doz.; ½ gallons, $6.50.

FLOUR—Washington, straight, $3.75; per bbl.; patent, Green Crown brand, $4.15; Sperry brand, $4.15.

WHEAT—Chicken feed, $26 per ton.

OATS—Choice, $26 per ton; medium, $25.

BARLEY—Rolled or ground, $22.50 per ton.

CORN—Whole, $26; cracked, $27; feed meal, $27 per ton.

BRAN—$17 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Chopped feed, San Francisco, $21; native, $22; shorts, $19; middlings, $23; oil-cake meal, $40 per ton; buckwheat flour, $7.00 per bbl.; $3.75 per cwt.; graham, $3.50 per bbl.; 10-lb. sacks, $2.00 per cwt.; rye flour, $4.50 per bbl.; 10-lb. sacks, $3.00 per cwt.; rye meal, $4.25 per bbl.; $2.75 per cwt.; oat groats, $5.75@6.00 per bbl.; hominy, $3.00 per cwt.; cracked wheat, $3.25; whole wheat flour, $2.75; pearl barley, 4c per lb.; split peas, 5c; table cornmeal, yellow, $2.00 per cwt. in 10-lb. sacks; 50s, $1.90; white, $2.10; 50s, $2.00.

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 13, 1893.

What we Want.

Free coinage of silver; a graduated income tax; Government owuership 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.

POLITICS seem to be pretty well distributed in North Dakota. Cleveland, Harrison and Weaver each received one electoral vote.

THE refusal of members of a legislative body to go into a party caucus is often injurious to the party but it more often results in the selection of clean and worthy men for office.

IT is not always that political leaders are chosen becaues of their clean record, but it is encouraging to note that the present speaker of the Washington house of representatives was chosen because of his stainless character. All honor is due to the Democratic members who decided to vote for such a Republican. We regret that the peoples' party members did not consider the interests of the state before that of party.

THE merchant who feels that rates for advertising in his home paper are high, will please read these quotations and reflect: A single page in a single issue of the Century, taken for advertising purposes, costs $500; in Harper's $400: in other prominent magazines, from $350 down to $100. A yearly advertisement of one column in the Chicago Tribune costs $26,000; in the New York Tribune, $29,454 for the lowest, and $80,950 for the highest rates; in the New York Herald, $26,293 for the lowest and $349,000 for its highest priced column. These papers, it is said, are never at a loss to fill their columns, and this fact proves that advertising pays even at the highest rates.

Look on the bright side! It is the right side. Times may be hard but it will make them no easier to wear a gloomy and sad countenance. It is the sunshine and not the clouds that makes the flowers. You may have trouble, so have others; none are free from them. Troubles give sinew and tone to life, fortitude to man. That would be a dull sea and the sailor woul l never get skill where there was nothing to disturb the surface of the ocean. What, though things look a little dark, the lane will turn and night will end in broad day. There is more virtue in one sunbeam than in a whole hemisphere of clouds and gloom. See how the mist flees before the brightness of one little darting ray, so will trouble disappear before the ever cheerful heart.

A GREAT fuss is being made by a few gold gamblers in congress to make an appearance of an effort to repeal the Sherman silver bullion purchase law. We say an appearance of an effort because Senator McPherson of New Jersey, who has a bill before the senate, and the members of the committee on banking and currency in the house, know that there is a majority of twelve in the senate who favor free coinage, and while in the house a large majority of the members pledged their constituents, before election two years ago, that they would work for the passage of a free coinage bill, some mysterious influence has been brought to bear upon some of them so that they are anxious to dodge the issue, but they are not so far lost to shame that they would vote against such a bill if it came up. While the Sherman law is not satisfactory to the silver advocates it is better than nothing and they will not let it be repealed until something better is given in its stead.

A GAMBLER once objected to life insurance [illegible] as he said, he didn't [illegible] for a [illegible] that one had to die to beat. Ordinary life insurance is that kind of a game, but a physician, Dr. Slocum of San Antonio, Texas, has just gone to the grave with the distinction of having got the better of a smart life insurance company. Twenty-five years ago, while practicing medicine in Chicago, he was given up by the doctors as a hopeless consumptive. An insurance company in which he carried a $10,000 policy, believing that unless it could compromise would be called upon to pay the claim to his bereaved family, offered to to give him $5,000 in cash if he would call it quits. The Doctor accepted the offer, went down south, invested the money profitably and after twenty-five years has died—not of consumption, but of cancer of the stomach. Even so careful a concern as a life insurance company, with its cautious actuary and learned doctors, may occasionally suffer, in common with the rest of us, from the the inaccuracy of medical science.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER died at Washington City, Wednesday morning at the age of 74. For over forty years he practiced law and the greater part of that time was in active politics. He served in both branches of the Massachusetts legislature, in Congress from that state from 1866 to 1879 with the exception of the term for 1875, as a Republican, and governor of the state in 1882. He was a candidate for governor six times, being the nominee of the Democratic party in 1860, the Republican party in 1871, the Greenback party in 1878 and again in 1879 and the Democratic party in 1882 and in 1883, and was the Greenback candidate for president in 1884. In 1888 and 1892 he supported Harrison. He was one of the first men to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers in 1861 and on May 16th was made a brigadier general and given command of the army of the James, but was removed from command near the close of the war by Gen. Grant.

The Legislature.

SENATE.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 9.—The senate was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Laughton at 12 o'clock and was organized by the election of a full list of officers chosen at a harmonious Republican caucus held during the forenoon at the Olympia hotel. The roll of the newly elected senators, as made up by the secretary of state, was read, and the new senators ranged in a circle in front of the president's desk, where they were sworn in by Judge Stiles, of the supreme court. Senator Easterday reported a list of the Republican caucus nominees and they were chosen as follows: President pro tem, Senator Dyer, of King; secretary, Allan Weir, of Thurston; assistant secretary, T. J. Kingborn; minute clerk Miss Ella Proebstel, of Clark; journal clerk, Miss Josie P. Ferry, of Thurston; enrolling clerk, L. M. Glidden, of Pierce; engrossing clerk, P. R. Helm, of Kittitas; sergeant-at-arms, M. D. Smith, of Spokane; assistant sergeant-at arms, C. E. Huntington, of Cowlitz; bill clerk, Anna Underwood; messenger and postmaster, Charles Painter, of Walla Walla; doorkeeper, Thomas Kinsell; watchman, R. P. Reynolds, of Lewis: janitor, Isaac Carson; pages, Hugh Thompson, Thomas Beebe. Dr. S. F. Bright offered a prayer. A joint resolution was introduced, providing that a committee of three senators and five representatives be appointed to arrange for inauguration of the new state officers on Wednesday. The secretary of state laid before the senate bill 19, known as the anti-Pinkerton bill, which was vetoed by Acting Gov. Laughton, and it was made a special order for Monday next. After being in session an hour and a quarter, the senate adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 10.—The senate met at 10 this morning at the request of the house, for the purpose of going into joint session to listen to the canvass of the vote, but the house, having deferred joint meeting until 1 o'clock, the senate held a short session, during which Senator Dyer introcuded senate bill No. 1, appropriating $60,000 for the expenses of the legislative session. The bill was read three times and passed with an emergency clause.

HOUSE

OLYMPIA, Jan. 9.—At 12:10 o'clock T. G. Nicklin, clerk of the last house, called the house to order, and on motion of Wheeler of King Rev. J. S. McCallum, of Olympia, was invited to offer prayer, one member voting no. At the conclusion of the prayer Mr. Nicklin read the roll of members as certified to the house by the secretary of state. Representative Morrison was elected temporary speaker and T. G. Nicklin temporary clerk. Hoyt, of the supreme court, then administered the oath of office to the members, the house rising to qualify. The house proceeded without further delay to the work of electing a speaker, nominations being made as follows: Hoole, by Meade; Mentzer, by Roscoe; Judson, by Gilman, and Burton, Populist, by Baker. After various members had seconded the nominations a roll call was ordered. The ballot resulted as follows: Hoole 30, Mentzer 21, Judson 17 and Burton 7. The next thirteen ballots showed little change, but on the fifteenth ballot J. W. Arrasmith, of Whitman county was elected, the vote standing, Arrasmith 45, Mentzer 22, Burton 7, Judson 1. This result was brought about by the grace of Democratic votes and Mr. Hoole withdrawing from the race and voting for Mr. Arrasmith.

The Democrats had held a caucus in the morning, at which the speakership situation was considered and a proposition to decide the contest by supporting some acceptable Republican, was favorably discussed. Mr. Arrasmith was considered the most desirable in the Republican list, and it was decided to offer to support him when the Hoole men should become willing to withdraw their candidate and give their votes to Arrasmith.

Joseph Arrasmith was born in Putman county, Ind. in 1845, and has always been a farmer. He came to the Palouse country in 1874. He has always been a supporter of John B. Allan and a leader of the Farmers' Alliance. He was a member of the last house and made a conservative record.

T. G. Nicklin was elected chief clerk over Lyman Wood, Populist, of Seattle.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 10.—The only business of importance transacted at the morning session was the election of clerks and other employes. At 1:00 o'clock p. m., the senate and house met in joint session in the house of representatives to open, publish and declare the result of the election of state officers. The speaker declared the Republican candidates duly elected and the joint session dissolved.

The legislature stands, Senate—Republicans 25, Democrats 9. House—Republicans 50, Democrats 19, Peoples' party 8, tie 1. Republican majority on joint ballot 38, perhaps 40.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 12.—The senate and house met in joint session yesterday to hear Gov. Ferry's message and to participate in the inauguration of Hon. John H. McGraw as governor. Other than this no business of importance was transacted by either house.

About the State.

The Pataha Farmer has become the Democrat.

An albatross was killed on Grays Harbor last week.

The Skagit County Democrat has become the Mount Vernon Post.

Skins of full grown black bears are worth $30 to $45, according to quality.

Ed Chambers, 22 years old, has been convicted at Colfax of stealing a horse and saddle.

Frank Madison, 18 years old, has been sentenced to two years in state prison for robbing a Pullman jewelry store.

Miss Alvina Doak, of Peona Prairie, was killed at Spokane Friday by being thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse.

The penitentiary at Walla Walla turned out 600,000 grain bags the present year, at a reduction to the farmers of 2 cents each of every bag manufactured.

The Chicago Lumberman says the eastern market—that is the country east of the Rockies—for Puget Sound shingles will be greatly extended next year.

Capt. P. W. Sweet, founder of South Bend, left an estate valued at $500,000, most of which will go to his two daughters, 11 and 15 years old, now in school at Moodyville.

The Grays Harbor schooner Dora Bluhm, reported wrecked at Topolobampo bay, Mexico, has been saved. The wreck was sold to Edward Lycan, who, after throwing 100,000 feet of lumber overboard, brought the vessel sefely into port.

A fine raft of cedar logs containing about 100,000 feet, belonging to Alex Polson and intended for the South Bay Cedar Company, broke away from the tug Thistle and drifted to sea on the outgoing tide last week at Grays Harbor.

Jack Pratt came to town this week with a bottle of medicine he had been taking for a cold. He applied to Dr. Hill to know if he had been taking it in too large doses. Upon examining the bottle the doctor discovered that it contained "hold-fast glue."—Elma Chronicle.

A large force of men and teams is employed on the Ellensburg ditch, enlarging and improving it a distance of 26 miles. The cost of the work will be $10,000 or $12,000. Work is progressing on the Kittitas Valley Irrigation company's dam and on the right of way.

A fine specimen of fossil rock from the Rock creek ditch has been presented to the Dalles Chronicle. It is literally filled with crystalized clams. The same formation is found in the hills about Astoria, in casiogs which crumble under exposure to the atmosphere. The Rock creek specimen is as hard as granite.

A new industry is developing at Yakima, that of stock-feeding. During the month of December alone 78 cars of cattle, or about 1,700 head, were shipped in there to be held for a month or six weeks for fattening upon alfalfa. They will then be reshipped to the sound markets. This has been a regular proceeding with shippers for several months, and the number of head arriving is constantly increasing.

To show what we can raise and do in this Palouse country we will say that John Dreassel, who purchased 240 acres of land from John P. Kline when he came here from Fon du Lac county, Wisconsin, was rewarded last season with 8,000 bushels of wheat, 2,500 bushels of barley, and forty tons of hay. The Messrs. John Dreassel & Co. also threshed in thirty-one days 65,000 bushels of grain for his neighbors. This shows what can be done here.—Uniontown Journal.

In Nebraska, where large capital is invested in sugar-making from beets, the sugar juice is about 15 per cent. Three different localities have been tested east of the mountains, and while two of them went from 14 to 17 per cent, one of them went 24 per cent; that is, the beets per acre, from the best sample, would make four tons of sugar. Efforts are being made to put up a sugar factory at Spokane, and the farmers are anxious to contract for beets for it. About $250,000 is required to put up a plant capable of producing 25 barrels of sugar per day; and it is estimated that all this product would find a market at home.

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.

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.

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.

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.

PAUL NIPOU,

—DEALER IN—

Fresh Fruits —and— Confectionery.

Choicest Brands of Cigars in the Market.

Successor to G. C. Belanger,

Front St. PORT ANGELES.

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.

The Angeles Restaurant

—AND—

OYSTER HOUSE.

Laurel Street Wharf, near Front.

Fresh Eastern and Olympia Oysters Always on Hand.

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 13, 1893.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Revival services at the Baptist church.

The new county officers entered upon their duties Monday.

The steamer Garland has resumed her regular run again.

W. E. Burnside and Charles Raymond are now deputy sheriffs.

County Clerk Richardson has F. S. Mackintosh as his deputy.

Lincoln street, from First street to the court house, is to be planked.

A store building is being erected at the corner of Race and Fourth streets.

Miss Nellie Esworthy, of Quillayute, has accepted a position in the auditor's office.

Norman R. Smith, with fifteen assistants, are engaged with the survey of the tide lands.

There were nineteen persons in the company from Michigan that arrived Wednesday.

The steamer Angeles took a thousand sacks of potatoes from Dungeness to Seattle, Tuesday.

Geo. E. Fisher is erecting a business house, on Front street, between Oak and Valley streets.

The Port Angeles Dramatic club will produce the comedy "The Ticket of Leave Man," in the near future.

County Commissioner J. B. Knapman arrived Tuesday, from Sequim, to enter upon his new official duties.

Another party of home-seekers will leave Saginaw, Michigan for Port Angeles about the first of Feburary.

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

B. R. Raymond and Ed. Stewart, have purchased the stock of groceries of John F. Church, and will continue the business at the old stand.

The poll books for the registration of all qualified electors of the city of Port Angeles for the year 1893 are now open at the city clerk's office.

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.

Young Sherrard, the Dungeness desperado, got fifteen months in the state penitentiary. Sheriff Morse escorted him to Walla Walla Wednesday.

"The Greater Glory of the Second Temple," will be the subject of the sermon at the Congregational church Sunday morning. In the evening "Cyrus the Great."

Rev. N. S. Buckner, of Olympia, will occupy the pulpit at the Methodist church Sunday morning and evening. Revival services will also be held during the next two weeks.

J. M. Maggart, the prominent New and second-hand Furniture dealer goes up Sound today to recuperate his stock. If you want anything in that line go to Maggart's and save money.

James Guyer, J. McDonald and Joe Pecore, who have been at Pysht for the last six weeks, building a bridge across the river at that place returned Thursday after finishing their contract, on the Garland.

T. A. Noble, mechanical engineer, representing the Pelton Water Wheel Company, of Seattle, was here Wednesday, viewing the water power of Morse creek. He said there was sufficient power for many manufacturing establishmemts.

The new county commissioners elected Commissioner O'Brien chairman of the board, Tuesday, and adjourned to February 6, without transacting other business. Mr. Knapman's term is for four years and that of Messrs. O'Brien and Lamb for two years.

Phil. Rollins and Linn Tripp were in the city Monday and Tuesday securing a lease on eighty acres of land near Dungeness belonging to Mr. Ritchie, of Angeles, for the purpose of putting up a sawmill. Rollins and Tripp are rustlers and we hope they will be successful in this their first attempt at the the sawmill business.

The fourth division of the Michigan soldiers arrived on the Garland Wednesday, they were escorted to the opera house by the G. A. R. post, where they partook of hot coffee and doughnuts. The Michiganers were well pleased with the surroundings. The beautiful scenery and the reception all went to make them feel welcome in the Gate City.

Divine service at the First Methodist Episcopal Church every Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock; evening services at 8 o'clock. Weekly prayer-meeting Thursday, at 8 p. m. We welcome you to our place of worship. We want you to be at home with us in Our Father's House; on First street, near Peabody street. Rev. J. M. Baxter, pastor.

Campbell and Cain is a new real estate firm, composed of Messrs. D. Campbell and John Cain, who will occupy the office now held by Messrs. McInnes & Campbell. Both these gentlemen have been in the real estate business in Port Angeles about four years and are well versed in the lay of the land in this neck of the woods.

J. R. McDonald, president of the Washington Southern railroad, expects to make another trip to London this month, leaving Seattle on the 20th, where he expects to complete arrangements for securing money to build his road north from Gray's Harbor to Port Angeles.

The Democratic caucus of the members of the legislature nominated Chauncy W. Griggs, of Tacoma, for senator, after three ballots, when it was made unanimous. The first ballot resulted as follows: C. W. Griggs, 14, Hugh Wallace 5, James Hamilton Lewis 3, L. K. Church 2, "Okanogan" Smith 1.

For several weeks past the services at the Baptist church have been characterized by a deep spiritual concern for the conversion of souls.

This week the pastor has continued the work with much interest. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor is an important adjunct to the working force of the church and several young people have recently enlisted in Christian life.

Next week Rev. D. D. Proper, of Seattle will assist the pastor and greater blessings still are hoped for.

A Vote of Thanks.

Pacific Post No. 48 wish to extend their sincere thanks to the business men of Port Angeles for their liberal donations in the way of provisions, etc., and to all those people that in any way or form rendered any assistance to the post in making the installation ceremonies entertaining and successful on Monday evening, Jan. 9th.

Com. { P. W. CALLUP, W. D. LINDSEY.

The Squatter's Meeting.

At the meeting of the original squatters on Monday evening the following officers were elected: G. V. Smith, president; M. E. Lashley, secretary; Frank Baker, treasurer. Trustees, S. Sparth, A. Habergarten, M. A. Foster, Wm. Starrett and Henry Genck.

The incorporated squatters association has borrowed $:60 with which it hopes to redeem the squatter's hall which was sold by the sheriff several months ago.

Baptist Church Services.

Rev. M. U. Squire, pastor.

Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Morning subject, "Likeness to Christ." Evening subject, "Following Jesus."

Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m.

Rev. D. D. Proper, of Seattle, general missionary for Washington and B. C., will assist Pastor Squire in a series of revival meetings next week, beginning on Tuesday evening.

Special song services at 7 p. m; preaching at 7:30.

A cordial invitation is given to everybody to attend all of the services.

Y. M. C. A. Workers for '93.

Some good results looked for this year. The officers elected are as follows:

Pres., Geo. A. Scott; Vice Pres., A. Seely; Directors, D. Campbell, Harry O. Mason, A. Seely, J. T. Freeman, A. S. McCormick, Geo. H. Scott, Lester Fields, J. E. Thomas; Edwin Ware, Recording and Corresdonding Secretary; J. E. Beam, Treas; Finance committee: A. S. McCormick, J. W. Fowler, D Campbell. Com. on religeous work: Harry O. Mason, Lester Fields, D. Campbell.

Come to their meeting at 3:30 p. m. at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, on Lincoln street every Sabbath.

G. A. R. Entertainment.

Pacific post No. 48, G. A. R. and Pacific corps No. 21, W. R. C. gave a public installment and camp-fire at the opera house Monday evening. The entertainment was followed with a dance.

The following officers were installed: President, Mrs. Celia Land; S. V. President, Mrs. M. L. Malony; J. V. President, Mrs. L. Coolidge; Treasurer, Lizzie Haynes; Chaplin, Mrs. C. D. Gallup; Conductor, Amela Armbrust; Guard, Clara Culver; Ass't Conductor, Mrs. McFadden; Ass't. Guard, Mrs. Rebecca Nottage; Secretary, Sara Chambers.

The veterans installed the following: Post Commander, H. M. Guptill; Sr. V. C., H. W. Doty; Jr. V. C., J. G. Banks; Quartermaster, J. A. Kellogg; Officer of the Guard, T. Boland; Sargent, F. M. Wait; Sargent Major, P. W. Gallup; Quartermaster Sargent, H. H. Linsey.

The proceeds of the entertainment will go toward the erection of a new hall for the G. A. R., and W. R. C.

The Council.

Last Tuesday afternoon at 2 p. m. the change in the council took place. The council transacted the following business before giving up their seats:

A communication from the state treasurer was read, in which he desired to know why the city of Port Angeles had not forwarded ten per cent of the liquor licenses, which is required by the state law, and stated that he had recieved nothing from Angeles since the first of June, '92.

Mr. McInnes stated that it was not customary for the city to forward this money till May and he therefore moved that the communication be put on file. The motion was carried.

The chief of the fire department reported that there had been no fires during the last quarter.

The report of the city treasurer showed $3,855 75 in cash on hand. The city's liabilities according to the report of the clerk were, including all funds and the $50,000 in bonds, $155,647.38, and the assets $68,431.76, leaving a deficiency of $87,215.72.

A resolution was introduced by councilman Quinn complimenting Mr. Humphries, the city clerk, for the efficient manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of his office.

The council then adjourned for thirty minutes, after which the old council gave way to their successors and the following members answered to roll call: Thos. Moore, E. Metcalfe, J. Rose, J. H. Ristine, H. S. Carver, J. Krueger and J. E. Beam.

The oaths of office of the members were then administered by the clerk.

Slips of paper was then prepared upon which was written one year and two year terms. Messrs Moore, Krueger and Carver secured the two year slips and Messrs. Rose, Metcalfe and Beam the one year.

The council then adjourned till their next regular meeting on Wednesday evening.

Purely Personal.

Subscribe for the BEACON.

H. Sindars of Sequim was here Monday.

Charles Kent went to Olympia Tuesday.

H. J. Lipsett, of Dungeness came down Saturday.

Mrs. B. F. Schwartz has removed to San Francisco.

Ed. Metcalfe returned Thursday from his Seattle trip.

Judge Saxe, of Port Townsend, was in Angeles Tuesday.

Peter Fisher, of Osett, was with us a few days this week.

David Payne, of Port Townsend, is visiting J. C. Banks.

Miss Maud Grant of Sequim is in the city visiting relatives.

A. N. Taylor, returned Wednesday, from a visit to Seattle.

Miss Ruth Taylor is back from a visit to relatives, at Sequim.

Miss Emma Fenn, returned Saturday, from a visit to Seattle.

D. W. Morse returned from a business trip to Seattle Thursday.

Rev. M. U. Squire was in Seattle a few days the first of the week.

C. M. Kent has resigned as manager of the city's electric light plant.

Harry Lutz, editor of the Port Crescent Leader, was in the city this week.

Commissioner Lamb returned to his home at Clallam Bay Wednesday.

Thomas Malony leaves on Sunday for an extended visit to San Francisco.

J. M. Runkle of Walla Walla, came in to take a lot on the reserve, Saturday.

Mr. L. Rockman says he will spend the greater portion of his time in Port Angeles.

B. John Baker, ex-auditor of Clallam county, is a guest of W. R. Hoole, at Olympia.

Father Fay, left Tuesday, for San Juan county and Anacortes, to be absent two weeks.

J. W. Grant and William Potter, of Sequim, had business in Port Angeles the first of the week.

Geo. White, Jr. was visiting with the family of Mr. J. A. Smith at Sequim the first of the week.

L. M. Lane left Tuesday for a six weeks absence to his old home at Marysville, Missouri.

Elias Cays, the proprietor of the only brick hotel in the county, made a business trip to the county seat, Monday.

J. A. Smith and his son Albert I., who are working on the tide land commission spent Sunday at their house at Sequim.

R. H. Ballinger, the founder of the Port Angeles Tribune in 1890, but now of Port Townsend was here Wednesday.

Miss Edith Bickford, of Put-in Bay, Ohio, arrived Wednesday. The will visit her brother, Mr. H. K. Bickford, for some time.

Miss Grace Ware, who has been spending a few weeks with her parants in the Sequim neighborhood returned to Angeles last Sunday.

Alex. Sampson, the light-house keeper at Tatoosh island, the most north westerly point in the state of Washington, was in town the greater part of the week.

Mr. Wm. Smith, one of the tide land commissioners, took a flying trip home Saturday and returned Monday. He reports everything all right at the east end.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Church were here Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. Church is manager of the Farmers Mercantile company, and president of the Groveland Improvement company, of Dungeness.

Quillayute Items.

The Boston school house is being constructed.

F. O. Lemoreux has returned to Port Angeles.

George and F. G. Haehnle have returned to their ranches near Clallam.

There is to be organized at Forks a lodge of Odd Fellows.

There is plenty of fine agricultural and timber land still vacant in this vicinity.

There is to be erected a town hall at Forks, which will no doubt be of great benefit to that section.

The sawmill at Forks is running under full blast and a large amount of lumber is being turned out daily.

Mr. F. T. Balch is on his way from Port Townsend with a large load of merchandise for his store at Boston.

The Quillayute school has organized a literary to take the place of the usual Friday afternoon rhetorical exercises.

A petition addressed to John L. Wilson is being circulated, relative to the harbor improvements at the mouth of the river.

Rev. R. W. Fletcher who has been suffering from a broken rib for the past three weeks is now able to get out a little and thinks he is out of danger.

There is a petition in circulation to have a mail route established from Clallam Bay to this place through Smith's pass and the Dicky country. This will accommodate many old settlers.

O. W. Smith has just returned from the Sound where he purchased some more full blood Jersey stock. Mr. Smith says he can raise good stock cheaper than scrubs and he proposes to keep the best.

N. W. Merrifield has started a private evening school at the residence of J. D. Hagadorne, where he teaches German and all the leading English branches. Professor M. is well known and his many friends wish him the best of success in his new enterprise.

Arrivals at the City Hotel.

G. S. Chappin, Chicago; A. E. Buell, Tacoma; T. A. Hyman, J. H. Hawley, A. D. Scaoggy, T. A. Noble, G. C. Palmleaf, Seattle; Harry Lutz, Port Crescent; Jos. P. Falliheg Pysht; J. W. Jones, Port Townsend; A. J. Brownlie, Portland; L. Heath, Port Gamdle; G. Cushing, St Paul; C. A. Mahone, Portland; Alex. Sampson, Tatoosh.

Str. Monticello

—ON—

Pt. Angeles, Pt. Townsend, Dungeness and Seattle

ROUTE.

Carrying U. S. Mail and Great Northern Express.

TIME CARD:

GOING WEST—Daily, Except Monday.

Leaves	SEATTLE	7.00 A. M.
"	PORT TOWNSEND	10.30 A. M.
"	DUNGENESS	12 00 P. M.
Arrives	PORT ANGELES	2.00 P. M.

GOING EAST—Daily, Except Monday.

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

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

LANDINGS:

SEATTLE, City Dock. PORT TOWNSEND, Tibbal's Wharf. PORT ANGELES, Morse's Wharf.

First-Class Accommodations for Passengers. Meals on Board.

HATCH BROS.

Dungeness, Port Angeles and Neah Bay Route.

THE FAST AND RELIABLE STEAMER

GARLAND

Leaves Tyler Street Dock, Pt. Townsend,

—FOR—

Dungeness, Pt. Angeles and Neah Bay

AND way ports, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 a. m., arriving at Dungeness at 11 a. m. Returning on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday arrives at Port Townsend at 9:30 a. m. Calling both ways at Dungeness, Port Williams, Port Crescent, Pysht, Gettysburg and Clallam Bay. Leaves Port Townsend for Dungeness and Port Angeles every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 11 a. m Returning same day, leaves Port Angeles at 4 p. m. For passage or freight apply on board.

Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice to Creditors.

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

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

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

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

Dated this Second day of December, 1892.

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

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. SEAL

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

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

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—

BROOK FARM DAIRY

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

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

Holstein Grade Bull Calves.

Jersey Grade Bull Calves from Extra Good Holstein Grade Cows.

Also 20 young Cows.

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

HALL DAVIS.

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.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE QUESTION OF WHAT NOT TO WEAR ANSWERED IN PART.

Old Dresses Worn Again—Mrs. Vanderbilt's Crown—Miss Goodale's Fiance. A New Fad for a Bride—A Female Preacher—About Light Gloves.

In answer to the query concerning what women of different forms and complexions should not wear I would say:

Do not wear rose pink if an auburn haired, florid style of a beauty

Nile green if a sallow blonde.

Yellowish brown or tan if a sallow brunette.

Pale gray if of a colorless complexion.

Turquois or mauve unless blessed with a perfect complexion

Hair line stripes if tall and slender.

Large checks, plaids or wide stripes if short and stout.

A black gown unrelieved by a colored crepe or or surah vest and passementerie if sallow or dark in complexion.

Light colored kid gloves on large hands.

Short fingered kid gloves under the impression that they make the hands look small.

Large flowered patterns if under the category of "a little woman."

Morning wrappers in the afternoon.

Silk gowns while shopping.

Low necked gowns if thin. Have pity on those around.

A cotton lining under the silk lining of a lace bodice.

Flat neck folds if possessed of a long or thin throat.

A very short basque on a dumpy figure.

A short jacket on a tall figure when the longer designs are far more becoming and stylish.

Jewelry with a street costume, except of the plainest description.

Veils with dots coming over the eyes.

Border veils, unless worn below the mouth.

Colored hosiery with black Oxford ties with spring costumes.

Evening gloves too much wrinkled, which is as outre as not to have them wrinkled sufficiently.

Cheap jewelry at any time, especially with handsome dress materials.

Evening bonnets with street costumes.

Slightly V-cut gowns on the street.

Corsets too short waisted for the figure.

Diamond earrings during the day.

Lace frills in tailor gowns or linen colors with dressy woolen costumes.

Street costumes to touch the ground.

A perceptible bustle.

—Emma M. Hooper in Dry Goods Economist.

Old Dresses Worn Again.

At a pink dinner en costume given last week to twelve ladies of social prominence one of the guests wore the actual toilet in which she appeared at a reception thirty years ago. It was the height of the fashion at that time. The dress was a magnificent one of heavy old rose silk, with trimmings of Honiton lace. It was cut away in the neck, with voluminous sleeves, full gathered skirt and immense hoops. She wore a headdress to match, mitts, and carried a bag. Her pink kid gaiters were long and slender, and laced on the inside. Another guest wore a genuine gown of her great-great-great-grandmother's. This was a white silk, with clusters of brilliant flowers on a brocaded ground, and was worn with a petticoat of another shade, to which a large Gainsborough hat corresponded in color. Old laces and jewels completed the costume, and its wearer, as did her ancestor, adorned her fair face with numerous patches of court plaster in star and other designs.

With those gay toilets a perfect Quaker costume admirably contrasted. The exquisite pearl gray gown and poke bonnet were made by a New York modiste, and were worn by a very beautiful New Jersey woman. Lady Washington assisted at the dinner, personated by a stately dame, and a Spanish senorita in corn color and black sat next to a Turkish lady of high degree. Childhood in a white frock, long flaxen curls, baby slippers and wide brimmed hat was also present. The feast was a famous one. No men were asked, and now the latter want the dinner repeated with cards for the husbands.—Her Point of View in New York Times.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's Crown.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt wore a royal crown to the opera on Friday evening. Her appearance as a right down regular royal queen, instead merely of a society queen, attracted immediate attention and started a buzz of comment. The crown was a real unmistakable crown, not a tiara by any means, and is, according to her friends, made in exact duplicate of the British crown.

Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Dr. Seward Webb also have crowns, and they have worn them at the opera, but they did not elicit the unstinted and unqualified admiration commanded by Mrs. Vanderbilt's queenly showing.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has, indeed, two crowns. The one made in imitation of Queen Victoria's crown was got up after some patriotic hesitation by a London jeweler. The other one is the crown of a German princess, purchased from the one time regal and legal owner by Mrs. Vanderbilt herself. The purchaser has every necessary guarantee of its genuineness. She does not wear it regularly, because the princess was somewhat obscure, and the crown does not fit her as well as the British crown does. It is very well in its way, though, and she keeps it in reserve.

The crown that Mrs. Vanderbilt has worn at the opera, and which she has previously worn at some society affairs, is a glorious arrangement in pearls and diamonds, rising in a very stately and picturesque fashion from the head. It would make half a dozen tiaras, and it is said to have cost $300,000. The design is very graceful.—New York World.

Miss Goodale's Fiance.

An interesting sequel to Miss Elaine Goodale's work as a teacher among the Indians is her engagement to marry Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a full blooded Sioux. Dr. Eastman lived among the Indians till he was 14 years old, picking up a smattering of education at a reservation school, and forming an ambition for something better. He went to Beloit college, and from there to Dartmouth, where he took the full course. After studying medicine at Harvard he returned to his people in Dakota, and has been doing useful work among them. Dr. Eastman and Miss Goodale are both at the Pine Ridge agency, and the former has been appointed house physician of the little Episcopal church, which now forms the emergency hospital for Indians who were injured in the recent battle at Wounded Knee.—Harper's Weekly.

Mrs. Shaw in St. Petersburg.

The reports of the success of Mrs. Alice Shaw, the whistler, in Russia are contradicted by trustworthy advices which come from London. So far from making a phenomenal hit, the beautiful American caught a decided frost in St. Petersburg. The company was organized in London, and proceeded to the land of the czar with a great flourish of trumpets. Making a somewhat protracted stay en route in Berlin, considerable financial loss was incurred by an inability to secure an engagement, the singularly stolid Germans failing to see what delight could accrue from whistling.

In St. Petersburg the reception was quite as disheartening; no dates had been booked, and the local managers were slow to experiment with the kind of entertainment which La Belle Miffleuse offered. To cap the climax Rubinstein got hold of the pianist of the company, and told him that it would everlastingly ruin his reputation if he played accompaniments for a whistler. That did settle it; the pianist made his escape as fast as he could and retreated to his native England. As for the fair Mrs. Shaw, she was floundering in the inhospitable snows of Russia, waiting for an opportunity to exhibit her curious talent.—Chicago News.

An Obliging Young Indian.

Two young women were alone one day when a young Indian brave whom they knew came to see the man of the house. The man was away, and the Indian sat down to wait for him. During this interval the girls, being of a lively turn, began asking him questions about his former mode of life. Among other things they asked him to give a war whoop and show them how he scalped people, but he gave no answer.

Some time after when they were talking of other subjects, and had forgotten all about him, he sprang up suddenly, gave a war whoop that made the housetop ring; then snatching a big knife that lay on the table with one hand, he took the top knot of one of the girls in the other, and ran the back of the knife around her scalp. They were each scalped in this manner, and were nearly frightened out of their wits, but he sat down and began to laugh, and told them he had only done what they had asked him to do. They soon recovered from the shock and laughed heartily at the Indian's joke.—Yankton Cor. Springfield Republican.

New Fad for a Bride.

A "fad" indulged in by the winter's bride is that of having one of the satin slippers or shoes in which she walked to the chancel rail silver plated. She preserves it as a cherished souvenir, and if the slipper be small and shapely—the average woman possesses too much tact to have it so perpetuated if it be not so—it forms an oddly pretty ornament for the mantel ledge or cabinet. A silversmith who has had several bridal slippers brought to him to be plated, says that he has put a number of wee baby shoes through the same process, and has even coated smoking pipes, oyster shells and lead pencils—suggestive, likely, of some special bit of romance. The silver plating is not very costly, and the sentiment bids fair to be soon indulged in generally.—Table Talk.

A Female Preacher.

Mrs. Drake, the wife of a Congregational minister in Iroquois, S. D., has been ordained to preach the gospel by the largest council of Congregational ministers ever assembled in the state. There was only one negative vote. Mrs. H. M. Barker writes: "Mrs. Drake has for six years assisted her husband, who has the oversight of five churches, preaching with as much ability and acceptance as he, and it is a credit to the intelligence of the large number of Congregational ministers, including the presidents of Redfield and Yankton colleges, that they had the courage to sanction the work that the Lord has so greatly blessed. The world does move."—Boston Woman's Journal.

Pin Money for Ministers' Wives.

The season has been prolific in weddings, and clergymen's wives have been correspondingly happy. It is an unwritten law that they pocket the matrimonial fees of their husbands' office. The wife of a prominent rector who is much in demand to tie the knot in society circles confesses to having a reserve fund made up entirely of bridegroom generosity. The fees range from $1 to $50, $25, $15 and $10 being very common sums offered. Exceptional fees are by no means rare, and $250 or even $500 has not been considered too much by an occasional very wealthy and very much in love young husband.—Her Point of View in New York Times.

About Light Gloves.

Glove dealers rejoice in the increasing popularity of light gloves for all occasions—expert shopping and traveling. The dressed kid, in pearl color with wide black stitching, is the choicest glove of the season for nice wear. The Suede mousquetaire, in light beige, ecru, pearl, and lavender is the next choice. Light gloves are clearly out of place for morning wear, and the only use they can be put when old age overtakes them is to transform them by means of the dyer's art into darker gloves for common wear. Delicate gray or light tan is an excellent choice for a light glove, as it harmonizes with all costumes. — New York Ledger.

Living Diamonds of Mexico.

The most interesting thing I noticed while I was away was a habit that the ladies of Chihuahua and Zacetas have of wearing fireflies for jewelry. The legs of the flies are shaped like hooks, and they appear to have been formed expressly in the interest of the ladies. These living diamonds sparkle and shine more than any of the diamonds of Africa or South America, for the fireflies in that part of the world have a rare brilliancy never witnessed in the north. They will almost do for a lantern on a dark night, so beautiful and strong is the light they give to the world.

The habit of wearing fireflies is indulged in by the ladies of the poorer classes to a large extent, and even the society ladies often pick up the shining brownies and fasten them in their hair just as an American girl will gather wild flowers for a similar purpose. So numerous are the fireflies in Mexico that I was told that a train on the Mexican Southern railroad was stopped by these brownies, the engineer finding it impossible to keep the wheels from slipping as they crushed the life out of millions of the insects.—Kansas City Times.

Story of a Swallowed Pin.

The following peculiar story emanates from Kingston, N. Y.: Agnes Ryan, who lives with her parents in North Rondout, has had a peculiar experience. Nearly ten years ago she swallowed an ordinary pin, but as nothing serious occurred at the time her parents were not alarmed and apprehended no danger. As she grew older she became a strong and robust young woman. About two years ago her health began failing, and she complained constantly of a severe pain in her left side. She also had choking spells. A large bunch formed on her neck, which was supposed to be of a cancerous nature. It was not thought that she could live long. A few days ago she was taken suddenly ill with a coughing spell, during which she coughed and vomited, and the pin she swallowed ten years ago was discharged. She is on a fair way to speedy recovery.—Philadelphia Ledger.

An English Lecturer.

Miss Florence Balgarnie, the eloquent young English lady who is to be one of the speakers at the coming annual convention of the National American W. S. A., in Washington, has been addressing a series of meetings in Burslem, York, Sheffield, Bradford, Bingley and London, on the political co-operation of men and women, with special reference to the recent decision adverse to Miss Jane Cobden's eligibility as a member of the London county council. Miss Balgarnie has found public sentiment strongly favorable to Miss Cobden.—Boston Woman's Journal.

Queen Liliuokalani.

Queen Liliuokalani, who succeeds Kalakaua on the Hawaiian throne, is 52 years old. She is an amiable and very intelligent woman, having a taste for poetry and music. She is stately in appearance and has a dignified carriage, but of late years she has become rather stout. She is animated and interesting in conversation, speaking in the low and musical tones that are peculiar to her race. She speaks English and is well versed in the current literature of the day.

A Winter Graduating Dress.

For a graduating dress in February get white wool crape at $1 a yard, or the more expensive silk crepe de chine. Make the waist round, half high, and full, with elbow sleeves cut full and high at the top. Trim with soft double ruffles of chiffon muslin around the neck and sleeves and on the plain demi-trained skirt. Wear white gloves, white kid slippers, and white stockings.—Harper's Bazar.

Woman's Sphere Growing.

Miss Emily Howland has been elected a director of the First National bank of Aurora, N. Y.

Woman's sphere of usefulness is growing larger from day to day, notwithstanding the opposition of many male cranks who think woman was born to cook, knit, look after the children—and nothing else.—Epoch.

Miss Elizabeth Gougar and Miss Isabella Wylie have opened an office for real estate investments, renting, loans, etc., in a big Dearborn street building in Chicago. Both are clever business women. Miss Gougar is a cousin of Mrs. Helen Gougar, and was formerly a successful teacher.

Tan gloves are not now considered as full dress as white. Serviceable four button gloves have the "pricked" seam. The purse gloves sell well in London, but are not a "rage" here. The large buttons now seen on ladies' heavy gloves are well taped and do not pull off easily.

Mme. Adini, who in real life is Miss Ading, of Boston, is winning fresh laurels at the Grand opera house in Paris. She is pronounced one of the greatest dramatic sopranos living, and critics declare that her voice is equal to Patti's of ten years ago.

During his visit to Washington a year ago Gen. Spinner said to a correspondent: "The best thing I ever did here was to appoint the first woman clerk. In fact, I often think it was the only deed of my life worth remembering."

A fashion recently set by one of the elite of the metropolis is the revival of the Spanish mantilla for theatre wear. If this bewitching headgear finds favor the "funny man" will be without one of his best standbys.

Mrs. Massingberd, who is regarded in London as a radical and philanthropist, is about to open a coffee palace and club to be known as the Massingberd Arms, and intended for the working classes of Bournemouth.

"Wear street gowns the color of your hair, house gowns the color of your eyes, and evening toilets the tint of your complexion" was the advice recently given by a popular lecturer on the art of dressing well.

Parsee girls are crowding in as candidates for entrance examinations at Bombay university. When a woman determines to go ahead it is no use trying to stop her.

Mme. Modjeska aspires to literary as well as histrionic fame. She is now publishing a very readable account of her tour in America in a Cracow newspaper.

MY CROWN.

Oh, poetry is only a jangle of rhyme,
And there's very cold comfort in art,
And music can live in the basest of souls—
They are none of them worth one heart.

The emerald is radiant, the diamond aglow,
And the opal will never pale,
And the pearl—but what are all jewels of earth
To a heart that will never fail?

It's all very well to be wealthy and wise;
It's all very well to be free;
But the strong, true love of a steadfast heart
May the good God give to me!

You may have your crowns that are crusted with gems,
Your poetry, music and art,
And the world may go by—I shall never sigh,
If it leaves me one faithful heart.

—Ella Higginson in West Shore.

The Demand for Stenographers.

The demand for good, careful and accurate stenographers and typewriters is increasing, not decreasing. A girl needs to know how to spell and punctuate a letter, besides being able to correct one that is wrong grammatically. She must be possessed of that rare and priceless qualification—common sense. She must be observing, and she should have an average amount of intelligence. No prodigy is required.

As to wages, the average young girl cannot expect to be paid as much as the average man. It is hard to say why this is so for she is almost always just as capable. A young woman for instance will get ten or twelve dollars a week where a young man of the same caliber will receive fifteen to twenty dollars. Perhaps there is an indefinable feeling among employers that they cannot exact so much from a woman as they can from a man. A man will be often required to do a great deal of miscellaneous work in connection with shorthand and typewriting, which would never be imposed on a woman.

But there can be no doubt that there is still room for those who will take the trouble to properly equip themselves for the work. The remuneration is ample for the needs of the average girl, and greatly in excess of that paid for other kinds of clerical work.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Feminine Reasoning.

They are always in the right, aren't they, these women who bind their various wrongnesses into their own sweet, feminine selves? "Why do you try your eyes," said a "sensible" woman to a fluttering little flurry and feathery creature, "with that spotted veil?"

"But you don't wear any veil at all, do you?"

"N—ot very often."

"And your boots have thick soles and low heels?"

"Yes, but"——

"You don't carry any muff, I suppose?"

"No, I couldn't walk with my arms in any such cramped position; but how do"——

"And in summer you don't use a parasol?"

"Parasols are nuisances; but who told"——

"And you have a pocket where you can get at it, and you don't carry your purse in your hand, and you wouldn't use face powder for anything, and you don't wear a yellow garter nor a shoulder cape, and you aren't afraid of a mouse, and you can indorse a check, and"——

"But you never saw me until yesterday"——

"And when you were a little girl you never played with dolls!"—New York Cor. Denver Republican.

She Writes Love Letters.

Very few people can do what a jolly old lady who keeps a notion shop on Thompson street has succeeded in doing—inspiring sufficient confidence in a large circle of her young male customers to induce them to intrust to her the writing of their love letters. These young men are mostly wage earners, who toil all day, who have horny hands but warm hearts, and who have never become well enough acquainted with the pen to give them confidence in their own ability to write nice letters to their sweethearts.

These young lovers go to the little shop on Thompson street, and in the privacy of the quaintly furnished back room give the pink cheeked, silver haired mistress of the place a general idea of what they want to write "to de girl." Then they sit back and play with the yellow tabby cat and listen to the scratching of the old lady's pen. In ten minutes the letter is read to the lover. If it meets with his approbation, it is sealed, addressed and posted. Then the blushing youth hands the old lady a silver quarter and goes on his way rejoicing.—New York Star.

Another View of a Kind of Economy.

"We never begin fires until the 1st of October, and we give them up the 1st of May."

"But it is frightfully cold up here in October often, and always in May. How can you bear it?"

"Oh, I wear a shawl, and James writes in his overcoat."

In the same line:

"If you do not poke the fire it will not need mending."

"But it is so comfortless."

"Nothing of the sort; it is very unwholesome to have rooms hot."

A dollar or two a month will in some houses make all the difference between two meals a day being a fast and a feast, and five or ten dollars between positive pain from cold and comfort. Supposing $20 are saved by the end of the winter, have they been worth the discomfort?

Better if a decent fire and bright lights cannot be afforded in two rooms to live in one than inhabit a well.—New York Ledger.

An American woman with a pretty foot and a well filled purse is having an order filled abroad for six pairs of boots to be incrusted with precious stones. Evidently the fair diplomat desires to to call attention to her shapely foot.

Mrs. Clarissa Buzzell, of Brooks, is 91 years old, and her grandson the other day pulled the first tooth she had ever had extracted.—Bangor (Me.) Whig.

Miss Bisland's Business Tactics.

All clever women do not possess similar capacity for business, a fact which is conspicuously illustrated in the cases of Miss Elizabeth Bisland and Miss Nellie Bly, the rival globe trotters. Miss Bly won the race around the world by three days, but she has sunk into obscurity, and her name, which was on everybody's lips a year ago, is now only tradition. On the other hand, Miss Bisland is still a favorite contributor to The Cosmopolitan, from which she is drawing so liberal a salary that she is able to live in London. And it is in a great measure because Miss Bisland has business talent as well as literary ability and personal beauty.

Miss Bisland is a Mississippi girl, who entered journalism in New York three years ago. She contributed to The Cosmopolitan regularly. When it was announced that Nellie Bly was to be sent around the world to beat the record of "Phileas Fogg," the managers of the magazine sent for Miss Bisland, and she undertook to start in a contrary direction in a race with Nellie Bly six hours later. Then she went to pack a small traveling bag for the journey, but amid all the hurry of preparation she found time to go to her lawyers and have an agreement drawn whereby The Cosmopolitan engaged her services on salary for two years.

When the charming young woman reached the office to receive her final instructions, she smilingly unfolded the agreement and it was signed. Under it she still draws her salary. Miss Bly had no such foresight. She had no sooner returned to New York than she quarreled with The World, and her services were dispensed with by that paper. Miss Bisland lost the race, but she gained the greater material advantages from it because she had a talent for business.—Philadelphia Times.

Young, but a Business Woman.

In the Pennsylvania railroad depot the other morning I noticed moving among the crowd a tall, handsome brunette somewhere in the twenties. She purchased tickets which would carry her through several states and territories by almost as many railway connections, and had her baggage, four iron bound trunks, checked to apparently all the cities in the Union. She was young, pretty and alone, and she seemed to have such a lot of things to attend to, which she did in a thorough businesslike way and without any assumption of masculinity.

As she tripped through the gateway to board the train a weather beaten old officer, who is one of the veterans at the depot, shook hands with her and said:

"Good luck and lots of business."

"Who is the actress?" some one inquired.

"Actress! why that young woman is no actress. She is one of the sharpest drummers in this country in her line. I have known her since she started on the road seven years ago. She was only 18 then, but looked two years younger. I have met traveling agents and drummers of all sorts, but it is seldom that you will come across a woman as young as that who starts out from New York twice a year, and visits every city in the United States where there is any chance to sell goods. Tortoise shell and amber goods is her line, and she does the biggest business for the biggest house in New York, and is the niece of the head of the firm. She is just as gentle and good as she looks, but I guess the young man who would try to 'mash' her on the road wouldn't want to try the second time."—New York Telegram.

New York's Women Notaries.

There are four women notaries in New York, and one of them is the private secretary of Commissioner Beattie. During his illness she superintended the work of 1,500 men, and personally investigated the details of its accomplishment. She is a western woman who came to New York to join the ranks of the women custom house inspectors, and is a distinctive type of the self made woman who is now asserting herself so generally in the world's work. By making her home each year in families of different nationalities she has learned to speak with a good accent four of the most important tongues one hears in this very cosmopolitan city, and in addition to her duties as inspectress, managed to spend three hours a day in special study at one of the city colleges. She is quite the reverse of strong minded in appearance, low voiced and bright in conversation, sings delightfully in a deep, full contralto voice, dances like a dream, and has the happy faculty of making a successful social evening out of the most undesirable and hopeless of materials. Her name is Miss Westover. The woman Ben Franklin is a most interesting phenomenon wherever you encounter her.—New York Sun.

Must Marry to Get His Legacy.

Sol Strauss, of this city, has been placed in an unpleasant predicament.

Not long ago he received notice through attorneys in Germany that a rich uncle had recently died, leaving him heir to $50,000. This was not bad news, but the legacy was conditional upon his marrying and settling down within twelve months' time of the date upon which official notice was given.

Gossip's tongue soon posted people on the Strauss windfall, and now he is in daily receipt of scores of letters from ladies offering to help him out of his difficulty.—Pueblo Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Married at One Hundred and Seven.

On Dec. 21 George Hartan and Mrs. Kate Woodson were united in marriage at Rowena, Tenn. The bridegroom is a hearty man of 107 years, while the bride blushed under the weight of 83 summers. The groom served in the Mexican war and the rebellion. Mrs. Woodson is his fifth wife. The last one he married in his 100th year. The groom is the fourth husband of the bride. It is also worthy of observation that the groom has confined himself to a diet of buttermilk, bread and cheese for the past twenty years.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE DENTAL STUDENT'S REVENGE.

He Had to Bide His Time, but Finally Succeeded.

"There, sir!" exclaimed the cruel landlady, as she shoved a poor young man into the street and handed him a bundle containing only his soiled linen. "There, sir, take that, and never dare show your face in my highly respected boarding house ag'in. This house is fer decent people as pays their bills, an' you'll never git your trunk until you pay yours. Begone!"

Passers by gazed curiously at the young man as these words flew into the ambient air, and with his heart in his mouth, his soul pierced with the iron of misfortune, yet his pride unsubdued, he muttered:

"'Tis a long lane that has no turning; the wheel of fortune never stops, and some day you may be in my power as I am now in yours."

"Begone!"

This was the landlady's only response, and it was uttered in tones that startled even the drowsy beetles beneath the stone steps, and the policeman at the corner. The young man, with a powerful effort at self control, choked down his grief and dragged his weary limbs away.

For weeks he had paced the great, bustling, heartless city looking for work. He had come from a rural village, where he had been a dentist's assistant, and he had hoped to find a place in the metropolis, where he could earn his living and ultimately attend a dental college until he should become master of his chosen profession.

Fortunately, his evident distress as he was turned from the proud landlady's door attracted the attention of a business man in need of a faithful assistant, and the long lane turned.

Five years are supposed to have elapsed.

The once proud landlady is still at the old stand, but she is proud no more. Her once handsome apartments are faded and vacant; her table seats but herself and an occasional near sighted transient; her larder, never full, is now empty, likewise her purse, which in the halcyon days of five years ago was always full.

Directly opposite are the handsome parlors of a rising young dentist, and on the window, in bold gilt letters, is this sign:

STEEL POINTED
BOARDING HOUSE TEETH
A Specialty.

—New York Weekly.

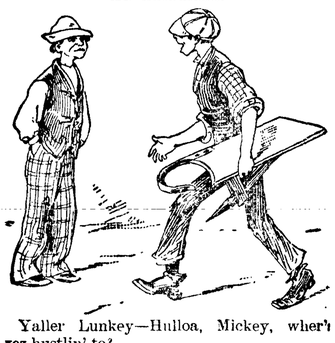
He Had Outgrown Childhood.

Street Car Conductor—Madam, you will have to pay full fare for that boy.

Passenger—You said a half fare ticket was all right for him on the way out.

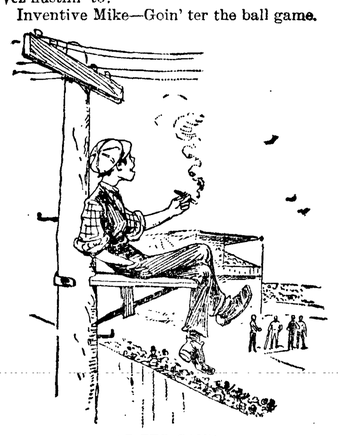
Conductor—It was probably all right when we started on this trip, but the boy has outgrown the half fare limit since we started. You cannot expect him to always remain a child.—Omaha World.

An Enthusiast.



Yaller Lunkey—Halloa, Mickey, wher'i yez hustlin' to?

Inventive Mike—Goin' ter the ball game.



AT THE GAME.

Inventive Mike—Play ball there! What's eatin' yez?—Judge.

It Meant Something Else.

Mrs. Harris (looking up from a letter)—I'm so glad that we sent Harry to Yale. I knew he would make his mark. He says that he is already considered one of the best scholars in the college.

Mr. Harris—Let me see that letter. That isn't "scholars," it is "scullers."—Chicago Herald.

He Always Wins.

"Papa, what do they mean when they speak of the reverse side of a coin?"

"The reverse side of a coin," said the old gentleman, without looking up from his paper, "is any side that you happen to name when you are tossing up with the hotel clerk."—Merchant Traveler.

A Perambulating Encyclopedia.

"This encyclopedia recommends itself. It consists of twenty-four volumes and"——

"I don't want it, stranger. D'ye see that ar boy in the tater patch? Well, if you've got anythin' in them ar' books that he doesn't know, I'm mighty curious to know what it is."—Detroit Free Press.

The State Supplies Them.

Jones—I saw Slimkins yesterday. He is doing first rate and has a new watch and chain.

Brown—He must have gotten down to steady work.

Jones—Yes, he has. He's in the penitentiary.—Omaha World.

The Real Master.

Master of the House (at the door)—Maria, is your mistress in?

Maria (benignly)—Mistress is out, sir, but you can come in if you wipe off your shoes and keep quiet, so as not to disturb the cook. She's gone up stairs to take a nap.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Coming Round to the Point.

You have heard the welkin ring. Well, at the Oil Exchange you can see the bull ring.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

An Old Truth Retold.

With the floating population at the seashore undressed kids are quite common.—Yonkers Statesman.