THE BEACON.

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PACIFIC COAST.

Ladd's Handsome Bequst for Charitable Purpose.

THE CENSUS OF BOISE CITY.

The Arizona Press Associatio Pass Resolutions in Favor f Statehood—Etc.

The cattle ranges in Arizona ae reported in fine condition.

Rear-Admiral J. S. Skerrett hs assumed command at Mare Island.

All the attractions of Al Haymaand Charles Frohman are to be played at Los Angeles hereafter.

The Portland Ministerial Association has adopted resolutions asking Congess to repeal the Geary Chinese act.

The new coal find near Flagstaff A. T., is creating much interest. The coal is of a fine quality and the veins large.

A party of conchologists is to vist Point Loma at an early date to secure shells, which are said to be abundantin that section.

Senator John P. Jones of Nevada snd other capitalists have purchased a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Santa Barbara.

A considerable quantity of cabbage, cauliflower and celery is being shipped from Los Angeles East in carload lots, but the demand is greater than the supply.

A petition to the Oregon Legislature has been extensively signed throughout the Willamette Valley to have railroads fence their lines where they run through pastures and meadow lands.

The orange crop in the south will not begin to move much for two or three weeks, when heavy shipments may be looked for. The quality and quantity are both ahead of any previous season.

An apportionment bill, based on the vote cast at the recent election, has been introduced in the Idaho Senate. The bill provides that each county shall have at least one Senator and Representative.

There are valuable slate beds four miles from Merlin in Josephine county, Or. This is the only slate quarry known in the State, and Portland contractors have been obliged to obtain their slate as far away as Maine.

The Bradstreet mercantile agency reports fifteen failures in the Pacific Coast States and Territories for the past week, as compared with fourteen for the previous week and fifteen for the corresponding week of 1892.

Captain Anderson, a pilot at San Pedro, while cruising in his yacht off Santa Monica had an adventure with a whale, which passed under and raised his vessel three feet. A shot in a vital part of the animal drove it away.

The appeal in the case of the People of the State of California vs. Ah Lee Doon, a Chinaman who was convicted of murder in the first degree at San Rafael and sentenced to death in March, 1891, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court.

The Arizona Press Association has passed resolutions favoring the admission of the Territory as a State and recommending the appointment of L. C. Hughes, editor of the Tucson *Star*, to the office of Governor under the Cleveland administration.

Jean Baptiste Trauvico, a survivor of the famous Donner party, and who claims to have been the only one in George Donner's camp who for many days was able to keep up the fires and wait on the others, is living in Santa Rosa, Cal., in destitute circumstances.

The will of W. S. Ladd of Portland has been filed for probate. His widow is given an annuity of $24,000. His sons are left all banking interests. The sum of $450,000 for educational and charitable purposes has been left in trust, and a number of relatives in Massachusetts have been bequeathed annuities. Ample provision was made for all the family.

An error in the census taken in Boise in 1890 has been the means of depriving the residents of the suburban districts of the enjoyment of the same postal facilities extended to those in the heart of the city. An attempt has been made to have the matter righted, and a statement recently forwarded to the department at Washington, which shows that the population is 5,960 instead of 2,600, as erroneously supposed, will probably help greatly in straightening the matter out.

Thomas Hann, Treasurer of Berkeley, Cal., is short in his accounts to a considerable amount. He gave a check on the Berkeley Bank for $6,600 to the German Savings and Loan Bank of San Francisco in payment for electric-light bonds. The Berkeley Bank refused the check, as Hann had no money on deposit. Hann says he has used the town's money in his own business, and he has no idea how his affairs stand. He has turned his property, valued at about $25, 00, over to his bondsmen, and an expert is examining his books.

In the Idaho mineral exhibit at the World's Fair is a piece of ore that looks like an ordinary chunk of lead. It is a specimen of almost pure galena, ground down into two rectangular blocks, like two boxes, one on top of the other. The top cube is engraved with miners' tools, picks, shovel and hammer. On the side of the larger solid is cut in gold letter the name of the donor, L. A. Lusk, superintendent of the Queen of the Hills mine at Bellevue, from which the ore is mined. It is hard for one who examines the specimen to think it is not lead bullion. But it is native galena, containing about 75 per cent. sulphur. The ore carries 130 ounces of silver to the ton.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL.

Value of Pig Iron Produced in the Union Greater Than That of Gold, Silver and Copper.

Germany is building paper houses. Japan has thousands of them.

A locomotive that consumes its own smoke has made its appearance.

The principle of the bicycle is applied to the propelling of small boats.

The rice crop in the South this year is estimat d to be 225,000,000 pounds.

The forests of Germany pay an annual government revenue of $25,000,000.

In Douglass county, Col., 48,000 fruit trees are irrigated by one company.

France sent almost 20,000,000 bottles of champagne to this country last year.

The anthracite coal fields produce more than 45,000,000 tons of coal every year.

In only thirty-six of Oregon's new orchards there are 9,000,000 young fruit trees.

It is said that the iron-pipe foundries of the country have formed a $20,000,000 trust.

It is said that 1,000 rose trees are required to supply two ounces of attar of roses.

Edison has 200 women in his employ, making the most delicate electrical instruments.

Some 35,000 lambs are being fed and fattened in the Cache la Poudre Valley, Col., this winter.

A single row of pearls as large as peas and perfectly round were sold recently in Paris for $125,000.

The real-estate brokers in New York city sold property worth in the aggregate $45,000,000 last year.

The time is not far distant when a paper-bound book, well printed and illustrated, will be sold for 5 cents.

Canada takes in proportion to her in habitants almost three times as much o British goods as the United States.

Denmark, France and neighboring countries sell about $50,000,000 worth of dairy produce annually to England.

The silver output of Aspen, Col., the last year was 9,101,100 ounces, as against 8,000,000 ounces of the preceding year.

The number of persons carried by the railroads of the United States the last year was in round numbers 600,000,000.

Sixty-five thousand incandescent lamps are manufactured every day at an average selling price of about 75 cents apiece.

The buttons of the wedding dress of a New York millionaire's daughter recently married were made of jewels, and cost $100 each.

Commercial travelers support two-thirds of the country hotels, to say nothing of instructing the proprietors how to manage them.

An acre grows 500 mulberry trees; each tree has twenty pounds of leaves; from twenty pounds of leaves one pound of cocoons is produced.

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

The application of the factory laws reducing the hours of labor in factories, mines, etc., has caused a reduction of wages throughout France.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The Avoirdupois of the Governor of the Lone Star State—President Diaz of Mexico Decorated.

Governor Hogg of Texas is 39 years old and a good man, weighing 375 pounds.

King Humbert has conferred high decorations upon President Diaz of Mexico and the Mexican Minister in Rome.

Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll receives almost as many letters as her husband, and most of the letters inclose religious tracts.

Pope Leo has declined to receive Senor Valoria, the Spanish Envoy recently appointed, on the ground that he has written immoral novels.

Mrs. George Hearst, widow of Senator Hearst of California, is the most heavily insured woman in the world. Her policies aggregate $500,000.

The New York State Senate has confirmed the nomination of Miss Susan B. Anthony as the head of the State Industrial School at Rochester, N. Y.

Eddie Gould is a member of a New York canoe club, and until a very few years ago used to participate in "upset races" and other aquatic high jinks.

Rev. J. W. M. Williams, D. D., has now been pastor of the First Baptist Church in Baltimore for forty-two years, and is still serving that congregation actively.

Mr. Swinburne has written a long poem on Grace Darling. His early life was passed in the locality which was the scene of her heroism, and he knew her father.

Allen W. Thurman is regarded as a likely candidate for Governor of Ohio in the near future. He appears to be a sort of Old Roman Junior with his party in Ohio.

The widow of Dr. Elisha Kent King, the famous Arctic explorer, is said to be sick and destitute. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* appeals to the public for aid in her behalf.

A letter from Monte Carlo says that Sir Arthur Sullivan divides his time equally between work at his villa, where he is composing a new opera, and play at the gaming table.

Mark Twain has written something about the experience of a stranger in London with a £1,000,000 bank note. It is probably the wildest bit of imagination that Mark ever wrote.

EASTERN ITEMS.

Ice Bridge at Niagara Falls Draws Visitors.

LAST YEAR'S IMMIGRATION.

Beer War Raging in St. Louis—The Flow of American Capital to Canada.

A corner in tin is being manipulated in the East.

The Mississippi river is shallower than it has been before since 1856.

There is only one Columbian coin for every thirteen inhabitants of this country.

Thousands of crows starving near Harrodsburg, Ky., are killing sheep and hogs.

The Santa Fe road is requiring its employes to separate from labor organizations.

During the year 1892 957 ships brought 479,477 passengers from Europe to New York.

Philadelphia's Mayor recently vetoed an appropriation of $1,200,000 for completing the city hall.

Out of a population of over 1,500,000 there are only 593 persons sustained in almhouses in Kansas.

Philadelphia has already spent $10,000,000 toward building her city hall in the past twenty years.

A threatened clash between the white and black races has put Jeffersonville, Ind., in a state of terror.

A five-mile ride in a three-horse sleigh for 25 cents is one of the attractions in Central Park, New York.

Secretary Foster says there will be an available balance of $20,000,000 in the Treasury on July 1 next.

Negroes have been driven out of Marksville, La., by the whites, because they wanted to educate their children.

Philadelphia society is in a ferment over the attempt of the Health Board to prohibit the sale of skimmed milk.

St. Louis merchants favor the opening of the Cherokee Strip, because they think it will increase their business.

The Slaven Bros. of New York and San Francisco are said to have made $15,000,000 out of the Panama canal scheme.

By a compromise ex-President Beers of the New York Life Insurance Company gets $15,000 a year instead of $37,500.

Petitioning for $24,500,000 to build a railroad from Mexico to Canada, Farmers' Alliance men will seek 1,000,000 signatures.

The flow of American capital in $10,000,000 lumps to Cape Breton and Nova Scotia coal mines greatly cheers the Canadians.

According to a New York paper body-snatching is a profitable calling at the national capital, where there are two medical colleges.

The suffering at Homestead among the families of those who were in the strike is said to be very great, 300 being on the verge of starvation.

Joe Goddard and "Denver" Ed Smith have been matched to fight to a finish at catch weights for $2,500 and the best purse offered at Chicago.

The series of world's congresses to be held in Chicago this year will be opened by a world's congress of representative women, the call for which has just been issued.

A Chicago paper has been testing the honesty of the citizens by sending its reporters round to drop pocket-books. Very few of the pocket-books were returned.

The people of North Carolina, like the people of Maryland, will discuss in State convention this month plans for systematically improving their country highways.

The Tennessee Board of Health has passed resolutions favoring a permanent international commission to prevent the passage of contagious diseases from one land to another.

The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania hospital are contemplating the erection of an extensive addition to the hospital building to cost in the neighborhood of $180,000.

St Louis is hoping that her beer war may last until the summer torridity comes along. Four glasses for a nickel make the city on the muddy Mississippi a paradise for topers.

The experiments of the Agricultural Department on cattle diseases at Chicago have resulted in the recommendation of iodide of potassium for lumpy jaw. The disease is not contagious.

Twelve of the nineteen Chinamen who were arrested at Rouse's Point, N. Y., while being smuggled into the United States have been sentenced to the Albany penitentiary for thirty days. They will be deported to China when their term expires.

At a meeting at New York of the friends of rapid transit Dr. McGlynn advocated the underground railroads free of charge, on the same principle that elevators are run free in large buildings. Henry George also spoke, advocating the same theories.

The miners in the King coal mine at Como, Col., where the explosion recently occurred, killing twenty-seven men, are on a strike. The men say that the chambers are overcrowded, and that they cannot watch each other and avoid premature shots and work at the same time.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Most Important Meeting of the Finance Committee of the Senate Held During This Congress.

The President has determined to leave the Crater Lake and Mount Hood reservation to his successor.

The House Commerce Committee has adopted the report of the subcommittee on the bill to allow pooling by railroads under supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Commission by a vote of 6 to 5 rejected the railroad pooling provision amendment to the Cullom bill, and will report the bill as thus amended.

Representative Wilson has received an order from the Commissioner of the general land office for the issuance of patents for the lands of the Northern Pacific, commencing at the eastern line of Washington and continuing through to the end of the road, for all odd sections within the grant. Montana and Idaho have been left out for the present, owing to the fact that the lands of the Western State have been more generally sold than the others and owners are asking for patents.

Provision is made in the sundry civil bill for extra rates to be paid for surveys in the mountainous and heavily-timbered districts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho as was done last year. In this same bill $93,000 is appropriated for lifeboats and life-saving stations on the Oregon and Washington coasts. The sundry civil bill only provides $50,000 to carry out the Chinese exclusion act and the return of the Chinese to their native country. Senator Dolph claims that this amount is much too small, and he will make an effort to have it increased in the Senate.

The lighthouse bill, which passed the House, contains the following appropriations for Oregon and Washington: At the mouth of the Willamette river, Or., a light and fog signal, $6,000; at Gray's Harbor, Wash., a first-order lighthouse and fog signal, at a cost not to exceed $6,000, in addition to the appropriation of $15,500 already made; on the north head of Cape Disappointment, Wash., a first-order lighthouse, not to cost more than $50,000, and when the light shall have been established the light at Cape Disappointment will be discontinued and a light of the fourth order to be substituted therefor; at twenty-five points on the Willamette river between Salem and Portland, beacon lights and buoys, at a cost not exceeding $5,000, and the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Representative Wilson has already secured in the sundry civil appropriation bill a provision for a lighthouse at Gray's Harbor.

Perhaps the most important meeting of the Finance Committee of the Senate held during this Congress was that which resulted in the decision of a favorable report of the bill to repeal the Sherman silver purchase act. Subsequently Sherman reported the bill, and it was placed on the calendar. The meeting was largely attended, every member being present except Senators Jones and Vance, who is ill. While a majority was in favor of the action taken, a vigorous opposition was manifested by Harris of Tennessee and Voorhees of Indiana. Those who voted to report the bill favorably were Morrill, Sherman, Allison, Aldrich, Hiscock, McPherson and Carlisle. Senators Voorhees and Harris entered an emphatic protest against the proposed action of the committee, and would have been joined by Senators Jones and Vance had they been present. The meeting is said to have been interesting. This is probably in reference to the speeches made by Harris and Voorhees. They were outvoted, however, and the discussion will now be transferred to the floor of the Senate. Senator McPherson said the bill was satisfactory to him, although he would rather have had his resolution reported. One feature he did not approve was that which postponed the time to January 1, 1894, but still he thought it afforded a relief, for the people would know at that time at least that the present inflation of currency would end and the country would return to currency and money not debased. Teller and Voorhees do not believe the bill can pass, and Voorhees is credited with saying that not ten Democratic Senators will vote for it.

The proposed Seattle canal has met with a serious obstacle by points raised by engineers and scientific men who have visited that point and given some attention to the climatic conditions and topography of the lands and the country surrounding Lakes Union and Washington. It appears now that, if this canal should be built, a depth of water sufficient to be of any use for floating ships into the fresh-water lakes would be so great a drain upon the lakes as to materially lower their depth. There is not sufficient rainfall in that vicinity nor sufficient water-shed to these lakes to keep up the supply. As a consequence the outflow would soon drain the lakes This question will no doubt come up so soon as another attempt is made to put the bill through the House or Senate. That it will make a great difference in the consideration of the bill there can be no doubt. As a matter of fact it may be positively stated that Congress does not intend to dig this ditch, and that it will accept any theory like this advanced by scientific men and refuse the indorsement of the Seattle scheme. Of course, the members of Congress cannot be expected to understand the topography of these lakes and the lands surrounding them nor to know whether there is not sufficient water-shed or rainfall to supply the demand that a huge ship canal would demand, but it may be certain that before any action will be taken a scientific commission will be appointed to make the investigation and ascertain whether conditions exist which would drain the lakes and render the ditch useless after $3,300,000 or more has been expended upon it.

FOREIGN LANDS.

The Death Rate of London Almost Doubled.

SOCIALISTS BOYCOTT BEER.

Sacredness of the Nuptial Ties Disregarded by Russian Common People.

Russian refiners have formed a sugar trust.

The Socialists of Magdeburg, Germany, are boycotting the breweries.

Eiffel's reputation seems likely to be knocked higher than his tower.

There are at present, it is stated, about 3,500,000 milch cows in the British Isles.

Liverpool's elevated electric railway along the line of docks is to be opened on February 4.

It is reported that the Bank of France has removed the premium it had been paying for gold.

Russia is spending a great deal of money in extending and improving her railroad system.

The body of a woman cut into 173 pieces was found in a coffee sack in the streets of Moscow.

The little trip to the continent which the Queen of England makes each spring costs about $60,000.

Provisions are growing so dear in St. Petersburg that it is almost impossible for a common laborer to live on his wages.

The attempt to establish penal stations in the prisons of the central provinces of European Russia has been relinquished.

Snow, sleet and high winds prevail along the coast of Great Britain, and many small accidents to shipping have been reported.

General Saussier has called upon President Carnot to deny the truth of the *Figaro's* insinuation that he is a candidate for the Presidency.

There is an iron works in the neighborhood of Essen, Prussia, where workmen are discharged if their wives have more than two children.

A German chemist has proposed the sterilizing of rivers by the means of an electric current, which he claims will kill cholera and other germs.

It is reported that Count Munster, German Ambassador in Paris, will be summoned to Berlin immediately to report on the situation in Paris.

It is thought that De Lesseps intends to sell the castle La Chesnaye at auction in order that his wife may have all his property when the crash comes.

The silver wedding of King Humbert of Italy will be made memorable to Italian exiles and political prisoners by a general proclamation of amnesty.

Within the past year and a half a terrible epidemic has destroyed millions of the cattle of Africa and inflicted a crushing blow upon the pastoral tribes.

The French courts have decided that a young man born in France of a French mother and an English father must serve his time in the French army.

Statistics of the cost of the late general election in Italy show the amounts spent on "treating" to aggregate a total of 10,000,000 lire (about $2,000,000).

A district messenger service is to be established and put into operation immediately in Paris under a concession from the government to M. Hollebecque.

British warships have been ordered hereafter to return home at the end of their commissions for new crews instead of having the crews sent out to them by troopships.

By the explosion of large quantities of gunpowder and dynamite on the Congo railway fifty persons were killed, including Lequeque, the head of the society Anonyme Belge.

The French syndicate which is building the much-talked-of railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa finds that the estimated cost of 6,000,000 francs will be considerably exceeded.

Cock-fighting is legal in Scotland. Seven Judges at the Edinburgh High Court of Justiciary lately quashed a conviction on a charge of cock-fighting, obtained under the cruelty to animals act.

Mrs. Chaloner, a Newmarket (England) woman, has a license from the Jockey Club, and personally conducts a horse-training establishment, perhaps the only one in existence that is run by a woman.

The new President of the Swiss Republic—who has held the office during six previous terms—is a Calvinist clergyman, and was regarded until lately as one of the best all-round athletes in Switzerland.

Listok of Saratov reports that in the whole Volga region the sacredness of the nuptial ties is disregarded among the common people. A marriage can be dissolved by any three men at the request of the husband or the wife.

It has been estimated that government persecution has reduced the Jewish population of Moscow from 80,000 to 30,000. All over the Holy City the houses from which the Jews have been driven are placarded with notices "to let."

The Emperor of Austria has just presented his relative, the Queen Regent of Spain, with a beautifully built cart for tandem driving. In return Queen Christina will send the Emperor three cream-colored mules from Andalusia, which are to form a team for the little Archduchess, daughter of the late Crown Prince Rudolph.

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, $24.00; barley, $20.00; wheat chicken feed, $23.50; corn, $24.50; cracked, $25.50 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $14; shorts, $17.

LIVE STOCK—Choice beef cattle, 3½@4c; cows, 3@3¼c; choice sheep, 4¼@4½c; good hogs, 5¾@6c; calves, large, 4c; small, 6c per pound.

POTATOES—Choice, $13@16 per ton.

CARROTS—$8@10 per ton.

BUTTER—Choice dairy, 20@25c.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 27c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, $3.50@5.00 per dozen; hens, $5.00@5.50; ducks, $5.00@7.00; 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, 3¼@4c; butter, 5¾c; Lima, 5c.

PROVISIONS—Queen hams, large 17½c; small, 17¾c; Queen breakfast bacon, 17½c; dry salt sides, 12¾c.

LARD—Home rendered, Sinclair's 5s, 15¾c per lb.; 10s, 15⅝c; 20s, 15⅜c; 50s, 15⅛c; Queen leaf, 10s, 14½@15½c. Lard, compound, tierces, 11c; 10s, 11¾c; 5s, 11⅞c.

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

POTATOES—Choice, $16@18 per ton.

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; cauliflower, $1.15 per doz.

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, $7.00 per bbl.; navel oranges, $3.00@3.50 per case; seedlings, $2.50@2.75 per box.

BUTTER—Best Eastern creamery, strictly fresh, 60-lb. tubs, 34c per lb.; choice dairy, 30@40c; fresh California roll, 26@27 per lb.; pickle roll, 22@23c; fresh Eastern pickle roll, 30c.

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

POULTRY — Chickens, $4.50@5.50 per doz.; hens, $5.00@6.50 or 16@17c per lb.; geese, 18@20c per lb.; ducks, 19c; turkeys, 19@20c; Eastern cold storage stock, 16c.

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, Novelty Mills' "Excellent," Green Crown and Sperry brands, $4.15.

WHEAT—Chicken feed, $26 per ton.

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

BARLEY—Rolled or ground, $22.00 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.

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WHAT WE WANT.

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

In the death of Justice Lamar of the United States supreme court, five of the nine who composed the court in 1888 have died. This gives Harrison the appointing of four of the justices—a larger number, than any other president, except Lincoln, in the same length of time since Washington's day. In addition to this he has appointed seven judges to the newly established circuit court of appeals, the district courts for the six new states and a large number of United States district and circuit courts.

"Our friend," it has been said, "is he who loyally prompts us to make the most of ourselves." Such a one incites to the exercise and development of our abilities, holds us to the standard of a high ideal, rejoices in our prosperity, yet recognizes the facts that difficulties and tribulations may avail as a means of advancement. Therefore when effort is required of us, he inspires us with hope and courage for its undertaking. If we must meet trial, he represses the emotion that might unnerve us for the conflict or suggest the thought of its avoidance. He brings us stimulating and sustaining power. Far worthier the name of friend is such a helper onward, than he who falsely soothes us, or weakly laments the ordeal which is appointed as our opportunity of noblest gain.

JAMES G. BLAINE DEAD.

The telegraph brings the news that James G. Blaine died this morning at 11 o'clock. America's greatest statesman, most popular leader, and in many respects most remarkable politician since Clay, has gone. For more than thirty years he had been a prominent figure in national politics and for more than half that time was a candidate for the presidency, although in 1888 he refused a unanimous nomination at the hands of his party at a time when success was almost assured, thereby having the honor of being the only man who has ever refused the presidency. In 1876, 1880 and in 1892 a large majority of his party desired his nomination, but through the trickery of leading politicians who have ever been opposed to him the prize was given to another. A great man is gone and a world will mourn his loss.

PLEDGES TO EUROPE.

Henry Clews, New York banker, in his last week's financial review, says that "Our press, our leading expounents of financial opinion, and our delegates to the Brussels conference, have given Europe to understand, in very positive terms, that if Europe rejected international free coinage, we should promptly stop our purchases of silver and throw upon other countries the whole onus of our new supplies of the metal."

Our delegates to the Brussels monetary conference were, with one or two exceptions, bitter enemies of silver, but for all that, few of us here in America, had little idea that they would go so far as to pledge our entire suspension of purchase and coinage of silver, if that conference of European money kings accomplished nothing. They threaten to do just what the creditor nations of Europe want the United States, a debtor nation, to do—still further contract the currency and just that much diminish our ability to get out of debt. But who gave these representatives of New York and New England authority to pledge the United States to a strictly gold basis? Was President Harrison so confident of re-election and control of congress that he could give such instructions or did our worthy representatives think that the bankers and the daily papers of the East the only ones who had a voice in the matter?

Perhaps they judge the future by the past, and in that event they had reason to believe that what Wall Street says "goes," regarding our financial policy, for in the last twenty-nine years, of the thirteen men who have been appointed secretary of the treasury, only one—Judge Gresham—has been friendly to silver, and Bristow, Windom, Gresham, Foster and John Sherman, are the only ones living west of New York. This is particularly noticeable, as the secretary of the treasury is in a better position to change our financial condition for better or worse than any other department officer of the government, and Wall Street's interests are as nearly opposite to those of the people of the West as yours and the man who is about to foreclose the mortgage on your farm. The politicians, apparently, have not discovered that the majority of the people of the United States live west of the Illinois river instead of east of the Alleghanies, but if the policy of the present congress of doing nothing on the silver question is continued, the flunkies doing homage to the bankers association will be turned under at the next election as deeply as Harrison was at the last.

The Legislature.

Nothing of importance has been accomplished by either house but the legislature continues to cost the people of the state $2,500 a week while the members wrangle over the election of a senator. What an argument this is for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Olympia, Jan. 26.—But one change occurred in the thirty-first and thirty-second ballots, which were each as follows: Allen, 50; Turner, 25; Griggs, 27; Teats, 9; Dunbar, 1.

Olympia, Jan. 20.—In the joint session of the legislature to-day after the balloting for senator, Senator McCroskey, of Whitman introduced a resolution instructing Washington's senators and representatives in congress to use their influence to have submitted an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people. The resolution was adopted, ayes 103, noes 8.

SENATE.

The senate passed house bill No. 13, to facilitate appeals from the supreme courts when there were a charge of judges. After a number of bills were read and referred to committees, Hutchinson of Lincoln, who thus far has been the central figure of the senate, vehemently declared that so far as he could see, it was the intention of the senate to vote against railroad legislation. He insinuated that the committee would not report a proper measure. He charged that the members of it would spend time traveling east of the mountains, and after bringing in an expense bill of $12,000, report that nothing could be done.

This brought Van de Vanter to his feet in a moment. He declared the senator from Lincoln was not justified in such insinuations. That he had voted for the Wasson bill at the last session, and proposed to do so again.

Miller of Walla Walla spoke in behalf of the wheat raisers of his district, who were at present submitting to extortionate rates. He said the committee, as at present, consisted almost entirely of members from this side of the mountains who were not familiar with the real status of affairs.

Peru.

The History of Peru is very interesting. The earliest history records are much wrapped in questionable accounts. The country to-day is still to a great extent as it was 100 years ago. There have been some modern changes on or near the coast, but the Peruvian people are just about the same in their customs and manners as they used to be when the historian wrote last century. To-day the country is under the rule of the Church of Rome. The Church as it is called, for the reason that no other church is recognized or sanctioned by the government. The 2nd Article of the Constitution of the country states that "The Religion of the State is The Holy Catholic Church," and no other religion is "tolerated" although there is a Protestant church in Lima, the capital, and another in Callao, the seaport of Lima. These Protestant churches are not allowed to have a church building which can be seen from the street, but they are forced to hide these behind walls which give no hint that there is a House of God there.

The women attend, but it is seldom that you see a man, even at the great cathedral in Lima, except on great occasions such as Christmas or Easter, and then the churches and cathedral are crowded by sight seers.

There are many things which are peculiar to the country, for instance the absence of rain all the year round on the coast, although plenty falls up in the mountains. The crops are supplied with moisture by the heavy dews which falls through the winter season, at night, and the system of irrigation which is carried on in all the valleys from the mountain streams. The heat in the middle of the day is tropical, and the people from moderate climes must use care in not exposing themselves to the direct rays of the sun for any considerable length of time, as the effects of such exposure is nearly always followed by fever of some kind.

The natives are extremely dirty and as a usual thing very lazy. European customs and American enterprise have made some considerable changes in the two most prominent cities of Peru.

Lima has had her sewerage put under the ground within the past ten years, and the gas and water companies have changed the old city into one of almost modern times. The cars run through the main streets, and even that most modern invention, the electric light, has been illuminating her ancient streets for some three years. The Oroya railroad up the mountains is one of the modern "wonders" of the world. To describe it with any degree of justice, is well nigh impossible.

From the sea coast at Callao it rises to a height of 17,000 feet up in the mountains. The road is in use as far as Chicla, 12,200 feet up, and the balance is not yet in running order, although the tunnels are cut and roadbed all ready for the ties and rails. The now famous Grace contract, has the matter before the Peruvian congress, and there is strong hopes that the work of completion will shortly be begun. This year a very serious disaster took place on this railroad. The wonderful Verrugas Viaduct, spanning Verrugas creek, was destroyed by a storm, such as is seldom known in that country. This bridge cost 400,000 dollars, and the height from the ground to the rails at the center was 300 feet. The latest news from Lima states, that they are busy on the repairs, and hope to have the road open again, before long. Silver mining is carried on in the mountains, and it is said, the largest silver mine in the world, is at Cerro de Pasco, the terminus of the Oroya railroad. There are other metals, but not to such a great extent. Coal is found, but the quality is poor. The great industry is sugar-making. Some of the sugar estates, called haciendas, are many miles in extent.

Most of these are filled with American plant, including railroads, which traverse the vast cane fields to bring the raw materials to the mill, and the machinery of the latest design for producing the various grades of sugar and syrups etc.

There are many Chinese laborers on these haciendas, and they are treated very much as slaves were in the south previous to the emancipation.

Since the late war with Chile the country has been in trouble financially. This has affected the trades generally and the sugar trade has been paralyzed. The poverty of the laboring classes has been very great for the past few years, and it has been the cause of numerous troubles between the natives and the troops. The troops were paid in paper currency which fluctuated very much and which had depreciated to a very low value, and the natives at last grew so suspicious of the currency that they refused to take it at its face value. This led to a mild revolution, which called the attention of the government to the abuse of the Jewish money exchanges, and the daily papers took the matter up and made the people's case so clear that the government was forced to set a value on the paper currency so the people again received it at its face value. The present president has held the reins of government for the past three years, and were it not for the character he bears, and his reputation as a soldier of high order there is little ground of hope for peace. Gen. A. A. Caceres is a man who resembles some of the famous generals of history. Risen from the humblest rank he exemplifies the possibilities of every boy born under the flag of a republic. There is great hopes the fallen fortunes of Peru may regain their once proud position if he is allowed to remain at the head of the government. What the future has in store for Peru is very problematical.

Some of the members of the Protestant Church at Callao have been known to attend Divine worship in the morning, and go to the billiard saloon and engage in the game of billiards the same afternoon, on Sunday. Others have been known to get up a fair and festival on Sunday, and excused the desecration of the day by saying it was to procure funds for a hospital. And there were many such things done to the disgust of those who went to church to worship God, and on whom it seemed to cast a reproach, as they were supposed to belong to the same "Faith."

Some one has said there is only one plan in which to bring about the desired revolution in morality, and that is to sink Peru 50 fathoms below the waves of the Pacific Ocean. But the power of the Gospel is able to do better than that, for it may save the bodies and souls of all the people if they will only hear and heed the directions of the Word of God.

The American Bible Society is at work there, and has had some degree of success. Rev. F. Penzotti has been preaching to the natives, and he was favored with large audiences in Callao, and reports through American Bible Society the distribution of quite a large number of Bibles and Testaments. But this good man has lately had to pass through some severe trials, having been thrown into prison for selling the Bible to the people. But God raised him up a friend in the hour of need and he was liberated with the understanding that he was to pay a large fine. He will probably be heard before long before the higher courts on the matter, and the outcome will probably be the sentence will be revoked and the men will have the opportunity to hear the Gospel from the mouth of Bro. Penzotti.

J. M. B.

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

Notice Sheriff's Sale.

Emanuel Raas and Leopold Reiss, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Folquast Wolland and Folquast Wolland and Blahe A. Pitcher, as co-partners, Defendants.

State of Washington, County of Clallam, } ss. No. 5276.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Superior Court in and for Pierce County, Washington, dated the 21st day of January, 1893, in a certain action wherein Emanuel Raas and Leopold Reiss, plaintiffs in said action, recovered judgment against Folquast Wolland and Folquast Wolland and Blahe A. Pitcher, as copartners, defendants therein, for nine hundred fifty-five and 88-100 ($955.88) dollars, and Twenty-one and 25-100 dollars, costs of suit, and accruing costs, on the 23rd day of May, 1891, I have levied upon the following described real property, as the property of said defendant, Folquast Wolland, to-wit: Block number twenty-one (21) of the Puget Sound Co-operative Co ony's Second Addition to Port Angeles, situate in Clallam County, Washington.

Notice is hereby given that on

Saturday, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1893,

at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north front door of the Court House in the city of Port Angeles in said Clallam county, I will sell all of the right, title and interest of the said Folquast Wolland, defendant, in and to the above described property, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs.

Dated the 25th day of January, 1893

S. G. Morse,
Sheriff of Clallam County, Wash.

Easterday & Easterday and Benton Embree, attorneys for plaintiffs.

First Publication, Jan. 27, 1893. [4-5t.

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.

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.

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Groceries —and— Provisions
Buy and Sell Farm Produce on Commission.
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Millinery —and— Fancy Goods.
Front Street. PORT ANGELES.

DUNGENESS BRICK YARD
WILDER & CAYS, Proprietors.
Sand Brick a Specialty.
Leave orders at Transfer Barn.
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Board and lodging by day and week. Terms reasonable.
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MONA'S SALOON,
—T. MONA, Proprietor—
THE BEST OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
-:-Pool and Billiard Tables-:-
PORT ANGELES, WASH.

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Fresh Fruits —o—and—o— Confectionery.
Choicest Brands of Cigars in the Market.
Successor to G. C. Belanger,
Front St. PORT ANGELES.

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

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—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 kind, 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 on easy payments 40 lots in the N. R. Smith; 46 in its own Subdivision, and 100 lots in Edgewood.
Office in Colony Block.
Port Angeles, - - - - - - Wash.

Notice!
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED:
THOROUGHBRED JERSEY COWS AND CALVES.
ADDRESS:
A. U. DAVIS,
Dungeness, Wash.

T. MILLER. A. H. CUMMINGS
DON'T FORGET THE
DUNGENESS MILL COMPANY
—When in need of—
Lumber,
As We Keep on Hand a Complete Stock of
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Rustic, Flooring, Casing, Window Jambs, Door Jambs, Window Stops, Mouldings and Ceiling, either single or double beaded, Edge Grain Flooring a Specialty.
No extra charge for plowing and rabbeting jambs. Office at the Mill.
Dungeness, - - - - - - Wash

THE BEACON.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1893.

LOCAL ITEMS.

W. D. Parker has a brand new girl at his house.

E. E Seevers entered upon his duties as city treasurer Thursday.

A. Mona has purchased the "Missouri Oak" saloon of H. B. Crockett.

L. F. Person is erecting a dwelling house at Albert and Twelfth streets.

J. M. Tibbetts is erecting a dwelling on his lot at Thirteenth and Valley streets.

Sheriff Morse has reappointed James Lewis deputy sheriff to reside at East Clallam.

L. H. Smith has opened a tinning and plumbing repair shop on the corner of Oak and Front streets.

Rev. M. U. Squire's new residence on Tenth street near Cherry is now nearly ready for occupancy.

Mr. Marlin Alexander of Dungeness, came to town on Saturday last to get medical treatment for a badly sprained shoulder.

W. B. Main returned Sunday from a few months sojourn at Seattle. He will teach the spring term of school at Sequim commencing March 1.

The frame for the Michigan colony's saw mill at Eleventh and C streets was raised last week. The machinery is expected here in a few days.

The O. D. H. S. lodge now have a house and lot of their own at the corner of Peabody and Eighth streets, where future meetings will be held.

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.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. D. E. Campbell, of Seattle, and Miss Lillie Church, of this city, at the house of the bride's parents, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 5.

On last Friday Mr. Geo. C. Hatch, the city attorney of Port Angeles, and Miss Leona Grant, daughter of Editor J. M. Grant, of this city, were united in marriage by Rev. A. H. Howells.

A dime social was given last evening by the Ladies Aid society of the Congregational church at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Bell, at the corner of Eighth and Lincoln streets.

A new Catholic church is to be erected at the corner of Oak and Eleventh streets. A number of men are now at work clearing the lot, and next week the lumber for the edifice will be on the grounds.

The watch and chain that was stolen from Jeff Gear last spring, were recovered this week by Night-watchman Charlie Cook, while searching the house of suspected parties for other articles.

Messrs. Hastings & Strong of Port Townsend, have purchased L. H. Smith's stock of hardware and will continue at the same place. They have decided to enlarge the stock and extend the business.

Sunday evening, W. W. Ferrier, the pastor of the Congregational church, will speak concerning the removal of doubt in matters religious. His morning subject will be, "Following Christ at a Distance."

Mr. Charles Cays, of Dungeness, was in Angeles Monday. He reported that he had leased the land he had cleared last summer to a number of Chinamen for a term of three years, at the end of which time they are to leave it in a thoroughly clean condition.

Religious services are held at the Y. M. C. A. room, on Lincoln street every Sunday at 3:30 p. m. The reading room, where all the Port Angeles papers and the Seattle Post Intelligencer, as well as books are found, is open to visitors every day and evening of the week.

It was the man who said he never told a lie that received the medal as the champion liar. We were just reading the statement of the Tribune-Times that it "has more bona fida circulation in Clallam county than all the rest of the county papers combined," and—well—yes—ah—its a fine day.

Mr. Elson E. Goodman and Miss Minnie M. McFadden were married Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents at the corner of Tenth and Race streets, Rev. M. U. Squire officiating. Mr. Goodman has a well furnished cottage at the corner of Tenth and Chase streets, where they commenced housekeeping.

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.

Mrs. M. U. Brewster and Mrs. L. M. Haynes, of the Ladies Aid Society of the Congregational church, met in the Y. M. C. A. rooms Tuesday evening to confer with President Geo. H. Scott and Secretary Edwin Ware of the Y. M. C. A., to arrange and select literature for the Association for the ensuing year. The Ladies Aid Society have decided to give $100 for that purpose, the first donation of $25 having been paid in. New writing and reading desks will be put in the room.

The new billiard game illustrated in last Sunday's Post-Intelligencer is all the rage among the players here now. Last night while practicing before a crowd, Joe M. Ballinger, one of the best local players, made the difficult shot described by the P.-I., putting the ball inside the circle with one shot, equaling the performance of the New York man.

The fire alarm was sounded twice this week, the first time because of the burning out of the chimney of the Central hotel and the second time because of a fire in the office of the United States weather bureau on Wednesday. Mr. Bell, the officer, had thrown a lighted match into a waste basket which ignited the paper. Little damage was occasioned.

The Ladies Aid Society of the First M. E. Church will have a "Hard Times dinner and supper" on Wednesday next, February 1, in the Argo restaurant building on Front and Lincoln Streets. Clams in various ways, baked beans, brown bread, potatoes, cookies, tea, coffee, and everything to make up a good "Hard-times" meal. Dinner at 12. Supper from 5 p. m. Each meal 25 cents. We always give good value.

The BEACON is now published by The Beacon Publishing Company. The officers of the new corporation are D. McInnes, president; D. Campbell, vice president; Malcolm Magill, treasurer; G. K. Estes, secretary. The trustees are D. McInnes, R. G. Doom and John Cain. Among the stockholders are D. McInnes, C. E. Mallette, R. G. Doom, D. Campbell, H. B. Willson, John Cain, G. K. Estes, Malcolm Magill and W. H. Carey.

The Michigan Wrecked.

The steamer Michigan was wrecked on the Vancouver coast six miles south of Cape Beale, Saturday night. She was proceeding from San Francisco to Puget Sound with a full general cargo, in charge of Capt. S. F. Graves, and when four days out from her California port encountered thick weather, with a heavy westerly sea and strong winds. These elements, with the treacherous currents running off Cape Beale drove her onto the rocks opposite Cape Flattery. The crew of twenty-five and five passengers, which maintained perfect discipline, succeeded in escaping to the shore in the ship's boats with their personal effects. The captain with some of the crew, crossed over to Neah Bay the next day in an open boat and came up on the Garland yesterday morning. She was registered at Astoria, Oregon, as a vessel of 695 tons. She was valued at $40,000 and her cargo would represent $20,000 more. Fortunately there was not as much freight on her for Port Angeles parties as usual. Geo. L. Fisher had about $150 worth of goods on her, T. Mona a like amount Frank McGill $100, J. M. Maggart a large amount of furniture and W. L. Wiedman $1,500 worth of goods.

The Council.

The new city council held their first business meeting at the council chamber Wednesday evening. The mayor and all the councilmen were present. The bonds of Messrs. E. E. Seevers, treasurer; A. B. Lull, health officer, and C. S. Stakemiller, city assessor, were approved. A motion was made that the mayor read the names of candidates for city offices to be filled as agreed upon by a majority of the council, and also a vote be taken on those names as a whole. The motion carried by 4 yeas to 3 nays, as follows: yeas—Beam, Metcalfe, Moore, Rose; nays—Carver, Kreuger, Ristine.

The effect of this was that the combination slate of the Republicans and Democrats voted upon as a whole and the three Peoples Party members were virtually disfranchised, as they were given no opportunity to present the name of candidates or of voting for anyone if they did not see fit to vote for the Dem—Pub slate. We dare say, this is a very expeditious manner of transacting business, but it looks as if the fusionists were afraid some of their men would flop if given a chance.

The officers elected were C. K. Humphries, clerk; R. R. Harding, manager of of electric light plant; P. A. Meagher, marshal; Geo. C. Hatch, attorney; A. H. Howells, police judge; P. W. Gallup, janitor; E. A. Fitzgerald, surveyor, and H. C. Williams, street commissioner.

Mayor Smith stated that news of the death of the mother of Councilman Moore had been received, and out of respect the council adjourned to meet the next evening.

At last night's meeting the following standing committees were appointed by the mayor:

Streets and sidewalks—Metcalfe, Moore.

Finance—Beam, Moore.

Ways and means—Rose, Ristine.

Lights, water and fire—Metcalfe, Beam.

Health—Kruger, Carver.

Ordinances—Carver, Kruger.

Franchise—Moore, Rose.

Fire wardens—City marshal, Metcalfe, Ristine.

The official bond of R. R. Harding, manager electric light plant, was approved. The official bond of H. C. Williams, street commissioner, failed of approval by a tie vote, Councilmen Kruger, Carver and Ristine voting no, and Rose, Beam and Metcalfe, yes.

Claims were allowed to the amount of $890.

Council adopted system of rules for the government of their proceedings for the ensuing year.

The communication from D. W. Morse and C. W. Thompson, relative to permission granted Mrs. Augusta Froelich by the preceding council to erect a fruit stand on the northeast corner of Laurel and Front streets, opposite D. W. Morse's store, enlisted some discussion as to the authority vested in the city relative to the municipal control possessed by it over Laurel street north of Front. The matter was referred to the city attorney for his legal opinion, to be given the council at the next regular meeting. Mrs. Froelich was represented by H. B. Willson.

Sundry communications were read and referred to respective committees, as also unallowed claims.

Adjourned to the next regular meeting, February 1.

The mayor filed with the city clerk today the names of the following councilmen to serve as the electric light committee, first mentioned name being chairman: Beam, Ristine, Metcalfe.

Purely Personal.

Subscribe for the BEACON.

Miss Ida Lee is seriously ill.

R. C. Wilson went to Seattle to-day.

Mrs. C. E. Mallette is lying very sick.

J. R. Dwyer, of San Francisco, is in the city.

Norman R. Smith returned from Olympia, Sunday.

J. H. Garrison was down from Dungeness, Sunday.

Dan Pullen came in to-day from a visit to Seattle.

Mr. W. R. Gay returned yesterday from a trip to Seattle.

W. D. Parker has moved in a cottage at the foot of Pine street.

J. Austin, of Gettysburg, came up on the Garland yesterday.

P. A. Meagher was in Port Townsend a couple of days this week.

C. D. Ulmer and L. R. Flowers returned from Olympia Tuesday.

Fitts E. Beach, of Moravia, N. Y., was here this week visiting W. B. Main.

Miss Hattie Hastings left for Portland, Oregon, last Saturday, to visit friends.

Miss Hattie Squire, of Pennsylvania, is visiting her brother, Rev. M. U. Squire.

A. A. Smith returned Sunday from a business trip to Portland and Olympia.

Mr. Robinson of Dungeness, was a visitor to the county seat during the week.

John Gordon, of Pysht, was here yesterday and to-day on his way home from Port Townsend.

Miss Katie Doom returned from Seattle, Tuesday, where she has been visiting friends, for some time.

Rev. D. D. Proper, who assisted Pastor Squire in the revival services last week, returned to his home at Seattle, Tuesday.

Mrs. P. A. Meagher is in Port Townsend with her sister, Mrs. Charles Wood, assisting in the care of the latter's child, which is very sick.

John Nies, of Saugatuck, Mich., was here a few days this week on a prospecting tour. He was very favorably impressed with Port Angeles and may return to make this his home in a few months.

Baptist Church Services.

Rev. M. U. Squire, pastor.

Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject—"Unseen Forces." Evening subject—"Talent Hiding."

Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m., conducted by President W. H. VanLehn.

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

County Items.

Quillayute Items.

The weather has been remarkably fine this month.

The Indians are getting ready for the sealing season.

Several men with families have located here this week.

We have the best opening in the state for homeseekers.

D. T. Smith is planting an extensive variety of small fruits.

Dr. H. B. Runnells, of Neah Bay, who treated Benjamin Franklin's wounded arm, says that Mr. Franklin will not lose that member. It is reported that Ackles, who did the shooting, has since been seen in Seattle.

The Young Peoples Progressive Society had a spirited debate at the last meeting on the contraction of the currency. Mr. J. S. Maxfield, the society's librarian, is getting quite a large collection of books. Mr. Van Horn was elected leader of the musical department.

A company is being formed by our best citizens to run a boat regularly between La Push and Seattle. The settlers are sick of fair promises and no work and propose to be independent of a man, who every winter promises to have a schooner in with supplies "next week"—and it is "next week" until all the poor flour is sold. Some of the hops grown on Forks are still waiting for Baxter's boat.

Sequim Happenings.

C. M. Schwenck is back from a trip to Seattle.

Mr. Albert I. Smith made a short visit home last week.

Wm. Hadlock, of Columbia, has taken a claim near here.

Tim Conway, of Texas Valley, has sold his homestead to R. A. Van Orman.

Miss Lizzie Burrows, of Blynn, was visiting friends on Sequim this week.

Miss Annie Etzel, Mrs. Sindars and Ida Sindars visited at Dungeness last week.

The Sequim school will open the first Monday in March. Mr. Main will be the teacher.

Miss Maud Grant returned home Sunday after a two-weeks visit to her relatives in Port Angeles.

There will be a grand ball given in the F. M. B. A. hall on Sequim, February 22. Everybody invited to attend.

There will be a grand ball in the new school house near Blynn Friday evening, Jan. 27. An enjoyable time is anticipated.

N. S. Stone, of Tacoma, has purchased the farm of Mr. R. A. Van Orman. Mr. Van Orman will remain in the neighborhood.

The Sequim Literary and Debating Society held its regular meeting last Friday evening. The regular debating was dispensed with and songs and recitations were given instead. Those that sang were Miss Elsie Ware, Mrs. James Bell, John Brown and Louis Nunemann, and those that gave recitations were Ida Sindars, Maggie Brown, Annie Green, Aggie Brown, Frank Smith, W. B. Horner, Peter Govan and S. M. Bugge. Dancing was the programme for the remainder of the evening.

Oxette News.

Smoke rises from everybody's cabin.

Uncle Peter Fisher returned from Seattle last week.

Finest of weather: only an inch of snow so far this winter.

A number of new settlers are coming in, and all seem to find what they want.

Most of the settlers are in for the winter, and clearings are growing larger every day.

The Siwashes at the village are busy making arrangements for their annual sealing, which will soon be in full blast.

Mr. A. L. Wilson, road supervisor elect, is at Neah Bay on matters connected with locating a road across the reservation.

Mr. Joe Waldron lost house and winter provisions recently by fire; pretty rough on him, as he had the same experience last winter.

Mr. Charlie Willoughby, the new constable, has polished up his new 45 and he and the judge keep a sharp look out for malefactors.

Mr. Bakke and neighbors of the west side are making a fine showing, and the good work goes on at the south end and the east side as well.

The Lake is quite low, water in the river just right for canoeing, and several settlers are taking advantage of the fact to replenish their winter grub stake.

Mr. Aug. Palmquist, the popular postmaster, has built an addition on to his establishment, and has also built a good plank walk from the post office to the lake.

Messrs White, Grimes, Sutherland and Tucker came through from Suez the other day, over the proposed road connecting the two settlements. They report the route as being a good feasible one, through a level country all the way.

Port Crescent Leaders.

Mr. Wm. H. Smallwood was in Port Crescent this week and arranged to have the lumber hauled to Lake Crescent for the new steamboat.

Esau Penn, a Quillayute Indian, to-day made a homestead filing before Harry E. Lutz, Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Edwin Cays, who has been the guest of Mr. E. N. Pilcher, returned to Dungeness on Tuesday to arrange for getting a team of horses to put on the Lake Crescent transportation business.

Mr. W. B. Morris, the expert head sawyer employed by the Port Crescent Mill Company, arrived yesterday from Portland and the new mill will start up next week cutting cedar lumber.

In the Superior Court.

Jas. Stewart vs. Wm. B. Gould, et al. Order to receivers to report. Report filed.

The Vulcan Iron Works vs. Port Angeles Mill company. Judgment for plaintiff.

Order postponing trial on report of administrators in estate of Marquis Pullen, deceased, to February 25.

NEW CASES

Julia Wahllin vs. E. August Wahllin. Divorce granted.

William Lewis. Naturalization papers granted, Jan. 20.

Mont W. Gay vs. S. L. Stancliffe and Mrs. J. E. Stancliffe, on promissory notes. Complaint filed Jan. 21.

Samuel Fernie vs. Joe Sophia, et al. Complaint filed and summons issued, Jan. 23.

State of Washington vs. Clifford Thompson, Jan. 25. Justice transcript filed. Appeal from justice court, assault and battery.

If you want to buy a farm or locate a home on government land, write to or call on David T. Smith, land locator and real estate broker, La Push, Clallam county, Washington. Fifteen years residence in this vicinity, has made me familiar with every part of the Quillayute country. I have several spendid claims for sale, cheap.

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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

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Jersey Grade Bull Calves from Extra Good Holstein Grade Cows.

Also 20 young Cows.

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

HALL DAVIS.

THE LEGEND OF A DUCHESS.

The duchess sat by the latticed pane,
And watched the world as it passed below,
A Christmas world in its garb of snow;
And her look was full of a fine disdain.

She counted her presents one by one:
The duke's great pearl with its ruby set,
The empress' splendid coronet,
And a hundred more ere the tale was done.

Yet her heart was full of a minor strain;
She longed for the skies of a southern land,
For light and beauty on every hand,
And the Christmas bells of her native Spain.

She felt the breath of that warmer air,
And saw the cathedral, old and gray,
Where on festival days she was wont to pray,
With a lace mantilla upon her hair.

A quiver crept into her haughty mouth,
Her breast heaved under the diamond clasp;
Though she had more than a queen could ask,
She pined mid the ice for the south! the south!

At length there entered a dainty page,
A casket he bore from some mighty lord,
Which should have hidden a Peri's hoard
Of treasures held from another age.

She lifted the lid in a listless way,
Then her face was filled with a sudden light,
For there lay the roses red and white,
Which had bloomed in Spain but the other day.

Fairer she seemed than ever before,
Dancing that night at the emperor's ball;
But as for her jewels, she scorned them all;
Her only gems were the flowers she wore.
—Reba Gregory Prelat in Galveston News.

Extinguishing Incipient Fires.

It is the opinion of experts that much of the money which is spent by factories, mills and stores on the introduction of pipes and valves for fire extinction might be saved by the adoption of a much simpler and more efficient method. Both sulphur and ammonia are well adapted for extinguishing fire. Sulphur absorbs oxygen and forms sulphuric acid, the fumes of which are much heavier than air. The quantity required would be small, since seventy grammes of sulphur can make 100 cubic metres of air inimical to combustion. An effective sulphur extinguishing apparatus can be made of a large iron box of moderate depth and open at the top. It should be hinged at one end or the side to a protected ceiling, and kept close thereto by a cord or wire connected with a wire or strap formed chiefly of cadmium fusible at 144 degs. Fahrenheit.

Inside the box is placed a considerable quantity of cotton wadding, well saturated with powdered sulphur. On the heat of an incipient fire melting the wire or strip the box drops a short distance; by a simple device the cotton wadding is ignited at the same moment, and a strong cloud of sulphurous acid gas is instantly evolved, which extinguishes the fire by rendering the air unfit for combustion.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

What She Meant.

The language of the Irish "servant girl" sometimes requires interpretation before it becomes intelligible to the average listener. Old words in new senses have something of the difficulty of a dead language.

"What are me duties, if ye plaze, ma'am?" asked Bridget of her new mistress.

"You'll be expected to do all the cooking, the washing, some of the sweeping, and other things which I will tell you as they come up," said the mistress. "And Thursday afternoons, when Mary is out, you will have to answer the bell and wait upon the table at dinner."

"An' will yez stretch for yourselves or will I stretch for yer?" asked Bridget doubtfully.

"What do you mean?" asked her mistress, who, after an explanation which took some moments, discovered that her new cook meant to ask whether she would be required to pass the various dishes at dinner, or whether the family would serve themselves.—Youth's Companion.

Old Railroad Engineers.

You will find many old time railroad engineers holding the throttle of the elevated dummies. After getting smashed up two or three times, experiencing hairbreadth escapes and having their nerves worn to a fine edge by the constant strain and anxiety of guiding a locomotive's dashing course up hill and down, around curves and over bridges, they find the seat in an elevated cab a comparatively comfortable berth, something like a passionless and quiet old age after a stormy youth. There is little excitement in this latter life of theirs, and the short runs are extremely monotonous, but they are almost wholly free from the possibility of broken necks or crushed limbs.—New York Tribune.

A Worn Out Hoax.

Hoaxes by means of bottle papers are frequent. A small tin canister inclosing a paper on which was written, "The screw steamer Great Britain foundered off the Western islands," was found floating at the mouth of the Mersey in January, 1860. This message naturally caused intense anxiety to all interested, and her agent placarded the Liverpool walls with bills offering a reward of £100 for the discovery of the base perpetrator of the hoax.—Chambers' Journal.

Many of the children brought up away from the cities in Mexico never go to school, and never learn to read or write. On the great farms or "haciendas," thousands of children are born, grow old and die without seeing or knowing anything of the great outside world. Some of these farms are larger than certain whole counties in the United States, and some of them have hundreds of laborers, all of whom, from father to son, are born, live and die on the same farm.

The Society of Friends of the United Kingdom say that they have 15,500 members, and that their annual death rate is incomparably low—about 16 5-10 per 1,000. Of 769 deaths in three years 61 per cent. were upward of 60 years of age. Only 15 deaths of children under 5 years occurred during the year 1889. This may be accounted for partially by the fact that the Quakers have comparatively few children.

Grote wrote the larger part of the "History of Greece" between the ages of 52 and 62, and Hallam occupied nearly the same period of his life with his "Introduction to the Literature of Europe." The two works by which Thomas Hood has survived the grave, "The Bridge of Sighs" and "The Song of the Shirt," were composed when he was 46, and from a sick bed from which he never rose.

Celluloid in solution is now being extensively used as a lacquer for all kinds of fine metal work, and as a wood varnish with results that are said to be superior to the old methods.

William James, the brilliant writer on psychological subjects, is a brother of Henry James, the novelist, and both are the sons of Henry James, the Swedenborgian essayist

Worth Something to Know How.

A well known pump man, who has just put in wells and cisterns all around the western circuit of Chicago and is noted for the facility with which, after due and proper notification, he fixes well and cistern pumps of all makes and every degree of brokenness, was in his younger days an itinerant pump mender in the east. One day he stopped at a big manufactory and solicited a job of repairing. Now, the pump of the institution that supplied water from a deep well had been out of order and the machinery at a standstill for several days, for the reason that not one of the experts and professionals employed had been able to fix it. The manager said to the repairer:

"We have got a pump that needs fixing and you might see if you can do it."

The pump man examined the source of the factory's water supply, and taking a piece of leather, a bit of wire, a few tacks and some wax he had the pump working all right in about half an hour. The workmen meantime had told him how long the pump had been stopped, and the trouble it had occasioned the institution, as well as the fact that the experts had failed to make it work. He therefore made out a bill for fifty dollars for doing the job. The manager protested and said the charge was outrageous for a simple little job that took only half an hour's work.

"You make out a bill that is right and we will pay it," he said.

"All right," said the pump mender; "I'll do it. Give me the bill." Thereupon he altered it to read as follows and handed it to the manager:

For fixing pump	$ 50
For knowing how	49 50
	$50 00

The manager then saw the the point and paid the bill forthwith.—Chicago Mail.

Papyrus and Paper.

In ancient Egypt the papyrus plant grew in enormous quantities. The roots of it were used for food, the bark for ropes, baskets, mats and even for river boats. The fine skin of the inner bark was glued together in strips and employed as writing paper. The word "paper" is indeed our modern form of the word "papyrus."

Now this fine skin or rind was imported into Rome and by the Romans was called "liber," and when the papyrus was made up into a book it, too, was known as a "liber." The case in which such a collection of books was kept was termed (in low Latin) a "libraria," whence, through the French "librairie," we have our English "library."

The Greeks called the plant "byblos," and when among them the papyrus became a book the latter was termed a "byblos." The earliest Christian writers, using the Greek language, spoke of the Holy Scriptures as "biblia" (the books), and later, when the Scriptures were regarded as a single work and not as a collection, the plural form "biblia" (the books) was adopted as a Latin singular, "biblia," (the book). With slight modification "biblia" spread into all modern European languages, and appeared in English as "the Bible" some time after the Norman conquest.

So the very word "Bible" takes us back to those dark days of the oppression, when as yet the great lawgiver was but a weeping babe in the water flags, and the annals of the Jewish people had not got beyond the second chapter of Exodus.—Good Words.

A Truly Great Man.

Apropos of the appointment of Robert Smalls to be collector of the port of Beaufort, S. C., the following story is told:

Two negroes were fishing off the dock at Beaufort.

"Tell you," said the younger one, "Bob Smalls' greates' man in dis lan."

"Oh, no," said the other, "not the greates' man. He smart man, dough."

"Tell you he greates' man," replied the first speaker. "Firs' he ran out de planter, di'n' he?"

"Yeah."

"Den he was made cap'n?"

"I didn't t'ink o' dat."

"Den he run for sheriff, di'n he?"

"I 'clare, I done forgot dat. Yes, he run for sheriff."

"Den he run fer legislater?"

"Yeah."

"Den Gub'ner Scott mehk 'im brigadier gin'l?"

"I done forgot dat too."

"Den he run fer de Newnited States congress fer to set cross lagged 'n tawk politics wid Gin'l Grant?"

"Forgot all dat, 'clar'. He big mahn, suah, but he ain't bigger'n Gawd."

"Naw," said the first speaker, somewhat nonplussed, "but," slowly, "but Bob Smalls, he young man yit."—"The Sunny Side of Politics."

A Remarkable Parrot.

When Prince Maurice was governor of Brazil he heard of the remarkable conversational powers of a certain old parrot that was said to be able to answer questions just like a reasoning creature.

He accordingly sent for the bird, which was brought into a room where the prince was with a number of other persons. A few minutes afterward the bird called out:

"What a company of white men are here!"

Asked who he thought that man was, the prince being pointed to, he answered:

"Some general or other."

The prince then asked, "Where do you come from?"

"From Marinnan," answered the bird.

"To whom do you belong?"

"To a Portuguese."

"What do you do there?"

"Watch the chickens."

The prince laughed and asked, "You watch the chickens?"

"Yes—that's my biz."—Strand Magazine.

No Place for Daylight Burglars.

Burglars who burgle in daylight in city dwellings should try the bold experiment in the country if they want to study social conditions. It might be supposed that the chances of detection would be overwhelming where policemen pace and the tide of humanity is at the very doors. Yet these conditions are safety itself compared to a country neighborhood where every mother's son would take notice of a stranger seen near a dwelling, and every mother's daughter would keep an eye on him, to see and know "jest what was a-goin on." No burgling in neighborhoods where people mind each other's business as if it were their own.—Boston Commonwealth.

Jealousy and Friendship.

No friendship can exist where jealousy reigns. It is a type of love, a certain domineering sort that fears the loss of its idol, but has no part in the relation known by the simpler term of friendship. Envy, petty bickerings and selfishness will sound the deathblow of any relation and effectually cure any one of any feeling other than one of relief that the affair has been brought to such a satisfactory ending.—Philadelphia Times.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

The Old Man Demonstrates His Great Presence of Mind.

"Mrs. Bowser, it is possible that this house may take fire some time," observed Mr Bowser as he laid aside his paper the other evening.

"Yes."

"If it takes fire while I am at home all I expect of you is to take the child and get out doors. I shall peril my life to subdue the conflagration, and if I find it cannot be done I shall save all the valuables."

"Perhaps I could help you."

"And perhaps you couldn't. You'd do more damage than good if you tried to. I want you to remember and get right out and stay out."

"I have been told that I had great presence of mind, Mr. Bowser."

"Yes, and you may have been told that you were the empress of Russia. Presence of mind! There isn't a woman on earth who'd have presence of mind enough in case of a fire to save her own shoes! All I want of you is to follow my directions."

It was singular that the test should come so soon. In lighting the gas in the hall up stairs Mr. Bowser must have dropped the match upon a rug lying near. We were hardly in bed before I smelled smoke, but when I mentioned the fact Mr. Bowser growled:

"Nonsense! The cook probably threw some eggshells into the range when she was clearing up her supper dishes. Your nose is always smelling fire or burglars or sewer gas, and it is always wrong."

He went to sleep and I continued to sniff that odor. Ten minutes after Mr. Bowser had uttered his first snore a thick cloud of smoke poured into our bedroom all of a sudden, and at the same moment the darkness was lighted up by a flickering flame. The house was certainly on fire, and I shook Mr. Bowser and informed him of the fact.

"W—what is it?" he gasped, as he sat up in bed.

"The house is on fire! Can't you see the smoke and the blaze?"

I was out on the floor and dressing me when he rolled out of bed, sprang to the door and shouted at the top of his voice:

"Murder! Police! Fire! We are all on fire up here!"

"Well, slip on your clothes and see if you can't put it out. It must be in the back hall."

"Fire! Fire! Fire!" he yelled as he sought to pull on his pants. "Our house is on fire! We shall be burned alive!"

He rushed to the telephone and rang it continuously for twenty seconds, and then yelled:

"Hello, central! Hello, central! Fire! Fire! Fire! My house is on fire! Send up the police and three engines right away!"

He couldn't wait for an answer, but took three or four circuits around the sitting room, made a dash into the parlor and out by the front hall, all the time yelling, "Fire!" at the top of his voice, and then it occurred to him to go to the fire alarm box down on the corner. Out he rushed, barefooted and bareheaded, and after trying for half a minute to pull the box off the post he ran to the residence where the key was kept. His shouts and yells had aroused everybody within half a mile, and the possessor of the key threw up his window and called:

"Is that you, Bowser?"

"Yes, it's me! My house is on fire!"

"Sure? I didn't see any light over there."

"It's on fire from cellar to garret, and I expect my wife and child have perished in the flames!"

"That's awful! Here's the key."

Mr. Bowser not only turned in one alarm, but he kept on sending them in until the first steamer arrived, and the driver of it ordered him away from the box and called him a blank fool. Five engines came rushing up, and I had got the smoke out of the hall and was down stairs when a dozen firemen dashed up the steps to fight the conflagration. I showed them up stairs to investigate. Mr. Bowser went with them. After they got through laughing they turned on Mr. Bowser. They called him by 150 different titles, besides advising him to go and sandpaper and soak his head. They sneered at his excuses and laughed at his explanations, and as they retired one of them remarked:

"It's a good thing for you, old bowlegs, that you have got a guardian!"

When they had gone and we were left to ourselves Mr. Bowser looked very important and observed:

"Well, I made mighty short work of that blaze."

"You! What did you do?" I asked.

"What did I do? Mrs. Bowser, do you intend to claim any credit for extinguishing that blaze?"

"I do. But for me the house would have gone. Mr. Bowser, you were so rattled that you acted like a crazy man."

"What! you put out the fire! I rattled! Mrs. Bowser, this is too much. I see through the conspiracy. On several occasions you have driven me to the limit. This is beyond."—Detroit Free Press.

Not an Entirely Hopeless Case.

The proprietor of a "matrimonial establishment" in Europe was one day visited by a lady of such extreme plainness that he was at first aghast. He managed, however, to collect himself and assume his usual courteous manner.

The lady proceeded to state that she had a considerable fortune, but that from some unaccountable reason she had been unable to find a husband to her liking. She ended by asking: "Now, do you think you could find me a good party, sir?"

"Ah, yes, madam," said the agent very politely. "There's no telling; there may be a blind man in at any moment."—Chicago Mail.

A Bald Insult.

Mr. Baird—You have treated me with contempt, and our engagement is at an end. Permit me to wish you a very good evening.

Miss Crisp—Wait a moment. Lizette, run up in my dressing case drawer and get that lock of Mr. Baird's hair. He may need it for his next fiancee.—Judge.

At Work by the Day.

She—Oh, see that scarecrow out there in the field.

He—That isn't a scarecrow.

She—It must be; see how motionless it is.

He—That's the hired man at work.—Yankee Blade.

A Machine for Sifting Ashes.

A machine has been invented which separates ashes from boiler fires into three portions. Unburned fuel, called breeze or cinders, which can be mixed with coal and burned over again, or for blacksmiths' fires, being the finest material procurable; fine dust, useful for builders in place of sand; clinkers, useful for roadmaking, paths, etc.

The machine consists of a tank or compartment kept full of water. The ashes or breeze to be cleansed rest on a grating, which is covered by a fine perforated copper plate. A free passage of water is allowed, and at the same time the breeze or fuel is prevented from falling.

The separation is effected by an agitator worked by a crank shaft. At each downward plunge of the agitator the water is forced upward through the perforated copper bottom, causing the material to rise. The rubbish, owing to its greater specific gravity, is precipitated to the bottom on the return stroke; at the same time the breeze, or unburned fuel, being lighter, works to the surface.

At each stroke of the crank a body of water and a quantity of clean breeze is carried to a plate, which is also perforated, so as to allow the water to fall into the machine and thence through a valve to be used over again, and the clean breeze is swept by a revolving brush over a ledge. The clinker accumulates on the perforated copper plate, and from time to time is allowed to escape by a valve in the body of the machine, whence it is raised by an elevator and discharged.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Love Making on the Stage.

"The art of making love on the stage is one that few actors acquire," said an old Thespian. "A woman naturally clings to a man with grace, grasping his arm with cleverly implied passion or tenderly nestling on his bosom. But a man doesn't get on to the æstheticism of the thing with the same ease and grace. Harry Lacy was a dream of a lover, though. He had a trick of weaving his arms about a woman with a sinuous, seductive movement that brought a little lump into the throat of every woman in the audience. He always preferred approaching a woman from behind and then drawing her back into arms that seemed made for that purpose. Hoff isn't a bad lover by any means. Ask the St. Louis girls if they don't think he makes very few false moves.

"Funny thing, while on this topic, but you know when Barrymore was supporting Langtry they hated each other worse than poison. He declares she would put pins in her bodice to stick him, and they kept up a regular quarrel the whole time they were billing and cooing and embracing in most ardent fashion. 'Don't hold me so tight, sir; you have evidently never had your arms around a lady,' Langtry would say in a whisper. 'If you knew how thoroughly distasteful this is to me you would never accuse me of getting near you,' he would reply. Do people ever make love on the stage? Not that I know of; it is all purely business."—St. Louis Republic.

A Phalanx.

A phalanx in the military affairs of Greece was a square battalion or body of soldiers formed in ranks and files compact and deep with their shields joined and pikes crossing each other so as to render it almost impossible to break it. At first the phalanx consisted of 4,000 men, but this number was afterward doubled by Philip of Macedon, and the double phalanx is hence often called the Macedonian phalanx. Polybius describes it thus:

"It was a square of pikemen, consisting of sixteen in flank and 500 in front. The soldiers stood so close together that the pikes of the fifth rank extended three feet beyond the front. The rest, whose pikes were not serviceable owing to their distance from the front, couched them upon the shoulders of those who stood before them, and so locking them together in file pressed forward to support and push on the former rank, by which means the assault was rendered more violent and irresistible." The spears of those behind also stopped the missiles of the enemy. Each man's pike was twenty-three feet long. The word phalanx is also used for any combination of people distinguished for solidity and firmness. A grand phalanx consisted of 16,384 men.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Odd Stamps with High Values.

Many stamps attain a fictitious value on account of some accident in their printing or publication. The story is told that on one occasion a number of stamps were sent into Wales without the customary perforation. They were of the penny brick variety, common enough in all conscience, but it is said because the 240 of them which composed the prized pound's worth were the only specimens ever sent out in such a manner they are now worth two pounds each, and the same queer enthusiasm exists in France, where the stamps used in connection with the balloon post of the great war of 1870 are considered worth their weight in gold.—Million.

Gastronomic Item.

"We are going to have pie for dinner," said Bobby to the minister.

"Indeed!" laughed the clergyman, amused at the little boy's artlessness; "and what kind of pie, Bobby?"

"It's a new kind. Ma was talking this morning about pa bringing you to dinner so often, and pa said he didn't care what she thought, and ma said she'd make him eat humble pie before the day was over, an I suppose we're goin to have it for dinner."—Texas Siftings.

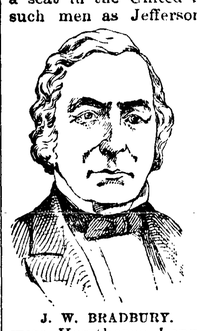
Society in Western Towns.

There is a social equality in western country towns that prevails nowhere else, and the daughters of the blacksmith are quite as prominent as the daughters of the banker, providing they behave as well, which they are likely to do, as they all grow up together and are educated in the same schools. The only social test in the west is good conduct.—E. W. Howe in Forum.

WAS A SENATOR LONG AGO.

A Still Vigorous Maine Man Now Ninety Years of Age.

The Hon. James W. Bradbury, of Augusta, Me., celebrated his ninetieth birthday recently, and those who called on him were astonished at his erect form and manly vigor. The present generation knows little of him, but he once occupied a seat in the United States senate with such men as Jefferson Davis, Webster, Clay, Douglass, Cass, Calhoun, Benton and a host of other noted and distinguished men.



J. W. BRADBURY.

Mr. Bradbury was born in Parsonsfield, June 10, 1802, and entered Bowdoin college in 1822, being then but seventeen years of age. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1825. In his class were Hawthorne, Longfellow, Cilley, Abbott, Little, Cheever and several other distinguished men. Of his children but one, a son, survives.

In 1830 he located in Augusta as a lawyer, editing for some time a Democratic paper called the Maine Patriot. In 1835 he was elected county attorney, which office he held four years. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention in 1844 and afterwards took the stump for Mr. Polk, doing effective work throughout the campaign. He was elected a United States senator in 1846.

While in the United States senate his seat was next to that of Jefferson Davis. Mr. Bradbury speaks of him as a remarkable man, and while there they were fast friends.

In 1858 Mr. Davis was making a tour of the north for his health, and was the guest of Mr. Bradbury for several days.

"I little thought what would happen in a few years," says Mr. Bradbury. "The State Agricultural society was holding a fair in this city at the time, and by request of many of the members Mr. Davis delivered an address at the statehouse. It was a masterly production, full of patriotic sentiment, and Mr. Davis received the thanks of the whole society."

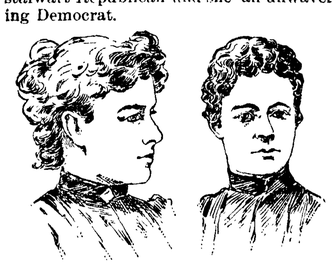
Of the great men in the senate with Mr. Bradbury only four, Alpheus Felch, of Michigan; George W. Jones, of Iowa; Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and Hamilton Fish, of New York, are alive today. Felch was a native of Maine, and he and Mr. Bradbury began the study of Virgil together at the Limerick academy in 1819, and both entered the senate at the same time.

TWO WYOMING WOMEN.

Both Are in Politics, and One Came Near a Nomination.

Mrs. I. N. Bard recently had a narrow escape from being the Democratic candidate for governor of Wyoming, and Mrs. Hamilton, of Uinta, received the complimentary vote of her own county. Mrs. Hamilton has not taken an active part in politics, though always voting, but Mrs. Bard started in with the first women voters in 1869 and has stuck to it at the polls, in caucus and convention.

She is a native of Utica, N. Y., and went to Wyoming with her husband in 1868, when they "took up land and set up a ranch" about thirty miles north of Cheyenne, on the old Deadwood and Black Hills route. Her husband has always been a stalwart Republican and she an unwavering Democrat.



MRS. BARD. MRS. HAMILTON.

She has been a school trustee for many years in her district, but has never held political office. At the Laramie county convention, to which she was a delegate, she was unanimously elected a delegate to the state convention at Rock Springs, the remainder of the delegation consisting of fifteen men. There was a triangular contest in the convention, and thirty-nine ballots were cast before a candidate for governor was named. On the thirty-sixth ballot, to vary the monotony, a gallant delegate nominated Mrs. Bard for governor. There was great applause, and county after county cast solid votes for her. Forty-eight votes only were required to elect, and it was suddenly discovered that of this number Mrs. Bard had thirty-six. There was a hurried consultation, and the rest of the delegates united on a man, much to the relief of Mrs. Bard.

A Cold, Steely Fact.

A particularly novel theory is advanced by a writer who expresses the opinion that steel is liable to be changed by the action of time, unaided by any external, mechanical or chemical influence, and in support of his view that time alone appears to be sufficient to produce these changes he cites several examples of failures which have occurred within his own experience, some flat steel plates cracking spontaneously and others on being tested by dropping. Mention is made of numerous boiler plates that cracked after the boilers had been at work for years, and weeks after the steam pressure had been reduced and the water run out, and this, too, in face of the fact of every boiler being tested to double its working pressure when new.

To Provide for a Water Supply.

In order to secure an improvement in the water supply in the capitals of the various provinces of the republic of Costa Rica, the government has recently donated to all of the municipalities 5,000 hectares of the public lands of the republic, and from the proceeds of the sales of these lands it is expected that the cities will be able to provide a sufficient quantity of water for all domestic and industrial uses.

Queer Things in Greenland.

When a child dies in Greenland the native parents bury a living dog with it, the dog to be used by the child as a guide to the other world.

In south Greenland the color of the hair ribbon which a woman ties around her head denotes the social condition of the wearer—whether she be maid or wife or widow.

This Seems Improbable.

A Shelbyville (Ind.) girl in knitting a pair of hose for her lover found that she did not have enough yarn to complete the second stocking, so she unraveled the first hose to finish the second.

Spearing Eels.

Parties travel along our shore setting traps for eels at the mouths of brooks, above salt water. These consist of a roomy box of slats with an inconspicuous entrance. The squirmers go in and stay in till they are taken out. Other parties set pots near the head of the tide. These are small editions of lobster traps in some respects. In the end is a tunnel shaped entrance very easy to get into. This entrance is rendered still more effective sometimes by a continuation in the shape of a stocking leg, and I have seen sharp brads driven in so as to impale the victim should he poke his head out the door. These traps are sunk to the bottom with a line and a buoy attached. Horseshoe crabs are considered the best bait for eels. In the fall they pass up into rivers and ponds, sometimes in great numbers, and always in the darkest nights; then the boys are on deck with gaffs.

Their winter home is in the slimiest mud. Some bed in salt mud, others in the rivers. At Goose river is a spot where eels are always found just as soon as ice forms. Strangely enough it is said to be a ledge. By quick work a bushel is sometimes speared out in a few minutes. Spearing is to me the most satisfactory method of fishing for them. An eel spear is built like Neptune's trident, with a wooden handle twelve to twenty feet long. With it the fisherman repairs to the river, if in tide water, at low water. In the fall a boat is used. In the winter the ice is cut in a semicircle, then with one clip the projecting tongue is cut off and pushed under. Now the podging begins. The spear is jabbed in the mud gently; if it meets resistance when pulled out the fisherman yanks it out like lightning and shakes the wiggler off on the ice. Sometimes three or four come out at once.

Very often in this vicinity, near the wharf and ship yard, an iron bolt, a tree nail, hoop skirt, stove funnel, bag of kittens, piece of rigging, gold watch or some other trifle is hauled out, and by Christmas time the ice is covered with trash. Eels move about some in the mud, for sometimes they are caught where none was to be found the day before.—G. W. Singer in Lewiston Journal.

He Was a Lucky Reporter.

Reporters sometimes report speeches they do not hear, and bad work they make of it. An enthusiastic Irishman was once hoaxed by a wag into reporting a speech in parliament by Edmund Burke on the merits of the potato as an article of diet. The wag repeated the speech apparently from his notes, and the reporter, never doubting his good faith, handed in a report. The next morning all London was laughing over the speech, which made Mr. Burke attribute the superior virtue of the Irish people to the fact that they eat so many potatoes.

Another reporter fared better who made up a speech from his own imagination. It was a bold act, for the speech was from the throne, George III being the monarch. The ministers were indignant at his impudence, and were eager to punish him with the severest penalties of the law. But the good natured monarch interposed, with a quiet joke at the expense of the minister who had prepared the speech read by the king. "I hope the man's punishment will be of the mildest sort," said King George, "because I have read both, and so far as I can understand either of them, I like the reporter's speech better than my own."—New York World.

Many Kinds of Bananas.

There are as many kinds of bananas as there are kinds of apples—medium sized ones, such as we see in the north; big ones a foot long; thick ones, almost like small muskmelons, and little ones only three or four inches in length. When you visit a fruit stand I fear you are likely to select the biggest and handsomest bananas you see, and there is just where you make a mistake. The smallest bananas are in nearly all cases the sweetest and juciest, the tiny "fig" banana being the best of all. The rind should be thin, and there should be no ridges or corners on it. The larger the ridges the coarser the fruit.

The plantain, which is the very coarsest kind of banana, has enormous ridges. This species is not fit to eat without being cooked, but when boiled or baked or fried it is delicious. Any coarse banana—that is, one having a thick rind with large ridges—is good for cooking. All bananas contain starch while green, which upon ripening is changed by nature's wonderful chemistry into sugar.—C. De Kalb in Harper's Young People.

He Cheated at Whist.

Lord Henry de Ros was once said to be one of the best whist players in England. Subsequently, however, it was discovered that he was in the habit of aiding his skill by marking with his nail the high honors of the pack, so that he might observe to whom they were dealt. During the scandal that followed this discovery a fop who had never been admitted to his acquaintance drawled out, "I would leave my card at his house, but I fear he would mark it." "That would depend," remarked a gentleman present, "on whether he considered it a high honor." De Ros did not long survive the disgraceful exposure, and Theodore Hook is said to have embalmed his memory in the following punning epitaph: "Here lies the premier baron of England, patiently awaiting his last trump."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A New Bleaching Agent.

Dr. Ludwig Schreiner, of Stuttgart, has brought forward a new bleaching agent which he calls ozonin. It is prepared by dissolving 22 parts of hydrate of potash in 126½ parts of water, to which 125 parts of resin are added after boiling the solution. To this mixture are added first 150 parts oil of turpentine, and then 126½ parts peroxide of hydrogen. The product thus obtained is ozonin, a bleaching agent more powerful than either turpentine or peroxide of hydrogen alone. Dr. Schreiner says that a solution of one part of ozonin in 1,000 parts of water will form a powerful textile bleach, and that the solution also has disinfecting and antiseptic properties of value.—Boston Transcript.

Paper Mills of the World.

The production of paper in the entire world is estimated to be 3,000,000,000 pounds per year. There are 884 paper mills and 1,106 paper machines in this country. Germany has 809 mills and 891 machines; France, 420 mills and 525 machines; England, 361 mills and 541 machines; Scotland, 69 mills and 98 machines; Ireland, 13 mills and 13 machines; Russia, 133 mills and 137 machines, and Austria, 220 mills and 270 machines.—Boston Transcript.

Washington's Eyes.

Small Boy—Mamma, was Gen. Washington blind?

Mamma—Of course not; where did you get that idea?

Small Boy—Nurse took me to th' Old Ladies' home today, and showed me a woman that he kissed.—New York Weekly.