THE BEACON.

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PACIFIC COAST.

Denver Capitalists Purchase a Copper Mine.

THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA

Proposition to Drain the Flooded Levels of the Comstock Mines in Nevada.

Cohn Bros. at Salt Lake have failed, with liabilities of $110,000.

The Ogden Council has voted $15,000 bonus for a smelter and reduction works.

The old-established house of Parker & Hanson of Astoria, Or., has been closed by San Francisco creditors.

The steamer San Pedro is to be lifted from the rocks in front of Victoria, B. C., by means of coffer dams.

Governor Murphy of Arizona has gone to Washington to use his efforts to secure Statehood for the Territory.

"Banjo-eyed Kid" has been arrested at Sacramento and charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

Andrew Peterman, who has a ranch along the Klamath river, has set out 300 cranberry plants as an experiment.

The Cudahy Packing Company's buildings at Los Angeles, when completed, will cover an acre of ground.

A bill has been introduced in the Nevada Legislature providing for a convention to revise the constitution of the State.

There is trouble in Shoshone county, Idaho, as to who owns the jail at Burke. The defeated officials at Burke claim it for debt.

San Diego has begun the preparation and shipment of lobsters, fish, etc., to Eastern markets in carload lots. A cannery is to be established at San Diego.

The British Columbia government offers $500 for information leading to the conviction of the parties who kidnaped the sailors off the ship Bownmore at Nanaimo.

A Victoria, B. C., dispatch says it has been determined by the Giant Powder Company's branch of the Berkeley works California to perfect new and improved works at Cadboro Bay.

The Washington Senate has passed over the Governor's veto the famous anti-Pinkerton bill of last session to prevent any person or corporation from employing, organizing or keeping up armed bodies of men.

Denver capitalists have purchased the great San Fernando copper mine in Lower California for $250,000. The mine is situated about one hundred miles south of San Quintin and seventeen miles from the ocean.

The Bradstreet Mercantile Ageny reports thirteen failures in the Pacific Coast States and Territories for the past week, as compared with fifteen for the previous week and twelve for the corresponding period of 1892.

Pajernal Peak, situated in the wilds of Rio Arriba county, N. M., is now in a state of violent eruption, and is belching forth sulphurous fumes and lava at intervals of about three hours, each period of eruption lasting about thirty minutes.

The Tucson *Star* says: A miner in this city from the Harqua Hala mines says that two men stopped at the mine last week answering the description of Sontag and Evans, the Visalia train-robbers. They were on horseback, and were heavily armed. They appeared very nervous, and did not stop to talk very long to any one.

An attempt to play a practical joke on one of the Indians encamped near Umatilla, Or., came near causing an outbreak the other day. The trouble arose over a pair of gloves belonging to the Indian, which were hidden by a young man. The brave called to his assistance a dozen of his fellows, who succeeded in terrifying the joker, and the gloves were returned.

An effort will be made within a few days to secure a meeting of the Native Sons of Oregon who are among the legislators. There are fully fifteen in the House and a number in the Senate who were born in this State, and it is thought considerable interest in the organization can be aroused. The Native Sons and Daughters of Oregon has a membership of 100 in Southern Oregon, with Colonel Robert A. Miller as President.

Representative Coon's bill relative to future creation of new counties in Oregon requires a petition of 100 taxpayers to be filed with the County Clerk sixty days before a general election. The Sheriff must also certify that there is $700,000 worth of property in the proposed county, and that neither of the counties losing territory will be left with less than $1,000,000 worth of property. The question of establishing the new county must be submitted to the interested electors at a general election and receive two-thirds of their suffrages.

Dr. W. Brengle, who is known in all of the principal towns of the Northwest as the husband of Lillian Mason, the variety actress, and who created a sensation in Spokane a few days ago on his arrival from Denver by falling in a fit when his wife informed him that she would have no more to do with him, has filed a suit in the Superior Court for $100,000 damages against "Big Bertha," the confidence queen, and Rudolph Gorkow, a wealthy brewer of Spokane, for alienating his wife's affections. "Big Bertha" is Lillie's partner in the variety show there, and Gorkow is alleged to have conspired with Bertha to induce Lillie to discard her husband. Gorkow characterizes the suit as a bold attempt at blackmail.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The Pope Creates Something of a Stir in Church and Government Circles in Rome—Etc.

The silver wedding of the King and Queen of Italy will be celebrated April 22.

More people recognize Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll at sight than any other citizen who walks or rides about New York city.

Lord Wolseley, who is now Commander-in-chief in Ireland, would not be averse to taking the Governor Generalship of Canada.

Mrs. Leland Stanford has a passion for shoes, and she probably has more pairs at a time than Queen Elizabeth ever dreamed of possessing.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will soon be the possessor of one of the largest diamonds in the world. It is now being cut for her by a famous Dutch lapidary.

Mme. Modjeska's recipe for retaining a youthful appearance: Take a warm bath every night before going to bed, get plenty of sleep and don't eat too much.

The Khan of Khiva, now visiting some of his fellow rulers in Europe, travels with his mollak (or priest) and his own cook. He feels tolerably safe, not matter what turns up.

Mrs. Proctor, widow of the late Richard A. Proctor, the famous astronomer, and his principal assistant in his professional work, has been appointed curator of the Proctor Observatory at San Diego, Cal.

J. Montgomery Sears, the richest man in Boston, reputed to be worth about $40,000,000, has been doing service in the Superior Civil Court jury of Suffolk county, and will receive $81.90 mileage for his twenty-seven days' work.

The Mexican Consulate at St. Louis, which John F. Cahill has occupied for several years without salary and with very small fees, is about to be closed. Mr. Cahill, however, refused to send the archives of the office to the Consul-General in New York, as requested, unless the Mexican government honors his claims for services rendered heretofore.

One of the many achievements of the late Prof. Horsford of Harvard was the invention of an army ration, which should be light but nutritious, to diminish the burden of transportation when troops were on the march, and General Grant had 500,000 prepared for use. Prof. Horsford took out no fewer than thirty patents, mostly for chemical preparations, during his life.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL.

The South Makes Great Headway in the Shape of Solid Improvements and New Industries.

The Suez canal cost $100,000,000.

American ice cream is now sent to London.

America mines 20,000,000 barrels of salt a year.

Aluminium horseshoes are now made for record-breakers.

France only uses 4,558,000 bottles of champagne per annum.

Kansas has progressed up to the point of producing reeled silk.

About 750,000 persons are employed by the American railroads.

Fine solder is an alloy of two parts block tin and one part lead.

Alexandria, Ind., is to have a glass works that will employ 1,000.

The estimated fire losses of the country during 1892 are $133,154,164.

Over 12,000,000,000 postage stamps were used in this country last year.

The latest whaleback steamer Pillsbury is lighted throughout by electricity.

Over 51,000 yards of carpet were woven in 1892 by Berks county (Pa.) jail birds.

Many coffee planters in Mexico make a profit of 250 per cent. on money invested.

There are 89,000 policemen in Great Britain—about the number of the American army.

The West Side Street-Bar Company of Chicago shows net earnings for the past year of $1,932,914.

The largest cannon manufactured by the great German gunmaker, Krupp, weighs 270,000 pounds.

The mineral production of Idaho for 1892 was $13,075,000, a falling off of nearly 50 per cent. from 1891.

Cotton receipts for 1892 in Arkansas and Indian Territory show 60 per cent. decrease from 1891's figures.

The production of the iron mines of the Lake Superior district for the year 1892 is placed at 9,025,000 tons.

The people of many of the South Sea Islands manufacture their entire suits from the products of the palm trees.

It is estimated that the yield of gold and silver in Montana last year was $28,000,000, and the total metal production $45,000,000, against $24,000,000 gold and silver and $38,000,000 total production in 1891.

The output of pig iron in the States, as obtained direct from the producers, amounted to 1,954,295 gross tons in 1892, as compared with 1,708,965 tons in 1891, being an increase of 245,330 tons, or nearly 15 per cent.

Henry G. Myers of Sydney, Australia, is examining the conditions existing in the Southwestern States, with a view to establishing ranches for the propagation of kangaroos. If things are favorable, he will make the new business jump.

Among the new Southern industries for 1892 were 630 wood-working establishments, 261 mining and quarrying enterprises, 81 brick works, 124 electric-light and power plants, 101 water works, 75 textile mills, 117 flouring mills and 82 machine shops and foundries. Such establishments are indices of solid and substantial growth.

EASTERN ITEMS.

The Natural Gas Supply of Findlay Inadequate.

KREMLIN IS THE TURF KING.

An Autograph Letter of Christopher Columbus for the World's Fair.

The wheat crop of Texas is expected to be a large one.

There is not a Populist in the Missouri Legislature.

The ice on the Mississippi river at St. Louis is a foot thick.

Ice in the Chesapeake has stopped the Baltimore Bay line steamers.

Diphtheria has begun to diminish again by a trifle in Philadelphia.

Wolves are reported to be destroying lambs and pigs in some parts of Louisiana.

Eighty-six persons were killed on railroads in Kansas last year, and 515 persons were injured.

Doctors have discovered two new brands of cholera bacilli to spring on the public next summer.

Secretary Elkins has approved plans for two bridges across the East river, from New York to Brooklyn.

David Dudley Field thinks Brooklyn should be annexed to New York and the consolidated city called Manhattan.

The Edison Electric Company has been ordered by the court to sell its lamps to the Sunbeam Incandescent Company.

An old gold miner living at Atlanta, Ga., says that the best gold fields in America to-day are in North Carolina.

Published figures show that the number of persons killed at grade crossings in the city of Chicago last year was 326.

A bill before the Illinois Legislature provides that in Chicago all vehicles used to transport prisoners shall be covered.

New York and Boston capitalists have arranged to start a big spirits distillery at Louisville, Ky., in opposition to the trust.

A total of nearly $9,000,000 has been appropriated by the nations of the world and the various States for the World's Fair exhibits.

There are about forty petitions before the Connecticut Legislature to build electric street railways and electric interurban lines.

The Mexican government has abolished the payment of subsides to the press, and three of the principal daily newspapers of Mexico are about to suspend.

Baroness Blanc, who has created a sensation in New York by her matrimonial escapades and stage ambitions, has pleaded bankruptcy to her creditors.

A Minnesota legislator proposes to raise a fund for the State University and general school fund by an annual tax of tax of 1.2 mills on all property in the State.

Mr. Parker of Boston, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, will introduce a bill into the Massachusetts Legislature prohibiting the issuing of free passes by railroads.

Satolli is gradually bringing within the folds of the Catholic Church those who have heretofore taken an independent stand and defied the local church authorities.

Boston photographers are forbidden to work on Sunday any more. The city has so ordered, and the Chief of Police has notified the photographers that he will enforce the order.

John Hutchinson, Collector of Internal Revenue, has just issued the first certificate in the Hartford (Conn.) district to a Chinaman under the Chinese exclusion act of May 5, 1892.

The Duke of Alba of Spain has notified the Secretary of State that he will send to the World's Fair an autograph letter of Christopher Columbus, as well as other valuable documents.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has reported adversely the bill to give Rear Admiral Brown permission to receive medals and other tokens from the Hawaiian government.

The natural gas supply of the great gas belt around Findlay, Ohio, is no longer equal to the demand. The pressure is so low that it is useless for heating purposes, in homes even.

Of those who formed the original band of 306 Grant supporters in the nominating convention of 1880 some 250 are still living. They are to organize an association to be called "The Old Guard."

A movement is on foot in Bridgeport, Conn., to move the birthplace of the world-famous midget, Carles S. Stratton, "General Tom Thumb," from its present site to Seaside Park and convert it into a public museum.

Stamboul's grand performance of 2:07½, made on the Stockton, Cal., track on November 23 last, the world-famous mile that crowned him king of trotting stallions, has been rejected by the American Trotting Register Association. Kremlin, who covered a mile at Nashville, Tenn., in 2:07¾ on November 12, is, according to the "Register," the acknowledged trotting king.

The will of the late ex-President Hayes provides for the equal distribution of the estate among the five children, after the settlement of all just debts, and making provision for a bequest to the Birchard Library of Fremont. The home place, known as Spiegel Grove, and all the property connected therewith are given to the children to be held in common until all the parties agree to its sale.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Much Interest Hangs About the Bill Introduced to Increase the Tax on Whisky—Group Picture.

The President and all the members of the Cabinet had group photographs taken the other day, preparatory to their official separation.

Senator Squire has introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for one ten-inch and one twelve-inch rifle high-power steel Gatling gun for coast defense.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1894 reported to the House make an aggregate appropriations of $21,677,995, or $222,134 less than that of the current fiscal year.

The Secretary of the Interior in response to the request of Senator Mitchell has transmitted to the Senate all the papers relating to the claim of Oregon Indians for money in payment of ceded lands in 1855. The papers go to the Indian Committee of the Senate, who will try and find out whether there is anything in the claim made by the Indians.

Mount Tacoma and several thousand acres of land in its vicinity are to be withdrawn from settlement and made a timber reservation, with the ultimate hope that it will be created as a national park. Senator Squire has been working on this for some time, and Representative Wilson saw Secretary Noble about it recently. An agreement was reached to have the withdrawal made.

The War Department has received a dispatch from General Wheaton, commanding the Department of Texas, stating that the Mexican government has instituted proceedings for the extradition of the three bandit leaders arrested by United States troops on the charge of violating the neutrality laws. The dispatch was sent to the Secretary of State, who will co-operate with the Mexican government in securing speedy action in the cases.

The fees paid the messengers who bring the electoral votes to the national capital amount to a considerable sum in the aggregate. Already there is some talk of repealing in one of Mr. Holman's appropriation bills the provisions for paying these messengers and providing that the electoral returns shall be sent in by mail or by express. The following are the fees paid the messengers from the Pacific Northwest: Oregon, $797; Washington, $820; Idaho, $666.

Commander Henry L. Johnson has been dismissed from the navy. He was tried before a general court-martial at Mare Island navy yard in December last on three charges, the principal one of which is in official language "through negligence, suffering a vessel of the navy to be run upon a rock and hazarded." The vessel was the Mohican, which Johnson commanded, and the grounding took place off the Alaska coast. Such is the vessel to which he was assigned after a suspension for several years for the same offense for which he was dismissed. The court found him guilty of the three charges preferred, and sentenced him to dismissal. Secretary Tracy has approved the findings, and this action has been confirmed by President Harrison.

Secretary Noble has transmitted in response to a resolution of the House his report concerning the executive order of November 19, by which that part of Utah lying west of the 110th meridian was restored to the public domain, with all the correspondence on the subject. The documents show this land was thrown open to settlement for the purpose of allowing the people of the United States an opportunity of exploring the placer fields in search of gold and other valuable minerals. All the facts connected with the restoration were published generally throughout the West at the time the President's message was issued. A telegram has been received from Colonel Hunt of the army, reporting that no prospectors had nor were intruding on the Navajo reservation.

The Appropriation Committee has agreed on a pension appropriation bill. It carries an appropriation of $166,400,000, an increase of $20,662,650 over the appropriation for the current year. The recommendation of the subcommittee that no pension shall be paid any persons under the dependent pension law unless they can show that they are wholly disabled for manual labor and have an income less than $600 a year was stricken out, as was the recommendation that no widow pensioner should receive a pension unless she was married to a soldier previous to 1870. The proposition to authorize the Commissioner of Pensions to detail medical examiners from the pension office to act as examining surgeons and abolish the Board of Examining Surgeons was also rejected.

A great deal of interest hangs about the bill recently introduced by Owen Scott of Illinois, providing for the increase of the tax on whisky from 90 cents to $1.25 per gallon. The bill is now before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and every effort to get an expression of opinion upon the bill from members of the committee is unavailing. The reason given by Chairman Springer for having done nothing with the bill was that his committee was awaiting an accurate statement of the condition of the Treasury before passing upon it. The effect of the bill upon the revenue has been already speculated upon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Mason estimates that the bill, if enacted into law, would make about $35,000,000 difference in the revenues and increase them to that extent. The effect that such a bill would have upon the whisky trust cannot be given, and it is not known whether or not the whisky trust is behind the bill, and trying to get it through, but the general impression seems to be that it is really a whisky trust bill, and the design is to drive out the small manufacturers by the increased cost, which the tax will necessarily compel them to pay.

FOREIGN LANDS.

English Cabinet to Create a Department of Labor.

KRUPP AND CAIL CANNON.

China Reported on the Brink of a Revolution—Death of Captain Hall.

M. Develle is Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new French Cabinet.

The Marquis of Queensberry has made his appearance on the lecture platform in England.

New Zealand has set apart two islands for the preservation of wild birds and other animals.

China is declared by the *North China Mail* to be on the brink of revolution through all its southern provinces.

The North German Lloyd will pay $60,000 salvage to the steamer Lake Huron, which rescued the disabled Spree at sea.

Coal dust mixed with air is to furnish smokeless fuel to the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamers.

London has a "United Committee for the Prevention of the Demoralization of the Native Races by the Liquor Traffic."

The quarantine authorities of Victoria, Australia, recently cremated the body of a Chinese leper as a measure of safety.

The London *Daily Chronicle* announces that the Cabinet has decided to create a Department of Labor in connection with the Board of Trade.

The rupture of commercial relations between France and Switzerland has led to a considerable increase of the customs force at Geneva.

By the condition of the France-Russian convention, each country is to hold itself in readiness to place 1,200,000 soldiers in the field in case of war.

Eiffel seems to have got more than his share of the Panama boodle. He owns up to having received $6,500,000. It was charged up to "machinery."

A large proportion of the French statesmen who extorted money from the Panama Company spent their ill-gotten gains in the purchase of decorations of honor.

The Sultan has ordered a competitive trial of Krupp and Cail connon. The latter are used by the French army, and the Ottoman army has been using the former.

Several German papers demand that the government at once prepare an emigration bill to meet the emergency created by the United States quarantine regulations.

The Canadian government has been notified that Germany and Sweden have prohibited Canadian Emigration Commissioners from carrying on active work in those countries.

Captain John Vine Hall, who commanded the Great Eastern steamship on her first voyage to New York, died Christmas day at Hampstead, England, in his eightieth year.

The French Royalists at Madrid are intriguing, but their efforts seem to be without vigor or directness. Their party has no head, no strong figure for the Bourbon adherents to rally around.

A new luminous fungus has been forwarded from Tahiti to Europe. It is said to emit at night a light resembling that of the glow-worm, which it retains for a period of twenty-four hours after having been gathered.

A ship has just left Melbourne with a cargo of 13,000 cases of butter, valued at £35,000, and on every pound sold the Victorian government grants a bonus of 3 pence or so, more or less, according to the price the butter fetches.

A forecast of the Indian budget has been published by a Calcutta journal. In place of the estimated surplus of fourteen lacs of rupees it is stated that there will be a deficit of 160 lacs, brought about entirely by the fall in exchange.

The Queen's cousin, the Prince of Leiningen, who holds the rank of Admiral in the British navy, is about to succeed the Duke of Edinburgh as naval commander at Plymouth, which is one of the fattest billets in the British naval service.

An interesting piece of information brought out through the Brussels Conference is the fact that there are at present no less than $100,000,000 of counterfeit silver money in circulation in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Mrs. Edward Lloyd, who died in London the other day at the age of ninety, when a girl helped to entertain Blucher on his arrival in England after Waterloo, and was present in Westminister Abbey at the coronations of George IV, William IV and Queen Victoria.

It is thought the British government will withdraw funds enough from the Land Purchase Commission to compulsorily purchase portions of estates from obstinate landlords, with enough to make loans to evicted tenants to enable them to start farms anew.

There have been about two hundred and seventy-five tramp steamers running between the Black Sea and the Danube during the past season, and with the close of navigation there they are mostly turned loose on the North Atlantic to pick up freights wherever they can.

Delegates have been invited from the sanitary committees of all the ports of the United Kingdom to a conference in London to discuss the cholera question and to promote unity of action in regard to measures for preventing the introduction or spread of the plague in the spring.

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, 4@4¼c; cows, 3½@3¾c; choice sheep, 4¼@4½c; good hogs, 5¾@6c; calves, large, 4c; small, 6c per pound.

POTATOES—Choice, $13@16 per ton.

BUTTER—Choice dairy, 20@25c.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 25c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, $4.00@5.00 per dozen; hens, $5.50@6.00; 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., 4½c per lb.; D, in bbls. or sacks, 4¼c; extra C, in bbl., 4¾c; 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, $25.35 per cwt.; 60-lb., $25.45; 36-lb., $25.55; 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, $25.35.

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; Silver Shield, $1.50; 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 per doz.; 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, $2.00; plums, $2.00; gooseberries, $2.50; raspberries, $2.75; pineapples (Johnson's), $3.00@3.50. Pie: Assorted in gallon cans, $3.50@4.00; 2½-lb. tins, $1.30@$1.50; peaches, $1.60; apricots, $1.35; blackberries in 2-lb. tins, $1.75; currants, gallon cans, $4.75; plums, $3.50; 2½-lb. tins, $2.25; apples, $1.25; gallons, $3.50; grapes, 2½-lb. tins, $1.25.

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

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

PROVISIONS—Queen hams, large 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@1.25 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS — Lemons, California, $4.50@5.50; Sicily, $6.00; limes, $1 per 100 or $7.00 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@3.25 per case; seedlings, $2.50@2.75 per box.

BUTTER—Best Eastern creamery, strictly fresh, 60-lb. tubs, 35c per lb.; choice dairy, 30@40c; fresh California roll, 26@28 per lb.; pickle roll, 22@23c; fresh Eastern pickle roll, 30c.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 30c.

POULTRY — Chickens, $4.50@5.50 per doz.; hens, $5.00@6.50 or 16@17c per lb.; geese, 20c per lb.; ducks, 20c; turkeys, 20c; Eastern cold storage stock, 14@15c; chickens, 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, $27; cracked, $28; feed meal, $28 per ton.

BRAN—$17 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Chopped feed, San Francisco, $20; native, $21; 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@6.40 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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G. K. ESTES ..... Editor.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1893.

WHAT WE WANT.

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

QUEEN LILIOUKALANI, of the Hawaiian Islands, was deposed January 18, and a provisional government established by the 1,200 or 1,500 aliens doing business in Honalulu, while a committee was sent to the United States asking for annexation. The sentiment of the people of this country seems to be decidedly in favor of taking the Islands, for if we do not England will.

REPRESENTATIVE HOOLE has introduced a bill in the house to regulate common carriers and creating a railroad and steamboat commission of the State of Washington, and defining the duties and powers thereof in relation to common carriers. The bill is similar to the law of Kansas and is an excellent measure except in one particular. It gives the appointment of the three commissioners, who are to compose the commission, to the governor, whereas they should be elected by the people. The Kansas board of railroad comaissioners is now composed of three railroad men and they are generally pretty careful to do little that is opposed by the Santa Fe and Gould systems. The last commissioner appointed by Governor Humphrey was a passenger conductor on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road at the time of his appointment. Mr. Hoole is chairman of the committee on railroads and his bill will probably be reported upon favorably by his committees, but we hope that it will be amended as suggested above.

COUNTY ROADS.

On Monday, February 6, the newly elected board of county commissioners will hold their first meeting for the transaction of business.

The amount of business of the board, owing to the rapid development of the county during the last three years, has increased greatly, and during the term of office of the present incumbents, matters of vital importance to the tax payers and citizens will come before them. One of the most important, I might say the most important, will be the question of passable roads. Some definite plan must be decided on for the improvement of our central highways. As matters now stand it must be conceded that the money paid to Burlinghame, for which the county was bonded, was so much money thrown away, but without reflecting on the judgment exercised by the late board, except so far as to make it in the nature of a warning to the new board, it must be admitted that dirt roads as ordinarily constructed in this section of the state, owing to the heavy rainfall, which more especially applies to the lower part of our county, are a complete failure. Take for instance the section of road known as the eastern division, which should by virtue of its being in that part of the county having the least rainfall be a fair test of a dirt road, constructed without graveling. For this division the county paid Burlinghame one thousand dollars per mile. Any unprejudiced person passing over it between the first day of November and the first day of March will admit that some other method must be adopted. For the money that has been and is being spent, our tax payers have a right to demand that roads be built over which they can travel or haul their produce to market any time in the year, taking their supplies back with them, and not be compelled to patronize a corporation, whose interests are in other places than Clallam county, and have their own teams standing in the stable at home unable to move on account of the condition of the roads.

The question to be decided is, what is the best method to be pursued in the building of our main highways? The Morse creek hill is a good sample of a graveled road. This section was at one time the very worst in the whole eastern division, the road bed as left by contractor Williams being a heavy yellow clay that in the winter months was impassable. So much complaint was made that the commissioners some two years ago awarded to Messrs. O'Brien and Carey the contract for graveling it, and it is safe to say that for the money expended a better piece of road was never built in any part of this state. It remains dry and hard the whole year, but the gravel was convenient to get, much more so than at many other points in the eastern, central, or western divisions. In some places it would be impossible to get and at other points would have to be hauled a long distance thereby making such a road very costly.

I am inclined to believe that the solution of the road question in this part of the state lies in planking all main thoroughfares. If the county owned a portable saw mill with a capacity of five or six thousand feet per day, having the privilege (I think the law allows it) of cutting timber off any man's land adjacent to the road for strictly road purposes, lumber could be cut for about $3 00 per thousand, using three inch plank sixteen feet long, that is, making the road sixteen feet wide, stringers 6 by 12, it would take per mile 380,160 feet of lumber costing $1,141.00 with labor of laying and cost of spikes to be added, or by using 4 by 6 stringers and spreading the plank half an inch the cost would be $887.00 besides cost of laying and spikes. Such a road when completed would be good for ten years and would be a pleasure to travel over and one over which farmers could haul the whole year. Another fact in connection with a road of this kind should be borne in mind and that is, that comparatively no repairs would be needed for some years, thereby enabling the branch county roads to be put in good condition. The danger from fire could be obviated by clearing the brush out say fifteen feet on each side, and the supervisor being allowed a small sum for exercising a general supervision over his district during the two or three months of the very dry season, to defray the cost of this system of roads.

It has been suggested by one of the members of the legislature, and I think wisely, that a bill should be passed whereby any property owner not an actual resident, owning property abutting on the main thoroughfares and apparently held for speculative purposes shall be taxed for road purposes higher than actual settlers or if this is special legislation and unconstitutional, make it read that the owners of all unimproved land abutting on any county road shall be taxed higher, making the test of unimproved land mean land not slashed a certain distance on each side of the road. Actual settlers would immediately slash theirs, thereby letting in the sun and wind (prime factors in a good road) and compelling speculators to do the same or pay a higher road tax than the bona fide settler. It is not alone the farmers who are interested in this road matter but every citizen of the towns of Clallam Bay, Port Cresent, Port Angeles and Dungeness. These towns cannot live and thrive on selling lots, but must ultimately be governed by the growth and development of the country tributary to them.

The importance of facilities for transportation and communication has been recognized as one of the greatest means of civilization and development since the beginning of the world. Rome, one the gratest empires that ever existed recognized the importance of good highways and the remains of them are the wonder and a miration of modern roadmakers. One of the first schemes of the Romans after the conquest of Great Britain was the building of a magnificent system of highways.

THE talk of making friends is largely a misuse of language. Friends are found, not made. They are a discovery, not a creation. It is not all a matter of rational choice nor of well considered reason, but rather of magnetism and temperament. We make good will as a mental atmosphere surrounding us, and whether we have this or not depends very largely on ourselves. We make pleasant acquaintances and well wishers by exercising certain qualities of self control, generosity and courtesy; but a friend is found, not made. No observance of polite form or even the deeper influence of noble qualities of mind and heart, can determine this, nor hardly can the lack of these change that friendship, which is simply recognition. It is unchanging and eternal in its very essence. It can bear much friction, trial, annoyance or pain, and yet spring up again with even new vitality.

The legislature has been in session nearly half the term and very little has been accomplished so far. No changes have been reported in the senatorial contest. On Monday the house passed four bills over Laughton's veto of two years ago. They were "An act requiring railroad corporations to fence their tracks," only 4 voting no; An act to make time checks for labor negotiable and bear interest from date of issue," 8 voting no, among them Mentzer who was the Turner candidate for speaker; "An act to require railroad companies to construct and maintain connections from one railroad to another, and to provide penalties for a failure to comply therewith," 10 voting no; and the famous Wasson bill to regulate freight rates, Mentzer and Sallee being the only members voting against it.

The new schooner Deeahks, of Neah Bay, Capt. James Claplanhoo, owner, took out her papers at the custom house yesterday. The Deeahks is forty-three tons burthen, and is intended for sealing and fishing. She was built by Bangs, of North Seattle, and is a very handsome model and a staunch craft. Peeaht, or Deeah, was a famous chief of the Makah tribe at Cape Flattery, and owned all the land around Deeah, or, as the whites pronounced it Neah Bay. His laughter Deeahks, a celebrated princess, was the ancestress of Capt. Claplanhoo, and it is to commemorate her that the new schooner has been named Deeahks.—Port Townsend Leader.

About the State.

Lewis county's debt is $71,536.

Immense beds of fire clay, have been discovered near South Bend.

Stephen Saunders succeeds T. P. Hopp as editor of the Marysville Globe.

The Marine Bank, of Port Townsend, has decided to retire from business.

The State Bank of Uniontown has incorporated, with a capital stock of $30,000.

Clark county has 1,200 acres planted in fruit trees. Whitman county has about 3,000 acres.

Toby & Newman are constructing a marine railway at Port Hadlock, to facilitate the repairing of ships.

Ex-County Clerk Hixson of New Whatcom is reported as short in his accounts to the amount of over $5,000.

Okanogan county is happy over the prospects that one or more railroads will enter that territory next summer.

Seattle has since the great fire, which nearly wiped her from the face of the earth in 1889, erected over $13,000,000 worth of new buildings.

Ellensburgh citizens will build a road into the Bumping river and Gold Hill mining districts to secure the trade of that region. The road will cost $10,000.

Charles McDonald and Frank Childs, horse thieves, were arrested at Walla Walla last Wednesday with two horses and a saddle which they had stolen at Colfax.

Fruit areas in Washington are estimated at 35,000 acres, and the yield already $1,250,000. This income is expected to more than double in the next few years.

Judge J. G. Swan, of Port Townsend, has forwarded an interesting lot of ancient Indian curios to the Peabody museum of Harvard university. The collection was taken from among the Cape Flattery Indians.

Tacoma and Seattle parties four years ago located potterfield scrip on Fairhaven property, through which Dock street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, passes, and will serve injunctions on the city if proposed improvements are undertaken.

President Oakes, of the Northern Pacific, says: The natural resources of Washington are so varied and extensive, and the climate so mild and healthful, that no falling off in the tide of immigration to that field is anticipated until the population shall be increased to at least 1,000,000.

The work of bringing the Kittitas valley canal across the Yakima river will cost about $125,000. A substantial bridge is to be built and a huge conduit, 3,600 feet long and seven feet in diameter, will carry the water across. This is to be made of immense fir staves held together by steel bands. The entire canal will cost about $4,000,000, and will water from 100,000 to 125,000 acres of land.

A large plant is to be established at Kalama for the purposes of freezing sturgeon. Its capacity will be 24 tons of fish every 24 hours, and when the machinery is in operation it is expected that the greater part of the sturgeon packing business on the Columbia will be transferred to this point. The industry is one that is increasing each year, and Washington will soon have the lion's share of it.

The State of Washington will be a world beater at the World's Columbian Exposition in more ways than one. In the first place, there is already standing in front of the Washington State building at Chicago, the tallest flag-staff in the world. It is a single Puget Sound fir tree, 238 feet high, and on Washington day, May 21st, 1893, the largest American flag ever made will fly from this great flag staff. In the next place we now have a proposition from the Tenino Stone Company to get out free of cost, the greatest monolith of the world, 130 feet long. The one from Wisconsin which has been attracting world wide notice is only 119 feet long. The only obstacle in the way of Washington excelling the world in this line is the difficulty of transporting such a stone around the curves in the mountain divisions of the transcontinental railroads. The matter of overcoming this obstacle is now being investigated very carefully. This State will also excel the World in an exhibit of 101 bushels of Northcutt Giant wheat produced on a single acre in the famous Palouse wheat belt. We will also beat the world's record with an exhibit of 157 bushels of oats as a yield per acre from the great La Conner oat fields. No other state in the Union has so many world breaking exhibits already in sight, and Washington will not by any means be contented with the record shown above, but will endeaver to go on and excel in every way possible.

Burch's Bazaar.

—o—

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

—o—

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

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CHOICE MEATS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Give Them a Call.

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Groceries —and— Provisions
Buy and Sell Farm Produce on Commission
DUNGENESS, WASH.

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WILDER & CAYS, Proprietors.
Sand Brick a Specialty.
Leave orders at Transfer Barn.
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CAYS' HOTEL.
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Board and lodging by day and week.
Terms reasonable.
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OLD CROW SALOON.
M. GERAGHTY, PROP.
Lillis Cuban Blossom Cigar-:-
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MONA'S SALOON,
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THE BEST OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
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PAUL NIPOU,
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Fresh Fruits
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Successor to G. C. Belanger,
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The Angeles Restaurant
—AND—
OYSTER HOUSE.
Laurel Street Wharf, near Front.
Fresh Eastern and Olympia Oysters Always on Hand.
PORT ANGELES, - - - WASH.

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.
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Farmers' Mercantile Company,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
of Every Description.
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hardware and Machinery, of all kinds.

We are agents for Mitchell and Lewis Staver Co. for Clallam county and will keep constantly on hand
CHAMPION MOWERS & REAPERS
THE MITCHELL WAGON
All Kinds of Hay Tools.
We pay the highest prices for produce of all kinds, and are headquarters for
FRESH MEAT, BUTTER AND FRESH EGGS.
We will not be undersold, and if you have cash to spend we can give you bargains.
Goods Delivered at any reasonable point.

BED ROCK AT LAST!!
Now for an upward move in prices of Port Angeles Real Estate.
—o—
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:
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T. MILLER. A. M. 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.
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THE BEACON.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1893.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Norman R. Smith went up sound to-day.

Walter Ulmer and Jack Burk went to Seattle Sunday.

R. C. Wilson returned Tuesday from a business trip to Seattle.

V. C. Spaulding and A. V. Wentworth of Quillayute were in town this week.

Chas. Sherrer, of Washington Harbor, was in town Wednesday and Thursday.

Bert Smith, of the tide land commission, spent Sunday in Port Townsend.

L. D. Stewart came down from Dungeness to-day to spend a few days with his family.

Hays Evans, of Dungeness, was in Port Angeles a number of days this week visiting friends.

P. A. Meagher has resigned as marshal and is now located in California. His wife will join him soon.

Chas. A. Whitemore, representing the Ben C. Irwin printing house, Portland, here was three days this week.

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

Joe Pecore returned from Pysht last Saturday where he has been at work for some time past on a bridge across the river there.

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.

The steam laundry has had a good deal of trouble this week on account of the water pipes being froze and as a consequence is four days behind in its work.

A. C. White, of Atchison county, Missouri, was here a number of days this week visiting W. R. Gay. Mr. White is reported to be one of the richest bankers of northwest Missouri.

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.

The bridges across the Pysht river at Pat Corrigan's place, built by Mr. Brown of this place, and at Ericksen's place built by R. Y. Porter, are now completed. The county commissioners would have gone down to view them Wednesday had the Garland made the trip.

Considerable excitement was caused last Wednesday morning by the discovery of a column of smoke arising from between the Hall Drug company's store and the Flowers building. On looking up the cause, two plumbers were found underneath the building thawing out the water pipes.

The election called for Tuesday to vote upon the proposition to bond the city for $55,000 to buy the Washington Electric Light plant and make improvements, did not come off, the rubber stamps necessary that had been ordered from Seattle not arriving in time. Another proposition will probably be submitted.

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.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council Thursday afternoon City Attorney Hatch stated that the accounts of Marshal Meagher had all been settled and that he had sent out notices to all delinquent taxpayers. The resignation of P. A. Meagher as marshal, was accepted and the following nominations made for that office; Jos. Pecore, nominated by Beam; H. J. McGregor, nominated by Ristine, and Jas. Meagher, by Metcalfe. McGregor received three votes, Meagher two, and Pecore one, and upon motion the election was postponed until the next meeting.

The Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade held a meeting Tuesday evening, Messers. Carrigan, Wilson and Whittington, the reserve appraisers, and a large number of citizens being present. Col. Coolican, the president of the board, was out of the city and Mayor Smith was chosen to preside.

It was moved and adopted that a vote of thanks be given Mr. Carrigan for the earnert and successful work he had done in the matter of getting the appraiser's instructions and the work actually commenced for opening the reserve.

A committee consisting of Dr. Gore, D. W. Morse and Ed Metcalfe was appointed to consult with the business men of the city to see what inducements could be offered the Pacific Coast Steamship company to have their steamers, plying between San Francisco and Seattle, stop at this place.

A resolution was adopted requesting our representatives in congress to aid in bringing about the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

Speeches were made by Louis Williams, Dr. Gore, Mayor Smith and Appraisers Wilson, Carrigan and Whittington.

A Pioneer Gone.

Capt. Alexander Sampson, died of heart failure at the residence of John F. Church Sunday morning, aged 76 years. He had been in the city a week or more and seemed to be in good health the night before he died. Capt. Sampson came here thirty-six years ago and settled upon a tract of land, then unsurveyed, at the head of the bay. When the government laid out the Port Angeles townsite it bought all the rights of settlers except that of Mr. Sampson who refused to sell. After living upon this land for nine years he accepted the position of lighthouse keeper at Tatoosh island, near Cape Flattery which position he has held continuously for the past twenty-seven years.

The government later disputed the title of Mr. Sampson to the land he had settled upon at the head of the bay, but during the past three years a bill passed through congress giving him forty acres, the part he had most substantially improved. This land for more than a quarter of a mile fronts the bay at the most important point.

It is estimated that it is worth at least $2,500 per acre. He was said to be the richest man in Clallam county.

He executed a will the day before his death, dividing his property as follows: Ten acres of city property, fronting on Second street, goes to relatives in the East; all his personal property to John F. Church; of the 40 acres at the head of the bay, 10 acres goes to Col. Finch, his attorney, 10 acres to relatives, 15 acres to Mrs. John F. Church, and 5 acres to Mrs W. L. Church of Dungeness.

THE RESERVE.

Messrs. M. J. Carrigan of Port Angeles, Henry L. Wilson, of Spokane, and J. Loring Whittington, of Seattle, the long-looked for reserve appraisers appointed by the government, arrived in the city Tuesday and at once entered upon the preliminary work of the appraisment of the lots. Mr. Wilson was elected chairman and Mr. Whittington disbursing agent. Little can be done as long as the snow remains on the ground except some indoor work but as soon as possible they will get into the field and push matters until the work is finished. The appraisers instructions are to personally visit and examine each and every unsold lot and parcel of land as shown in the plat of the reserve, and set a price thereon. They will make no note of the residents on the lots or of the improvements that have been made and will have nothing to do with establishing the claims of the settlers. Squatters will have sixty or ninety days after the appraisment has been accepted in which to file on their claims. It will be necessary for them to have witnesses to swear to their residence and improvements on the lots they claim and that they established their residence before the acceptance of the appraisal. Minors who have established a residence upon a reserve lot and who makes a living independent of their parents will be able to prove up on their lots, but husbands and wives cannot hold separate claims. Valuable improvements must be made on both 50 foot lots. When the time has expired for filing claims the lots and ten acre blocks that remain will be advertised to be sold at a public auction which will take place in this city and they will be sold for "spot cash." The ten acre block upon which the court house is located, does not appear upon the official map and will not be appraised. Parties who are holding down home steads but who have not made filings on them will be able to prove up on reserve lots, but those who have made homestead filings will lose their claims if they take a lot. Another point is made very clear. They must make their home on the lot and no pretence at a residence will do.

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.

Snow commenced falling last Friday and every day since has added some to the amount on the ground so that now we have a little over three feet on the level. Part of the time the wind was very high and as a consequence the Garland and the Monticello made very irregular trips down the straits. The Garland goes to Neah Bay this afternoon, the first time since last Friday. The thermometer went down to one below zero Tuesday morning, the lowest it has been since the government has been taking observations at this point. Five and one half feet of snow is reported at Port Crescent. The storm extends as far south as California and all over the Eastern and Southern states, Florida reporting snow and ice.

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.

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

Dungeness Department.

R. A. Davis went to Seattle Tuesday.

Geo. Lotzgesell went to Port Angeles to-day.

Mrs. G. M. Hart went to Port Townsend Sunday.

J. P. Anderson lost quite a number of potatoes this last cold spell.

Hayes Evans returned Thursday from a three day's visit with friends in Angeles.

Church services will be held at Colony hall next Sunday at 11:00 o'clock a.m.

The mill company moved the engine and boiler to the new location this week.

Geo. Davis has the finest cutter in town and he believes in making good use of it.

Sleighing is the order of the day. Those who have no sleigh are out of luck.

Hall Davis has rented his farm to Ed Petitt. Mr. Davis will move to Seattle or Olympia.

Duck hunting has broke out afresh since the storm. The boys are bagging lots of them.

We are waiting patiently for the P.-I., and hope to hear that J. B. Allen is re-elected to the senate.

The dance announced for to-night at the new school house has been postponed on account of the weather.

William Delanty has been in town for a few days, not being able to get away, on account of bad weather.

A birthday party will be given at Peter Cassalery's Thursday night in honor of Joe Cassalery's 21st birth day.

Capt. H. Hansen has purchased the large team from H. J. Lipsett, and will run the Payne farm this summer.

John Wilcox has the best turnout in the sleigh line. With his four lively horses every one takes a back seat.

A surprise party was given at Frank Lotzgesell's Wednesday night. A large crowd was present and a jolly time was had.

Joe McKissick has a corner on bark, but as soon as the weather moderates enough for the dogs to get out he will not be in it.

As soon as the new hall is finished the ladies intend to get up entertainments and purchase an organ for the hall. And they will do it too.

How about the new road to Sequim? It must not be dropped as it will open up the country and be a blessing all round. Let us put it through.

James Dick, Jr., who has been at the hospital at Port Townsend for some time, where he is being treated for pleurisy, is reported somewhat better. Mrs. Dick is with him.

The entertainment for the benefit of the band was a decided success, netting about $37.00. The ladies deserve a great deal of credit for their untiring labors in getting it up.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ward made a trip to Angeles Saturday and had to stay over on account of the storm. He lost his hat on the way down and now supports a sealskin cap.

W. L. Church and H. J. Lipsett had a narrow escape on the dock this week. While coming in one of the hold-back straps broke, and the horse started to run. They succeeded in getting him stopped, but not before he had broken the thills.

The Indians from the schooner Lottie had a *hyas closh* time the day after she went ashore. Some of our saloon keepers sold them hug juice, which soon upset them, and it was a sight to see them rolling around in the snow and trying to walk along the street.

The schooner Lottie, owned by Capt. James Claplanhoo, of Neah Bay, was wrecked a short distance east of Dungeness Monday morning. A strong wind was blowing, and realizing that the vessel could not stand the storm much longer all on board, including the Indian crew, two women and one white man took to the canoe and landed near Mr. A. U Davis' place. The white man afterward returned to the schooner for some purpose and while there she went to peices. The only chance now was for him to swim to shore, about 800 yards distant. He managed to get to the house of A. U Davis in a delirious condition, where he was taken in and cared for, his hands being badly frozen.

County Items.

Port Crescent Leader:

Messers. Al. Miller and Peter Mohr dick on Saturday hauled to Lake Crescent the lumber to be used in building the new steamboat, now in course of construction.

Messers. Holland & Ackles are making rapid progress in getting their logging camp into shape to begin work at the mouth of the Twin rivers. They expect to employ a good sized crew and to put in a large amount of logs, as they will have a very short haul.

Road Overseer Albright has been at work on the bridge and approaches at Whiskey creek. The stream at that place runs in a deep ravine and it requires an immense amount of work to make a suitable crossing. They are putting in a good, substantial bridge so as to make the improvement one of permanent benefit. On the west side of the ravine the timber is in bad shape, having been blown down in the big storm of December, 1891. The progress of cutting a road through this fallen timber will necessarily be slow.

East Clallam cor. in Post-Intelligencer.

Henry Calvin and Frank Blair, two citizens of Avon, Skagit county, are here cruising the county near the ocean looking up homesteads for twelve or fourteen families to settle upon. There is plenty of vacant land to choose from.

Within a few days a crew of about twenty men will begin cutting a pathway through the woods from here to Hoko falls, nine miles southeast. This is a short route to reach a number of new settlements.

Frank Edwards, head sawyer in the sawmill here, had his left hand sawed by a circular saw last Thursday morning. The hand was badly mutilated, one finger being cut off and two others almost severed.

A timber cruiser named Kern arrived here from Seattle last Wednesday and is making an examination of the timber resources of this end of Clallam county in the interests of a new sawmill and logging company.

Peter Bucholz is having a large new dwelling house erected on his ranch near town, material for which is now being hauled out.

New houses have been completed in town for J. B. Cleary, M. McNamara and W. D. Johns.

In the Superior Court.

Washington Fur company vs. Daniel Pullen and Hattie S. Pullen. Order of court granting defendants forty days to examine books of account.

Notice of appeal D. W. Morse vs. E. O'Connell, appellant.

Default taken in the case of Van Lehn Bros. vs. John F. Church. Judgment entered in favor of plaintiffs for $151.28.

Default taken in case of John G. Campbell & Co. vs. John F. Church. Judgment entered in favor of plaintiffs for $200.

W. G. Peters, vice-president of First National Bank of Tacoma, vs. Peter A. Bergstrom et al. Order of court to make John Gordon a party defendant in case. Suit for foreclosure of mortgage.

NEW CASES

J. W. Glaze vs. Martha McNeil. Suit on promissory note. Jan. 27.

T. G. Rayner and Louiza C. Rayner vs. Wm. Banks and S. D. Maxwell. Suit for rent. Jan. 27.

Daniel Troutman vs. John Rex Thompson and Harry Thompson. Action on promissory note. Jan. 30.

Lewis Levy vs. Fleischmer, Mayer Co. Change of venue to Jefferson county. Jan. 30.

Martha M. Crowell, administratrix in estate of Chas. F. Crowell, deceased, vs. H. W. Durant and Elvira Durant to foreclose mortgage. Jan. 31.

Miss H. C. DRAPER,

Millinery
—and—
Fancy Goods.

Front Street. PORT ANGELES.

Notice Sheriff's Sale.

EMANUEL KAAS AND LEOPOLD REISS, Plaintiffs,
vs.
FOLQUAST WOLLAND AND FOLQUAST WOLLAND AND BLAHE A. PITCHER, AS CO-PARTNERS, Defendants.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
COUNTY OF CLALLAM, } 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 Kaas and Leopold Reiss, plaintiffs in said action, recovered judgment against Folquast Walland and Folquast Walland 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 Walland, 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 Walland, 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.

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Improvements on 160 acres near Lost Mountain road, and many other bargains.

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HALL DAVIS.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

GREAT MAN'S DICTUM WHICH DOESN'T SUIT THESE TIMES.

A Maiden Woman's Regret—A Craze for Pink and Yellow—Miss Frey's Discovery—Late Wrinkle in Dresses—A Woman Theatrical Director.

Forty years ago the first national woman's rights convention was held in this country, and recently a two days' convention in Boston commemorated its anniversary. It was a notable and well improved occasion for reviewing the work that has been accomplished within less than half a century in uprooting the prejudices of ages.

If the great man who uttered the dictum (reiterated for years by innumerable little men) that all the literature a woman needed was a Bible and an almanac—if he were alive now he would probably modify his opinion, or else would have the grace to hold his tongue. Even in those old times, with all the odds against them, women sometimes turned things topsy turvy, and the brains of a family occasionally refused to run in the proper masculine channel.

Many a good man, wedded to a meek woman and holding all the orthodox belief in feminine inferiority, discovered to his dismay, as the elder Thomas Tulliver did, that his daughters had appropriated the lion's share of the parental intellect, and that he had a family of stupid boys and bright girls to account for. So much the worse for the girls, when the height of knowledge and achievement for them was limited to the range of the almanac and cook book.

Middle aged people can well remember when the name of the first and pluckiest of the women's rights champions—personally a pure and upright woman—was seldom heard except as coupled with coarse jests and ribald rhymes. All that is vastly different now. Woman suffrage has not yet won the whole battle, but its leaders have gained a good many rights and a vast amount of respect.

More than 300 honorable and lucrative occupations are open to woman now which forty years ago were to her closed and doubly barred doors. Few are the positions—except political ones—which a woman is not allowed to fill, if she has ability and courage and strength enough. It is almost a foregone conclusion that the girls of a family shall have as generous an opportunity for education as the boys; in many families their educational chances are longer and better.

The woman's rights agitation may not have been the sole agent in bringing about the great change in the condition of women in this country; but it would be idle to claim that this once contemned movement has not battered down a host of ancient wrongs and hurried up the brighter times. There are some battles yet to be won, for legal rights and political rights, but no one can look backward over the past forty years and see the change in the condition and privileges and opportunities of women without acknowledging the vastness of this peaceful and bloodless revolution.—Springfield Homestead.

A Maiden Woman's Regret.

"I would never have been an old maid," said a lady of 40, "if I had known as much twenty years ago as I know now. When I was at a marriageable time of life I heard so much about unhappy couples that I was afraid to become a wife. But I have looked around in later times and have changed my mind on the subject. Last year I took up a list of twenty wives of my acquaintance whom I had known before their wedlock, and to whom I spoke about their experiences in life. I found that fifteen of the twenty were happily married, that four of them got along tolerably well with their husbands, and that only one of them bewailed her matrimonial lot. The fifteen happy wives are amiable women, fond of their children and helpful to their husbands. About the unhappy one of them I can only say that she is a grumbler married to a growler, and would be unhappy anyhow, and as to the other four the fault is not all on one side. I suspect that the twenty married women I have spoken of are fair specimens of wives in general, most of whom find by experience that it is marriage that makes life worth living. As I myself am the soul of amiability, I believe that I would have made a happy marriage if I had not been frightened by the stories that I heard twenty years ago."—New York Sun.

A Craze for Pink and Yellow.

Pink and yellow are the colors of fashion's realm this seasen—pink in entertainment, yellow in decoration. There are any number of pink dinners, luncheons and teas. The menu, the ices, the flowers, the gowns are all of this sweet shade; there is a veritable craze for the color. Little lemon biscuit are threaded together with pink ribbons, bonbons are done up in pink satin, the sorbet comes in pink glasses and the ices are frozen in the shape of pink roses. Ballrooms, dining rooms and tea tables are draped and decorated in yellow, green and white or in gold and white alone.

A fad is to drape a tea table with white and yellow gauze, with lamps, candles and shades to match. Mrs. Ogden Mills' ballroom, said to be the handsomest in New York, is done in white and gold; the hall is of white marble, the stairs having a beautiful balustrade of bronze. Yellow gowns are very much worn, especially by blondes, who have at last learned that they look better in this color and in pink and scarlet than in the everlasting baby blues they have so long affected, and in which they appeared washed out and faded.—New York Letter.

Miss Frye's Discovery.

One of the most valuable discoveries ever patented for making patent tiles is the property of a bright young woman, Miss Frye, a school teacher, who will soon be able to desert the school room and live on the royalty of her patent. Just what this patent is the writer is not at liberty to tell, but like everything truly feminine it is lovely and simple. It is something every male potter has been trying to discover for years—a lost art, in fact—and every blessed man who has seen it has, man like, exclaimed, "What a blankety idiot I was not to have thought of it." You see, the only thing to do was to think of it; the balance was easy enough. However, nobody ever thought of it until Miss Frye had the patent safe in her pocket, and along with it a handsome fortune in prospect and a competency for the present. Like all really studious and thinking women Miss Frye is modest to a degree, and reticent as to herself and her discovery.

There is also a fortune awaiting the man who will rediscover the lost art of producing the green, blue and red of the ancients from copper. The first two colors can be got easily enough, but the last is elusive. Will the "man" who finds this be a "woman" also?—New York World.

Late Wrinkle in Dresses.

A couple of elderly men were engaged in conversation in front of a leading hotel the other day when a fashionably dressed woman, who, from the several small articles in her hands, evidently had been shopping, approached. Suddenly stopping in the midst of his talk, the taller of the two men bent his head down as if to catch some sound. "What's the matter?" quickly inquired his companion. "Are you sick?" "No. Sh! listen."

As the lady swept past a soft, low, rustling sound was heard, like the crushing of soft silk in one's hand. It was a pleasing sound.

"Wonder where that noise comes from?" curiously inquired the short man, hardly before the fair shopper had passed out of earshot.

"Why," explained his friend, "it came from that lady's skirt. It is woman's latest fad—a rustling skirt. This sound is produced by a strip of some sort of silk importation, and is put on the lower edge of the underskirt. When the feet touch it the noise is produced. It is a European wrinkle. I was across the water with my wife last summer, and that's how I got to know about it. In Paris and London it's all the craze. Why, often over there I would watch women walk on quiet spots by the hour to hear that soft, low, silken sound.—Philadelphia Press.

A Woman Theatrical Director.

Miss Elizabeth Marbury is the first woman to engage in business as a theatrical director, and she has met with very marked success. She is descended from a long line of lawyers on both sides and highly accomplished. She first came before the public as a dramatic critic and writer for the magazines. Two years ago Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett appointed her business manager, and gave her the direction of the play, "Little Lord Fauntleroy." She has also charge of all Mrs. Burnett's literary contracts. Not long ago she went abroad, and was appointed by Sardou, Bisson and other foreign dramatists to look after their interests in America.

Miss Marbury's talents are varied. She says of herself: "I think I have a 'flare' for judging of the merits or defects of a play, viewed from either the box office or artistic standpoint, can rehearse companies, and have helped to physic plays after a first night's performance, when victory hung in the balance. While in Europe I studied every mechanical, dramatic and literary detail bearing upon stage craft. I work because I love it, and because I would rather live than rust."—Philadelphia Press.

One Woman Paid as Much as Men.

In appointing Miss Ryckman, the talented daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ryckman, to the position of "English master" of the London Collegiate institute the trustees have taken a noteworthy departure. Miss Ryckman has the indorsation of Principal Merchant, who assured the board that she was the best available teacher. She receives the same compensation as a man would have obtained for performing the same task, and there was no suggestion that because she was a woman she should be discriminated against. It will be well if the precedent now established is not departed from. By no construction of justice that we know of can it be affirmed that a woman doing as good work as a man should not be awarded equal remuneration. The day has surely gone by when sex should be a barrier to preferment, all things being equal.—London (Ont.) Advertiser.

Bequests for Women.

Mrs. Eleanor J. W. Baker, whose husband was Walter Baker, the chocolate manufacturer, has just died. She left legacies to many benevolent societies and institutions, among which we are glad to see that those for women are not forgotten. The Woman's Union Missionary society, New York, receives $15,000; Wellesley college, $9,000; the Woman's Board of Missions, $5,000; the New England Hospital for Women and Children, $4,000; the Boston Young Women's Christian association, $4,000; the Boston Free Hospital for Women, $3,000, and the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women, $2,000. Much money is also left to co-educational institutions.—Woman's Journal.

Can't Do Without Them.

Ladies' day at the New York Athletic club brings out such a bevy of pretty girls that all the clubs are declaring that they, too, must inaugurate a series of ladies' days. The Racquet club, which is among the quietest and most exclusive, will soon admit ladies to its new tennis quarters. The Lotus club does not debar fair visitors. They have found their way from time to time into the Knickerbocker, the Fellowcraft and the Manhattan Athletic clubs. And now staid, quiet, exclusive old Union is talking of admitting women some afternoon, if they go in their Sunday best and don't ask to stay to tea.—New York World.

A Woman School Superintendent.

The Waco (Tex.) school board is composed of progressive men. They believe in women as educators. This is clearly evinced by the fact that they elected Mrs. W. D. House as city superintendent of their public schools. Thereupon some of the gentleman professors resigned. It is said, however, to the honor of Mrs. House, that she fills the position in a highly satisfactory manner, and reflects credit upon the action of the board whose judgment placed her in this official position. All who have taught under her regime regard her as an efficient superintendent, kind and helpful to the teachers, by whom she is greatly beloved.—Woman's Chronicle.

Skirts for Spring Wear.

For the spring, skirts will retain the close sheath shape which has won its way to popularity in the face of much opposition. The skirt is a trifle too long for convenience for street toilets. When needful, a tiny cushion bustle is sewed in the waist, but it must not be apparent; in many skirts a short steel is run in about half way down, to support and spread the fan plaits. Petticoats of very light flexible horse hair are announced for the summer. With the lengthening of skirts has come the necessity for devising some means of lifting a house skirt for comfortable walking on the street. One device is a metal chain or silk cord which encircles the waist, and which, passing through a sliding knot, has a clamp to hold the skirt at each end, the clamp being lined with rubber so as not to mar the fabric.—Emmeline Raymond's Paris Letter.

To Prevent Slang.

An anti-slang society was formed by a company of young ladies in this city about a fortnight ago. The fine for each slang word used is one cent, and the funds raised are given to the South End mission school. The cost to the members at first averaged about twenty-five cents a day. "Awful!" "Good gracious!" "Shoot it!" and "You make me tired" were samples of the chief pitfalls. A part of the young ladies have withdrawn from the society to avert bankruptcy. The others don't talk as much slang as they used to.—Springfield (Mass.) Homestead.

An Experiment.

Miss Pinckney, the lady who is at the head of Margaret Winthrop hall, the home where a number of girls of the Cambridge school live, is working out an interesting experiment successfully, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Gilman. She is making a real home for girls away from home at school. A visit to Margaret Winthrop hall shows how completely the pleasant life of the home is kept separate from the pleasant life of the school.—New York Telegram.

Woman and Politics.

If women are good and politics bad, by what logic, or even by what common sense, or what moral sense, does it come about that school education should be given over to the latter? Regarding goodness it has been said, "Be not good merely, but be good for something." If woman is good, let her goodness be made available just here where goodness is needed.—Abby Morton Diaz in Chautauquan.

Miss Kate Drexel will endow with $8,000,000 the new religious order she is founding, to be called "The Sisters of the Most Holy Sacrament," whose work is to be the amelioration of the condition of Indians and negroes. She herself will be domiciled in the order, living like the humblest sister, with no exemptions from the hardship of her lot, though she will probably become mother superior.

The Princess Ghika, sister of Queen Natalie, has one child, a boy. So displeased is the princess with the sex of the child, who is now about nine years old, that she calls him by a girl's name, dresses him exactly like a little girl in frills and lace, and is bringing him up much after the fashion of girls.

The marriage contract between Dr. Schliemann and the Greek girl he made his wife contained a clause to the effect that she should learn and recite to him every day fifty lines of the Iliad. This custom was never departed from, and no entreaties on her part could induce him to remit a line of the task.

The costume worn by Lady Randolph Churchill at the last ladies' night of the Grosvenor club, in London, caused considerable comment because of its simplicity. Her dress was a plain black gown, and, unlike any other lady in the room, she wore no ornaments except a cut jet comb in her hair.

James Russell Lowell's sister, Mrs. Putnam, of Boston, is noted as a linguist, and is the author of some very able papers on Polish and Hungarian literature. She has also written a dramatic poem. Mrs. Putnam was born in 1810, and is nine years older than her distinguished brother.

Visiting card should have "Mrs. John Henry Brown" upon it, and it is not good taste to put your maiden name with it. When a woman marries she sinks that much of her individuality into her husband's, and in this way makes him responsible for a great deal of her folly.

Alice, daughter of the poet Longfellow, is a fine photographer of the amateur class. Her specialty is storm pictures, and some of them, taken along the Massachusetts coast, will soon appear as illustrations of a book of sea songs.

Maud Howe Elliott and Florence Howe Hall, daughters of Julia Ward Howe, are meeting with gratifying success as readers and lecturers. How to talk in public is an art the Howe family seem to have thoroughly mastered.

The Princess of Wales has given orders that nothing need be submitted for her inspection or that of her daughters in which birds are used as trimming.

Jean Ingelow is sixty, but her cheeks are as rosy and round as a girl's. She writes but little now, and lives in an old stone house in Kensington, England.

FOR WRECKED BOATS.

AN IMPROVED LIFE RAFT FOR VESSELS IN DISTRESS AT SEA.

At Present There Does Not Seem to Be Any Lifeboat That Answers All the Requirements of a Ship About to Founder. Some Objections to Most Boats.

In the many methods adopted to prevent loss of life at sea the use of lifeboats and life rafts has not yet proved very successful, and it is doubtful if any great ocean steamer carries lifeboats with sufficient capacity to float the crew and the passengers. If the vessel should go down at sea the inadequacy of these lifeboats would be manifested in several ways.

In a moderate heavy sea it would be a difficult undertaking to lower them successfully from the davits, and almost an impossibility to land the passengers in them if once floated. The roll of the ship and the swells of the sea would very likely capsize them. Should they, however, escape destruction so far the sudden sinking of the huge steamer would undoubtedly draw them down into the terrible vortex and swamp them.

If a steamer is stranded upon a deserted coast, and attempts are made to land the crew upon the beach, an ordinary rough surf would make the lifeboat of steamers an insecure craft for the purpose. Many instances are recorded where the boats were quickly swamped and finally washed upon the beach with the crew half dead and drowned.

For men-of-war the lifeboats are still less adequate to meet sudden emergencies of this character. Ammunition must be landed without getting wet, and the sailors must be transported to the shore in numbers on short notice. Previous to the bombardment of Fort Fisher some forty boatloads of the fleet were dumped into the surf while the troops were landing on the beach near Cape Fear river.

A life raft has been invented at the Kittery navy yard, in Maine, which is designed to surmount all these difficulties, and which may be used for war vessels and for big ocean steamers. The raft resembles in general shape that of a catamaran, and it will be impossible to sink or swamp it except in the heaviest kind of sea.

The raft consists of two long floats made of fobin bronze and about the size and shape of canoes. These two floats are securely fastened together by metallic bands and flanges so that the heaviest strain in a rough sea cannot part them. The level platform is constructed over the top with seats and rowlocks attached. A mast and sail can also be quickly used if the float is cast away upon the sea. Inside the hollow floats lockers are built for storing water and provisions, and in the roughest surf they could not get wet. On warships arms and ammunition could be stored in these water tight compartments.

A sudden collision which might break into the water tight floats would be the only way to swamp these improved life rafts. Each raft could sustain fifty persons in a rough sea, and in the event of being cast away upon the ocean during a storm the mast and sail could be used as a drag, and by means of oil, always kept in one of the compartments, the "combing" of the seas could be prevented from doing any great harm.

When the storm was not raging the mast and sail could be put up and the lifeboat would make fair time in almost any direction, carrying its load of people lightly over the rolling waves. In landing upon a beach the rough surf could easily be ridden by a raft of this nature, and the rescued people could be safely landed upon the shore.

The improved life raft is not perfect in every sense of the word yet, for its weight and cost make it impractical for many of the ocean steamers to carry it. Their size and shape, however, are such that they can be stowed away without occupying much more room than the old fashioned lifeboat, which all the vessels are compelled by law to carry.

So light and buoyant are these metal rafts it is estimated that not even the heavy suction of the sea when a large steamer went down could draw them into the vortex with sufficient power to swamp them. No other lifeboat of any description has ever been supposed to be able to withstand such a strain upon her floating powers. They are thus practically incapable of swamping, and this is one of the greatest dangers experienced when steamers become total wrecks at sea. Nearly every month some terrible calamity at sea illustrates the need of some such floating raft to prevent shipwrecked crews and passengers from going to the bottom of the ocean.

The question of launching the rafts and then of landing the passengers on them has been considerably discussed. With both the raft and the disabled steamer rolling heavily in the sea this would be no mean work to undertake, but it has been proposed to launch the float and then to send the passengers down what is commonly known as the "London fire escape." The passengers would by this means be shot down an inclined and inclosed plane to the very deck of the raft. This work would be performed over the stern of the vessel, where the rolling would be less severe than elsewhere.

The use of oil for calming the seas during the transference of passengers from the steamer to the floating raft has also been wisely recommended as a good method of performing the work easily and successfully. So generally valuable is the use of oil for this purpose that every steamer and vessel of any importance carries sufficient quantities to calm the seas for a long time. It could probably be put to no better use than that suggested of quieting the waters long enough to enable the passengers to get on board of the floating rafts.—Detroit Free Press.

To Take Out Ink Quickly.

Clerks and others who write in their shirt sleeves are often annoyed by getting their immaculate linen ink stained. If the stain is allowed to remain until the garment reaches the laundry, the process of washing will produce an indelible brown mark, but for a few cents any writer can guard against annoyance and loss of this kind, for a little chlorinated soda will remove every suspicion of ink stain almost instantaneously. It is only necessary to rub the soda in and then rinse or wash it out with a few drops of water, and all trace of the ink is gone. But the remedy must be applied immediately after the accident to be be effective.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Hard Place to Fill.

New Nurse—Please, mum, I can't do a thing with the baby. He cries all the time.

Mistress—Well, I declare! How stupid of me! His other nurses were colored girls. You'll find some stove polish in the kitchen.—New York Weekly.

ONCE HE WAS A PIRATE.

Now He Is Old and Delights to Talk of the Past.

Bolivar peninsula is a sand spit on the Texas coast terminating opposite Galveston in Bolivar point. A few miles eastward the peninsula narrows to a mere ridge known as Roll Over, and there lives Charles Cronea, aged eighty-seven and the last survivor of the famous "Lafitte gang," who once dominated Galveston island or the "Republic of Campeachy."

CHARLES CRONEA.

Mr. Cronea was born in the south of France in 1805, and was made a cabin boy at the age of ten. After many voyages he found himself, very much to his amazement, a cabin boy on what was practically a pirate ship. He was in fact one of "Lafitte's men," and has been a Texan ever since. There was a faint odor of legitimacy about Lafitte's rule. A revolutionary government in Mexico had appointed military rulers in Texas, and they regularly commissioned Admiral and Governor Jean Lafitte. The governments above him went to pieces, but he promptly took out commissions from and flew the flags of South American revolutionists, held "Campeachy" and preyed on Spanish commerce.

When he is feeling well—and he is remarkably vigorous for a man of his age—Mr. Cronea can talk by the hour about the wild times of Lafitte and Aury, Long, Ellis Beam and other filibusters. To a recent visitor he said that aside from their "business" the Lafitteans were good men.

"Didn't you have some fighting to make the captures?"

"Oh, no. They always gave up. It wasn't any use to resist."

"You were prepared to fight if it was necessary?"

"Yes, we had pistols, the old fashioned one barreled kind, with flints. We also had cutlash-es. They were big things, as keen as a razor. They weighed about five pounds. When one of those knives came down it was goodby, Coly."

"What sort of a crew did you have, pretty rough?"

"We had the same discipline as on board a man-of-war. We couldn't have done what we did if it hadn't been so. Any man who misbehaved was punished."

Which is the truth? In fact, Lafitte hanged one of his favorite captains for plundering an American vessel. In the state capitol at Baton Rouge hangs a large oil painting commemorative of the battle of New Orleans. In the very thickest of the fight, directing the work of a battery, is a gigantic figure which is pointed out to the visitor as that of "Lafitte, the pirate." It is history that Lafitte fought most bravely under General Jackson in that decisive battle of the war of 1812, and that a pardon was issued to him for it. Before that a price had been set upon Lafitte's head.

The British commander, on approaching New Orleans, offered Lafitte a captain's commission in the British service, but the latter sent to New Orleans an offer of service and a letter beginning thus:

"I am a stray sheep, wishing to return to the sheepfold. If you were thoroughly acquainted with the nature of my offenses I should appear to you much less guilty and still worthy to discharge the duties of a good citizen. I have never sailed under any flag but the Republic of Carthagena, and my vessels are perfectly regular in that respect."

He served and was pardoned, but returned to his old tricks. A much worse lot gathered around him and finally plundered an American ship, so an American brig was sent to deal with him. He entertained the commanding hands only, but his blandishments were without avail. The torch was applied to the buildings and the fire burned until the camp was in ruins. Then the fleet of pirate ships was brought together. Lafitte's favorite ship, The Bride, was put in readiness. Those freebooters who wished went with Lafitte. The others scattered. The king pirate in

LAFITTE.

his flagship, with the fleet following, sailed away. He never returned to Texas. He settled on the coast of Yucatan, where he was given a concession of land for his "services on behalf of Mexican independence," and "where he lived in peace till he died." In his old age he reformed. So did many of his followers. Mr. Cronea joined the Texan army, took part in the battle of San Jacinto, married and located on the seashore, and now has ninety living descendants, including many great-grandchildren. All these were born in three counties of Texas, the oldest, Mrs. Matilda Stough, being fifty-six. In conclusion Mr. Cronea adds with pride that soon after after leaving Lafitte he became a good American citizen at Plaquemine, La., and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, in 1828.

EARLY FIREMAKING.

SOME CURIOUS METHODS IN USE AMONG VARIOUS PEOPLES.

How Natives of Borneo Produce Fire by the Compression of Air—Igniting Tinder by Sawing and "Plowing"—How the Chemical Match Came to Be Invented.

The most curious of all known methods of making fire is practiced by the native tribes of Borneo and Burmah. Funnily enough, the instrument which they employ is utilized for the same purpose today by the scientific physicist in the laboratory. The primitive form of apparatus used by the barbarous people above referred to is simply a cylinder of buffalo horn, with a sort of piston that fits into it. In the receptacle that holds this "fire syringe," as it is called, is also carried a small box filled with tinder. When fire is wanted a piece of tinder is placed in the hollowed end of the piston, which is thereupon inserted into the mouth of the cylinder of buffalo horn. Holding the cylinder in the left hand the operator strikes the knob of the piston a smart blow with the open right hand, the force being sufficient to drive it home.

Owing to the natural law by which compressed air gives up heat under reduction of volume, the tinder in the end of the piston catches fire and is seen to be alight, when the piston is instantly and quickly withdrawn after the blow has been struck. Gentle breathing upon the spark fans its commencing glow; fresh tinder is applied, which catches fire immediately; more blowing increases the flame, and scraped wood and then small sticks are added to make the beginning of a blaze. Easy as this process for obtaining fire looks, it requires no little skill and practice.

A very interesting monograph on the firemaking methods of the world, among which this one is referred to, is published by the Smithsonian institution. The well known process of obtaining the spark of ignition by drilling with a revolving stick into another piece of wood is first described. It varies in manner so much that some savages can get fire in this way in a fraction of a minute, while the Ainos of Japan require two hours or more for the purpose. Next is mentioned the plan of making fire by sawing, which is in common use among the Malays and throughout the East Indies. A native will cut a V shaped slit in a branch of the oil tree, put a knife edge on a piece of iron wood, saw quickly back and forth with the latter in the V, and in less than three minutes he will have set fire with the incandescent sawdust produced by the friction to tinder held underneath. Then he will put the ignited tinder in a bunch of dry leaves, wrap them in dried grass, whirl the bundle around his head and have a flame in a "jiffy."

However, the usual method of firemaking by sawing practiced by these people is to take two pieces of bamboo—one a hollowed convex strip, and the other prepared with an edge like a knife. The former is placed with the convex side up, and the knife edge is sawed rapidly back and forth across it. Presently the hollowed convex piece is pierced through the top by the saw, and the incandescent dust falls upon tinder beneath, igniting the latter. Sometimes the process is reversed, and the convex piece holding the tinder is sawed upon the bamboo knife, which is fixed with the edge up. Bamboo is an excellent friction material; the siliceous coating is favorable for the development of great heat, while the soft, marrowy substance inside is very inflammable.

Quite as odd is the only method of firemaking known to the Polynesians, to whom it exclusively belongs—namely, that of the "plowing stick." The operator rubs a groove in a piece of soft wood with the end of a stick of hard wood, the rubbing stick wearing off particles of the soft wood and pushing them along in a heap at the end of a groove. By acceleration of the motion they are brought up to the point of ignition. Much expertness is required to perform the process successfully, but flame is said to be procured directly without the use of tinder.

The modern lucifer match is superior to all other devices for producing fire, says the author of the monograph quoted, Mr. Walter Hough, since it combines in one instrument arrangements for the creation of the spark, for catching it on tinder and for starting a blaze—steps requiring separate operations in the primitive machines. Of the devices which preceded the friction match the nearest likeness to it was the splint of inflammable wood tipped with sulphur, which accompanied the tinder box, the invention of the flint and steel strike-a-light, necessitating some device to convert the spark into a flame. For this purpose the Eskimo applies a wick soaked in oil to the spark and blows it alight. Brimstone matches are found in Japan in the shape of broad, thin shavings tipped along one end with sulphur. In Mexico cotton wicks dipped in sulphur are similarly employed.

"Spunks," the common name for splints tipped with sulphur, were in general use in this country prior to 1825, and lingered in out of the way places long after the introduction of matches. In certain districts of France today they are still in use, being much more economical than matches from the point of view of people of simple habits. Hunting parties and exploring expeditions bound for distant countries usually carry, besides matches, strike-a-lights, for use in case matches are exhausted or meet with some of the many accidents to which they are liable. Patents are still sought from time to time for pipe lighting contrivances, involving the use of flint and steel struck together by some more or less simple mechanical device. A variation of the "spunks" was curled shavings tipped with sulphur.

At the beginning a very general prejudice was felt against friction matches because they were poorly made, hung fire, readily absorbed moisture, emitted noxious odors and were costly. The worst ones, however, were more expeditious than the tinder box, and improvements were soon made. Nevertheless it is seriously suggested by Mr. Hough as worthy of inquiry whether the alarming deterioration of the teeth of the present generation may not be due to phosphorous matches more than to soft food.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

But One Dream.

Sir William Fraser mentions a clever retort made by Lord Fitz Clarence when in France in attendance on the queen. He met the Prince de Joinville, who, as a French admiral, professed to be patriotically bellicose—toward England in particular. He said to Lord Adolphus in a friendly manner: "You, my lord, and I are seamen. I have had but one dream in my life—to command a smart French frigate and to lay my own alongside of an English ship of the same strength for twenty minutes."

Lord Adolphus replied in a spirit of perfect courtesy, "I think, sir, that ten would be enough."—London Tit-Bits.