THE BEACON.

VOL. 2. PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1893. NO. 6.

PACIFIC COAST.

Arrest of Mrs. Yesler Said to be a Conspiracy.

THE BEE HIVE AT SALT LAKE.

Wholesale Thieving Unearthed on the Southern Division of the Santa Fe.

Riverside packers and growers are holding the orange crop back until the Florida fruit is well out of market.

The contract for the construction of the South Gila canal has just been let to Los Angeles parties. The work when completed will cost $2,000,000.

The wife of R. T. Earle, late superintendent of the Stockton combined harvester works, believes he has gone to Mexico with a married woman.

O. W. Hollenbeck, the Auburn (Cal.) banker, has been acquitted on an embezzlement charge, owing to a variance between the indictment and the proof.

The Gage canal, which furnishes the water supply for the new cable settlements of Riverside, is being cemented for a distance of six miles, and the work is nearly completed.

Phœnix, A. T., is apparently in earnest in an endeavor to do its share toward building the proposed San Diego and Phœnix railway. San Diego offers to build to the Colorado river.

The Los Angeles Board of Supervisors favor the passage of a State law providing that new counties cannot be formed without the consent of a majority of voters residing within the area of the original county.

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

The case of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago against the Los Angeles cable road has been opened in the Superior Court at Los Angeles. This is an effort to foreclose $1,644,000 worth of outstanding mortgages.

The Governor of Washington has pardoned Lucius Gonzales of San Francisco, a marine engineer. Gonzales has served two years in the penitentiary, but recent circumstances prove him innocent of the crime for which he was committed.

Traces of strychnine have been found in the stomach of the wife of Henry Bentley at Los Angeles. Bentley married the woman, who was quite wealthy, and it is charged that he had boasted she would be dead at about the time she died.

A small bird inhabitants the valleys and canyons putting into Death Valley, making his home in the mesquit groves abounding there. His principal occupation seems to be a war of extermination against scorpions, which he is very skillful in killing.

The Bee Hive, the old residence of Brigham Young at Lake and recently owned and occupied by his son, John W. Young, has been sold out on judgment for $67,413.44. The Bee Hive brought $52,567.73 and the other property enough and more to satisfy the judgment.

A tray of diamonds was stolen from H. Wachhorst's jewelry store at Sacramento the other evening. One man broke the plate-glass windows and another covered the clerk with a pistol, while the first grabbed the tray, when both men dashed up the street and disappeared in Chinatown. They had false whiskers and could not be identified.

The prospects for an early resumption of operations at the Temescal tin mines in San Bernardino county, Cal., are not very encouraging. During the past week the Sheriff has sold at auction a quantity of the movable property of the company to satisfy the accounts of parties to whom the company was indebted when the mine was closed down some months ago.

The arrest of Mrs. Yesler at Seattle, Wash., on the charge of having destroyed the will of her husband, is now believed to be a part of a conspiracy to prejudice the appointment of Mrs. Yesler's choice as administrator of the estate, and Lowman, the disgruntled heir, is the head of the conspiracy. There is much feeling in the city. The Mayor will not involve the city in the suit.

Wholesale thieving on the Southern or New Mexico division of the Santa Fe has been unearthed. Brakemen and conductors for months have robbed the cars of baggage and valuable freight, and it is estimated that $75,000 worth of goods have been taken from the cars. So far twelve engineers, conductors, brakemen and firemen are under arrest, and more arrests will follow.

Governor Pennoyer received a letter from Adjutant-General Mitchell of the Oregon National Guard, asking permission to use two brass cannon, belonging to the State, for the purpose of firing a salute on Inauguration day. The Governor sent the following reply: "No permission will be given to use State cannon for firing a salute over the inauguration of a Wall-street plutocrat as President of the United States."

It is reported that a gold bar valued at about $900 was given to the skipper of the wrecked Queen of the Bay by a mine owner down on the Lower California coast, to be smuggled out of Mexico without paying the export duty. The skipper and crew indulged in a costly spree, being drunk when the schooner was wrecked, and it is believed that they pawned or sold the bar. The crew is still held at Ensenada, while the authorities are investigating this report and also the facts regarding the wreck.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL.

English Capitalists Interested in the Coal Fields of Kentucky—Growth of a Colorado Mining Camp.

Four-fifths of the engines now working in the world have been constructed during the last twenty-five years.

In making champagne the grapes are squeezed six times, each pressure making wine of a different quality.

One of the oldest and most conservative trust companies in Philadelphia holds $330,000,000 of trust estates.

Electricity is used for making forgings, augers, railroad spikes, ball bearing and other articles hitherto made by hand.

The value of the honey and wax produced in the United States during the past year has been estimated at $20,000,000.

It is said all the building trades of Chicago will on April 1 demand increased pay and a contract excluding non-union workmen.

Horses are so plentiful in Buenos Ayres that everybody has at least one. It is said that even the beggars beg on horseback.

English capitalists are reported to have become interested in the coal fields of Ohio county, Ky., and propose to develop them.

The Languedoc Ship Canal in France, by a short passage of 148 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2,000 miles by the straits of Gibraltar.

The hours of 7,000 men on the Union Pacific railroad system have been reduced from nine to eight and only seven on Saturday.

A druggist at Chicago believes that if he could secure the soda water privileges at the World's Fair his fortune would be made for life.

An ingenious Boston man has just patented an electrical device designed to automatically play banjos, mandolins, guitars and harps.

A year ago there were only fifty people in the mining settlement of Cripple Creek, Col. Now it is a thriving town of 10,000 inhabitants.

Four hundred acres of land in Linn county, Mo., fenced and seeded to timothy, but without buildings, was recently sold for $30 an acre.

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

An inventor who recently had an idea patented in every country of the world where the patent law exists had to pay just $14,550 for the privileges.

One hundred thousand tons of silver and 300 tons of gold, representing a money value of $4,320,000,000, have been produced in Mexico since 1881.

A recent invention is a new type of refrigerator car that can be run for twenty days without re-icing. It is charged with ice and certain chemicals.

There is a scheme on foot for the establishment of a $5,000,000 steel plant at Galveston, Texas, similar to the steel works at Chicago, Pittsburg and Cleveland.

Granite for columns, balusters, round posts and urns is now worked chiefly in lathes, which, for the heaviest work, are made large enough to handle blocks twenty-five feet long and five feet in diameter.

When Harrison W. Crosby first introduced canned tomatoes he sold them at 50 cents a can. This was in 1848. For a few years past the average price has been 7 cents for a much superior article than that for which Mr. Crosby received 50 cents.

If the ivory trade increases at the present rate much longer the elephant will soon become extinct. One firm alone in Sheffield last year received the tusks of no fewer than 1,280 elephants. A few years ago 800 pairs of tusks were sufficient for them.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Potter Palmer Wants Congress to Appropriate More Money for the Board of Lady Managers.

Ex-President Hayes was the first man to receive the LL. D. degree from Johns Hopkins.

Stephen M. White, the staunch Democrat, is the first Senator from California who was born in that State.

Ex-Senator Ingalls is making $5,000 a month out of his lectures and syndicate letters. This beats being a Senator.

Senator Faulkner of West Virginia has placed himself on record as favoring the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

Mr. Moody is scrupulous about traveling on Sunday, no matter how impatient he may be or how worthy the mission on which he may be bound.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis distinctly refuses to receive any gifts from the Southern States or from private friends, preferring to live upon her own modest income.

Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott will try the lecture platform, and if she is as successful in the new line as she has been as a writer, the public will be pleased and she will make a bonanza strike.

A sister of General Butler, eleven years older than he, is now living near the old Butler homestead in Nottingham, N. H. She is the widow of Daniel S. Stevens.

Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field has completed his story of the Atlantic telegraph, which he has written as a memorial of his brother, Cyrus W. Field, and it will be published in a few weeks.

The heir to the Austrian throne, when he becomes Emperor, will govern nine countries, bear eighteen titles as Duke, one as Archduke, two as Grand Duke and also thirty-three other titles.

EASTERN ITEMS.

Ex-Governor Thayer of Nebraska Penniless.

NEW FORM OF PATERNALISM

Canadian Pacific Secures Independent Entrance Into Jersey City—Etc.

Northwestern Iowa is liable to be involved in a meat famine.

Citizens of Memphis are endeavoring to suppress the gambling evil.

About forty employes in the New Orleans Mint have been discharged.

Kansas sends in the best wheat report of any of the wheat-growing States.

An investigation of the ex-officials of the Illinois Penitentiary is asked for.

The Michigan Liquors-Dealers' Association has organized an insurance order.

Small game is reported to be very abundant throughout Alabama this year.

Extraodinary precautions against the cholera have been taken at the city of Mexico.

Philadelphia capitalists are figuring on starting a new bank in Wall street with $1,000,000 capital.

A Philadelphia syndicate has made extensive purchases of coffee lands in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico.

The managers of the Chicago Fair are counting upon $6,000,000 in receipts for concessions granted by them.

Mexico's exports to the United States during the past fiscal year aggregated $4,949,588 more than during the previous year.

The fifty-cent Columbian stamps, it is discovered by a St. Louis puzzle fiend, contains the picture of a man smoking a cigar.

The Union Pacific threatens to make the rate from Ogden to Missouri river points $20, and a hot rate war is expected.

Barbers in Ohio are agitating for a law which shall make it legally possible for a white barber to refuse to shave a colored man.

Six of the public schools of Milwaukee have been closed by the Health Commissioners because of their unsanitary condition.

In Louisville a man named Manning has been arrested who is charged with selling charms warranted to cure all sort of illness.

The Senate has passed the bill to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of Jessie Benton Fremont to certain lands in San Francisco.

A Chicago lawyer has suggested that ex-Presidents, when they possess the legal requirements, be named for Supreme Court Justices.

Four saloons were erected in the middle of the Ohio river, which was entirely frozen at Louisville, and did a thriving business for many days.

As the result of a recent order by the government the immigration commissions paid by railroads to steamship companies will be reduced.

Governor Hogg of Texas, in his message to the Legislature of that State, advocated the taxation of venders of deadly weapons and cigarettes.

Senator Warner Miller says Huntington and the Southern Pacific interests are in opposition to the Nicaragua Canal, and their agents are at work in Washington.

A bill to prohibit prize-fighting in Indiana, providing that principals should be fined $5,000 and the newspapers $3,000 for printing advance notices, was killed in the House.

The Geologist of Indiana says that enough gas has been wasted in its belt to supply every family in the State for two years, and that $22,000,000 is but a fair measure of the loss.

Police Superintendent Byrnes of New York has issued orders to the police to arrest all beggars caught plying their trade. They had made general nuisances of themselves.

Four thousand new postoffices were established during the last year, 557,646 unmailable letters poured into the boxes, 32,612 of them wholly without any outside sign, symbol or address.

Miss Nellie Ahern will be the next State Librarian at Indianapolis. This was decided at a caucus of the two Houses in which sixty-four votes were for Miss Ahern and only eight for the male candidate.

A Washington dispatch says it has information from a thoroughly reliable source that M. M. Estee upon the part of San Francisco has offered the Santa Fe $10,000,000 if the road would build into the city.

The Chickamauga National Park Commissioners have offered $17,000,000 for eight acres of ground on Orchard Knob, Tennessee, where Generals Grant and Thomas stood and watched the battle of Missionary Ridge.

It has just been shown that Joseph Benton, a negro, hanged in Delaware nineteen years ago for a criminal assault, was an innocent man. A man who assisted in the arrest, named Morris, and was a witness on the trial was the guilty party.

The Canadian Pacific has secured independent entrance into Jersey City or Weehawken. J. H. Ramsey has sold his franchise for the construction of a railroad from Jersey City north to the Canadian frontier to the Canadian Pacific Road. The new road will run west of the West Shore road.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Committee to Ascertain What Action Congress Should Take to Protect the Kaweah Colonists.

Senator Dolph has the Siletz Indian reservation bill in proper shape and ready to pass as soon as an opportunity occurs for calling it up.

Senator Cullom has introduced a joint resolution requesting the city authorities of Philadelphia to lend the United States the Liberty bell for exhibition at the World's Fair.

By direction of the President Secretary Foster of the Treasury Department has directed the Collectors of Customs at New York, Philadelphia and Boston to suspend the refund of duties upon hat material until further advised.

It is understood that M. E. Bell, superintendent of the Chicago public building, against whom a report of malfeasance in office was made by Assistant Secretary Lambertson, has tendered his resignation to Secretary Foster. It will probably be accepted.

The experiments in the treatment of lumpy jaw under the direction of the Department of Agriculture are completed. Results show that of eighty-five cattle treated sixty-eight were completely cured. Secretary Rusk is highly delighted with the showing.

The Oregon delegation has been in receipt of numerous letters recommending H. L. Rees of Oregon for appointment as paymaster in the army, and have indorsed him for the place, but the President is very likely to name some of his personal friends for these places.

Senator Mitchell has introduced a joint resolution providing that where an officer of the United States has been presented with a medal and the medal has been lost or destroyed a duplicate should be issued. This is meant to secure a duplicate medal for General H. B. Compson of Lakeview, whose medal for distinguished services was stolen by the Indians.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has ordered a favorable report on the Senate bill appropriating $250,000 for the construction of a ship canal to connect Lakes Union and Washington with Puget Sound. The bill was reported with an amendment striking out the proposed route by Smith's Cove, leaving the route to be decided upon by the Secretary of War.

The rumor is in circulation that, if the present Congress does not repeal the Sherman act, Cleveland has said that he will convene the Fifty-third Congress in special session within thirty days after March 4. Representative McMillin, a member both of the Ways and Means and the Rules Committees, says he has been over the ground carefully, and can see no possible chance of the repeal of the silver act.

The Treasury Department at present holds less gold than at any time since the resumption act of January 1, 1879, and in the language of a Treasury official the gold obligations are greater, with less than $8,000,000 free gold to meet them, and $2,500,000 gold engaged for shipment from New York for Europe. Treasury officials do not venture a prediction when the outflow will stop, but state that they see nothing serious in the situation.

Postmaster-General John Wanamaker created something of an innovation in official life recently by giving a reception at his residence to the employes and attaches of every department of the Postoffice Department, as well as of the local postoffice. The event was preceded by a dinner, to which quite a number of the friends of the Postmaster-General and his wife were invited. This is the first reception of the kind that has ever been given by a member of the Cabinet, and it is expected to form an interesting precedent that will be extensively followed in years to come.

The report of the Siletz Indian Commission, with the draft of a bill for the adoption of the agreement which has been reached with those Indians for the cession of a portion of their lands, has been received in the Senate, and upon the request of Senator Dolph, immediately sent to the printer, so that it may be considered at an early date. The Senator says he is going to make every effort to push the bill through, although it is so late in the session that he may find it difficult. The bill provides that the land shall be thrown open upon the proclamation of the President, but Mr. Dolph is of the opinion that this will be stricken out and the lands opened so soon as the agreement is ratified by Congress. He considers the agreement reached with the Indians very satisfactory.

Senator Felton from the select committee on forest reservations in California has submitted to the Senate a report on the resolution appointing a committee to ascertain what action should be taken by Congress to protect the settlers known as Kaweah colonists, who made homestead and pre-emption entries on certain lands in Mariposa and Tulare counties, Cal., which afterwards were set aside as forest reservation, known as the Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks, and the settlers ordered to vacate. The committee recommends that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to appoint a commission of three persons, one to be named by the Secretary of the Kaweah colonists, who shall examine into the rights and equities, including the lands and improvements held by each resident settler, landowner and lawful filer upon lands within the bounds of the reservation, and ascertain what consideration and damages may be due the settlers and to appraise the same. The report will be made to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall include the amount due these settlers in his next annual estimate of appropriations for the department. The report further recommends that all lands patented to individuals in the reservation, to which ingress or egress is denied, shall be appraised and purchased by the government.

FOREIGN LANDS.

The Depression in the British Shipping Trade.

NEW MINERALS DISCOVERED.

Australia Competes Strongly With France in the Production of Brandy.

The National Cat Club of England has issued its first register of high-bred cats.

There is little probability of the release of Mrs. Maybrick from imprisonment in London.

The official figures of the working of the "zone system" on the railways of Hungary show most gratifying results.

England will not adopt the decimal coinage for fear the humbler classes of society may suffer during the transition.

Manufacturers of Manchester continue to run behindhand on their contracts, owing to the scarcity of yarn, resultant from labor troubles.

The Russian government has declined to grant the request of the Russian railway companies that they be allowed to buy material abroad.

In three weeks recently twenty tons of unwholesome meat were seized by the authorities having charge of the markets in the city of London.

The water supply of Portmadoc, North Wales, was recently totally suspended through the bursting of a large main conveying the town's water.

There are in India 6,642 government savings banks, holding balances aggregating over 888½ lakhs of rupees. The number of depositors increased 55,000 last year.

There are more than 50,000 persons in Paris who earn a living by picking up and making use of what other people throw away—rags, bones, metal and such refuse.

Two new minerals, of scientific value only, were recently discovered at Ceylon. They have been named respectively Geikielite and Baddeleyite. Both were found in pebble form.

More than eight thousand English women have already signed the protest against the reintroduction of the crinoline, and the work of organizing them into clubs is still going vigorously on.

The extent of the depression in the British shipping trade just now may be gathered from the fact that altogether 479 vessels, representing a tonnage of 856,000, are laid up at English and Scotch ports.

Four thousand nine hundred and fifteen new books and 1,339 new editions, a total of 6,254, were published in England last year. This is an increase of more than five hundred over the production in 1891.

The manufacture of aluminium by an electrolytic process is to be gone into quite extensively at Forges, France. The falls of the Praz river, giving 2,000-horse power, are to be utilized and a plant erected soon.

Indications are cropping out tending to confirm the rumor that the King of Belgium will visit the Congo country in April, accompanied by several officers of his military staff, a number of civic officers and members of the press.

A new scheme for the extermination of rabbits is being tried in Australia. Cartridges generating poisonous gas are put in the burrows, the holes are closed and the rabbits are killed by the poison in the smoke, not by suffocation.

The British Museum is not very old, but it has been an industrious as well as an intelligent collector. It was started in 1755, and has now twenty-five miles of books and a greater number of curiosities than any other like institution.

At Liverpool 156 steamers, representing about one hundred thousand tons, are lying idle, and over one hundred and fifty vessels are laid up on the Tyne. In addition there are ninety-nine British steamers lying idle at Continental ports.

Russian female convicts in Siberia are in the future, if a proposal made by the Ministry of Justice to the Imperial Council is ratified, to be exempted from flogging and wearing leg irons. Restrictions in diet and solitary confinement are to be substituted.

The tall tower of London will rise in Wembley Park and surpass that of M. Eiffel by 150 feet, being 1,150 feet from the four concrete foundations on which its legs will rest. It will be on rising ground and overlook London on one side and Harrow on the other.

Mr. Morley has offered the retiring Lord Mayor of Dublin the dignity of a Privy Councilorship. This is the first time that the honor has been offered to a Nationalist who has never identified himself in the slightest degree with any of the great English parties.

As a result of the Panama troubles the famous Drachenburg, the most beautiful castle along the banks of the Rhone, which has been admired by thousands of Americans, has been sold. Baron Sarter, who became immensely wealthy in work on the Suez canal, spent $5,000,000 on the castle. He lost his fortune, however, in the Panama undertaking.

Austria announces an electric locomotive which is to travel 125 miles an hour. The *Independence Belge* follows with the statement that the North Belgian Company and the North France Company are constructing a line for locomotives, operated by electricity, on which the journey from Brussels to Paris, about one hundred and ninety-two miles, will be accomplished in eighty minutes, a speed of nearly one hundred and fifty miles an hour.

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, $24.00; corn, $24.50; cracked, $25.50 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $15; shorts, $18.

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, 3¾@4c.

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, $25.95 per cwt.; 60-lb., $26.05; 36-lb., $25.85; 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, $25.85.

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

CANNED VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 2½-lb. cans, $1.20 per doz.; gallons, $3.75; Blair corn (new), $1.60; 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, $5.50; 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, $28 per ton; medium, $26.

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, $20; 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, $6.00@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.

An Independent Newspaper.

G. K. ESTES..... Editor.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 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.

THE appropriations by the present congress will reach the enormous sum of one billion, thirty-eight million dollars. This is $58,000,000 more than was appropriated by the billion dollar congress. An amendment to the appropriation bill to reduce the president's salary to $25,000 and to reduce the compensation of members of congress to $4,000 a year was rejected. It is remarkable how valuable a man's services become the moment he is elected to office—let it be a dog-pelter or president of the United States. It makes no difference if he was not able to keep his wife from taking in washing before, as soon as he is elected he thinks he would not be able to keep up the dignity of the office for a little less wages. And the government pays it anyway—that is to say, you and I do.

IN this state church property to the amount of $5,000 is exempt from taxation. The crowd who damn the churches and offer nothing in place of the faith and moral teachings they try to undermine are sending petitions to the legislature to do away with church and benevolent institution exemptions altogether, and another class who want to put $50,000 to $1,000,000 into a church building, cushioned seats, painted glass windows and a tall steeple, but not a cent to help the destitute multitude about them or encourage the poor pastor out in the country district who is thankful if he has a shack that does not leak to preach in, are petitioning the legislature to exempt all church property. We believe that when a church is worth $5,000 it can afford to pay taxes on all in excess of that amount. Let the law stand.

THE Democrats, the Peoples Party folks and the independents seem to be pleased because Judge John Martin was elected to the United States senate. The Democrats seem to think they have won a victory, although only one Democrat in the Kansas legislature voted for him. The Peoples Party men, except Mrs. Lease who is always out of humor with other men, are satisfied that his Democracy is mixed with Populist ideas, and the indepents are glad that he was elected because they know that an able and upright man has been chosen. The Populists of Kansas could not have made a better selection.

Judge Martin said before the caucus "I am a Democrat but I believe in your platform, and if sent to the senate will do my best to secure the reforms you demand. I am in favor of wiping out all national bank charters. I am in favor of that part of your platform which declares for 'the sub-treasury system or something better,' that is, I want something better. I don't favor the sub-treasury system itself."

THE WEST VS. THE EAST.

In the last speech that James G. Blaine ever delivered, the one at Ophir Farm just before election, he made the following remarks: "We learn that these Western states are in a desperate condition. The amount of their farm mortgages rolls up into the millions. You would think it fabulous that the amount of money they embrace could ever have been so invested. This is not so among the farmers in New York. It is not so among the farmers in New Jersey. It is not so among the farmers of Connecticut. It is not so among the farmers of Pennsylvania. It is not so among the farmers of any state near by, whose condition can be learned, but by a singular fatality it is the Western states that have got all these farm mortgages burdening them, and taking the life out of the people." Superintendent Porter, in extra-Census Bulletin Number 3, gives the following information: "The agents of the census office have, as a matter of fact, overhauled the record in every state and territory. They have travelled on horseback and foot through the most sparsely settled districts of our vast domain in search of mortgages, and have done their work so industriously and so thoroughly, that we now have on file in Washington, as a result of their labor, the abstracts of about *nine million mortgages*."

There are a little over *twelve million families* in the republic. Mr. Porter's figures do not deal with chattel mortgages—only mortgages on farms and homes. Mr. Blaine said the farmers of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut are not complaining but that the farmers of the West are.

The farmers of the West ask for more money. The money loaners, the office holders and others who have fixed incomes, and the protected sucklings of the Middle and New England states say, "contract the currency still more by stopping the purchase of silver."

By reviewing the laws enacted by congress in recent years it will be seen that the East has been the "boss." The same can be said when it came to the appointing of the chief officers of the government.

Although nearly one-half of the people of the United States live west of the Mississippi river, of the twenty-three presidents elected not one has been chosen from that territory. Of the twenty-three vice-presidents the same can be said. Of the fifty-four justices of the supreme court, appointed since the foundation of the government, only three came from west of the Mississippi. Two out of the fifty-three presidents pro tempore of the senate; not a single speaker of the house of representatives out of thirty-three; none from the list of thirty-one secretaries of State, or of the thirty-nine secretaries of the Treasury. Only three secretaries of War; five secretaries of the Interior; one secretary of the Navy; one of Agriculture; one Post-Master General, and three Attorney Generals, or fourteen in all out of two hundred and forty-seven cabinet officers, and nineteen out of the four hundred and thirty-three chief officers of the government.

But it will be said that the West is new. Very true, but because the people of the West have braved the dangers and hardships of pioneer life, and brought the deserts and plains under cultivation, and cleared the forests and builded cities and towns in the wilderness, is no reason why their hard earnings should be wrested from them by unjust laws, and they be denied political preferment. That this policy is still being pursued is shown by the fact that of the officers above named since 1861, when the Republican party came into power, only seventeen out of one hundred and fifty are from the territory west of the Mississippi.

One of the reasons why the West has been so neglected, is because the people of Connecticut, New York and New Jersey have had the good sense to vote for the party that was for them, and when that party became negligent of their interests to teach it a lesson by supporting the other party, while the people of Texas, Arkansas and Missouri thought it their duty to vote their party ticket straight irrespective of their own or their country's interests, and the majority of the people of the other Western states thought they would be betraying their principles if they did not vote for every man on their ticket—thieves and all.

The issues of greatest importance to the people of the West are money, taxation and transportation. Shall we have a sufficient circulating medium to transact the business of the country, make needed improvements and decrease our debts, or shall the currency be still further contracted so that all the wealth produced by the West will continue to flow East to pay interest charges? Shall the taxes be collected from property owners and from incomes above $5,000, or shall we continue to support the government from taxes upon what we consume? Shall the people continue to pay large dividends on railroad, telegraph and trust stocks, two-thirds of which is water, or shall the water be squeezed out of such corporations? On all of these questions the interests of the West are directly opposed to those of the East. If your party will do nothing for your interests why do you still support it? If our people will stand unitedly for our interests and rights the parties will recognize our demands but otherwise the present policy will be continued.

Waterson's Tribute to Lincoln.

Henry Waterson, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, an ex-Confederate officer, recently penned a tribute to Abraham Lincoln that all the world should read. Here it is:

"Born as lowly as the son of God, in a hovel; of what real parentage we know not; reared in penury and squalor, with no gleam of light nor fair surroundings; a young manhood vexed by weird dreams and visions, bordering at times on madness; without a grace natural or acquired; singularly awkward and ungainly, even among the uncouth about him; grotesque in his aspect and in his ways; it was reserved for this strange being late in life, without name or fame, or preparation to be snatched from obscurity, raised to supreme command at a supreme moment, and entrusted with the destiny of a nation. The great leaders of his party were made to stand aside; the most experienced and accomplished public men, like Seward Chase, and Sumner—statesmen famous and trained—were sent to the rear, whilst this unknown fantastic figure was brought to the front and given the reins of power.

It is entirely immaterial whether we believe in what he said or did, whether we are for or against them, that during four years, carrying with them such a pressure of responsibility as the world never witnessed before, he filled the measure of the vast space alloted him in the actions of mankind and in the eyes of the world is to say that he was inspired of God, for nowhere else could he have acquired the enormous equipment indispensible to the situation."

About the State.

Everett is taking steps to incorporate.

C. P. Roberts & Co., of Whatcom have failed. Liabilities $20,000.

A telephone line between Waterville and Wenatchee is to be put in operation in the near future.

The Colville smelter was last week sold under execution issued on a judgment for $10,000 in favor of the Stevens County bank.

The first Washington product seen in the east was fifty barrels of flour shipped from Walla Walla to New York via San Francisco in 1868.

Harry S. Miller, druggist, doing business at 1006 Front street, Seattle, shot himself through the head Sunday morning, in the presence of his father and sister.

The Spokane Chronicle, speaking of the cold snap, remarked that "It was as cold yesterday as the corpse of the Republican party or the glance of a Boston girl."

The Washington state penitentiary jute mill employs 200 prisoners and the average output is 3,000 bags per working day, at a profit to the state and at a reduction of 2¼ cents per bag to the farmers, or a reduction of over 25 per cent.

The steamship Wilmington was destroyed by fire, her cargo of lime getting wet, Sunday night on the Columbia river. She plied between Sound points, British Columbia and Portland. The vessel was owned by the Merchants Steamship company, of Portland, and was valued at $50,000.

The associated charities of Seattle has put in operation a new departure. Wood-chopping stations have been established, and men who are unable to procure employment are prevented from becom g a public charge by placing them at work. Ninety men are already at work in this manner and more stations are being put in.

On his last trip to Olympia Hon. L. F. Thompson took with him a fine oil painting of Gen Isaac I. Stevens, the first governor of Washington territory, and the first superintendent of Indian affairs in the territory. Gen. Stevens was killed on the battle field of Hall's Bluff in 1862. The picture was painted in New York. Mr. Thompson will place it in one of the legislative halls.—Sumner Herald.

The directors of the Washington state penitentiary at Walla Walla state that there were 445 prisoners in the penitentiary September 30, 1892, and that if the present rate of increase continues, which there is no reason to doubt, there will be 720 inmates in 1895. The increase in prison population exceeds the increase of the population of the state. At this rate of increase Washington will have in 1897 a larger prison population than Kansas, which has a population three times that of this state. Texas has 3,000 prisoners, while Kansas has only 996.

All Around.

Over $8,000,000 bounty will be paid to the sugar producers of the country this year.

Algernon Charles Sartoris, the husband of Gen. Grant's daughter Nellie, died in Capri, February 3.

The Kansas legislature will submit a constitutional amendment to the people for the granting of female suffrage.

The steamer City of Pekin, thirteen days overdue, arrived in San Francisco from Yokohama. Broken machinery caused the delay.

The Carnigie iron works at Homestead have made another reduction in the scale of wages and the new scab hands are getting tired of their jobs.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson has brought suit against the eight persons who were instrumental in placing her in an insane asylum asking damages amounting to $125,000.

It is reported that the Santa Fe will build into San Francisco, a large bonus having been offered by merchants of that city so as to have a competitor to the Southern Pacific.

The military forces of the United States, according to the latest returns, are 112,496. Every state and territory, with the exception of Utah, has an organized militia force.

A Union Pacific passenger train was wrecked Monday morning ten miles east of the Oregon line. One girl was killed and twenty-two passengers were injured. No Washington people among the number injured.

The tin mines in the Black hills, South Dakota, were permanently closed this week. Welsh tin mine owners secured control and closed them because they interfere with their home output, though they paid large dividends. One clause of the McKinley bill was aimed directly to help these mines.

William V. Allen, a populist, was elected United States senator on joint ballot Tuesday by the Nebraska legislature, receiving 70 votes to 57 for Paddock. The Independents and Democrats voted for Allen. The election was made unanimous. This gives the populists four straight out party men and two more who are pledged to stand by their principles, in the United States senate.

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

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PORT ANGELES, WASH.

G. K. ESTES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

BENTON EMBREE.

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THE BEACON.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1893.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The trustees of the incorporated Squatters Association met Monday and decided to prove up on their lot.

Judge McClinton went to Port Townsend Sunday to hold several day's session of court in Jefferson county.

The steamer Garland did not return from her Neah Bay trip Tuesday until afternoon because of a severe storm.

J. B. Wilcox drove his six-horse team hitched to a heavy sled into town Monday from Dungeness to break the roads.

The citizens of Oak street banded together and cleared the snow from the sidewalk from Fourteenth to Front streets.

Mr. George Cowan, of Wenonah, and Mrs. Sarah Vassiletos, of this city, were married Wednesday, Judge Carusi officiating.

Pharlo and Peter Peterson have located homesteads on the Clallam Bay and Beaver road, two and a half miles from Clallam.

A new school was opened on Tumwater hill, Monday. Miss May Kobe is the teacher and the school promises to be a prosperous one.

A new school district has been organized in Happy Valley and Miss Grace Ware has been engaged as teacher. School will begin March 1.

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.

Peter Bucholtz of East Clallam was in the city Wednesday, on his way to Victoria, B. C. Report has it that he will be married to Mrs. Caroline Murk before his return.

A social will be given by the ladies of the Congregational church, at the home of Mrs. L. T. Haynes, on Thursday evening, Feb. 16. A general invitation is extended.

The heavy snow caused the roof of the kitchen of the Central hotel to fall in Wednesday. Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. James Chennoweth were slightly bruised by the falling timbers.

Mr. D. E. Campbell and Miss Lillian B. Church, daughter of John F. Church, were united in marriage Saturday afternoon, Rev. W. W. Ferrier officiating. They will make their home in Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Reay, Mrs. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. W. McKenney and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McKissick came down in sleighs last evening from Dungeness to attend the dance at the opera house.

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.

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.

The February ARENA is unusually strong. Its contents are varied and alive with vital thoughts. Among the social and economic problems discussed are "Proportional Representation," by W. D. McCracken, A. M., author of "The Rise of the Swiss Republic." "Compulsory National Arbitration," by Rabbi Solomon Schindler. "The Power and Value of Money," by Rev. M. J. Savage, and "Women Wage-Earners," by Helen Campbell. Liberal Theology and Physical Research are also well represented in this issue.

Baptist Church Services.

Rev. M. U. Squire, paster.

Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject—Christian Growth. Evening subject—The Law of Christ.

Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m., conducted by G. W. Fugler.

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

The Council.

At the council meeting Wednesday night a large number of bills were approved and some rejected or reduced because of excessive charges. Councilman Beam thought that $40 was sufficient for four or five days work at a typewriter instead of $77, the amount charged by Charlie Gay in preparing call for the special bond election. It was referred back to the finance committee. Mr. Humphries said Mr. Gay charged no more than legal rates and thought he should be paid the amount asked. Mrs. Froelich was asked to present a bill for actual expense incurred because of the grant and revocation of the grant allowing her to erect a fruit stand in Laurel street. In the election of city marshal H. J. McGreggor was elected on the fifth ballot, receiving five votes to Clarence McLaughlin one. The previous four ballots had been a tie between the two men. The bonds of H. C. Williams, street commissioner, E. A. Fitzhenry surveyor, and H. J. McGreggor, marshal, were approved. Chairs for the press representatives were ordered.

County Commissioner's Proceedings.

The new county commissioners held their first business session Monday, February 6, and have been in session every day since. These are the grand jury drawn for Clallam county: J S Anderson, N P Anderson, C C Beaumont, W S Blood, Charles Brenton, H L Brown, H J Bugge, John Bell, J Cook, J B Cosser, A Clark, A Colby, A J Carpenter, A J Collins, E Cays, J H Clarkson, W L Church, B F Dean, Geo A Dornlou, T Edwards, E A Esworthy, C H Fuhrman, B Franklin, H Fortman, J M Grant, O B Gordon, J W Grant, L G Garlick, R S Haddock, J B Hagadorn, R R Harvey, H Hanson, W R Hicks, R Jacobs, T Jones, W A Jackson, J T Kemp, H E Lutz, H Lesure, Geo Lotzgesell, J Lawrenson, H J McGreggor, T McDonald, F McGill, W W Malby, J S Marlette, C E Maxfield, C A Myers, Jno McInnes, Chas McNeil, J Peterson, Geo Priest, F Roberson, J C Smith, C J Snyder, O W Smith, H Sindars, Jas Sherard, R H Tyler, W E Van Allen, W Wooding, P P Wallis, C P Wright, E D Westbrook, Geo Welch, J E Krueger, H D Corver, W W Shearer, L W Nichols, Dennis O'Brien.

The board granted a petition to delay the expenditure of $1,500 heretofore appropriated for the improvement of the upper Elwha road until they could investigate a new and better route between Settlers bridge and T. Edwards road. Auditor directed to notify overseers of districts 10 and 29 not to expend money on proposed route.

Those working on road district No. 3 allowed 50 per cent of amount claimed for donation work before furnishing the same. The county clerk was allowed $1,000 per year for salary of deputy. Commissioner O'Brien voted against it.

Joe Sampson was allowed $5 for a panther scalp. Overseer of road district No. 2 was notified to keep open the old county road running through the Cays and McInnis places. Jno. McInnis was allowed $77.50 for work on the Dungeness bridge.

The men who worked on the Wm. Ward bridge across the Dungeness river before the approval of the survey were allowed 50 per cent of amount claimed.

Thos. McDonald was appointed constable for Port Angeles precinct.

The petition of W. J. Klaunig et al was granted that road district No. 23 be established as follows: Comprising all of township 30 N., Range 6 West, except sections 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36.

Bills presented by C. E Russel, overseer road district No. 6 were allowed.

Resignation of W. E. Burnside as justice of the peace accepted. The official bonds of Thos. McDonald, constable for Port Angeles, W. M. Hodges constable for Forks, Jas. A. Davidson constable for Clallam Bay and E. A. Esworthy justice of the peace at Quillayute were approved.

Report of W. Dean, overseer of road district No 18, was approved.

The statement of F. S. Stillwell, overseer of road district No. 25, was approved.

W. J. Klaunig was appointed overseer of road district No. 23.

E. A. Eswerthy was appointed overseer of road district No. 13, the office having been declared vacant in that district.

James T. Camp, Stewart Brown and John H. Clarkson were appointed viewers of a proposed road, known as the "Ozette trail" from N. P. Andrew's place to Ozette.

Purely Personal.

Subscribe for the BEACON.

C. E. Mallette went to Seattle Wednesday.

J. M. Maggart returned from Seattle Tuesday.

A. H. Howells returned from Olympia Thursday.

W. L. Church came down from Dungeness yesterday.

Miss Annie Dick was down from Dungeness Tuesday.

Dr. J. B. Cleary, of East Clallam, was in the city Thursday.

John Lambert of Gettysburg was here a few days this week.

John Dyke returned Sunday from a business trip to Seattle.

Herman Sindars, of Sequim, was here Wednesday and Thursday.

W. A. Daniels came in with the mail from Texas Valley Tuesday.

Joe Albright of Port Crescent went home on the Garland Monday.

Mrs. Hy Huffman, of Dungeness, was in Angeles a number of days this week.

W. W. Dedman returned from a months visit to his old home in Kentucky Tuesday.

County Commissioner Geo. Lamb came up from Clallam Bay on the Garland Saturday.

W. H. H. Grant is back from the East where he has been selling Port Angeles real estate.

Prof. A. B. Dorsey has been in Port Angeles nearly all week attending the examination.

R. H. Blake of Dungeness, was here last night to attend the Fireman's ball at the opera house.

Rev. and Mrs. M. U. Squire are rejoicing because of a little girl at their home. It is a week old to-day.

Mrs. W. G. Green, who has been visiting Mrs. W. D. Parker, returned to her home at Sequim Thursday.

County commissioner J. B. Knapman came down from Sequim Monday to attend commissioner's meeting.

James Burrows, William Blake, Sydney A. Wood, J. C. and O. V. Dean were in from Blyn Monday and Tuesday.

Patrick Holland, the big logger of Twin rivers, returned to his camp Monday after spending a few days at Port Angeles.

Ely Peterson of Forks prairie, Dan Pullen of La Push, V. C. Spaulding and A. V. Wentworth of Quillayute took the Garland for home Monday.

Mrs. W. H. Beardsley and daughter Nettie have returned from Blaine and are occupying their residence on fifth street, near the Old Squatters hall.

Messrs. G. G. Powell, Michael O'Brien, William Orton and Green, of Butte, Montana, came in on the Garland Tuesday with a view of locating. W. H. H. Grant was instrumental in inducing them to come here.

Dungeness Department.

H. Zimmerman was in town Monday.

J. W. Grant, of Sequim, was in town Thursday.

The ship Kennebec was towed into the harbor Monday.

Hall Davis has decided to move to Port Discovery.

Mrs. William Fettley arrived from Tacoma Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Davis returned from Seattle Wednesday.

C. P. Rollins expects to put in a saw mill as soon as the weather opens.

L. D. Stewart returned from Port Angeles Wednesday on the Monticello.

James Dick, Jr. has returned from Port Townsend much improved in health.

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

The steamer Angeles is getting to be a rarity, she comes in about once a month.

The Farmers Mercantile company expect to put on a freight boat to do their job fre , hing.

Herman Sindars, of Sequim, attended the dance at t e new school house Wednesday night.

Harry Hoffman came in Monday and took a large load of feed from the Farmers Mercantile company.

Steamer Angeles took a full cargo of produce for the Farmers Mercantile company to Port Angeles this week.

The Farmers Mercantile company is headquarters for produce. They are shipping large consignments all the time.

School will commence in district No. 1 as soon as the weather permits, probably last week in March, with Mrs. Roberson teacher.

The schooner Deerhks arrived from Port Townsend Tuesday. Capt. Chapmanoo will try to get the schooner Lottie off the flats.

John Brown and wife from Sequim were in town Wednesday. They came down to attend the dance given in the new school house.

Thomas Miller had quite a lively time coming to the dance Tuesday evening, but he got there all the same. Wonder if he found the other shoe.

The dance given in the new school house was a grand success, a large crowd being present. Prof. Dorsey and wife was conspicuous by their absence.

The Ladies' Aid society will give a Valentine social in Farmers Mercantile company's hall. A good time is promised and everybody are invited to attend.

Dore Goran and wife goes back to Neah Bay, after a couple of weeks visit with his brother in law. Thos. Evans and friends will alway be pleased to have them come again.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dorsey have returned from California and commenced housekeeping at Dungeness. Prof. Dorsey will begin teaching the spring term of school next Monday.

Hon. Smith Troy, Harry Holden, William Morrisy, C. P. Rollins, John McInnes and John Wilcox were a few of the Dungeness people who were in Angeles the first of the week.

The new road to Sequim must not be put aside. It is the proper place, and will open up a large section of property, and straighten all crooks and bad places. The Dungeness Mill company will give a liberal donation besides open the road in front of their land free. Push it through.

In the Superior Court.

John A. Wilson vs J. B. Yakey. Judgment on note for $255.50. Interest at 10 per cent, costs and disbursements. Feb. 4.

Charley John Lindroot, change of name to Charley John Linn. Feb. 4.

Daniel Pullen vs Jesse I. Maxfield, et al. Order to strike amended answer from the record and files of this case. Order granting defendants leave to file amended answer. Feb. 4.

Caroline Murk vs Geo. A. Murk. Divorce granted.

NEW CASES

John F. Church vs John G. Campbell & Co., J. L. Worthly and W. H. Van Lehn. Action for damages.

Sarah C. Vail vs Geo. W. Vail. Suit for divorce.

John F. Church vs William Waechter. Action on foreign judgment. Feb. 7.

Geo. Meagher and J. F. Meagher vs M. D. Gleason. Appeal from justice of the peace. Feb. 8.

Sewabacher Bros. & Co. vs D. W. Johnson and B. H Burgess. Action on promissory note. Feb. 8.

W. C. Williams vs Oscar B. Gordon and Thos. Maloney. Action on promissory note. Feb. 9.

W. A. Currie vs B. H. Bargess. Action on promissory note. Feb. 8.

County Items.

Peter Bucholtz is about to open a butcher shop at East Clallam.

Ed Potter, of Sequim, killed three deer near his place one day last week.

The barn belonging to Dr. J. B. Clear at East Clallam collapsed Wednesday from snow. No damage to stock.

Mr. R. T. Smith has charge of a petition asking the county commissioners to order a bridge built across the Hoko river on the line of the Clallam Bay and Hoko river road, at Geo. Talbot's place.

J. B. Cleary has sold three of his pack horses to Lincoln Sands and Tony Miller who are about to engage in the packing business here. They will do freighting from town to Beaver and other points. Mr. Cleary has given up the packing business.

Quillayute Items.

J. S. Maxfield will finish threshing this week.

D. T. Smith is packing ice so he can "keep cool" next summer

The first snow of the season fell yesterday and lies six inches deep on a level.

Miss Mildred Pullen of La Push, is attending the school on the prairie this winter.

The Young Peoples Literary society was poorly attended last night on account of cold and snow.

The weather is fine, a good time for "sleighing the dears" and no doubt numbers will be taken while the snow lasts.

Miss Lillian Maxfield gave a whist party Friday evening, which was largely attended and every one had a good time, Miss Maxfield is a very pleasant entertainer.

Mr. Marsh of Seattle, is here with a couple of his boys. He has located a fine claim and is commencing his improvements. There is plenty of good government land still vacant and homeseekers will do well to look it up before the State has a chance to take it.

From Cape Flattery to Grays Harbor the shore line is over 120 miles of rough rocky coast very dangerous for sailing vessels to approach and there is not a signal station or telegraph line the whole distance. The government should establish in the interest of Puget Sound shipping a telegraph line and keep it in thorough repair. There has been on this shore more wreckage in a few years past than would build, equip and maintain a first class line for years. A large portion of this loss could have been saved if the masters of vessels could signal for help when they found themselves near the rocks. If there had been a telegraph station at Flattery Rocks the barque Austria could have been saved before she was driven ashore. I saw another beautiful barque some years since drift into a very dangerous place and stay there nearly a week and would have gone ashore if the sea had not been very calm at the time. They had to send a boat's crew to the cape before they could signal for a tug to take them out. The chamber of commerce from every seaport city and town on the sound and along the straits should unite to put this question before congress in such a way as to secure their aid to the speedy undertaking of this important enterprise. DAVID T. SMITH.

In the senate Monday the bills passed by the last legislature and vetoed by Laughton, and which had passed the house last week came up. The bill to compel railroads to fence their track received only nine votes—Senators Dyer, Eshelman, Gilbert, Hutchinson, Kinnear, McCrosky, Miller, Roberts and Shaw. The bill to make time checks negotiable, and to bear interest from date of issue resulted in 17 votes for and 13 against. The bill failed for a lack of a two-thirds vote. The senators voting no are Claypool, Cooper, Easterday, Forrest Forsyth, Foss, Horr, Ide, McManus, O'Neil, Rutter, Sergeant and Van de Venter. The bill to require railroad companies to construct and maintain connections from one railroad to another likewise failed to pass. The vote was 15 ayes to 12 nays. House memorial No. 3, for an appropriation for the improvement of the Ozette and Quillayute rivers was passed. Senate bill No. 69, for the appointment of police matrons in cities of 10,000 or over, was passed.

The anti-Pinkerton bill passed the house unanimously over Laughton's veto. A senate concurrent resolution, favoring the annexation of Hawaii was adopted.

The house refused to concur in the senate amendment to house bill No. 16, relating to leins upon manufactured lumber, making it impossible to sub-contractors, on motion of Gilman, who said the amendment would defeat the purpose of the bill.

For pure drugs and patent medicines call on Keller & Randall, druggists, Opera House Block, Port Angeles.

Send your mail orders for drugs to Keller & Randall, Port Angeles.

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

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HATCH BROS.

Notice Sheriff's Sale.

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

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF CLALLAM, } ss. No. 5276.

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

Notice is hereby given that on

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

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

Dated the 25th day of January, 1893

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

Easterday & Easterday and Benton Embree, attorneys for plaintiffs.

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

STREAM AND SOURCE.

Slender the streams that flow
Out of the clefts of the rock,
But they widen into the river below,
Where the shepherd waters his flock;
And behind and above them all,
The rivulets and the river,
The springs that are hid in the heart of the hills
Feed them in secret forever.

Slender the streams of good
That flow from the lives of men,
But united they swell to a gracious flood
That blesseth again and again;
And, like the fountains that feed
The rivulets and the river,
The wells of God's grace are the source of all good,
And he is the secret giver.

—Harriet McEwen Kimball in Congregationalist.

A HANDSOME BLONDE.

They boarded in the same house. She was a sparkling brunette, with a plump, shapely figure, rosebud lips and deep red cheeks. Her raven locks fell in pretty clusters over her noble forehead, and were gathered into a massive coil, artistically braided, in her neck. Her deep, glorious eyes were resplendent with a warm light, and had in their half shy expression a charm which fascinated for weal or woe. She was endeavoring to enjoy her dinner, but was nervous and restless.

He was a blonde, with a quantity of mustache and whiskers close cut. He sat at a table opposite the charming brunette, and, do what he might, he could not avoid gazing at her. Every two minutes their eyes met, at which she regularly blushed, fidgeted and frowned, and he inwardly blessed the good fortune which had placed him opposite such a revelation of loveliness.

They were, ere long, introduced, but their acquaintance seemed not to prosper. One thing and another occurred to separate them. She had other friends and needed him not; he was busy and cared not for her.

Gossips will circulate in a boarding house—mysteriously, to be sure, but still it goes. And one day while she was in her little room—his room was at the opposite end of the hall—she overheard two of the servants discussing certain photographs. She learned they were in his room, She also learned that they were photographs of ladies.

"Can he have another girl?" she asked herself, and then quickly answered it: "Of course he has. But perhaps he is engaged! Think of it! Is such a thing possible?"

And, fully impressed with the horror of the thought, she flung her door open, There was no one in the hall; the door of his room was open, for it was the day after Christmas and he was out of town—gone to see that other, perhaps. Her mother was out—no chance for detection from that quarter. She remembered that the occupants of the other room were also away for Christmas—no one to discover her there. Surely the coast was clear.

Yes, she saw it, and with a rapid step walked boldly into his room. Ah! how she flushed at her own pretty face in the mirror—a dainty, hand painted thing—doubtless the gift of that other. But what other? She looked around and saw, not one feminine face, as she expected, but many. But there was one which seemed to have the most prominence. This stood on the bureau, and she bent over to examine it closely.

The upper drawer of the bureau was open a little way—all else was in good order. She had been studying the photograph, perhaps a minute, rapidly and critically, when she was horrified by hearing the front door in the hall below open and shut heavily and a rapid step come hurrying up the stairs.

She turned pale with fright, for she recognized his quick step, and never had it seemed so dangerously quick—never had she experienced such a sensation of perfect dismay. Not pausing longer she turned abruptly to hazard a run into her own room, for he had climbed but one flight of stairs—there was yet time.

At her bosom she wore a dainty glove buttoner of oxidized silver—a pretty thing, the gift of a dear friend. It had become dislodged from its resting place as she sat reading in her own room, and when the thought of those photographs came to her she rose so suddenly that she still further loosened it. While bending over his picture on the bureau it hung by just the slightest thread, and, when she turned quickly to fly, it fell into the partly open drawer. She heard the noise as it fell, but could not pause to find it at so critical a moment.

When she entered the room—his room—she easily dodged around a chair which was placed a little awkwardly in the center of the room, but in her eagerness to escape she thought not of that obstruction, but rushed into it, overturned the chair, which fell with a crash, and, humbled most piteously, she sprawled full length upon the floor, a dozen hairpins flying in all directions. Alas! for her lordly dignity.

Just at this juncture he, a little wearied with the climb, reached the upper hall and swiftly approached his room. It would be utterly false to say that he was not surprised. It would be equally false to say that he was literally thunderstruck.

He paused abruptly upon the threshold as if spellbound. His valise and umbrella fell to the floor, and he swayed back and forth until he was forced to grasp the casing of the doorway lest he, too, might fall.

This weakness of course lasted but a moment, and as he realized the situation, as he saw the chair upon its back, the proud girl motionless upon the floor, her aid for hair dressing scattered about in profusion, a faint smile lit his face—surely this was pardonable.

The next moment, however, his expression changed, for she remained so quiet that he feared she might be dangerously hurt. So he bent over her, lifted her gently to her feet, and sought to assure her that no harm was done.

Her hands were bruised, likewise her face, arms and many parts of her body, for she fell heavily; but, alas! her blood came and went as usual, and her mind was perfectly clear. His arms were about her; his hands were wiping the blood from her face—a little scratch received from the corner of the chair—his voice was speaking, polite and comforting, and it even seemed affectionate, words, but still she sobbed, her heart nearly broken.

He inwardly thanked God for this opportunity, but was a kind hearted man after all, and as he appreciated her situation he gently drew her toward the hall.

"I—I—will—go—go—by myself," she stammered, as she reached the threshold.

"Very well," he answered. "I hope you are not seriously hurt."

After which he withdrew his supporting arm, and she would have fled precipitately. But when her whole weight came upon her shocked muscles they refused to give her their accustomed aid, and she staggered so hopelessly that he at once came to her relief.

A few moments later she was reclining in a large chair in her own pretty room, and he was standing in the center of his wondering how she happened to be where he found her.

It would be wrong to say that he arrived at the proper solution of the problem at once, for although his wits were fairly sharp and the correct thought came to his mind, still he was not so conceited as to believe it at first. He collected the hairpins and a dainty lace trimmed handkerchief, and placed them carefully in one corner of the bureau drawer above mentioned.

As he was about to turn away his eye fell upon the glove buttoner, and with an inward laugh and a sentimental twinge at his heart he gazed raptly at it, and then with a sigh, which may have meant very much, put it with the other spoils and dropped into his great chair to think.

Sunday came, and he felt sure that she would then show herself, but he was disappointed. Sunday evening after church he was so much worried and troubled that he summoned the necessary courage and asked her mother if Miss —— was seriously ill. And this was her answer:

"Yes, we are greatly worried about her. She sleeps not at all, or only in fitful naps. She eats almost nothing. She has a high fever, and really we are much alarmed. The strangest part is that we cannot account for it in any way."

Hearing this, it is not strange that he found little sleep Sunday night. He saw that her pride and shame were killing her. He knew not why, but his own heart was filled with very peculiar sensations, and do what he might he could not think consecutively of anything or any one but her.

This state of affairs continued until New Year' s morning at about 11:30 o'clock. She, for the first time, left her little room and quickly entered her mother's.

His door was open a little way and he caught a glimpse of her dress—the same she had worn a week ago when he so surprisingly found her. He was at that moment examining for the hundredth time her belongings he had carefully put away.

And as he saw her enter her mother's room a thought came to him—or rather courage came to him—sufficiently to carry out the bidding of a thought he had cherished for many days.

He stopped not to consider for fear his heart might grow faint, but quickly wrote a few words on his card and tied the hairpin, glove buttoner and handkerchief with it into a neat package. Then tremblingly he sought the mother's bedroom door. The honored lady responded to his knock, and with a very flushed face he stammered:

"Pardon—I think—I should say this—or these belong to your daughter."

After which he made a very shamefaced retreat. A few moments the good woman stared in blank amazement at the package she held, but she had not long to meditate thus.

The daughter, who was reclining on a sofa in a most exhausted manner, suddenly received new strength as she heard his voice, and, springing to her feet, she pulled her mother into the room, tore the package from her and burst its cords in almost breathless haste.

The mother was by this time thoroughly amazed and sank into a chair, not really knowing what to expect.

The daughter read the few words upon the card at least a dozen times. Tears came to her eyes, her bosom heaved with mighty sobs, and she buried her face in the cushions of the sofa.

Alarmed at this the mother went to her child, and when she became more calm she laid her beautiful head upon her mother's lap and told her everything.

Then she seized a piece of paper, wrote also a few words, tied it with the relics—if they may be so called—and induced her mother to return it to the room at the end of the hall.

This done, the mother entered the daughter's room, and the heart stricken young man almost flew into the larger room, where he again met that most bewitching brunette.

And now my tale is done. It were not proper or fair to tell what words, what sighs, what promises were exchanged that morning.—Elmira Telegram.

Surgical Instruments.

A thing the general public does not know is that there are few, if any, patents on surgical instruments. When a physician gets up some new device to meet the needs of the progression of surgery and medicine he does not get a patent on it, but any one is free to make it, and the profession gets the benefit of that fact.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Just Stop Dodging.

"Why don't you marry, Mr. Bachelor?"

"Well, I've been trying for years to find a girl."

"Have you got any money?"

"Enough, I guess."

"Then you just hold still a while and the girl will find you."—Washington Star.

BETTER THAN FAITH CURE.

A New Remedy for the Toothache Which is Warranted to Work.

There were five men of us and three women, besides the driver, who were staging it between two towns in Kansas. We set out at 7 o'clock in the morning for an all day's ride, and had not made over two miles when the oldest man in the crowd, who was from the nutmeg state, and built on Yankee principles, suddenly exclaimed:

"By gosh to squash!"

"What's up?" asked one of the lot.

"The toothache! She's hit me in that 'ere lower double tooth, and I'm in for a bushel of trouble."

"Just try and not think of it," suggested one of the women. "Keep your thoughts on your family."

He tried it for two or three minutes, and a smile of affection came to his face. It suddenly died away, however, to be replaced by a look of ferocity as he yelled out:

"Hang my family, but it don't work! Has anybody got any camphor!"

Nobody had. One man had some tobacco, but the Yankee couldn't go it. The ache, once started, grew worse, and as he began groaning a second woman suggested:

"I've heard say as imagination has all to do with pains. Suppose you imagine you are sound asleep and dreaming of angels and such."

He tried it, and for a minute or two the ache let up. Then it struck him with a jump, and he seized his jaw and yelled:

"Jerusha Jackson! but I'll be gaul durned if I hain't goin' to die right here! Driver, stop the wagon!"

It was stopped, and he wanted to know how far it was to a town. He was told that it was twenty miles, and he fetched a groan a rod long and said:

"It's got to be done! Driver, come down here!"

"What do you want?"

"You've got to knock it out! You are the biggest man in the lot, and I guess you kin hit a purty fair blow. Give me a lifter right here on the jaw."

"Do you mean it?"

"Sartain, and don't waste any more time. Spit on yer hand, haul off, and sock me one right on that tooth. I want it knocked into a cocked hat."

"But you will go with it."

"Can't help that. Now, imagine that I have called you a double barreled liar, and whale away."

The driver drew back and then landed on the exact spot, and the Yankee tumbled head over heels in the grass. He was up in a minute, however, and he put his thumb and finger into his mouth and pulled out two teeth and shouted:

"Whoop! it's one extra, but that's all right! Shake, old man, and then drive on with the band wagon! We—whoop! Toothache gone—pain gone—happiness come to stay! Here's a dollar, and if you want to brag around about knocking a feller fourteen feet I won't say a word!"—New York Sun.

He Was Thoughtful.

"Can you furnish bail in the sum of $200?" was asked of a prisoner in the police court the other day.

"Yes, I suppose I could, but"——

"Who will go on your bond?"

"I was going to say that the president of the United States would probably be only too glad to, but I hate to bother him with such a trifle. I'll"——

"Get some one else?"

"No, I'll go to jail. This is Mr. Harrison's busy day, and I don't want to disturb him."—Detroit Free Press.

It Would Be an Accident.

"I'd like to ask you, sir," said the young man, in hesitating tones, "might I—might I—marry your daughter?"

"Humph," replied her father. "You might"——

"Thanks, sir."

"You might, I repeat, but it would be one of the most inexplicable accidents that ever happened in this country."—Exchange.

Why He Was Remarkable.

Kentucky Guide—Over in that small house lives the most remarkable man in Kentucky.

Tourist—You don't say so. Who in the dickens is he?

Guide (solemnly)—He's the only man in the whole state that isn't called colonel.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

She Had Counted Them.

Grace—Mamma, dear, do you know you've got twenty-nine pins in the back of your dress?

Mother—Good gracious, child, how do you know?

Grace—Why, I've just pulled them out.—Pick-Me-Up.

At the Private View.

Matlock, Sr.—It's a mighty good painting anyway. What's its title?

Matlock, Jr.—It hasn't any, I believe, worth having. I understand the sheriff attached it for studio rent yesterday.—Judge.

Not Quite Rounded Up.

Past Redemption Pete—Now I've got yer! Will yer take back what yer said 'bout my stealin' yer cow brand?

His Doubtful Captive—Not much I won't! Nimble toed Maddox never takes back nothin'.—Judge.

Explained.

Edith—How in the world Jack could cut out that perfect circle with a saw, I don't see.

Bella—Why, he used a circular saw, you foolish thing.—Burlington Free Press.

He Fell Out.

Fond Mother—You should remember, my child, the little birds in their nests agree.

Johnny—But every once in a while one of 'em falls out. I'm that one.—Munsey's Weekly.

It Is!

"It's cool nights, now," remarked the business man.

"It's school days, too," replied the professor, and passed on.—Lawrence American.

Strange, but True.

Tweedledum—Funny about a door, isn't it?

Tweedledee—What?

"Wears its locks perfectly plain, but is often banged itself."—Lawrence American.

BETTER THAN BEESWAX.

A PECULIAR INSECT SUBSTANCE OF STRANGE ORIGIN.

Recent Investigation of Its Production. How the Insects Feed—Their Propagation and the Uses to Which the Wax Is Put—It Is Worth $1 a Pound.

Recently the steamer Gaelic brought from China three small packages carefully inclosed in matting and oil paper, and bearing the superscription, "Vegetable wax; handle with care." The weight of these packages was about 600 pounds, but the value of the contents was alleged to be $600, or $1 a pound. The box was consigned to leading silk manufacturers at Paterson, N. J., and the use to which the wax was to be put is the glazing of their mill product.

This wax is a peculiar substance, differing materially from the bee product, and is in its way a unique production. In fact it is the only variety of wax actually secreted by an animal. The wonderful Chinese compilation "Pen Tsao, Mu-Urh," that treats of every species of the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdom known to the author and his collaborators, speaks of this wax producing insect as "living on dew," and says that "wax perspires from its body."

IT WAS KNOWN OF IN 1655.

The substance is, when free from impurities, white, hard and translucent, melting at 82 to 86 degs. centigrade, and can be handled without soiling anything it comes in contact with. When used on textile fabrics it imparts a glossy sheen that endures for a long period. Being free from stearic or any other acid, it does not injure vegetable or any fibers.

In the work entitled "Novus Atlas Sinensis," by Martini, published at Rome in 1655, the first mention of this peculiar wax is made known to Europeans. The Jesuit fathers, in their various monographs on Chinese matters, also mention the subject, but until 1890 the world at large was in ignorance of the true habits of the wax producing insect and the methods employed to gather the wax. This knowledge was gained by Mr. Hosie of the British consular service, who was stationed at Chun King, on the upper Yangtse river, in the border province of Szechuen. His entomological and botanical identification of the subject is admitted to be conclusive, and sets at rest the questions that have been raised from time to time.

The insect itself belongs to the family of Coccidæ, an order that embraces the cochineal bug, lac insect, the mealy bug, vinegall and coffee bug. It begins its life on the leaves of a large leaved privet of the laurel type in the form of small scales, presumably eggs.

HOW THE WAX IS SECURED.

The tree grows in the Chien Ch'ang valley. The embryo insect scales are gathered from the leaves and made up into paper packages of a catty each (one and one-third pounds), and in loads of sixty pounds porters carry them over mountain and stream to the high lands near Chia'-ting-foo in Szechuen. Only during the cool nights the porters travel, as during the day the temperature is too high and would tend to the development of the insects and their escape from the scales. Upon arrival at the high lands the scales are unpacked, and from twenty to thirty, inclosed in a leaf of the wood oil tree, are attached to the branches of a species of mountain ash (Fraxinus Chinensis).

Thirteen days is said to be the period of incubation, and when the insects emerge from the scales they travel from the branches to the leaves, nestling among them for a week. Taking up positions on the branches, the females commence to deposit scales, while the males excrete the substance known as white wax. The wax appears as a white coating on the under side of the leaves and twigs, and gradually spreads over the whole branch, attaining after three months a thickness of a quarter of an inch.

The branches are then lopped off and the wax removed partly by hand, this being the first quality, and partly by boiling the branches, this latter method rendering the wax dark and inferior. Finally the insects that have sunk to the bottom of the pot are placed in a bag and squeezed under a rude press until they give up the last drop of their product. Owing to the crude treatment the insects and eggs are destroyed, rendering necessary the supply of fresh scales by the method described.

HOW THE WAX IS USED.

Although undivided attention and research were given to the insects during the period of production and their active existence, to the unaided eye there is no visible impression on leaves or bark. The deduction is therefore drawn that the wax is actually produced from the resources of the insects' internal economy, and not obtained from the vegetable tissue of the tree. The strange fact remains that both the laurel and ash, upon which the insect is matured and rests in an embryo state, are both members of the order Oleacæ, to which the olive tree belongs.

The Chinese use the wax for coating the tallow candles used in temples and in the homes of the wealthy, as a glaze for fine paper, silks and cottons, and also to polish high grades of furniture and ornaments. So valuable is the wax deemed that the utmost care is taken in its transport to its destination, and it is placed in the treasure rooms of the steamers that carry it from the upper Yangtse ports to Shanghai and other points on the Chinese coast, thereby incurring an expense of extra freightage.

Were it possible to procure a supply of the eggs of this wax producing insect there is no doubt that they could be propagated in California, as the laurel, ash and olive grow in luxuriance in the state, and a valuable article of commerce would be secured. The entire production is estimated to be only 10,000 to 12,000 pounds during the season, from April to June. It is exported from the two western provinces of China, Szechuen and Honan.—San Francisco Chronicle.

An Early Map of North America.

The editor owns an original copy of Heylin's "Cosmographic" (1652), containing a map of North America which has Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico (not by name, but by location) marked as islands. A great chain of mountains runs across from Virginia to the Pacific at about the latitude of Memphis, Tenn. The headwaters of the Mississippi are located at about the same place; California is cut off from the mainland, and the Rio Grande rises in a big lake in Montana and flows southwes into the Gulf of California, which is there called "Mare Vermiglio."—St. Louis Republic.

A Chance for Thought.

Europe has 11,000,000 soldiers, hundreds of forts and warships, and the people are taxed hundreds of millions of dollars for armament, and yet no question of right or justice has arisen in Europe during the last fifty years which a Michigan justice of the peace could not have settled in ten minutes at a cost of $3.—Detroit Free Press.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

Not Much Money in It, but a Good Deal of Honor

We extract the following items from the last issue of The Arizona Kicker:

ANOTHER CUT.—We desire to announce to the readers of The Kicker that we have made another cut in the price of bar soap, and for the next two weeks shall offer six bars for a quarter. This is one bar ahead of anything yet offered west of Chicago, and, while it brings the profits way down to zero, we expect to reap some little honor from our enterprise. The grocery which we run in connection with The Kicker is coming rapidly to the front, and it is only a question of a few weeks when it will stand at the head. Our goods are fresh, warranted full weight, and prices lower than anywhere else.

HE WAS CORRECT.—There was considerable astonishment exhibited by our people the other day when the governor of Arizona shook hands with us in front of the postoffice, and we have noticed a considerable change in the demeanor of certain people towards us ever since. The governor was correct. We are no clam shell hidden in the drifts, and he appreciates the fact. He knows and respects the power of the press. He knows that a great paper like The Kicker, having behind it, but under one and the same roof, a grocery, feed store, butcher shop, harness shop, crockery store and gents' furnishings, must wield a mighty influence for good.

The people in this burg who have been looking upon us as a one mule power had better get their eyes open.

CAME TO GRIEF.—The suit of the Widow Gibbs against us for breach of promise, damages $15,000, came up in court last Friday. This suit was instituted six months ago by the court house ring, which has sought our downfall ever since the first issue of this paper. That is, they put the widow up to sue us, and have advanced the money as it was needed.

When the widow was put on the stand she testified that on the night of Feb. 21, 1887, we asked her to marry us. She insisted that the date was correct, and that nothing could change her mind about it. We then exhibited the records of the jail to prove that on that day and night, and on all next day and next night, we were a prisoner, having, as some of our readers may remember, departed from the line of virtue and gone on a bender. This exhibit knocked the widow out in the first round, and confounded her supporters, and we don't believe they will tackle us again after that fashion.

As for the widow, she was only a cat's paw, and we have sent to her house a basket of groceries, a clothesline, a set of cups and saucers and a sack of flour to prove that we have no malice.

IT WILL BE VERY QUIET.—Our city election, which takes place next Tuesday, will be a very quiet one, and the singular spectacle of two tickets almost without candidates will be presented. As both tickets were made up of ring candidates, we felt it our duty to publish, as far as we could secure it, a history of each. Our biographies included thirteen out of the sixteen candidates, and the publication was only three days old when most of them were hunting other localities. They averaged all the way from murderers down to barn burners, and we are not likely to be troubled with them again.

What is left of the two tickets is fairly clean and honest. We are sorry we had to interfere, and thus place the parties in such a queer fix, but we felt it a duty we owed to the public.

A WASTE OF MONEY.—Some person who has a grievance against The Kicker left an infernal machine on our doorstep one night last week. It was a starch box filled with giant powder and two pounds of bullets, and was so arranged as to explode when the cover was lifted. We took it in and started to open it, supposing some modest admirer had left us a box of fruit or confectionery, but on second thought concluded to soak it for a while. This action saved our life. Not only that, but it prevented the destruction of our institution and probably of much surrounding property.

We have made every effort to trace the fiend who put up this job, but so far without success. We realize that there are many men in this community who hanker for our life, but we hope to disappoint them. If they feel that they must have it, why not fire buckshot into our bedroom window, ambush us at night or pick a quarrel on the street? This plotting to scatter our bloody fragments over our large and excellent stock of groceries is both unkind and unreasonable.

DIED.—In this city, Oct. 28, 1889, Pete Shumaker, aged 54 years, 8 months and 14 days. Pete was the individual who attacked us on the 21st in front of the postoffice with a cavalry saber, being offended at an editorial criticizing the policy of the czar of Russia toward Turkey. We let daylight into him in four places, and we paid his doctor bill and funeral expenses. He sleeps well. He is better off. Death loves a shining mark. Eastern papers please copy.—Detroit Free Press.

Infantile Intelligence.

Young Mother—Don't you think baby is pretty?

Bachelor Uncle—Very; in fact, quite above the average.

Young Mother—And he's so intelligent, you have no idea.

Bachelor Uncle—Really, I'm no judge of such things; but I will admit that I never saw a baby hiccough with greater intelligence than yours.—America.

He Knew Whereof He Spoke.

Doolittle—I understand that Miss Poundkeys is quite a musical young woman.

Sapleigh—Not in the least.

Doolittle—Why, haven't you heard her play?

Sapleigh—Yes, I have, and that is why I say not in the least.—America.

A Striking Feature.

"What struck you most in the equatorial regions?" asked a gentleman of a traveler.

"The sun," was the reply.—Life.

A Bad Case.

Miss Luendi (bursting into the doctor's office)—Doctor, doctor, you must come down to the house at once.

Doctor—Why, what's the matter? Who's sick?

Miss Luendi—I am; but as there was no one to send I came myself.—Harper's Bazar.

FIVE CENT SHAVING.

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION IS THAT IT IS NOT A SUCCESS.

Interviews on the Subject with Leading Cincinnati Barbers—The Principal Objection to the Cheap Shops Is Their Uncleanliness.

"I don't consider that there is a disease called 'barbers' itch,'" said Dr. C. O. Wright in answer to a question. "The so called disease by that name is simply what is known to professionals as sycosis. You see, there are two diseases of that part of the face—sycosis and eczema parbal. These, to all outward appearances, are one and the same, and it is hard to distinguish one from the other except by the microscope. By close examination at the base of the hair small parasites, called trichophyton, may be found in all cases of sycosis, or so called barbers' itch. These parasites are the distinguishing feature of this disease, and of course cannot be caused by the pulling of a razor, as some suppose. This disease is not communicated in barber shops, although I know many people will not believe what I say, as they prefer to keep up the old cry of 'barbers' itch.'"

Dr. W. H. Falls said: "I indorse the above statements, and I feel safe in saying that you can contract no skin disease in a barber's shop. I think it is a great mistake to circulate foolish reports about imaginary diseases and so injure a business. About the only inconvenience you will experience in a second class shop will be in the odor of the towel that is placed under your chin."

A BARBER TALKS.

"What is your opinion of these cheap cut rate barbers?" was next asked of a fashionable tonsorial artist.

"I would like to have them all down by the river in one bunch, so that I could drown every one of them at a single stroke," replied the artist as he jerked a small towel with great energy.

"Why so?" asked the reporter, stretching himself out for a pleasant shave.

"Because they do a great deal of harm to a legitimate business. There is just this about it, though, a large proportion of the class of people they shave would not be admitted into a decent barber shop. If a man comes in here with his face broken out with boils and pimples we refuse to shave him, or else do it with great care. We have a regular run of custom that would be ruined if we should take to indiscriminate shaving. In these cheap shops they will shave anything. When it comes to hair cutting they simply run a clipper over your head, and if you don't watch they will have you baldheaded before you are aware of it.

"If a man can't make a living by doing decent work on his own hook, he should hire himself out as a journeyman. Most of these cheap barbers are from the east, where cheap shops are more plentiful than in this city. These eastern men will come here, rent a room and then get a lot of broken down, half starved fellows to work for them at so much percentage. The proprietor makes some money, but the men under him must suffer. A few years ago there was quite a number of these cheap shops in town, but for some reason they are disappearing, and now only an occasional one is seen, and so if you want to patronize one you must go to the vicinity of the river, as there they are more plentiful."

CHANGES IN PRICES.

"Did you ever have the barbers' itch?" was now asked of Charles Reed, the Grand hotel tonsorial nose tweaker.

"Only in the way of trade," replied the great artist, looking up from his work. "I've got it just now. Business is very dull."

"Do cheap barber shops injure you to any extent?"

"Yes, they bother the legitimate trade to a considerable degree," said Mr. Reed. "The growth of these cheap barber shops in this city is quite peculiar. Before the war there were a good many of them. They shaved for five cents, but when prices went up the barbers held a meeting and decided to raise their prices. Five cent prices were raised to ten cents, and the latter price was made fifteen cents. This rule remained in force up to about four years ago, when a five cent workman appeared and set up shops. Since that time they have become quite plentiful."

"Do they make much money?"

"I don't know about that. They shave a good many customers, but surely can't make much money at five cents per head. Did you see that man that just left my shop? Well, he runs one of these cheap concerns, and he was just trying to borrow $65 of me in order to redeem his shop fixtures, which have been seized by a constable. I advised him to sell out, and go to work in a respectable shop."

About this time it was dusk, and the reporter made his way to the river. By making diligent inquiry he at last located one of these cheap shops, which was pointed out by an old darky, who was very solicitous, and who was evidently a steerer working in the interests of the "artist," whose dim outline might be seen through the dirty windows.

IN A CHEAP SHOP.

The reporter opened the door, and was greeted with an odor that flavored strongly of soapsuds. The "barber" was a colored man. His coat was off and his shirt sleeves were rolled above his elbows. He was slightly swaybacked and his right hip protruded as if it were dislocated. He ambled up to the reporter, whose face he scrutinized; then going to a smoking coal oil lamp, he turned the blaze still higher, while the already blackened chimney began to smoke like a furnace. After stopping one moment to recover his breath, he picked up a dirty rag from the floor and gasped out "Next." The scribe seated himself in a substantial chair, whose trimmings and decorations were sadly on the decline, while the operator tucked the soiled towel inside of a clean collar.

"Do you shave many people here?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, I shave more men than any other barber in this city.

"You see this shop does not stand me $50, all told. I bought old chairs, and as my customers are not very particular about carpet I am saved that expense. I work from daylight till long after dark and do a big business."

"Do you ever employ any assistants?"

"Yes, very often, for Saturdays and Sundays. I pay these so much on the dollar; if they earn $1 they get 60 cents."

By this time the reporter was ready to emerge.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Does It Increase or Decrease?

The total population of the earth is about 1,200,000,000, of which 36,214,000 die yearly, 98,840 daily, 4,020 every hour, and 67 every minute; the number of births is 36,092,000 yearly, 1,000,800 daily, 4,200 every hour, an average of 76 every minute.—Exchange.