THE BEACON.

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PACIFIC COAST.

Navajoes Assume a Threatening Disposition.

SALT LAKE RAISES A BONUS.

Labor Element of Montana Takes Measures to Shut Out the Mongolians.

The Oregon Senate has passed a free-coinage resolution.

A burglar in one night at Phœnix, A. T., entered four offices a bank and a stable, and was captured on the following morning.

The Navajoes are assuming a threatening disposition. Bad whisky is thought to have much to do with the continued troubles on the reservation.

Salt Lake has completed the raising of $100,000 in money and 160 acres of land as a bonus for the copper refinery proposed to be erected by Messrs. Posey & Green.

An irrigation company proposes to dam the Mohave at Victor Narrows, where the river passes through a granite gorge 175 feet in height and not over 100 feet across at the widest point of the proposed dam. A lake will be formed nine miles long, three to five miles wide and of an average depth of thirty feet, with sufficient water to irrigate 250,000 acres of government land, now unoccupied for the most part.

Indian ponies are coming by hundreds on the Umatilla reservation. The snow is reported to be three feet deep, and the cayuses are unable to reach the grass. Their owners, true to Indian tradition, neglected to provide last summer for a possible cold winter. Many who were rich in ponies when the winter began will come out in the spring on an equality with their poorest neighbors, so far as wealth is concerned.

Petitions are now being circulated in all the labor centers in Montana for the enactment of a bill, an important section of which is as follows: "That it will be unlawful for any officer of the State of Montana or any officer of any town or city thereof to issue a license to engage in any kind of business within this State to any person or persons not citizens or not having declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States." This is a sweeping blow at the Chinese and will, if it becomes a law, shut up every store, restaurant and laundry run by Chinese in the State.

The mining fever has broken out in Medford, Or., and professional, business and laboring men are looking toward the hills and anxiously awaiting a settlement of the weather with a view of taking a prospecting tour. New impetus is given to the excitement each day by the return of prospectors with specimens of rich gold-bearing quartz and glowing accounts of the possibilities of the mineral belt of Southern Oregon. But all previous returns were totally eclipsed when D. H. Horn came to town with a pocketful of quartz. Many of the specimens contained almost an equal amount of gold and quartz, some of the particles of gold being as large as a pea. Five pounds of this rock, when pounded out by a hand mortar, produced over $10, which would run the percentage up to the modest sum of $40,000 to the ton.

It is reported from Central Point, a station on the Southern Pacific four miles west of Medford, Or., that the railroad company has entered into an agreement with F. T. Fradenburgh to carry passengers between that point and Crater Lake in the Cascade Mountains. The distance from the railroad to the lake is eighty miles, and a stage line is to be established between the two points. Mr. Fradenburgh says the railroad has guaranteed him 1,000 passengers at $8 each. He has already purchased sufficient stage coaches to accommodate this number of tourists, and it is his purpose to erect a summer hotel at the lake. In good weather the road to the lake is all right for driving, and the round trip can be made in five days without a change of horses. It is thought that Crater Lake will be a popular resort for tourists and pleasure seekers this summer. The possibility of the reservation of this land by the government for a national park probably accounts for the action taken by the railroad.

John Hayes Hammond, General Manager of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan silver mine at Wardner, Idaho, has received word from Northern railroads which has about convinced him that he will close down the mine. Nearly all of the other great mines will also close down. For some months past Mr. Hammond and others of the Mine Owners' Association have been endeavoring to get a reduction of freights from the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, which carry their ores and concentrates to Tacoma, Denver and Omaha smelters. Mine owners have gone so far as to offer a sliding scale of compensation for carrying, so that when silver and lead come up again the railroads will receive more than they did before. To these overtures however, the railroads have been deaf, and as (so Mr. Hammond tells) it is costing them nearly double to work their mines than it does Mr. [illegible] other mine owners at [illegible] Montana, near at hand, they [illegible] and must close down [illegible] Mr. Hammond said: "I don't see any other way to do. We have either got to cut on the expenses of mining or in freights. We cannot, however, cut enough to enable us to work. Any cut then would not make enough difference if we got no reduction on freight. The outlook is not encouraging for silver mine owners and it seems to me the only thing for mining in general is to repeal the Sherman act."

PERSONAL MENTION.

The Current Reports as to the Wealth of the Late Bishop Brooks Wholly Without Foundation.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine has given to the city of Augusta, Me., $ 0 000 to found a library in honor of her husband's memory.

Katherine E. Conway, recently appointed one of the Police Commissioners of Massachusetts, is one of the editors of the Boston *Pilot*.

Frau R. P. Susson, the first Russian woman to take the degree of doctor of medicine, recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of that event.

The next Fourth of July will be a big occasion in Newburyport, the colossal bronze statue of William Lloyd Garrison having to be unveiled at that time.

Donna Isadora Cousine of South America, who is claimed to be the richest widow in the world, has an income of $80,000 per month from her coal mines alone.

Henry B. Fuller is writing a novel on Chicago society life. If he knows much about it and tells what he knows, his book will have a great run outside of Chicago.

A gypsy seeress predicted that the Archduchess Isabelle of Austria would have twelve daughters before a son and heir varied the monotony. She has got as far as No. 7.

Charles de Lesseps, in the Masas prison at Paris, is required to make his own bed, clean up his cell and wash his own dishes—disagreeable duties for "a man of the world."

Little King Alphonse of Spain has pulled through his attack of scarlatina, and would be quite content to see doctors, who dosed him with nasty physic, led away to be executed.

Louis Jennings, formerly of the New York *Times*, who has sat as a Conservative for many years in the House of Commons, announces that he will soon retire from Parliament life.

Emile Zola's aspirations to a seat among the immortals of the Academie Francaise are not hampered by a lack of ready money. He is very rich, and is said to have made over $400,000 from the sale of his novels alone.

Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China, is one of the most important people in the world, although his name is so little known over here. He is first and last a patriot, and his watchword is China and her treasures and commerce for the Chinese. He has never sought popularity, neither is he afraid of opposition.

So far as is known, Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney is now the only British survivor of the battle of Navarino. Born in 1814, he was then a middy of 18. Sir Erasmus is best remembered in connection with the Arctic search expedition of 1850, when he was second in command, and discovered the first traces of Franklin. For his services on that occasion he received knighthood.

A friend of the late Bishop Brooks authorizes the statement that the current reports as to his wealth are wholly without foundation. The only use which Dr. Brooks cared to make of money was to distribute it among those who needed it and his daily life was marked by open handed and tender charity. So far was he from using his talents as a means of accumulating property that at the time of his death he had not sufficient income beyond his salary to support his simple and unassuming manner of life.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL.

The Silk Manufacturing Industry Makes Amazing Progress in the United States in Last Decade.

The output of American manufactories for the past year was $7,215,000,000 in value.

There are estimated to be over six hundred deposits of iron ore in the State of Missouri.

Southwestern Missouri furnishes 80 per cent of the zinc ore mined in the United States.

It costs the United States government $1,600 a day for firing morning and evening salutes.

The Pennsylvania system of railway has now a length of main track aggregating 7,979 miles.

There were 180,000 persons without occupations of any kind among the immigrants of 1892.

A single row of pearls as large as peas, and perfectly round, were sold recently in Paris, for $120,000.

Hard coal loses 8 per cent in bulk per annum when exposed to the weather. Soft coal loses 12 per cent.

Ohio brickmakers are using a clay-digging machine that does the work of from seventeen to twenty men.

More than one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand persons live in tenement houses in New York.

In the southern provinces of Russia a drink resembling brandy is obtained by distilling the juice of watermelons.

The value of Pennsylvania's silk product last year was nearly $20,000,000, or six times what it was ten years ago.

The largest needle manufactory in the world is in Redditch, Worcester, England. Over 70,000,000 are made weekly.

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.

On the farm of J. W. Fitzgerald, near St. Mary, Kan., there are three artesian wells that vary in depth from 600 to 1,200 feet, and about 2,400 gallons of brine per hour flow from them.

The Whitman & Barnes Company is going to Chicago to erect the largest plant in the world for the manufacture of mowers and binders, as well as some additional lines of agricultural implements.

EASTERN ITEMS.

The Prices of Farming Land in Western New York.

BRUTISH MEDICAL STUDENTS

Tammany's Banners Will Appear in the Van of the Inaugurating Parade.

A sewing-machine trust is being formed in the East.

Half a million a year is to be spent to protect New York's water supply.

The amount of tobacco chewed in the United States last year was eighty-five tons.

Crusades have been started in Georgia and Massachusetts for the extermination of dogs.

The Vanderbilts are said to be after control of all the railroad traffic in New England.

The city of Philadelphia is likely to be sued by immigrants for goods ruined in disinfection.

To a shortage of natural gas is attributed a great many pneumonia deaths in Pittsburg.

A big St. Louis trader is making heavy bets that this year's crop of wheat will be larger than last year's.

A bill is pending in the Missouri Legislature fixing a maximum price of $40 a year for telephone charges.

The Virginia State building at the World's Fair will be a copy of Washington's home at Mount Vernon.

The street railway system of St. Joseph, Mo., will be sold under foreclosure of mortgages the first week in May.

Reports show that the prices of farming land in nearly all sections of Western New York are steadily decreasing.

Governors of Southern States are asked to meet at Richmond, Va., April 2, to consider plans to develop the South.

The Pennsylvania House has passed, 150 to 18, a bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of cigarettes in that State.

Cincinnati medical students got into a row in a dissecting-room and belabored each other with fragments of human bodies.

The Lower House of the Maine Legislature has adopted resolutions asking for the final burial of Mr. Blaine's body in Maine.

The *Chronicle* has been established in Brooklyn to advocate the consolidation of New York city and the City of Churches.

There is one bill before the Illinois Legislature to cut down street-car fares in Chicago to 3 cents and another to fix them at 4.

Indiana's Supreme Court decided that trunk lines could be assessed and that the law creating a Board so to assess the roads was legal.

The Indiana House of Representatives has passed by a vote of 73 to 1 a bill forbidding racing during December, January, February and March.

Ex-Governor Foraker has been nominated by Governor McKinley as a successor to ex-President Hayes on the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University.

Testimony has been introduced before the special grand jury at Newport, Ky., to show that eight Councilmen divided $8,000 among themselves for the granting of an electric-light contract.

A company is being formed for the purchase of the New York *Times*. The present company is capitalized at $100,000, but the new company will have $1,000,000 capital, of which, it is said, $900,000 will be paid for the *Times*.

A Minneapolis Legislator has taken the bull by the horns. He offers a bill making it an offense punishable by a fine of from $5 to $25 to manufacture or offer for sale "hoopskirts or anything like thereunto, within the State of Minnesota."

The molders at Whitely's reaper and mower works at Muncie, Ind., demand an increase of wages, and say that if the company does not accede to their demands the whole factory will be tied up and 1,000 hands idle.

Tammany's banners, so ingloriously borne in Chicago when Cleveland was nominated, will appear in the van of the inaugurating parade. It is estimated that Tammany's expenses for Cleveland's glorification will aggregate $105,000, refreshments not included.

The Railway General Managers' Association has given official notice in advance of any demands from the employes that they will not be disposed to consider any demands for an increase of wages. The association represents twenty-one railroads entering Chicago.

The estate left by Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is estimated at $750,000, mostly in stocks and bonds. He owned four fine places of real estate in Louisville, two farms in Carroll county, Ky., another four miles from Louisville and one near Madison, Ind.

The new West-bound tariff, which after a month's session the Transcontinental Railroad Conference formulated, has been given out. There is an average reduction of 20 per cent on all freight rates from St. Paul to Spokane, a reduction of from 12 to 16 per cent on Coast rates, and from 2 to 7 on rates to Montana, while the only East-bound reduction is to be on lumber, from 55 to 50, and the East-bound lumber rate to Chicago and St. Louis remains at 60 and 77½ respectively.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Senator Stewart Gives Notice of a Substitute to be Offered by Him to the Nicaragua Canal Bill.

The sundry civil bill as reported to the Senate carries the total appropriation up to $40,350,116, an increase of $924,161 over the bill as passed by the House. The corresponding bill last year appropriated $27,665,075.

Cullom introduced a joint resolution transferring to the State of Illinois after the World's Fair the naval exhibit for the use of the armory for the naval militia of the State. Cockrell of Missouri objected, saying this was simply an entering wedge of Chicago to get everything that would be sent there for exhibition. The resolution was referred.

Senator Squire has been successful in getting amendments incorporated in the sundry civil bill and having them agreed to by the Senate. Among those which he has secured are the following: Marine hospital at Port Townsend, $30,000; amendment to Wilson's Gray's Harbor lighthouse, a provision that it shall be contracted for; establishing a fog bell at Marrowstone Point, Puget Sound; $3,500 increases for repairing lighthouses, and increases for lighting Puget Sound; also an increase for surveys for public lands.

The prospects for Hawaiian annexation are not so bright as when the news first reached this country of the revolution on the islands. Senator Sherman is quoted as not being sure of voting for annexation, while there are enough Democrats opposed to it to make it doubtful if a vote can be reached this season. Of course if it could be immediately taken up next session the treaty might be accepted. The opponents say that in times of peace this country can maintain a coaling station on the island, while in case of war England could take the island away from us. The opponents of annexation are also insisting that the seal of secrecy shall be taken off the treaty and everything connected with it and public opinion heard through the newspapers before the Senate acts.

Senator Squire has introduced an amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill and had it referred to his Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, providing that $30,000 be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the enabling act admitting Washington and granting $30,000 for a penitentiary. The reason this grant was made was because the government had expended $30,000 in Dakota and the same amount in Montana upon a penitentiary which was turned over to these States, and the same amounts were appropriated for Washington and North Dakota, as the prison of Dakota Territory went to South Dakota. An appropriation has already been made and work begun on the North Dakota penitentiary, and Senator Squire sees no reason why Washington should not have her $30,000 for a penitentiary.

Senator Stewart has given notice of a substitute to be offered by him to the Nicaragua canal bill. It authorizes the President to contract with the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the right of way for an interoceanic ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans on the route proposed by the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, the canal to be constructed, equipped and put in operation within ten years. It authorizes the President to negotiate with the canal company for the purchase of all its rights and property; also to issue bonds not exceeding $100,000,000 in amount, and bearing interest not over 3 per cent, not over $8,000,000 of which shall be paid to Nicaragua and Costa Rica and the canal company. The Secretary of War, through the engineers corps of the army, is to build, construct and equip the canal.

Representative Cox, member of the Banking and Currency Committee and an advocate of free coinage, has prepared a bill to repeal the Sherman silver law. The bill repeals the Sherman law, and re-enacts the Bland law of 1878, with the proviso that the legal-tender character of the notes issued under the Sherman law shall not be impaired. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to have coined the bullion purchased under the Sherman law into standard silver dollars and to cover them into the revenues of the Treasury, but the silver dollars provided for under the Bland act, which is re-enacted, are to have priority in coinage so far as practicable. Treasury notes issued in payment for the bullion are to continue redeemable as now, as provided by law, and when redeemed are to be destroyed. The tax of 10 per cent on the circulation of State banks is repealed.

It was impossible for the Senate Committee on Appropriations to hold its own against the river and harbor combination, and in every cut made in the amounts appropriated, over which there was any dispute, the committee was beaten. It was so with the appropriation for the cascades of the Columbia, where Senators Mitchell and Dolph made their fight. In this instance Senator Squire took a stand which showed that he was also alive to the interests of his constituents in the appropriations for improvement of the Columbia. In addition to what was said by the ten Pacific Senators, they all made speeches in favor of the larger appropriation. In the House bill the appropriation was $1,419,250, more than $200,000 above the amount for which the contract was actually let. This gave the committee a chance to make the cut, which was fixed at $869,000 in the Senate. Senator Mitchell then offered an amendment fixing the amount at $1,239,653, and on this proposition the fight was made and won on an aye and no vote of twenty-four to twenty. Attention was called by the opponents of the appropriation to the fact that Senator Mitchell's amendment called for $50,000 more than the contract, and the Oregonian explained that something had to be allowed for the supervision of government engineers. After it was over there was no further doubt that the power of the Oregon Senators was as great as ever.

FOREIGN LANDS.

All Europe Experiencing a Severe Winter.

THE FLOODS IN QUEENSLAND

The Russian Town of Tikhvin Besieged by Desperate Famishing Wolves.

Over 118,000 people emigrated from Germany during the year 1892.

The floods at Brisbane and other parts of Queensland caused a loss of $15,000,000.

The sentiment in favor of protection is said to be making rapid progress in England.

A Russian officer, Captain Smoiloff, has succeeded in training falcons to carry dispatches.

Boulangist groups are to be excluded from participation in the Labor-day celebration in Paris.

The prediction that cholera will be epidemic all over Europe this spring is obtaining strength.

Italy proposes to increase her revenue by controlling a monopoly in petroleum and alcoholic liquors.

The Bank of Spain will consolidate the Cuban debt, and will issue a large loan to Cuba and Port Rico.

Earthquakes at Zante have caused increased panics. The people are fearful that the island will collapse.

It is reported that there was a falling off in the value of both the imports and exports of France during 1892.

Only forty-one pleuro-pneumonia cases have been discovered in six months in American cattle imported into England.

New South Wales will impose a 5 per cent tax on the income derived from property in the colony by absentee owners.

In Moscow the temperature averaged 13 deg. below zero for over thirty days during the end of December and the first weeks of January.

An English court is trying to settle who owns the $125,000 left undistributed when the law recently checked the "missing word contest."

"Mlle. Nevada" has an engagement to sing in the French Italian Opera Company. Her voice has gained in strength since her marriage.

The crinoline question is settled once for all, as the Princess of Wales has taken a decided stand against the re-establishment of hoops in any form.

The New South Wales Legislative Assembly, like the Victorian Legislature, has adopted a resolution in favor of the taxing of absentee owners of property.

The present year will see some energetic work in London in connection with electric railways, that between Finsbury Park and Moorgate street being already in a forward state for commencing the actual construction.

The people of Bristol, England, are about to construct costly harbor works, with a view to the attraction of ocean steamship traffic. It was a Bristol ship that first touched the shores of the American Continent.

It was reported in Vienna three weeks ago that the Russian town of Tikhvin, in Novgorod, was beseiged by wolves, famished and driven to desperate boldness by the intense cold and snow and consequent scarcity of food.

The cold has been excessive in St. Petersburg and for weeks wood fires have been burned in the squares and streets of the city in an effort to make necessary outdoor business endurable. The streets have, however, been practically deserted.

It is said that mail matter dropped in the postoffice at Paris is delivered in Berlin in an hour and a half, and sometimes in thirty-five minutes. The distance between the cities is 750 miles and the mail is sent by means of pneumatic tubes.

The medical history of cholera in Russia last summer is of a highly encouraging nature. It shows that by proper sanitary measures cholera can be kept out or stamped out to a greater degree even in districts most favorable to its development.

The long distance marching competitions by volunteer soldiers in England are discountenanced by the Commander-in-chief in a recent order. He thinks they result in no practical good, and may cause individual harm through undue stress of effort.

"The sentence on De Lesseps is a sentence on France," says the London *Times*, "and the ignominy poured down on that feeble old man is a degradation for the people who flattered and caressed and glorified him as long as the capital was left to spend."

French War Office experts are divided in opinion concerning the value or danger of Eiffel's tower in case of a seige of Paris. German staff officers have written quite freely about the matter, principally holding the view that the tower would afford a fine target.

A proposition is made to connect Great Britain and Ireland by a tunnel driven under the North Channel of the Irish Sea at its narrowest part, between County Antrim in Ireland and Wigtown in Scotland. The length of the tunnel would be some twenty-seven miles.

Cesare Orsini, whose appointment as Italian Envoy to Mexico is announced, is a brother to the leader in the attempted assassination of Napoleon III, while the latter was driving to the opera—Felice Orsini, whose name was given to the kind of bomb used on that occasion.

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@10.00 per ton.

GRAIN—In carload lots: Oats, choice, $25@27; barley, $20@21; wheat chicken feed, $24.00; corn, $24.50; cracked, $25.50 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $15; shorts, $19.

LIVE STOCK—Choice beef cattle, 3½@4½c; cows, 3½@3¾c; choice sheep, 4¼@4½c; good hogs, 6½@7c; calves, large, 4c; small, 6c per pound.

POTATOES—Choice, $15@16 per ton.

BUTTER—Choice dairy, 20@25c.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 30c.

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, 4@5c.

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, $25.85 per cwt.; 60-lb., $25.95; 36-lb., $26.05; Mocha and Java, 50-lb. tin cans, 34½c; 50 and 100-lb. sacks, 33½c; Java, 50-lb. tins, 34c; Aden Mocha, 35½c; peaberry blend, 35c; Guatemala, 25½c; ground coffee, 20@24½c; Mokaska, 100-lb. cases, $25.85.

DRIED FRUITS — Apricots bleached, 18c 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; pineapple (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, 3¼@4c; butter, 5¾c; Lima, 5c.

PROVISIONS—Queen hams, large 18c; small, 18¼c; Queen breakfast bacon, 17½c; dry salt sides, 12¾c.

LARD—Home rendered, Sinclair's 5s, 17⅞c per lb.; 10s, 17¾c; 20s, 17½c; 50s, 17¼c; Queen leaf, 10s, 16⅞c. Lard, compound, tierces, 12¼c; 10s, 13c; 5s, 13⅛c.

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

POTATOES—Choice, $18@20 per ton.

VEGETABLES—Cabbages, 1¾@2c 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, $1.50@2.00; New York Baldwins, $7.50 per bbl.; navel oranges, $3.00@4.50 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, 2-lb. prints, 37c.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 35c.

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, 16@17c.

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, $25@26 per ton.

OATS—Choice, $30 per ton.

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, $6.25@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.

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

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1893.

WHAT WE WANT.

Free coinage of silver; a graduated income tax; Government ownership of telegraph lines; Government superisvion 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 Northern Pacific railroad seems to think its blanket mortgage on our state senate good against all attacks, and so far all indications point that way. If any bill having for its object any restrictions on the power of corporations to rob individuals passes the house, the senate is sure to kill it.

FEEBLE MINDED people sometimes edit papers. The Spokane Christian Advocate says that if the present legislature does not exempt church property from taxation "the effect will be to drive people to Oregon, if they wish to live anywhere on the Coast where they can enjoy the church privileges and educational facilities to which they have been accustomed in the East."

THE Tacoma News latest wrinkle is to increase the salaries of our public officers It thinks $8,000 a year not enough for a cabinet officer. The average American family lives on less than $500. To strengthen its argument. The Tacoma News says this; "The only man of no fortune whom Mr. Cleveland has selected for his cabinet is John G. Carlisle, whose ability is indispensible and whose habits are as simple as those of a farmer."

THE bill to promote the safety of travelers upon railroads by compelling railroad companies to equip cars with automatic couplers and continuous air-brakes passed the senate last Saturday, Senators Blodgett, Brice, Daniel, George, Harris, Morgan, Sawyer, Stewart and Vance being the only ones voting against it, eight of the ten being Democrats. Senator Gorman said in opposing the bill that "If this bill became a law, there were influences behind it that would make themselves felt at future party conventions. They would say: 'We are now strong enough to control your presidential election. You must confiscate the property of railroads by further legislation or we will control your politics.' The railroads of the country could not submit to further restrictions while the Canadian lines were entirely free from them." When the railroad puppets in congress will object to a bill having for its object the greater safety of travelers what frantic efforts they will make to prevent the passage of bills to prevent further stealing from the public by excessive and discriminating freight charges

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

CLEVELAND'S cabinet is now made up. The first name on the list is that of Judge Gresham, from east of the Mississippi, for secretary of state. Gresham has the confidence of the American people, irrespective of party, and our only regret is that he is placed in a position where his reform ideas for the amelioration of the condition of the people will not have effect on the adminstration. The most important office in the gift of president, because of the influence the occupant will have on the welfare of the people, is that of secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Carlisle, from east of the Mississippi, we have no confidence in whatever. He changed from a life-long advocate of silver to the single gold standard system of robbery at a time when he could gain political advantage by doing so, and for years he has been the chief attorney and legal adviser of the whiskey trust, an organization conducted in defiance of the laws of the country.

Hoke Smith of Georgia will have charge of the interior department and will doubtless show his great love for the Union soldier when it comes to passing upon pensions. Most of the business of the interior deparment is connected with the West, but of course that is no reason why a Western man should fill the place. Mr. Smith edits the Atlanta Journal, that, it will be remembered advised the highly civilized Democrats of Georgia to rotton-egg Gen. Weaver and Mrs. Lease when they attemped to speak in the state, and it will also be remembered that the advice was acted upon. We do not mean to say that it was because of this that he will be appointed to a cabinet position, but that in fact is about the only recommendation he has.

Dan Lamont, secretary of war, is now president of three street railway lines in New York city, drawing a salary of $10,000 a year from each $30,000 in all.

For postmaster-general Bissell of New York, a former law partner of Cleveland's and attorney for the Reeding railroad, is chosen.

H. A. Herbert, secretary of the navy comes from Alabama.

Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, will be attorney general.

The West has reason to be thankful that it has been recognized in the selection of one man to distribute mustard seed and agricultural reports—J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska. But he lives east of the geographical center of the United States. Seven cabinet positions from east of the Mississippi, one west of the river. All eight from the eastern half of the country. How do you like it?

Gov. Lewelling's Statement.

All is quiet in Kansas again and no great harm was done during the recent squabble at Topeka. Gov. Lewelling has given out a statement regarding the late unpleasantness. He says: The Republicans boast of having carried the fight. The fact is that the Populists have never lost sight of the central idea in the contest—the preservation of the Populist house. It was to destroy this house that the Republicans made the fight and failed. Had they succeeded it would have thwarted all reform legislation. They know that the laws passed by it are valid; that to declare otherwise the supreme court would have to revise all respectable precedents at partisan demand and face a wave of public indignation unparalleled since the notorious Judge Trescillian was followed to the scaffold by an outraged people who exulted at his just but shocking execution. Corporate greed was determined to prevent the enactment of reform measures by the Populists.

The governor then goes on to enumerate the acts of the Republican house intended to extinguish the house of Populists, beginning with the attempted arrest of its chief clerk, and to be followed by the arrest of enough Populist members to break a quorum, and continues:

This did not succeed, and though the Republicans succeeded in the compromise in driving the Pouplists from the hall, their organization is still intact. Even this was brought about through the disloyaly of the state malitia and county sheriff. The militia has been recruited and doctored to this end for two years. The unmasking of Republican treason, perjury and lawlessness richly compensates the Populists for all the indignities suffered.

In The Quillayute Country.

S. O. Rue has killed five deer since the snow came.

Mr. Hicky and Sam Wilber have started for California.

Mr. Franklin is steadily gaining and will soon be able to use his injured arm.

Mr. Kronquist came out of the woods Friday after being snow bound for three weeks.

Mr. Jones, who came near losing his life by freezing two weeks ago, is able to be out.

A family from Seattle has taken Ackles claim and our people are glad to have good neighbors instead of the outlaw.

Mr. Spaulding came in last night with a fine piece of elk meat. He has been improving the last good trailing snow of the season.

The Young Peoples Progressive society resumed their regular meetings Friday night after a three weeks vacation on account of cold weather.

Mr. Spaulding says he was not a party to the Ackles shooting scrape, although Ackles was a friend of his and he would help him out if he could.

There is considerable suffering in the upper valley for want of supplies and the trails are so blocked with snow that it is impossible to get to them without snow shoes.

Mr. Daniel Pullen came home Friday having walked on the beach from Neah Bay, the Pysht trail being impassible. Messrs. Wentworth and Spaulding also came down the beach.

Many houses and barns have been wrecked by the immense weight of snow. Washington people will do well in the future if they put an extra prop under their roofs for winters like this.

A good many horses have died in the valley this season from blind staggers. This terrible disease is caused by too much confinement, dry, poor feed, lack of water, proper exercise. The best preventative is to feed plenty of vegatables such as carrots, beets, potatoes. Give good care and all the good water the animal will take.

A petition has been forwarded from this place to Representative John L. Wilson, asking that a survey looking to the proposed hardor improvement at the mouth of the Quillayute river be ordered in the next river and harbor bill. It is to be hoped that the legislature now in session will pass a memorial asking congress to appropriate money for a harpor to be built at the mouth of the Quillayute. The farming products in the rich agricultural region known as the Quillayute valley will be comparatively valueless until an outlet is secured. The most valuable timber land in the state of Washington would also be made accessible by a harbor here, which would be a benefit both to Coast navigation and the fishing industry. It could be built at a reasonable expenditure to the benefit of a large number of people, and a large portion of the land lying west of the Olympic range would be made accessible to settlers.

Ozette News.

The mail has made its regular trips in and out.

Snow fell from two to four feet deep during the late storm. Thermometer reached zero on one occasion.

The trail to Neah Bay along the beach route has been kept open, and offers about the only way of getting to or from Quillayute.

Mr. Johnson allowed the snow to accumulate on his roof until the shebang collapsed, making a sad wreck of his belongings. Nobody hurt.

Dan Pullen, accompanied by Messrs. Wentworth and Spaulding who live on the Dicky, went through from Neah, making good time with no trouble.

A three-foot hemlock tree fell across Mr. A. L. Wilson's fine new house, demolishing that structure completely, making a wreck of his summer's work. Fortunately he had not moved into it.

Some one in Angeles told Mr. Palmquist it never froze in this section, and the cold snap found his potatoes unprotected. Result a total loss. Same in a number of other cases, and spuds bid fair to be both scarce and high this coming spring.

The Weston Boys who live on an isolated claim three miles from the lakes, lost house and all by fire a week ago, narrowly escaping with their lives, reached their nearest neighbor barefooted and half frozen. This makes five cabins destroyed by fire in this locality, and all through make-shift fire places.

Clallam Bay News.

Clallam Bay Record.

A section of Crawford's barn at Pysht fell in a few days ago.

Mr. J. B. Cleary will commence rebuilding his barn next week.

The roof of the sawmill, damaged recently by the snow storm has been rebuilt.

Charles W. Bennett's house on his claim near town was smashed in by snow, lately.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bucholz returned from a wedding trip to Victoria last Monday.

Brown and Witherow brought in a quarter of an elk on Thursday which they shot this week.

The Vesta finished loading on Tuesday and is ready for sea. Her cargo consists of about 340,000 feet of lumber.

The county commissioners came down as far as Pysht last week and inspected the new bridge on the Pysht road.

Preparations are being made for the anniversary entertainment and ball to be given by the Odd Fellows on Monday evening February 27.

The pile driver is at work driving a number of piles at the bridge across the river. This is being done to hold logs at the mill which a flood will bring down the river.

Postmaster Marlette received notice from the department at Washington last Monday night that the mail route from Pysht to La Push had been changed to East Clallam to La Push.

Samuel J. Lutz on Wednesday purchased a valuable claim near town formerly owned by George Moore afterwards held by Joe Burgess. The claim is located a short distance from the west side of the bay. Mr Lutz went out Wednesday to take possession.

The schooner American Girl arrived on Sunday, eight days from San Francisco. The schooner brought 30 tons of freight for Fairservice & Co. The schooner sailed out of the bay on Thursday for Seattle for lumber cargo, there being no lumber on hand here.

Work will begin on the trail to the Hoko Falls as soon as the weather will permit. Mr. James Keltner who will have charge of the work states that Mr. Earle has agreed to furnish provisions for the crew employed. The Kellogg company will pay three dollars a day wages, in town lots.

The whistling buoy at Neah Bay is disabled and the whistle has been blown away. Captain Tozier of the revenue cutter Wolcott, who made the discovery has reported it to Washington and to the superintendent of lighthouse stations for this district, but it will take three or four days before the repairs can be made.

J. D. Thagard of Port Townsend has purchased the interest of Peter Bucholz in the Quillayute saloon. The firm has been in business on the bay for nearly two years. Mr. Buchloz retires to give his attention to other business. His late partner Mr. Thagard has not yet decided what to do with the saloon. It may be closed up for the present.

The snow has effectually prevented the carrying of the mails out to Beaver and Quillayute and the people out that way have had no mail for two weeks. The last time contractor Kirby endeavored to carry the mail he met with an accident near Beaver and was nearly frozen to death, after falling into a stream before he reached a habitation.

A new butcher shop business has been established in town by Peter Bucholz and W. Edwards. The shop has been opened in the Burgess building adjoining the Quillayute saloon. It is the intention of the new firm to have a slaughter house and yard for keeping cattle which will be located near the mouth of the river. Stock will be procured at Forks or Quillayute. This business is a good move for the town as all the meat used here at present has to be shipped in from up sound points while any amount of stock can be raised in the fertile Quillayute country back of Clallam Bay.

About the State.

Work will be begun in a few days on the big Kittitas irrigating ditch. It is intended to employ 1,000 men and many teams.

R. F. Radebaugh, the pioneer Tacoma journalist, formerly proprietor of the Ledger, is said to contemplate the publication of a Republican daily paper at Tacoma.

The new custom house at Port Townsend is rapidly nearing completion. It is a very fine structure and will cost when completed about $250,000. The portion set apart and fitted up for the post-office is finished in first-class style and would meet the requirements of a large city.

The Chelan Eagle estimates that there are thirty Indians in that vicinity, who, under the decision of the commissioner of the general land office, substantially affirmed by the secretary of the interior, will have the right to select 640 acres of land apiece, or an aggregate of about 20,000 acres, somewhere in the Chelan country, from the mouth of the Methow to the Chelan river, and from there in a northerly direction up the lake.

The most important government offices in Washington are, special treasury agent, Tacoma, $8 per day; superintendent of construction, Port Townsend, $8 per day; collector of customs, Port Townsend, $5,500, fees, and commissions; surveyor general, Olympia, $2,500; chief clerk, $2,300; circuit judge and judge of appeals court, each $6,000; district judge Seattle, $5,000; district attorney, fees; assistant, $2,500; marshal, fees; postmasters Seattle, $3,200; Spokane, $2,900; Tacoma, $3,100; Walla Walla, $2,400.

Capt. J. E. Howards, of Portland, who has been awarded the contract for the government work to be done on Grays harbor, and for which $50,000 was appropriated, has entered upon the work at Hoquiam. The plans call for a dyke from the south side of the harbor, running to the channel, and another dyke from the east end of Renie's island, leaving a gap 1,000 feet wide with a channel seven feet deep at low tide. At the west end of the island a dyke will be built to close the middle channel entirely, confining all waters to the north and south channels.

All Around.

The 1892 cotton crop is now estimated at 7,000,000 bales, against 9,000,000 in 1891.

It is stated that machinery is producing 90 per cent of the manufacturing labor of the country.

Ecuadorean coffee and cocoa crops are a failure and the press of the country is calling for aid for the starving poor.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, one of the last generals of the Confederate military service died at New Orleans Sunday night.

H. G. Allis, ate president of the First National bank, of Little Rock, Ark., has been arrested for a shortage of $700,000, and released on bail.

It is estimated that there are nearly 10,000 men out of work in St. Louis; over 2200 families applied to charitable societies for relief in one week.

A committee of the Panama canal stockholders has reported in favor of continuing work on the canal without asking an extension of the concession from Colombia.

Two prospectors of Phœnix, Ariz., claim to have discovered the ruins of an old Aztec city in the mountains. They think it might have contained 6000 people.

Rev. Dr. Stuckenberg, pastor of the American church in Berlin, says that Protestantism is doomed in Germany because it refuses to take up the labor problem.

The jury in the case of Asa P. Potter, president of the bankrupt Maverick bank, charged with false certification of checks, has rendered a verdict of guilty on fifteen counts.

The claim of the steamer Willapa for $10,000 for towing the British ship Moel Travan out of the breakers near Shoalwater bay has been compromised for $8,500.

President Harrison has issued a proclamation creating the Sierra forest reserve in California. It comprises 6,000 square miles in the counties of Mono, Fresno, Tulare, and Kern.

The Southern Pacific Comyany has let the contract for the construction at Newport News of two fine steel-bottom passenger steamships of 10,000 tons register, to run between New Orleans and Liverpool.

The mines in the Cœur d' Alene mining district are about to be closed down owing to the low price of silver. This will throw 2,000 men out of work, and the mine owners fear that it may lead to a repetition of the labor riots of last July.

It is reported that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road has purchased the Little Rock & Memphis, and that traffic arrangements had been made with the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia road to give it a through line to New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

The Democrats in the house of representatives of the North Carolina legislature have passed a bill revoking the charter of the State Farmers' Alliance on the ground that a fund of $50,000 is to be applied for political purposes in the interest of the People's party. It is thought the bill will pass the senate.

DON'T MISS GETTING

Clothing of Us This Week for We are Right Down To Cost

—ON—

SHOES, OVERCOATS, HATS & SUITS.

The People have appreciated our Prices the last two weeks and given us Big Trade, but we have lots of fine goods yet that we will shove out at cost.

Ask your friends in regard to our prices and goods,

Special on Knee Pant Sizes from five to thirteen, Price 25c per pair.

THE U. S. CLOTHING HOUSE,

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Hardware, Groceries, Stoves, Tinware

Buggies, Wagons and all kinds of Implements.

All Kinds of Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, etc.

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of Every Description.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hardware and Machinery, of all kinds.

We are agents for Mitchell and Lewis Staver Co. for Clallam county and will keep constantly on hand

CHAMPION MOWERS & REAPERS

THE MITCHELL WAGON

All Kinds of Hay Tools.

We pay the highest prices for produce of all kinds, and are headquarters for

FRESH MEAT, BUTTER AND FRESH EGGS.

We will not be undersold, and if you have cash to spend we can give you bargains.

Goods Delivered at any reasonable point.

The Angeles Restaurant

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OYSTER HOUSE.

Laurel Street Wharf, near Front.

Fresh Eastern and Olympia Oysters Always on Hand.

PORT ANGELES, - - - WASH.

Prune Trees Cheap.

Prune Growing best paying Business. Nice one year trees, 3 to 4 feet, 15 cents each by the hundred; 12½ cents each for five hundred. Fine large Apple, Cherry and Pear trees 3 year 6 to 8 feet, very cheap at Carter's Nursery. Send postal-card for Price List to T. H. Carter, Por Angeles, Wash.

THE BEACON.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1893.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Weekly Metorological Report.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU.
PORT ANGELES, WASH., Feb. 22, 1893.

DAY.	Date—Feb.	TEMPERATURE. Highest	TEMPERATURE. Lowest	WIND. Prevailing Direction	WIND. Force	Precipitation	State of weather
Thursday	16	48	35	S	Light	.35	Pr'ctly
Friday	17	44	32	S	"	.00	"
Saturday	18	48	34	S	"	.04	Cl'dy
Sunday	19	48	34	SW	"	.09	Pr'ctly
Monday	20	47	32	SW	"	.00	"
Tuesday	21	47	34	W	Fresh	.04	Clear
Wednesday	22	46	32	S	Light	.00	Cl'dy

Highest wind and direction for the week, 18 miles, west.

Average rainfall since January 1, 8.42 inches, for 9 years.

Total amount of rainfall since Jan. 1, 10.64 in

Total excess since Jan. 1, 1.62 in.

WM. BELL, Observer.

Lincoln street hill from First street to the court house is being planked.

The steam schooner Francis Cutting was in the bay the first of the week.

Mr. A. R. Pringle's little daughter, who has been quite sick for some time, is now convalescent.

One case of small-pox is reported at Neah Bay and this city has quarantined against vessels from there.

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

Jas. Lindsey, of Tumwater Hill, who received a paralytic stroke some time ago, causing the loss of the muscles of his right side and tongue, is improving fast.

A mail route has been established from Port Crescent to Fairholm. Iver Estensen has the contract for carrying the mail from March 4, 1892, to June 30, 1894, for $481.

Capt. H. K. W. Ayres received word Sunday that his application for a pension and back pay had been granted. He will receive $4,500 back pension and $15 per month.

The Democratic county central committee will hold a meeting in Port Angeles, March 11, for the purpose of organizing, filling vacancies and transacting other business.

Rev. Mr. Tollepson, of Port Townsend, will preach in the Norwegian language at the Lutheran church on Ninth street, between Laurel and Oak streets next Sunday at 1:30 p. m.

The foundation for a large store building is being laid on Mr. Fuller's lot at the corner of Eighth and Peabody streets When finished the building will be stocked with groceries.

The reserve appraisers are now at work appraising lots as fast as could be expected. It is to be hoped that all the work connected with the business will be rushed from now on until the settlers get a title to their homes.

Messrs Campbell and McClennan, who have been visiting Mr. McClennan Sr. on the reserve, took passage on the City of Topeka Saturday for Alaska. They have made their home on the Yukon river in Alaska the past six years.

Mr. Edward Phelps, living at the corner of Eighth and Vine streets, received word last week that his application for a pension and back pay had been granted. He gets a large amount and is correspondingly happy.

A petition is being circulated in the 6th ward, asking the school directors of Dist. No. 7 to call an election, with a view of bonding the district for the purpose of raising money to purchase school property, erect buildings, purchase furniture etc.

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 services are held at the Lutheran church on Ninth street, between Laurel and Oak streets every Sunday at 11 a. m., Rev. F. Hansen, pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Secular school on Saturday from 9 to 12 and 1 to 3 o'clock. Choir practice at 8 p. m. Saturdays.

A masquerade ball was given at the opera house Wednesday evening. Prizes were given as follows: Best lady dancer—Mrs. Otto Shields; finest dressed lady—Miss Lizzie Thompson; best sustained lady character—Mr. Hibst; best sustained gentleman character—Mr. Greenburg.

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.

Louie Gerkie, ten years old, was badly bitten last Friday evening by a dog belonging to Fred Crouse, living on the corner of Ninth and Laurel streets, while passing near the latter's house. The boy is now able to be around. The dog was considered a very valuable one and Mr. and Mrs. Crouse took it very much to heart when the marshal killed him.

The survey and notes of Lake Crescent township have been completed and will be in the surveyor general's hands before the first of March.

C. E. Bell & Co. are constructing a gallery in their store in order to accommodate the stock of crockery they recently purchased from the Burch Bazaar

Thompson Bros. have placed lumber on the ground for an addition to their meat market the length of their present building and to occupy the space between it and Miss Draper's millinery establishment.

A warrant for the arrest of Alfred Harlow was issued Monday morning upon the charge of stealing clothing from the U. S. clothing house. He was in the city Sunday but his arrest has not been effected.

The Rev. James Cheal, of Seattle, an Episcopal clergyman, will hold a special service in the Congregational church on Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday at 11 a. m. at St Andrew Episcopal church, cor. Sixth and Chase streets. Baptism and holy communion will be administered.

The I. O. O. F. lodge dedicated their new hall last evening. The exercises consisted of recitations, readings and songs The visitors were allowed the rare privilege of viewing the ancient "goat" in the possession of the lodge, after which a bountiful repast was served. Games were indulged in later. There were over one hundred in attendance.

Walter Yandall, the 16 year old son of John Yandall, who had his leg mashed by a log Wednesday of last week, died the following Friday morning. It was thought necessary to amputate the limb on Thursday but the young man was unable to survive the shock, his system being broken by disease. The funeral took place at the Baptist church Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Independent Order of Good Templars hold their regular quarterly meeting at their lodge rooms in the Martin building last Saturday evening and installed the following newly elected officers: Mr. Ray Haynes, chief templar; Mr. Moran, vice templar; D. G. Munro, past chief templar; Miss Edith Cook, treasurer; Miss Alice Ware, secretary; Miss Iva Coolidge, financial secretary; Roy McClinton, assistant secretary; Mrs. Ray Haynes, superintendent of juvenile templars; Miss Anna Fields, chaplain; Ray McClinton, marshal; John Wilson, guard; Ross Haynes, sentinel. After the installation of officers, supper and social took up the time until near 12 o'clock. One new member was taken in.

Grand and Petit Jury.

The following is a list of the grand and petit jurors drawn for the March, 1893, term of the superior court, for Clallam county:

GRAND JURY

R A Davis, J B Cleary, H P Mapes, B F Dean, John Bell, Jr., J L Worthley, F McGill, H Fortman, Silas Goodwin, Harvey Lesure, J C Dean, Jno Brown, Sr, Geo Lotzgesell, C H Fuhrman, L W Nichols, Rube Jacobs and N P Andrews.

PETIT JURY

F C Dean, T A Miller, A C Brotherton, G Lovegreen, J Van Horn, John Carnes, Otto Sindars, A R Pringle, Jos Ballinger, Charles I Howell, Jos Moore, Geo F Haines, P W Gallup, Louis Westbrook, E C Rich, J W Craig, L R Cole, Merrill Whittier, Perry Wiley, J W Boather, Harry Martin, H Nelson, Minor Foster, Jos Henderson.

Purely Personal.

Subscribe for the BEACON.

S. D. Maxwell is now in San Francisco.

J. D. Hickok went to Seattle, Wednesday.

C. C. Richards, of Portland, arrived Friday.

Dan Pullen came in from La Push Tuesday.

M. Burnell went to Seattle the first of the week.

John Church went to Tatoosh island this week.

H. M. George, of San Francisco, came in Monday.

Joel H. Albright, of Port Crescent, is in the city.

Phil A. Dolan returned from San Francisco, Sunday.

George Lotzgesell was down from Dungeness Tuesday.

Peter Govan, of Sequim, visited Angeles this week.

H. S. Ballou returned Sunday from a trip to Everett.

Elias Cays, of Dungeness, was in Angeles Tuesday.

H. Zimmerman, of Sequim, was in Port Angeles this week.

Charley Ulmer returned from San Francisco this week.

Wm. Fogle, of Sequim, was in Angeles the first of the week.

W. K. Clark and F. P. Fisher went to Dungeness Tuesday.

Mrs. Beardsley and daughter Nettie went to Blaine Sunday.

W. L. Ketchum left for a business trip to San Francisco last week.

Col. G. Ramsdall and wife went to Seattle for a few days Tuesday.

J. Johnson, of Washington Harbor was down here Sunday and Monday.

Thomas Towns of Dungeness bought goods in Port Angeles Wednesday.

Rev. W. W. Ferrier visited Port Townsend this week, returned Thursday.

Joe M. Ballinger went to Sequim Tuesday morning, to be gone a week or so.

Joseph Dillon, Chas. Larson, and J. E. Scully, of Beaver, were here a few days this week.

J. W. McFarland started on a prospecting trip to the Quillayute country last Saturday.

A. A. Smith returned from Seattle Sunday where he had been attending the K. of P. conclave.

News has been received of the severe illness of Willie Smith who is attending school at Olympia.

H. F. Buckner returned Sunday from a trip to Angeles where he disposed of a large lot of potatoes.

R. T. Smith, of Clallam Bay, and J. T. Lewis of East Clallam, was at the Alice House the first of the week.

Mrs. P. A. Meagher left for San Francisco, Friday of last week, to be with her husband who is lying seriously ill.

Mr. D. B. Lawler returned Monday, from Comox, B. C., where he has been with a surveying party on the Canadian Pacific railroad.

W. E. Miller, representing the wholesale paper house of Richmond & Stoppenbach, Tacoma, was in the city Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Council.

An adjourned meeting of the council was held Thursday evening of last week, Mayor Smith and councilmen Beam, Carver, Krueger, Metcalf, Rose and Ristine being present.

The Board of Trade were granted five incandescent lights free of charge. The bill of C. E. Gray amounting to $76 for typewriting was ordered paid. The council took up the matter of electing a councilman for the Third ward to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Tom Moore.

Two nominations were made, Councilman Krueger nominating John L. Reid and Councilman Beam placing the name of Willard Brumfield in nomination. The first two ballots Reid and Brumfield each received three votes. The third ballot resulted in Reid receiving four votes.

The passage of an ordinance, the nature and object of which is to provide for issuing bonds for the purchase of the electric light plant and to develop a water power, was taken under consideration. The clerk read the ordinance by sections. It provides for the issuance of $70,000 in bonds, which shall mature in twenty years. Mr. Louis Rockman was called upon to express his opinion as to the amount of power he believed could be developed with Ennis creek as the source of supply. He doubted the advisability of relying upon Ennis creek for water power. He said that competent engineers that had been employed by him had reported that not more than 500 horse power could be developed from that source. Mayor Smith criticised Mr. Rockman's position and said that other eminent engineers had declared that 5,000 horse power could be developed. Adjourned to Friday evening.

At Friday evening's meeting the mayor and Councilmen Carver, Ristine, Reid, Rose, Krueger and Metcalfe were present. Councilman Reid was appointed to serve on all committees vice Tom Moore resigned. The consideration of the electric light bonds was taken up, but nothing definite was done.

At Wednesday night's meeting the mayor, councilmen Beam, Carver, Reid, Ristine and Krueger were present.

A communication from City Attorney Hatch was read advising the collection of delinquent taxes for the years 1890, 1891 and 1892. Krueger favored directing the city attorney to collect the delinquent taxes for 1890 and 1891 but not for 1892. Beam favored collecting for three years. Laid over to next meeting.

Another communication from the city attorney pointed out the need of having the ordinances of city codified and offering to do it for $400. The printing would cost $400 additional. Laid on the table. City marshal asked for lumber for a walk on first street, from Oak street to the jail. Referred to street committee.

A communication from C. C. Bowman was read asking for a six month's extension of his franchise to build a wharf on Oak street north of Front. Referred to committee on franchises. Adjourned to Thursday night.

At Thursday evening's meeting the mayor and all the councilmen were present. A communication from the chief of the fire department was read, asking that each fireman be paid $3 each time they are called out on account of a fire; $1 upon a false alarm, and fifty cents for each time they drill, and that the chief be paid $25 a month. Referred to the fire committee.

A discussion regarding the electric light plant brought out the fact that it was running the city into debt at the rate of $300 per month; that it was now behind $2,100 and that on March 1 $750 would be due Mr. Rockman. It was decided to enlist the aid of the city attorney to devise a way to save 25 per cent in the running expenses of that department.

The communication of the city attorney regarding delinquent taxes was taken up, and that gentleman was asked to state more fully the position of affairs. From his statement we learn that the delinquent tax amount to about $7,000 $561 for 1890, $1,600 for 1891 and $6,000 [illegible] bills accumulated which we cannot pay, a large part of which is for labor, and there is no way for the city to meet its bills and go ahead with work this year except on the basis of collecting its taxes. He said that it was not the poor who were delinquent but the better classes; 95 per cent at least were able to pay—a large part of them non-resident land speculators who had made no improvements on their lands. He advised that a notice be published in all the papers of the county for two weeks giving notice that if the taxes were not paid by March 15, suit would be instituted. So ordered.

Because of a case of small-pox being reported from Neah Bay the city health officer asked for express authority to protect the city against the introduction of the disease here, which was given. Ordinance No. 112 requires that all school children shall be vaccinated or be barred from attending the public schools. The Illinois state board of health reported that in cases of small-pox among persons who had not been vaccinated 48 per cent died, while in cases among those who had been vaccinated only nine-tenths of one per cent died.

The electric light and water power proposition to bond the city for $70,000 was laid upon the table by a vote of six to one, Councilman Krueger voting no.

The Legislature.

There is no change in the senatorial situation.

Hoole's railway and steamboat commission bill is dead.

House Bill No. 350, amending the act for the appraisement and disposal of tide and shore lands, so as to give parties having improvements on such lands prior to January 1, 1893, a prior right to purchase, the same as if such improvements had been made prior to March 26, 1890, has been indefinitely postponed, which, of course, means that it is dead in this instance.

The house has passed Roscoe's bill making it unlawful to buy, sell or give away or manufacture cigarettes or cigarette paper, and providing that those violating it shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding six months, or both.

House Bill No. 125 to prevent and punish corrupt practices in elections, and to provide for publicity in election expenses passed the house last week, fourteen members putting themselves on record against laws to aid honest elections. Hoole was one of them.

In the Superior Court.

Jas Stewart vs W. B. Gould, et al Order discharging receiver. Feb. 16.

Marion L. Blackwood vs D. M. Blackwood. Divorce case; default entered. Feb. 18.

Daniel Pullen vs Jesse S. Maxfield and E. D. Pullen, administrators. Order. Feb 20.

Alexander Nichols and Wm. McKinney vs Mary J. and Wm. F. Hooker. Order. Feb. 20.

R. H. Goldie vs Luther A. Mason and Eudora M. Mason. Judgment for plaintiff for $1,674.76, interest at 10 per cent since Jan. 27, 1892, costs $22.30. Execution.

Julia Wahlin vs E. August Wahlin. Decree of divorce for plaintiff. Allowher care, support and maintenance of their three children, and right to purchase the reserve lot upon which she is living.

Wm. McLennon and Mary Ann Mackay vs J. M. Grant, et al. Order. Feb. 20.

NEW CASES

F. W. Wilkins vs G. W. Campbell, foreclosure of mortgage. Feb. 18.

G. W. Williams, receiver of Staver & Walker, vs The Port Angeles Mill & Lumber company. Action of account. Feb. 20.

Baptist Church Services.

Rev. M. U. Squire, pastor.

Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m Morning subject—"The True Man." Evening subject—"Moral Insanity."

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

Sunday School at the close of the morning service.

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

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

Garfield's gilt edge Dungeness butter in full two pound rolls at 70 cents. Call for it on Friday or Saturday, as the stock is quickly exhausted.

The "Racket Store," between the post office and Morse's store on Front street, has cut prices on a large line of goods. Ladies felt hats are being sold at fifty cents each. Call and see them.

Crown Mills celebrated flour at Garfield's.

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.

Save yourself money by purchasing your merchandise for cash at Garfield's.

Keller & Randall, druggists, ask your patronage. Prescriptions carefully prepared. Pure drugs. The best of patent medicines. Toilet articles. Orders filled by mail.

Notice to Taxpayers.

All parties who are delinquent to the city of Port Angeles, for taxes for the years 1890, 1891 and 1892, will take notice that by order of the city council, I shall commence suit against all delinquents who have not settled prior to the fifteenth day of March 1893. Large penalties and costs will be incurred, which parties can save by settling prior to that date.

B. R. RAYMOND.

RAYMOND & STEWART,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, : Produce, : Dungeness : Butter : and : Eggs.

Clark Building, Front St., : Port Angeles.

Port Angeles Traffic and Transfer Company.

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.

STABLE ON MORSE'S WHARF.

General Teaming of all Descriptions.

Agents for Studebaker Wagons. PORT ANGELES.

A. AHLVERS & CO.,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Butchers, Packers and Sausage Makers.

All Kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats.

Sausage Factory. Port Angeles.

R. C. WILSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

G. K. ESTES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

BENTON EMBREE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Office in Opera House Block.

WILL R. GAY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT-LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONER AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

C. E. GAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Office Clallam Co. Abstract and Tarst Co.

Miss H. C. DRAPER,

MILLINERY

—AND—

Fancy Goods.

Front Street. PORT ANGELES.

THOMPSON BROS.

-:-Meat Market-:-

CHOICE MEATS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Give Them a Call.

HART, NICHOLLS & McKENNEY.

Contractors and Builders.

Plans and Specifications furnished and Estimates given.

DUNGENESS, - - - - - WASH.

MERCHANTS BANK

OF PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

Capital and Surplus - - - $100,000

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

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

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

THE ALICE HOUSE.

M. V. ALBRIGHT, Prop.

Neatly Furnished Rooms at from 25 to 50 Cents per night.

—Front St., Between Oak and Cherry—

PORT ANGELES - - - - - WASH.

Mrs. J. C. Fields,

MILLINERY AND NOTIONS.

LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

Everything First-Class, Yet Cheap.

Racket Store, Cooper Building.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

PAUL NIPOU,

- DEALER IN -

Fresh Fruits

—and—

Confectionery.

Choicest Brands of Cigars in the Market.

Next door to C. C. Bowman.

Dungeness, Port Angeles and Neah Bay Route.

THE FAST AND RELIABLE STEAMER

GARLAND

Leaves Tyler Street Dock, Pt. Townsend,

—FOR—

Dungeness, Pt. Angeles and Neah Bay

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

Str. Monticello

—ON—

Pt. Angeles, Pt. Townsend, Dungeness and Seattle

MOVES.

Carrying U. S. Mail and Great Northern Express.

WINTER GAZETTE.

GOING WEST—Daily, Except Monday.

Leaves SEATTLE - - - - 7.00 A. M.
" PORT TOWNSEND - - - 10.30 A. M.
" DUNGENESS - - - - 12.00 P. M.
Arrives PORT ANGELES - - - 2.00 P. M.

GOING EAST—Daily, Except Monday.

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

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

LANDINGS:

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

First-Class Accommodations for Passengers. Meals on Board.

HATCH BROS.

MONA'S SALOON,

—T. MONA, Proprietor.—

THE BEST OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

-:-Pool and Billiard Tables-:-

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

THE OAK SALOON

—A. MONA, Proprietor.—

THE FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS.

-:-Family Trade a Speciality-:-

Port Angeles, - - Wash.

OLD CROW SALOON.

M. GERAGHTY, PROP.

Lillis Cuban Blossom Cigar-:-

-:-Kentucky Whiskey.

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

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 Company'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 this 24th day of January, 1893.

[illegible]

WOMAN AND HOME.

IT WAS BETSY ROSS WHO DESIGNED OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG.

Twenty-eight Years of Benevolent Work. Training Girls for Housekeeping—Enjoyment at Home—Kipling Compliments Women—Letting a Man Alone.

Do you know that that beautiful national flag of ours was designed by a woman? It was. And those brilliant colors that always send a thrill of pride tingling through the veins of every true American were selected by a demure quakeress. This woman was born in Philadelphia in 1742. In 1762 she married a merchant named John Ross, but Mrs. John being a strict member of "The Society of Friends" was always known as Betsy Ross. And Betsy was known to the world—what little there was at that time on this side of the Atlantic, and so all the manufacturers on the other side—as the most artistic upholster in America.

She was famous for her love of gorgeous colors. The primary colors—red, white and blue—were thrown recklessly into most everything she adorned, and she adorned all of the noted places at that time, among others the hall of congress, the governor's reception room and the cabins and staterooms of Caleb and Thomas Cope's packet ships. She was a friend of Washington, Franklin, Adams, Morris, Jones, Rittenhouse, and very highly esteemed by her brother-in-law, Colonel Ross.

She was asked to design a flag for the country, which was then called Columbia. Congress at this time was called "Continental congress," and the states "colonies." By the request of Dr. Franklin, Robert Morris and Colonel George Ross, she made the flag for the country and herself worked in the words in silk, "The United States of America."

The flag consisted of thirteen red and white stripes; a blue field as a square on the left upper corner. On the blue field was a spread eagle with thirteen stars in a circle of rays of glory.

While she was at work designing and making the flag her workshop was visited by all the noted men of the day, who took the most vivid interest in the work, and never failed to compliment her very highly on her inspiration. She made flags for the country for fifty-five years, and died at the age of four score and ten. The United States seal was made from the design of the flag. Long before the Revolution of 1776 her red, white and blue streamers used to float from the packet ships that brought her material to carry on her artistic business.—Teresa H. Dean in Chicago Herald.

Twenty-eight Years of Benevolent Work.

One woman, Mrs. M. J. Creagh, has become a public benefactor in a unique but highly commendable manner. Twenty-eight years ago, just when the evils of the civil war were felt most acutely, there came to the office of a great New York newspaper a woman who made the request to see the editor. Her story was a pitiful one of the hardships and suffering endured by women, and she asked that the editor notice editorially a mass meeting of working women. The editor acquiesced. The hall was filled with eager, trembling, excited women.

Out of the confusion of this meeting grew the Woman's Protective union, one of the strongest benevolent societies in New York today. Mrs. Creagh's efforts in establishing it were both energetic and courageous. She was elected superintendent, and has held that position ever since, and her whole life has been spent in ameliorating the condition of the working woman.

Of winning personality and filled with sympathy, all women who seek her large heart for refuge meet with immediate response. When visited she was busily engaged at her desk, that was covered with an overflowing correspondence.

"I am never too busy to see a woman," said she. "I never like to talk about myself, but I am always enthusiastic about this cause, which is, in fact, a police force for the protection of defenseless women. I think that woman will in the near future be an important factor in science, art, politics and business. She should be now prepared by education for that position."

As she bade adieu in her sweet, womanly way it struck the writer that if all women were as ambitious and energetic their cause would be nearer realization than at present. —New York Recorder.

Training Girls for Housekeeping.

There are the studies that must not be interrupted; social exchanges to be duly met, a certain amount of sewing and reading to be accomplished, out of door life in abundance and enough sleep to insure health, to be secured.

The most efficient, ambitious mother is often necessarily absorbed with other interests than adapting her spare moments to the intervals of her daughter's leisure; and the completion of house duties is imperative and cannot wait for the hand of a novice.

How would it do to begin the housekeeping lessons when the daughters are 5 and 6? Teach them to handle their toys nicely and to arrange their playhouses conveniently for dollie's comfort. As they get older show them how to dust and how to sew, using doll's patterns; and when the sturdy hours begin to grow longer let them once or twice a week do some genuine housework, like the thorough sweeping of their own room, or making a certain kind of bread; the coffee for breakfast; from time to time a staple dish—desserts will easily follow. During vacation (with lots of fun in between) let them make out the programme of two or three days' work, submitted the day before to the mother, to be carried through by them, with the exception of emergencies.

Let them contribute a share in the hospitalities of their home. Who is a more attractive hostess than the accomplished daughter, gracefully and intelligently entertaining guests in the home of her parents? And how easily and naturally all her growing duties will fall into line in the home that follows that of her maidenhood.—Rural New Yorker.

Enjoyment at Home.

Don't shut up your house lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your hearts, lest a merry laugh should shake down some of the musty old cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without, when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in the work is begun that ends in reckless degradation.

Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they don't have it at their own hearthstone it will be sought at other, and perhaps at less profitable places. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand.

Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour of merriment around the lamp and firelight of a home blots out many a care and annoyance during the day; and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic circle. Put home first and foremost, for there will come a time when the home circle will be broken; when you will "long for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still," and when your greatest pleasure will be in remembering that you did all in your power to put a song under every burden to make each other happy.—Atlanta Constitution.

Kipling Compliments Woman.

Rudyard Kipling, although accused of being a bit cynical in his conversation and not a woman's man, says some very dainty, delicate and wholesome things about women in general. He etches them in his picturesque stories with quick, direct strokes—in a delightful, thoroughly masculine, virile way, which somehow gives the compliment a palatable flavor of sincerity not unflattering to the average woman. The women may say they "do not like Mulvaney nor understand his rough jokes," but no woman could fail to appreciate this remark:

"When a man does a good work out of all proportion to his pay, in seven cases out of nine there is a woman at the back of the virtue. The two exceptions must have suffered from sunstroke."

Perhaps this is not so good, but there's a spice of truth in it:

"The silliest woman can manage a clever man, but it needs a clever woman to manage a fool."

Here's a suggestion for wives to consider when composing curtain lectures:

"Speaking to and crying over a husband never did any good yet."

What woman would ever aspire to be logical or try to bring from a fine premise down through convincing gradations of argument an unanswerable conclusion after reading this:

"A woman's guess is much more accurate than a woman's certainty." I guess everybody but the supreme judges will agree to that.—New York Herald.

Rooms in Furnished "Season" Decoration.

While every one with a decorative craze is thinking of a Marie Antoinette bedroom, a Henry II study or a Louis XIV salon, an original genius in New York has concluded to get away from this "epoch" or "period" form of design and furnish his rooms in seasons—a spring, summer, autumn and winter room. In his summer room the carpets and walls are profuse with roses and trailing vines, honeysuckles and buzzing bees.

Up in the corner of the ceiling an immense spider disports his leglets on a cobweb the size of a cart wheel, caterpillars hang from the mantel and the wall frieze is deep in a cactus and palm leaf design. It's a very realistic sort of room, even to the "keep-off-the grass" sign which hangs over the door and the thermometer in the corner registering 99.

Over the doorway a sun with a gorgeous smile on its face looks down and weeps tears of joy on a palm leaf fan.

The occupant of the room is evidently of a reminiscent mind, for over the mantel are two bits of literature inscribed each upon white cardboard of regulation size. The one reads, "Ice cream sold here," and the other, "Boats, twenty cents an hour." They are souvenirs, and the same girl's picture is in the corner of each.

There is a grotesqueness about his treatment of the subject, but the idea can be seriously and impressively carried out.—Philadelphia Upholsterer.

A Florida Room.

If you can't go to Florida you can perhaps have a Florida room. Really there have been worse fads in decoration. The possession of such an apartment is a certificate that you have been south some previous year—or that some time you are going. In a dainty Florida boudoir the wings of the flame bright flamingoes which fly through the green gloom of the swamps like tongues of fire make charming bits of color, thrust behind the corner of a shelf or mirror. Soft, coarse blankets woven from the yellow fabric of the Nankin cotton and dyed in pale brownish tan are hung as portieres and thrown as rugs across divans.

In a cozy corner stands a tiny tea table made from the palmetto tree, its top a polished disk of the curiously marked wood, its three legs long varnished leaf stalks, their joinings hidden by fans of the young leaves. It's a queer, tropical looking bit, and if your hostess serves you on it a glass of orange flower sirup you are apt to think, as you sit and sip, with your eyes resting on some weird sketch from the lagoons, that after all, if she would but pull down that skin of a rattlesnake, it's not—with its trails of southern moss, in the meshes of which perch tiny, vivid colored Florida birds in all sorts of pretty attitudes—such a bad room.—Elizabeth Dustin in Detroit News.

Letting a Man Alone.

That a husband is at times silent and preoccupied does not argue that he is indifferent to his wife. He may be depressed, and yet not feel that marriage, for him, is a failure; he may be captious and fretful, yet feel no irritation against his wife. I am not absolving men from the obligation to be agreeable to their woman kind, nor extenuating their frequent infractions of the code of marital amenities; I am only assuring you, for your own good, that these things are often the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual disaccordance which you have not caused, and about which you would be unwise to grieve.

Learn to wait, and by and by you will find that business went wrong that day; or he sat in a draught, and all his bones ached with an incipient cold; or he had eaten an indigestible meal (not at home of course), and was depressed he knew not why. Wait! wait! and when you have found out what the matter was you will be thankful that you did not worry him with foolish questions.—Mrs. P. T. Barnum in Ladies' Home Journal.

How to Dress the Neck.

The dressing of the neck has much to do with a woman's good looks. If she has cords and bones below her chin she is crude to bare herself. What she needs is a yard of beads, a pendant necklace, a ruff of fur, flowers or fringe, or a collar as near her ear holes as it can be fitted. The lines which age first draws around the throat can always be concealed by a velvet collarette, to which anything can be appliqued—beads, medallions, miniatures, cuff buttons, flowers, brooches, and even rings. Then there are passementerie bands in every width, jeweled with mediæval, Egyptian and modern effects that are very pretty.

The Medici flat collars, with their broidery of mock gems, are not expensive, and if undesirable a scarf of diaphanous gauze may be artfully arranged and pierced with a jewel handled dagger or quaint ornament. The embroidered Canton crepes are very beautiful and intended to be worn a la Queen Louise, close or loose about the chin and caught up in the hairpins at the crown of the head.—New York World.

Home Happiness.

Probably nineteen-twentieths of the happiness you will ever have you will get at home. The independence that comes to a man when his work is over and he feels that he has run out of the storm into the quiet harbor of home, where he can rest in peace and with his family, is something real.

It does not make much difference whether you own your house or have one little room in that house. You can make that one little room a true home to you. You can people it with such moods, you can turn to it with such sweet fancies that it will be fairly luminous with their presence, and it will be to you the very perfection of a home. Against this home none of you should ever transgress.

You should always treat each other with courtesy. It is often not so difficult to love a person as it is to be courteous to him. Courtesy is of more value and more royal grace than some people seem to think. If you will be but courteous to each other you will soon learn to love more wisely, profoundly, not to say lastingly, than you ever did before.—Farm and Fireside.

When Veal Is Good.

Henry Palmer, a meat salesman, says: "There are several peculiarities about veal not met with in any other meat. Veal, properly so called, is flesh from a calf not more than six weeks old, and is almost invariably killed on Friday, to be ready for the Sunday trade. The brutal practice of letting calves bleed slowly to death so as to insure white meat is a relic of the past, and the little animals are dispatched in as few seconds now as hours some years ago.

Keeping a calf up and preventing it from having any violent exercise effects precisely the same purpose, and is not so brutal. The value of a calf is considerable, as almost every part of it is salable, and the liver is willingly paid extra for as a high delicacy. A calf two or three months old weighs much more, but is worth far less to a butcher than one just of about forty days. After the sixth week the muscles begin to harden and the delicate flavor vanishes."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Bed Pockets.

A hundred years back it was customary for fussy people, old maids particularly, God bless them, to hang little bags at the head of their beds and put away things they might need before morning. We have not seen anything of the kind for years, but now we discover that these bed pockets are being sold in England, although the extent of their use is not stated. They are arranged in fanciful shapes of brass and hang by cords or ribbons from the head of the bedstead. There is a place for the handkerchief and a place for the watch. Likewise a place for the pocketbook and a sign to the burglar, "Step softly and don't disturb the sleeper."—Philadelphia Upholsterer.

Making Children Obey.

A mother should be careful to make only reasonable demands upon her child's obedience, but, when once made, to enforce them implicitly. One should be very careful never to enter into a contest over a point that cannot be enforced. A child may be made to do certain things, but no power on earth can force him to do others, or to say words that he has made up his mind not to say. The prudent mother will enforce her authority and teach obedience on ground that she is sure of being able to hold. Points that she knows she cannot carry she will avoid until the habit of obedience is formed, and then there will be no discussion.—Ladies' Home Journal.

There are few things that can be made for a fair so profitable, so sensible and so desirable as such humble things as dish towels, roller towels, dusters and coarse bags for utility only. Kitchen holders of one sort and another are the very things that every house lady likes to have to her hand when she treats her kitchen to a visit. It gives an air of importance even to the lady who orders a leg of beef for dinner to be able to look critically at whatever the cook may have in the oven.

A very large fish should not be cooked whole, as the thin part at the tail would be done in much less time than the head and shoulders would require. If you wish to cook it whole shape it like the letter S, by tying a string around the tail, then wind it around the body, and finally fasten around the head.

If one will take the trouble to look up the history of the men in this wonderful country of ours who have gained fame, amassed wealth and made their way from poor boys to millionaires, it will be found that with few exceptions they have married young, for love only, and their wives have been helpful to them in many ways.

An angel dressmaker has alighted with her two feet on Fifth avenue, New York, and is promising business women tailor made gowns at prices from $25 to $100. If she can strike an average that fits and won't rip at the seams her fortune is made.

Miss Elizabeth Peabody, who first introduced into this country from Germany the kindergarten method of teaching the children, is still living in Boston at the age of 87 years, and retains much interest in educational matters.

Among the odd occupations that London women are engaged in are inspection of refugees, visiting board schools, spying for private corporations, piano tuning, choir training, typesetting and serving on school boards.

For boiling, a fishkettle is a very great convenience. It is simply a perforated tin plate with handles, on which the fish is put into and taken from the kettle, and from which it can be easily slipped to a platter.

A strip of flannel or napkin folded lengthwise, dipped in hot water and wrung out, and then applied around the neck of a child that has the croup, will usually bring relief in ten minutes.

It will sound very old fashioned and formal to say cultivate decision of character if you want a well shaped, expressive mouth, but there can be little beauty of the lips without it.

Red felt cut into a square and pinked on the edge, then ornamented with a euchre hand cut from the white felt, with the spots applied in their true colors, makes a gay pen wiper.

Don't neglect to have your name plainly painted on all jugs or bottles that are sent to the store for vinegar, molasses, etc. Then you will be sure to get your own back again.

LAUNCHING A VESSEL

OLD TIME METHODS ARE ADAPTED TO MODERN CONDITIONS.

Guesswork Has Given Place to Fine Calculations—The Builders' Supremely Anxious Moment When the Vessel Is Poised on the Ways.

The launch of a modern vessel does not differ materially from one of older days except in detail and enlarged responsibility. It is now a question of mathematics rather than of personal experience. It is now a matter of applied science and not one of fortunate guesswork. The constructor in these days does not fix the scale of the inclined plane down which the vessel will glide by his experience in such matters; does not smear the tallow on the ways until it seems to be enough; does not adjust the size of the ways to suit his fancy. Vessels that cost from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 are too valuable for the running of large risks, and hence the equation, the formula, the methods of applied mathematics, have supplanted old time ways of trusting to individual judgment and good luck.

Three things are absolutely necessary in launching a vessel in tidal waters—the launch must take place on time, must be of moderate speed, and all straining of the vessel must be avoided. It is in this last particular that the greatest responsibility rests nowadays. A wooden vessel may be subjected to a great strain, her seams may open and, as a naval constructor recently put it, "she may almost be stood on her head" and yet escape serious damage in launching. The seams will close again and the timbers and planks adjust themselves. Not so with iron or steel vessels. If the plates are strained, the rivets bent or broken, the injury is permanent and a matter of the gravest importance.

Preparations for a launch are begun before the keel is laid. The incline of the plane has first to be figured out. It generally varies from one-half inch to one inch to the foot. Vessels of a large tonnage have less inclination than smaller ones. The City of Paris had only one-half an inch inclination when she was launched. The cruiser Columbia, so long known as the Pirate, and recently launched at Cramp's shipyard in Philadelphia, glided into the water at an inclination of thirteen-sixteenths of an inch to the foot. She went down the ways like a race horse. Mr. Nixon, the constructing engineer of the Cramps, planned to have her in the water in thirty seconds after she started. She made it in twenty-nine. More vessels are launched at an inclination of three-quarters of an inch to the foot, however, than at any other plane.

The ways, as is generally known, consist of two parts, the ways proper and the cradle. The ways proper are stationary and firmly fastened to the ground. The cradle rests on top of the ways and up against the vessel and slides into the water with the ship. Between the ways proper and the cradle the tallow is smeared. This is generally spread five-eighths of an inch thick and must be of the highest grade. That used by the Cramps is made in Philadelphia and costs from seven to eight cents a pound. About 11,000 pounds was used in the launching of the Pirate. It is heated in big kettles in the shipyard and spread on by hand. In the case of the Pirate the weather was so warm that there was serious danger that the tallow would melt and run away. Mr. Nixon therefore mixed 15 per cent. stearine with it. He also played a hose on the tallow, and went so far as to sit up nights with the mixture to watch the effect of the weather on it. The stearine hardened the tallow and the launch was successful.

Perhaps the most important element to be considered in the launch of today is the buoyancy of the water and its effect on that part of the vessel which is still on the stocks after probably one-half of the vessel is in the water. Recently one of the new English battleships of the 14,000-ton class was wrecked at her launch. The buoyancy of the water lifted her up at the heels and threw her immense weight forward on her shoulders, crushing the frames and the launching ways, and ruining the boat. The modern naval constructor reduces this question of buoyancy to a matter of mathematics at once. He starts with the question of specific gravity of the vessel. If there were no water for the ship to slide into she would continue in the line of the ways until the center of gravity would get over the end of the ways, and then she would tilt. But the water keeps her from dropping down and holds the vessel in the line of the ways. This water is the safety valve of the launch, but it must not be too safe. While the moment of buoyancy must always be greater than the moment of weight, it must not be so much greater as to throw a terrible pressure on the forward end of the vessel and wreck it.

Having arranged all these things, a day and an hour are set for the launch, the time of the high tide being the chief factor to be considered. Most of the props are taken down and the vessel rests on the keel blocks and one or two sets of stocks at the sides. The ways and cradle have been fixed in place, and wedges have been adjusted above the cradle and under the poppet blocks on which she rests. A battering ram consists of four men to a piece of stout timber. These four men take care of four wedges. The signal is given and an immense clatter begins as the men drive home the wedges for five minutes. The vessel is lifted just clear of the keel blocks and now rests on the ways. Alternate keel blocks are now knocked away, beginning at the stern. Another "wedging up" follows, and then all the props at the sides are removed.

After a rest the third wedging comes, and then all the keel blocks are knocked down, the word is given, and the planks that hold the cradle to the ways proper at the bow are sawed off, and the vessel starts down to the water. This is the supreme moment in the shipbuilder's career. In thirty seconds all the responsibility of his past and his future is crowded upon him. Those who know the intense strain that rested on Mr. Nixon at the launch of the New York, the gayest occasion in shipbuilding this country has ever known, and of the Columbia, realized what the big sigh meant that he drew when the vessels got off safely. Had he been a woman in charge of so grave an occasion he probably would have swooned after it passed off successfully. It took about 600 men to launch these boats, and their services and the tallow and other preparations brought the mechanical cost of the launches up somewhere near $5,000 each.—New York Sun.

Should Be Amenable to Law.

A Fourth ward school teacher asked his pupils the other day to name a ring that wasn't round. None of them could. He that suggested answered the question himself by saying "the herring." Cannot the common council make this kind of facetiousness actionable when resorted to by an instructor of youth?—Milwaukee Sentinel.

FOUGHT OFF THE BIRDS.

A Sailor's Battle with Albatrosses Near Cape Horn.

Captain Hart, of the steamship Mariposa, sailing between San Francisco and Australia, was formerly a wealthy young man who went to sea because he loved life on the water. He was asked by a passenger on one of the Mariposa's trips to tell how he came to adopt a seafaring life, and to relate his most thrilling adventure. Here is his story:

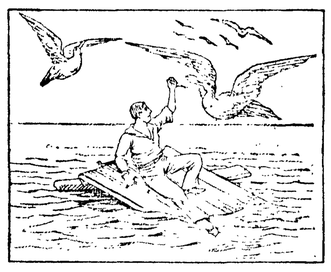
I was twenty four years old when I left Harvard. I had come into possession of the property left to me by my father in that year, and as my mother had also died and my sisters had married I determined to spend a few years in travel. I went to Europe and to South Africa, returning to London the same year.

I tried to engage cabin passage in the Josephine, then one of the largest sailing ships afloat, but old Captain Hardy, whom everybody called "the bear," because he was so rough and brusque, refused with many an oath, saying he didn't keep any hotel, and no man could sail on his ship without signing articles and doing his proper amount of work. Of course I knew a ship as well as I knew a house, and I decided to go on the Josephine before the mast just for the fun of it. I saw a twinkle in the old captain's eye as I signed the usual articles for a voyage to Sydney, New South Wales. He simply remarked, however, "You're big enough to do your share of the work."

I procured a regular outfit, sent my kit on board and took my place among the crew. I found friends in the forecastle at once, for I assumed no airs, acted just as everybody else did and studiously minded my own business. In spite of my discretion, though, I made some enemies. One of them was in the same watch with me. His name was Norris and he claimed to be an Englishman, but he spoke with a slightly foreign accent, and was dark enough to be taken for a Portuguese or a Spaniard. I disliked him from the first, and he evidently had as little regard for me as I had for him. He insulted me one day in the forecastle during our watch below, and I struck him a blow under the ear that put him to sleep very effectually.

We had a fairly good voyage until we struck some extremely rough weather off Cape Horn. For two days we ran under close reefs with the wind abeam, and then the gale became so violent that we had to heave to to weather it. On the fourth day of the storm the wind moderated, and Captain Hardy ordered us aloft to shake out the lower reefs. Norris and I were on the main royal yard when a heavy puff of wind struck the ship and threw her almost upon her beam ends. As I stood on the foot rope with my arms over the yard the heavy piece of timber was almost perpendicular, and I had to cling hard with hands and feet to keep from going over. Another lurch came when I was resting my whole weight on the foot rope. The rope suddenly parted, and I felt myself falling. Instinctively I flung out my arms to grasp something, but my head struck the topgallant yard, and over I went into the sea.

I must have been in the water an hour, and it was then about noon, when I espied a piece of a vessel's hatch about twenty yards away in the same trough of the waves in which I was swimming, and managed to reach it. I floated about all that night. Soon after sunrise I saw a number of great albatrosses. Nearer and nearer they came, and I could see their cold, star-



PICKING AT HIS FACE.

ing eyes regarding me with something in their expression that made me shiver. Even then I did not appreciate my danger. One of them swirled past me so close that I was fanned by the air he had disturbed. It was not until another had made a vicious jab at me with his beak as he swooped by that I began to understand the horror of my position. I had no weapon but a jackknife, which I opened and with which I prepared to defend myself. I had been lying down all this time, but I now sat up and made ready for the attack that I felt sure would come. It was not long delayed.

First one albatross and then another flew at me, picking at my eyes and face. I slashed right and left with my knife, screaming the while in the hope of scaring the vicious things away. I must have wounded several, but they came at me again and again, each time more savagely. Occasionally, in spite of all that I could do, one would fasten his beak into my flesh and tear a piece away. My face became frightfully lacerated and I was soon covered with the blood that flowed from my wounds.

I was on the verge of fainting when I heard a shout near at hand. Turning, I saw a boat closely approaching, manned by a crew of rough looking natives. I had been so absorbed in my fight with the birds that I had not observed how closely to the land I had drifted and that a boat was coming to my rescue. I was taken on board and was glad to see that the birds had given up the fight. They made a few wide circles around the boat and then sailed away to the westward.

The natives spoke a Spanish dialect, which I could only slightly understand, but from it I gathered that they were Fuegans and that I was being taken ashore. After my recovery I went to Sydney, where I ran across Norris. He acted as if he had seen a ghost. He shivered and shook with fear, and I taxed him with cutting the rope. He admitted it and begged for mercy. I hadn't the heart to kill him. A few nights afterward he ran amuck while drunk, and I found him in the act of stabbing an American sailor in a saloon. I experienced a thrill of pleasure in seeing him soundly thrashed.

"Penury and Wretchedness" with £7,000.

While waiting for mass one Sunday morning in Bray Roman Catholic chapel, near Dublin, a tailor about sixty-five years of age, named Michael Kennan, was seized with a fit and died in a few minutes in the chapel yard. The old man's house was in a frightful condition of filth, and gave evidence of the greatest penury and wretchedness, but a search revealed deposit receipts and other certificates to the value of nearly £7,000. Kennan had many distant relations.

Prepared for Winter.

A Philadelphia epicure has placed 1,500 fat reedbirds in a down town cold storage house for the winter delectation of his palate.

AN OLD SAILOR'S YARN

A STORY OF HARDSHIP AND DEATH IN THE ANTARCTIC OCEAN.

A Boat Crew of Seven Men Left on an Island and Not Called For—Six of the Unfortunates Finally Lost Their Lives. Some Idea of the Place.

Captain Eldridge, of the steamer Catharine Whiting, is one of those breezy, old time tars who used to start off from some New England port in a sailing vessel which would return only after a voyage of two or three years. During those lengthy and tempestuous buffetings with the sea Captain Eldridge saw much that was of interest. Some of this he has told with a quaint marine candor worthy of being exactly reproduced. He says:

I saw in The World where three men were left on an island in the Arctic. This reminds me of a boat crew that was left on an island in the Antarctic ocean in 1871 by the schooner Franklin, of New London, Captain James Holmes, master. They were landed on Cape Sheriff to kill what seals they could while the schooner went on a prospecting voyage—that is to say, looking for rookeries or places where seals travel up on the beach to rear their young.

Well, they were to stay there until the schooner returned, which would be in ten days at most. So ten days' provisions were given them, and when ten days had expired the men did not know but the vessel was lost. So they took in their boat the carcasses of seals and started for Potter's cove, 250 miles away, where they expected to find the bark Nile, for it was expected she would sail on the 15th day of March for New London. They arrived there on the 14th, and she had sailed on the 13th, as it appeared. Now what were they to do without clothes or fuel, no provisions or shelter, and a very, cold winter of nine long, dark months? As it is so far south the summer is short—say three months, and winter nine months—and summer is as cold as our winter here, but has the advantage of being all day, while the winter is all night. They were in 63 degs. latitude, south.

Well, the season was so far gone that the few seals, or elephants, or other animals that inhabit this part of the globe had gone into the sea for winter. But, however, they did manage to get a few seals and elephants and secured their oil, and on this they lived until spring. For a shelter they got an old try works which had been left there by some ship and covered this with snow to keep out what cold possible, and with snow for blankets they lived the winter through.

In the spring they concluded to go back to Cape Sheriff and kill all the seals they could before the vessels began to arrive. Then they would make some bargain to take home the skins. So, without any provisions, they started back, but on going out the straits they got jammed in the ice and had to go back over the ice to Porter's cove. They would haul their boat from one cake or block of ice to another, and launch when necessary. Well, they got back at last where they started from nearly dead from cold and exposure.

But, however, another trial. Four refused to go, but three of them took another boat which had been left by some other ship and started again without any food, for there was none to be got at so early in the spring. Nevertheless they arrived then at Cape Sheriff. Afterward they killed 2,200 seals and spread their skins on the snow to keep them from heating, but what became of them will never be known. It was supposed that they undertook to cross the straits, but could not manage the boat. However, they were lost. Now about those four that stayed at the Cove—I remember two of their names, but have forgotten the others. One was an Indian from Long Island, some place near Montauk—his last name was Garby—and one by the name of James King, who was eventually the only survivor of the seven, and his tale of suffering was terrible. He had to kill and eat the other three men. They were nothing but skin and bones anyway, and he could not have survived more than one day more had we not found him as we did.

We buried the remains of the others in the snow. King then went on board of the bark Nile, and from her he went on board of the schooner Z. P. Simons and came to New London, where he sailed from. He sued the company, but finally he gave it up and cleared out—no one knows where.

Now, I will give you all the information I can as to why they were left there. It was late in the season and the winds would not permit of the schooner getting back to them. So she sailed for home. What are seven men's lives to some men?

Now, I will give you some idea of the place. It is in from 61 to 63 degs. south latitude and the land is of volcanic origin, sprung up out of blue water and hiding in the clouds with thousands of feet of snow on top. The rocks are of soapstone appearance. There is not the first sign of vegetation on them—not even moss will grow on the rocks.

Yes, there is a sign of vegetation; what is known as crimson snow. But if you take a handful and look at it without the aid of a microscope you will see nothing but a little red on the snow, but with the aid of a microscope you can see the fine roots in the snow. So it is a vegetable.

There are no shellfish on the rocks—it is perfect desolation. But in the summer the birds of all kinds—that is, birds of high latitude—are here to breed their young. There are the sea hen, the Mother Cary's chicken, which is found all over the world, and penguin, several species of them. And to see these penguin as the march from their nests to the sea and back in single file and stand so erect! They do not fly. They have just merely a small fin to swim with while in the water. They just make a hole in the snow, lay two eggs and sit on them as any bird, right in the snow. But nature provides a way out of all these scrapes, as it were. Their eggs are a good substitute for hen's eggs.—New York World.