THE BEACON.

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PACIFIC COAST.

Fabulously Rich Strike of Ore at Agua Fria, A. T.

APACHE COUNTERFEITERS.

The Paso de los Algodones Land-Grant Case Decided in Favor of Coe.

Two of Oregon's Commissioners to the World's Fair are women

The Arizona House has passed the woman-suffrage bill by a vote of 17 to 7.

Trouble is reported at the placers in the Henry Mountains, Utah, and an organized war are for the possession of land has begun.

Two schooners from San Diego have been seized by Mexican customs officers at San Quintin and are held there pending investigation.

The report that Dr. Perry of the Perris Irrigation Company, San Diego county, had disappeared is denied by his friends. The report was started by the doctor's enemies.

First Lieutenant Brumback of the First Infantry, U. S. A., has lost his reason, and has isolated himself in the snowy wilds of Kootenai county in Northern Idaho.

W. S. Hale of Haystack, Grant county, Or., contemplates experimenting with a number of semi-tropical crops during the coming season, including cotton, tobacco, broom corn and sorghum.

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

The mill at the Virtue mine in Eastern Oregon is running night and day on ore taken from the upper level. The new pump is fast clearing the mine of water, and the prospects of the company are very flattering.

The great high-power pumping plant which will supply Yuma and Yuma Heights with water, and which will irrigate 10,000 acres of land on the mesa near Yuma, has started up, and that section is correspondingly happy.

The Puyallup Indians have commenced the construction of the first railroad built by Indians in this country. The road will run through their reservation, and is believed to be part of the Great Northern and Union Pacific systems.

The Salt river in Arizona rose four feet in two hours recently, showing that the snow in the mountains is melting rapidly. As yet no rain has fallen in the valley, though it is time for the rainy season to close, and old timers fear a drought.

Apache Indian counterfeiters have been discovered in the Mogollon Mountains, A. T. The coin they made was a counterfeit silver dollar. It was composed of lead washed with silver, but so imperfect that it could easily be detected.

Los Angeles complains that the Southern World's Fair Lady Commissioners have been snubbed by the Northern Commissioners. They have been told that they will have to pay their own way to Chicago, while the Northern Commissioners secure passage free.

Mrs. R. Griffith and her daughter Minnie at Portland, Or., were imprisoned in a folding bed, and were nearly smothered before they were extricated. A projection crushed Mrs. Griffith's chest. The two were in the trap an hour before assistance came.

A fabulously rich strike of ore is reported from Agua Fria, about thirty miles from Prescott, A. T. The location is near the famous Big Bug district, which has been producing rich ore for a year or more. The ore from the new find is reported to assay $2,000 per ton, or $1 a pound.

A mining and development company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000,000. The directors, and their subscriptions to the stock are: John W. Mackay, $2,500,000; James L. Flood, $2,490,000; James E. Walsh, $10,000. The other directors are William Lyle and George R. Wells. It is stated the purpose of the corporation is to own, control and deal in mines, lands and water rights, and it is generally understood the company is formed to further develop the Comstock mines.

The Great Northern railroad has issued its new freight tariff on lumber and shingles from Seattle and common points on the coast lines to local points on its lines and branches, which involves a great reduction all around, and will admit Puget Sound lumber to all points in the treeless prairie, which the system traverses, at the same or very slightly higher rates than apply to the Eastern terminals of the system on the Missouri river and Lake Superior. The principle of the interstate commerce law, that the rate to any point shall be no higher than that to a further point in the same direction, is closely regarded, and the result will be that lumber can be laid down at any small town in the interior of the Northwest at the same rates as at the termini, viz., 30 cents on fir lumber and 50 cents on lumber, logs, fence posts, shingles and wooden tank material. The car load rates in cents per 100 pounds on all lumber, including fir, from Seattle and common points to the principal points are as follows: Lowell and Snohomish, 4½; Sultan, 8½; Wenatchee, 15; Spokane 25; Bonners Ferry, 28; Kalispell, 33; Shelby Junction, Brinton, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, 35; points on the Sand Coulee and Neihart branches, from 36 to 40.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL.

The Largest Sheep Ranch in the World—Old Country Doing Business With the Outside World.

England is worth $43,600,000,000.

Kansas beef is popular with Londoners.

The Pennsylvania railroad owns 90,000 cars.

A hog trust is being organized in the West.

Canada has over 14,000 miles of railroads.

Alfalfa seed is selling for $5.25 a bushel in Kansas.

Milwaukee millers are not in the proposed big trust.

Our manufactures in 1892 were valued at $7,215,000,000.

Aluminium in 1869 cost $18 a pound; now it costs 70 cents a pound.

English capital is finding opportunities for investment in Florida.

Chinese cheap labor is seeking a market with some success in Africa.

The shipping interest is depressed at all the principal European ports.

The first cost of the old Croton aqueduct of New York was $12,500,000.

The woman horse doctor is working up a practice in several Eastern cities.

Buttons made of potatoes seem to be cheap and good enough for ordinary use.

Silk was first manufactured in the United States at Mansfield, Conn., in 1829.

It is proposed to employ 500 college students as guides during the World's Fair.

The greatest English landholder, the Duke of Sutherland, owns 1,358,545 acres.

English investments in American breweries aggregated December 1 $91,202,830.

False teeth are now made from paper, and are said to wear well and to last a lifetime.

Aluminium cooking utensils are just coming on the market, and are likely to be popular.

During 1892 there were imported into the United States 19,685,000 bottles of French champagne.

Works for the manufacture of aluminium cooking utensils are being erected by an Illinois company.

Wallace Porter of Ashland, Wis., has sold 60,000,000 of pine stumpage to Chicago and St. Louis parties.

Tobacco stems are selling for $1.25 per 100 pounds in Kentucky. They are used in snuff; also as fertilizers.

Nine New Bedford (Mass.) cotton mills last year paid $718,000 in dividends, averaging 7.45 per cent on the capital.

There were 4,300,000 tons of bituminous coal mined in Alabama in 1891. In 1892 the production was 5,272,000 tons, an increase of nearly 22 per cent.

Nashville is one of the greatest milling centers in the United States. It now grinds more than 7,000 barrels of flour per day, and is constantly increasing its operations.

The largest sheep ranch in the world is in the counties of Dimmit and Webb, Tex. It contains upward of 400,000 acres, and yearly pastures from 1,000,000 to 1,600,000 sheep.

Some of the cotton mills in South Carolina earned as high as 42 per cent on their investments last year, and all in all it was the most prosperous year in the history of cotton manufacturing in that State.

PERSONAL MENTION.

M. Emile Zola Undaunted by His Bad Reception at the French Academy and a Standing Candidate.

Prof. E. E. Barnard of the Lick Observatory often devotes twenty hours out of the twenty-four to work at the telescope and in the computing room during clear weather.

It is said that Robert Louis Stevenson has been paid more for his Polynesian story now appearing in England than was ever paid in that country for the same amount of "copy." The recent rumors of Mr. Stevenson's ill health have been contradicted.

The little Crown Prince of Germany promises to become as daring and expert a horseman as his father is. He races on the Arabian pony the Sultan of Turkey sent him with the Adjutant who gives him riding lessons, and almost invariably wins. Discreet Adjutant.

Patti created a great sensation quite unpremeditatedly not long ago while singing in Milan. "Traviata" was the opera, and just after rendering the passage "Amami, Alfredo," she started to make an exit. But, treading upon her gown, she fell heavily to the floor. The audience became wildly excited, for fears were entertained that the diva was badly hurt. She soon rose to her feet, however, and smiled in an unconcerned way amid rousing applause.

General T. T. Eckert, who is to succeed the late Dr. Norvin Green as President of the Western Union Telegraph Company is a native of St. Clairsville, O., and 68 years of age. He began at the bottom of the telegraphic ladder in 1849, had charge of the military telegraph at Washington during the war, and upon the consolidation of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company with the Western Union in 1881 became General Manager of the new company.

M. Emile Zola, undaunted by his bad reception at the French Academy, has informed a *Temps* reporter that he remains a candidate for the chair of Renan, and that he will offer himself for that of John Lemoine. "From my deathbed, if there were a vacancy, I should offer myself as a candidate. You know my feelings. I believe that since an academy exists I ought to belong to it, and that is why I offer myself. Whatever people think, I am going to continue the fight."

EASTERN ITEMS.

Graphic Pulpit Picture of Hell Causes Insanity.

THE SAYRE ELECTION BILL.

People Starving While Awaiting the Opening Up of the Cherokee Strip.

The mining town of Creede, Col., now has a population of 5,000.

A suicide club of fifty members has been formed at Bridgeton, N. J.

It is now denied that a sole leather trust has been formed at Boston.

The present severe winter has been a bonanza for the Florida hotelkeepers.

The convict mining war troubles are threatening to break out in Tennessee.

Missouri Commissioners are ordered to raise the figures of railroad valuation.

Congress is to investigate the employment of substitutes by department clerks.

Ansonia, Conn., is to have a sidewalk made of imperfect pins and pin scraps rusted together.

A St. Louis woman has applied for a patent to cover the processes of making "sweet-potato flour."

Based on the recent school census Connecticut's population is now 31,000 larger than it was in 1890.

Two more of the followers of Catarina Garza have been captured by American troops on the Texas border.

The Bethlehem Iron Works have been awarded a contract for over $2,000,000 worth of heavy armorplate.

There has been unusual mortality among the animals in the New York Central Park "Zoo" this winter.

Not one Chinaman in Boston has registered under the Geary act, and only one in the State of Massachusetts.

Allen G. Thurman has proposed the silver dollar for a national bank note basis as a solution of the currency question.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad will elevate all its tracks in Chicago at the expense, so it is printed, of $24,000,000.

Strong anti-race meetings are being held in New Jersey in opposition to the bill passed by the Legislature legalizing horse-racing.

A movement is on foot in Hoboken to put the Catholic parochial schools of that city under the Fairbault system of Archbishop Ireland.

The Sayre election bill, which disfranchises 40,000 negroes in the State, has passed the Alabama Senate and been signed by the Governor.

The citizens of Salina, Kan., have pledged $600,000 and twenty acres of land to the State for the removal of the State capital to that place.

The people of Norfolk, Va., are arranging for great times during the rendezvous of the navies of the world in Hampton Roads in April and May.

The topographical survey of Connecticut just completed shows its area to be 5,004 square miles or 340 square miles greater than given by some authorities.

The recent town elections in the State of New York show that both parties retain practically their relative strength of last year in the Boards of Supervisors.

The dam across the Colorado at Austin, Texas, will cost $1,400,000, stand sixty feet above low-water, and will supply 14,500-horse power, besides the town's water.

Telegrams have been sent to Speaker Crisp, asking that the government open the Cherokee Strip or appropriate money to feed the people who are starving while waiting.

The colored teachers at Atlanta have passed resolutions declaring their gratification because of the appointment of Hoke Smith as a member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.

The Massachusetts Legislature has made a fresh appropriation of $165,000 to be added to the considerable sum already expended for the extermination of the gypsy moth.

Suburbans find an argument for annexation to New York in the fact that some great money-lending corporations are forbidden to invest in real estate outside of New York city.

State Department officials at Washington disclaim any knowledge of the reported defalcation in the office of Consul-General New at London. They place no reliance in the story.

Although they will cost $1,000 apiece, liquor licenses have been applied for by 3,300 people in Philadelphia. It is estimated that considerably less than one-half that number will be granted.

It is hard times for working people in New York when potatoes are selling for $1.50 per bushel, while pork or other meats are one-quarter higher than last winter. Wages continue low, and work is very dull.

The United States revenue cutter Washington was so badly damaged by a collision with Pennsylvania annex ferryboat No. 3 that she sank in Government Bay, north of the Barge Office, New York Harbor.

Mrs. William Wilbur of Rowan, Ia., has been adjudged insane and sent to an insane asylum. The immediate cause of her mania was a graphic pulpit picture of hell drawn in a sermon by her pastor, which preyed upon her mind.

The ruling of Secretary Foster that marine engineers are not officers, and that consequently foreign marine engineers may serve on American steamships, has excited the indignation of the steamship engineers all over the country.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Indian Appropriation Bill Reported to the Senate—Wanamaker's Circular to the Postmasters.

The Court of Claims has rendered a decision in the of case D. G. Swaim, Judge Advocate General in the army, versus the United States, for the recovery of half his pay for twelve years. The decision is adverse to General Swaim. The case has been pending in the Court of Claims for the last two or three years.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded the contract for building a new wharf and repairing the old one at Tongue Bend near Astoria to Fostabend & Sanderson of Astoria at $9,925. He has also awarded the contract for building a galvanized iron storehouse at the same place to Paquet & Smith of Portland for $1,796.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker has mailed to each postmaster in the country a circular recognizing the important service they have rendered as postmasters under the administration of President Harrison and begging that in the future they will continue their interest in the postal service and study to promote in every possible way its extension and improvement.

Secretary Foster has amended his recent circular issued regarding the killing of fur-bearing animals in Alaska so as to permit vessels other than revenue cutters, as heretofore, to transport natives to localities where sea otter is found. It also permits vessels having on board sea-otter skins to file a manifest of such skins at the first port of entry in the United States.

When Senator Call introduced into the Senate a joint resolution to suspend approval of the lists of swamp and overflowed public lands in Florida until further action of Congress and asked for its passage, Senator Mitchell of Oregon moved to insert the proviso that nothing in the resolution should be construed to extend to any grants of land in any State or Territory except Florida. The amendment was agreed to, but the resolution went over.

The Judiciary Committee of the House has adopted the report of the subcommittee investigating the whisky trust The report recommends the duty on imported liquors be reduced from $2 to $1 per gallon, and that the tariff on all goods be reduced whenever it is found they are being influenced by trusts or combinations. It also recommended that rectifying establishments be made subject to governmental supervision, and that all compound goods be stamped to show their components.

The Indian appropriation bill has been reported to the Senate. It includes $8,796,336 for the purchase of the Cherokee outlet, making the grand total of the bill $16,431,490. Among the items added to the bill are $56,000 for the irrigation of the Navajo reservation, $15,000 for negotiations by the Cherokee Commission for the further purchases of Indian lands, $190,000 for the payment of damages to settlers in the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations, South Dakota, and $216,000 for Indian industrial schools.

Treasurer Nebecker, speaking of the drain of gold that has been going on for the past year or more, said it was largely the work of speculators on the New York Stock Exchange. The export of gold had the effect of bearing stocks. By selling the stocks and then exporting gold the profit made on stocks not only compensated for the freight charges, insurance, etc., on the gold shipped, but left a profit. Then, too, as France and Austria are in the market after gold, specie found a ready sale on the other side.

At the request of the Committee of Ways and Means, the Clerk of the House Committee on Appropriations has submitted a statement of the deficiencies and appropriations during the past five years. It shows the deficiency appropriation bill, as it passed the House at this session, amounts to $21,209,638, of which a little more than $14,000,000 was for pensions. The deficiency for 1894, exclusive of pensions, if it reaches the average deficiency of appropriations for the past five sessions, will probably be $9,000,000. For the five sessions, including the present, the deficiency of appropriations have amounted to $47,220,966, or an average of $9,440,193, of which the largest was $13,299,541 in the first session of the Fifty-first Congress. The pension deficiencies during the five sessions amounted to $84,481,274, or an average of $16,896,254, the largest being $29,335,598 in the second session of the Fifty-first Congress. The appropriations, exclusive of miscellaneous matters, made by the House at this session aggregate $513,733,785, and this has been increased to $519,273,447 by changes made by the Senate.

Secretary Noble has rendered an important decision in the case of A. H. Dalton of the Bozeman (Mont.) land district against the Northern Pacific Railway Company, which overruled the celebrated Guilford Miller decision in one important particular. The Miller decision held that lands within the Yakima Indian reservation were not excepted from the grant to the Northern Pacific, and that when the Indian title to the same lands became extinguished the right thereto would inure to the railway company under its grant. This decision, involving a portion of the Crow reservation, holds in effect that the lands included within the technical reservation at the date on which the grant becomes effective are absolutely excepted from the grant, and in the event of extinction of Indian title they revert to the public domain. The Commissioner's decision, holding Dalton's homestead entry for cancellation for the reason that the lands covered by it passed to the Northern Pacific road under its grant, is accordingly reversed. This decision directly and indirectly affects large tracts of land in Montana, the Dakotas, Idaho and Washington.

FOREIGN LANDS.

"Black Death" Epidemic in Southern Russia.

THE AMEER OF BOKHARA.

Mr. Gladstone Again Surprises His Friends by a Masterful Midnight Speech.

The "Brotherhood of Minor Poets" is the name of a recently formed society in England.

There is an electric railroad twenty-seven miles long in the Tyrolese Mountains in Switzerland.

A railroad is to be built from Athens to Chalcis, Thebes, Lebadea, Chaeronea, Dadion and Larissa.

Chancellor Caprivi in answer to a rumor that he is about to marry says he is too old for such a step.

The Chinese government will send out an expedition shortly to extend its telegraph system through to Kashgar.

It is proposed to hold a grand national exhibition in Geneva in 1896 on the model of the Zurich Exposition of 1883.

It is said that negotiations are about to be resumed between Great Britain and Spain for a new commercial treaty.

Not since 1849 has such a prolonged period of frost or such intensity of cold been known in Hungary as has prevailed this winter.

Coal of an excellent quality and in large deposits has been discovered at Djebeli-Ebou-Feyaz in the district of Zor in Asia Minor.

The death is announced from Cape Town of Kreli, ex-Chief of the Galekas in the Transkei, who was deposed by Sir Bartle Frere in 1877.

A new treaty which has been made between Venezuela and Colombia is the first step toward a triple alliance, which is to include Ecuador.

The Brazilian government has ordered 70,000 small caliber rifles and 35,000,000 cartridges from the Lowe small-arm manufactory in Berlin.

The Rome police surprised twenty-six anarchists working a bomb factory on the outskirts of the city. A large quantity of explosives was seized.

Mrs. Lillie Langtry, recently arrived at Malta on her yacht from Marseilles, was subject to ten days' quarantine on the ground that Marseilles is an infected port.

Several millowners in Heywood, England, have closed their factories so as to assist in bringing about the desired reduction of wages. Thousands of looms are idle.

Queen Victoria has immense wine cellars in her various palaces. Her old port, sherry, East India, Madeira and Cabinet Rhine are said to be the finest in England.

Pere Charmatant, founder of the order of the White Fathers, who was born in France in 1844, has been appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Lavigerie as Primate of Africa.

It has been decided to call out the entire militia force of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands for training this season. The number of men under arms is expected to reach 115,000.

A movement has been begun in France looking to the substitution of aluminium for copper in making small coin. The advantages of aluminium in point of lightness and cleanliness are unquestionable.

Mr. Mundella, President of the London Board of Trade, has decided to send David Schloss and William Barnett to the United States to examine and report on the question of stopping the immigration of pauper aliens.

As soon as they heard that William Waldorf Astor had purchased the London *Pall Mall Gazette* and was trying to make a Tory paper of it, all of the old editors left. They have started a new paper called the *Westminster Gazette*.

A French vessel of war has taken possession of Kerguelen, otherwise known as the Isle of Desolation, in the Indian Ocean, which was discovered by the French navigator, Kerguelen, in 1772. The island is said to have beds of coal.

The London County Council will give its support to proposals made to open the South Kensington and Bethnal Green Museums on Sundays. It will impose a condition that no official of the institutions shall be required to work more than six days a week.

The Manchester ship canal is expected to be completed and open for business by the end of the present year. Another $10,000,000 is being raised to finish the work, half of which is being subscribed by Salford, three-eighths by Manchester and the rest by Oldham.

The Porte has appointed Osman Pasha Turkish Commissioner in Egypt in place of Moukhtar Pasha, who has been recalled. The change is a source of relief to the British officials in Egypt, Moukhtar Pasha having been the center of Turkish intrigues against England.

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* says that the Metropolitan Michael has pronounced the divorce of ex-King Milan and Natalie void. According to this decision the first marriage is still valid, and hence a second marriage, which was contemplated, will not be necessary.

The railroads of France are rapidly adopting electric train-lighting apparatus, by means of the storage-battery system, using six, eight or ten-candle power. Each car carries sixteen cells of battery, and each is independent of the rest of the train in its lighting outfit.

SEATTLE MARKET.

Wholesale Quotations.

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

HOPS—Choice, 16c per lb.; medium, 10@11c.

HAY—In carload lots: Puget Sound timothy, $9.00@10.00 per ton.

GRAIN—In carload lots: Oats, choice, $25@27; barley, $20@21; wheat chicken feed, $23@24; corn, $24.50; cracked, $25.50 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $14; shorts, $18.

LIVE STOCK—Choice beef cattle, 3½@4½c; cows, 3½@3¾c; choice sheep, 4¼@4½c; good hogs, 8@8½c; calves, large, 4c; small, 6c per pound.

POTATOES—Choice, $16@18 per ton.

BUTTER—Choice ranch, 15@20c.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 28c.

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, 29½c per lb.; Java, 29½c; Costa Rica, choice, 24½c; Rio, 23c½. 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; Carolina, $5.00; China, $5.00 per cwt.

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

PROVISIONS—Queen hams, large 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, $20@22 per ton.

VEGETABLES—Cabbages, 1¾@2c per lb.; onions, 2@2½c; parsnips, $1@1.25 per sack; turnips 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, $2.00@2.50 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, 30c.

POULTRY — Chickens, $4.50@5.50 per doz.; hens, 65@75c 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, 16½@18c 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, $24@26 per ton.

OATS—Choice, $30 per ton.

BARLEY—Rolled or ground, $23.00 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, $44 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, $2.75; rolled wheat, $5.00 per bbl.; whole wheat flour, $2.75 per cwt.; pearl barley, 4c per lb.; split peas, 5c; table cornmeal, yellow, $2.00 per cwt. in 10-lb. sacks; 50s, $1.90; white, $2.10; 50s, $2.00.

THE BEACON.

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

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One Year	$1.50
Six Months	75
Single Copies	5 Cents

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 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.

AN INVERTED PYRAMID.

The national debts of the world in round numbers amount to $35,000,000,000, the railroad debt of the world amounts to 9,000,000,000 more—$5,100,000,000 of it being American—and the municipal debts bring the total up to $60,000,000,000, to say nothing of individual indebtedness. There are in sight to pay this debt, at the most not more than $1,000,000,000 in gold, or one and two-third cents on the dollar. In other words, the finances of the world are in the position of an inverted pyramid, ready to topple over at the first financial blow that strikes it, burying, in one vast ruin, all the nations beneath. Even the failure of Barring Bros. caused such a swaying that the financiers of the world trembled in their boots, and the thing has not entirely steadied yet.

And the pyramid is continually getting larger while the base—gold—is as steadily getting smaller. With the exception of three, the national debt of every nation in the world is increasing. The railroad debt is piling up mountain high and the municipal debts are being increased as fast as able financiers can invent ways to absorb the money. New peoples are being constantly brought under civilizing influences and China and India are ever crying for more, while the nations of Europe and America require such sums for the development of enterprises, thought absolutely necessary, that the amount of new gold, brought forth from the mines each year, is hardly a drop in the bucket. How long we will be able to continue this way without a catastrophe is only a question of time and the goodness of providence.

"But," it is asked, "what is the remedy? what course are we to pursue to prop the thing up so that it will be comparatively safe until the finances of the world are in a safe condition?"

The first and only safe course that presents itself now is the re-monetization and free coinage of silver by all the leading nations of the world. England, Germany and Austria do not believe they, individually, would be benefitted by this course, but because they will not consent to a change, is no reason why the United States should longer sit in the shadow of a tottering structure.

The re-monetization of silver would enlarge the base to double its present size, and the free coinage of silver would continually enlarge it. With this change of policy on the part of this country there would be one less bidder in the auction room and one more seller of gold. Our national, state, municipal and railroad debts, are, with few exceptions, payable in coin, not necessarily gold, and with our mints open to the coinage of legal tender dollars the people of the United States might in a few years be entirely free from debt. It would stop us in a moment's time from our headlong rush into the fathomless abyss of debt.

If the capitalists of Europe do not want silver in payment of interest charges on government, state, municipal and railroad bonds, and dividends on railroad, trust and other corporate stock they can take grain, manufactured articles, or what not, but not gold. If they want to return our stocks and bonds they can do so on the same terms.

As it is now, England is the only nation that is gaining by having a single gold standard and she will gain at the expense of all the rest as long as she can keep the pyramid on end, but when it falls all single gold standard countries will be crushed together.

This is a question that individually affects the material condition of every man, woman and child in the Republic, because, under our present system of raising a revenue for the support of the government, and consequently the payment of its debts, each family pays toward its support in proportion to the amount and class of goods it consumes; it is not the railroads that pay the interest rates on their bonds, and the dividends on their stocks, but the families that use products, raw or manufactured, hauled over these roads. It is no more an inter-national, or national question than it is a personal one to you and me, because with more money our debts would not only decrease, but a new incentive would be given to industry; mills, factories, mines, railroads and countless other enterprises would be started; no one, able and willing to work, would need be without, and none need be starved or naked; farm products and property would rise in value, in proportion to the rise in silver, as well as the remuneration of the wage earner, but one's debts, interest charges, freights and taxes would not.

The re-monetization and the free coinage of silver is the one great and most important issue before the American people to-day. But it will take work to accomplish it. Read, think, act! It is twenty months before another election, but congress will convene before long and will probably take action or be neutral, according to theattitude of the people. Make good use of the time until the nextelection, and take no step baukward!

TO THE RESERVE SETTLERS.

The appraisers have gone over all that portion of the reserve lying east of Valley street, or about one-half of the whole. They expect to be through by the first day of May. The legal rate for advertising is $5 per lot or $10 for each claim of two lots. The land office officials have the privilege of naming the paper these final proof notices shall be published in and will doubtless do so in this case, as has been the almost invariable rule in the past and as they are now doing in other cases, if nothing is done to induce them to grant the settler the privilege of naming the paper in which he wants the notice placed.

The BEACON will publish final proof notices at *reasonable* rates certainly not to exceed one-half the legal rate—if the settlers will petition and secure the privilege of naming their own paper for publication. This will be a saving of at least $15,000 even at the highest figures we would think of charging, and if they can be printed for a less price, the BEACON will take the lead.

Let the Squatters Association do their part, get the Board of Trade to lend its aid, and every citizen who has a reserve lot do what he can and it will be accomplished, but time waits for no man. If you want a thing done, do it yourself. Don't wait until it is too late.

BOB BURDETTE says, "Young man don't be afraid of pounding persistently at one thing. Don't be afraid of being called a one-idea man or a crank. If you have one idea, you have more than most men have. It takes a smart man to be a crank."

J. Sterling Morton, the new secretary of agriculture in Cleveland's cabinet, was for many years the principal lobbyist at Washington for the C. B. & Q. railroad. His son Paul now has charge of the coal department of that road. Although a Democrat, he fought the re-election of Congressman Bryan, of his state, because the latter was a free silver advocate.

WE hope that the advertisers of Port Angeles will notice that because of the class of reading matter along side of advertisements and the position of these advertisements, that the BEACON is the best medium to reach the people of Clallam county. In addition to our large circulation at Dungeness, Sequim, Blyn Forest, Rena, Washington Harbor, Port Williams, Quillayute, Lapush, Forks, Solduck, Beaver, Ozette, Clallam, Port Crescent and Gettysburg, we circulate over three hundred copies in Port Angeles and our list is now growing at the rate of twenty-five a week. It pays to advertise in a paper that the people *read* as well as receive.

Review of 52d Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Mar. 5.—The silver and tariff question, the anti-option bill and the reduction of appropriations were the leading topics of consideration by the Fifty-second congress, which expired yesterday, and secondary only in importance to these matters were the measures relating to the World's Fair, the equipment of railroads with automatic car-couplers, national quarantine and immigration, Bering sea and Hawaiian annexation. Nothing of an affirmative nature except to prevent two items in the McKinley bill from taking effect was actually accomplished.

The result of the agitation for retrenchment of expenditures was not apparent in any considerable change in the aggregate of appropriations. The condition of the public treasury undoubtedly prevented the authorization of many proposed new expenditures. A notable instance was seen in the fact that not a single public building bill passed the house, and it was only by putting a number of them on the sundry civil appropriation bill that any authorization whatever for public buildings was secured.

The silver question was kept steadily before the attention of congress by the alternate efforts of the advocates of free coinage and the repeal of the Sherman law, both of which, however, failed in their object.

On the tariff, the dominant party in the house adopted the policy of attacking the McKinley bill in detail largely, for the political complexion of the senate made it practically out of the question to pass a general tariff revision bill. The result was the enactment into law of two bills continuing block tin on the free list and fine linen at 35 per cent. ad valorem. Other separate bills passed through the house, only to be pigeon-holed in the senate.

The anti-option bill passed both houses, but was killed by a refusal to suspend the rules and agree by a two-thirds vote to the amendments put on the bill by the senate. The pure food bill, the running mate of the anti option bill, passed the senate, but was never able to get consideration in the house.

World's fair legislation compassed a grant of $2,500,000, in souvenir half-dollars, in aid of the fair, closing its gates on Sunday, appropriations in various amounts for different fair purposes, and the passage of sundry acts of a special nature and minor importance.

The automatic car coupler bill, shorn of its drastic features, was enacted into law, as was also the national quarantine bill, increasing the powers of the marine hospital service to meet threatened dangers from cholera, and an immigration law imposing additional restrictions on the immigration bill, but not suspending it entirely.

The senate averted a bill on the Bering sea seal fisheries by ratifying a treaty of arbitration. It also ratified the extradition treaties with Russia and other countries, but still has before it a treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

The opening of the Cherokee outlet was provided for in the Indian bill under a clause appropriating $8,295,000 for its purchase from the Indians, $295,000 to be paid in cash and $8,000,000 in five equal annual installments.

Approximately 425 house and 235 senate bills and joint resolutions became laws, making 660 acts put on the statute books as the result of the work of congress.

The house passed 625 bills, of which 200 failed in the senate, and in the neighborhood of 625 bills passed by the senate failed in the house.

Opinions of Senators.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A special to the World from Washington City says: "Reporters have polled the new senate on three great questions of legislation, asking each senator:

Do you favor the repeal of the Sherman silver law?

Do you favor the repeal of the McKinley tariff law?

Do you favor the annexation of Hawaii?

Of eighty-three senators in town thirty-nine favor and twenty-eight oppose the repeal of the Sherman law, while sixteen are non-committal. Forty-one favor and thirty-three oppose the repeal of the McKinley act, while nine are non-committal. Forty favor and twenty oppose the annexation of Hawaii, while twenty-three are non-committal.

Dungeness Department.

S. Poot is on the sick list.

Capt. Davis was on the Garland Tuesday.

Annie Dick was in Port Townsend this week.

R. A. Davis and wife went to Seattle Sunday.

Houses for rent are taken up very quickly.

Joe Henderson returned from Townsend Tuesday.

The new bell is quite an addition to the school house.

W. F. Hooker left for Angeles on the Garland Tuesday.

The Monticello took sixty live hogs to Seattle this week.

J. J. Duncan went to Seattle on the Monticello Wednesday.

George Alexander expects to leave in a short time for the mines.

Farmers are busy getting their land ready for the spring crop.

R. Martin has moved his saloon into the C. P. Rollins building.

C. P. Rollins moved into the building of R. C. Wilson, Wednesday.

The new hall is inclosed and will be in readiness for the ball, March 17th.

The Ladies Aid society will give a clam chowder social Wednesday evening.

A. Barker, of Seattle, purchased a lot of potatoes from the ranchers this week.

There are 57 scholars enrolled at the new school. Prof. Dorsey has his hands full.

The Str. Wildwood will bring a party from Townsend to attend the ball March 17th.

H. S. Ballou was up from Angeles last week, returning home on the Monticello Sunday.

Richard Martin is digging his crop of carrots in the orchard adjoining the townsite.

Miss Doper arrived on the Monticello Tuesday and will teach the school in Dist. No. 4.

Thos. Clark has his blacksmith shop underway and will have it completed in a few days.

A Nichols has purchased a new wagon and new sports a fine turnout with the long-eared horses.

Dick Laughlin returned from Angeles where he has been looking after some business interests.

Mrs. George Letzgesell and Mrs. Alexander came home from Port Townsend where they have been visiting friends.

The work on the hall has to be delayed on account of not being able to get lumber. The mill is crowded with orders.

Steamer Angeles came down with a scow last Friday and took Mr. Hall Davis and family and personal effects to Port Discovery.

The Farmers Mercantile Co. have a large stock of mens and boys clothing enroute which will arrive this week. Parties needing anything in that line will do well to look the stock over.

Joe McKissick's teams are all busy now hauling lumber, plowing gardens, etc. Joe has some good turnouts and is up and doing.

The Farmers Mercantile Co. will put in a complete stock this spring of farm implements, wagons, buggies and everything in the tool line used on a farm.

F. H. Colvin, the photographer who was here last summer, has sent the photographs for Dungeness people to Mr. Gibert, the telegraph operator. Call on him for your pictures.

The Monticello called in at Washington Harbor Sunday with a load of freight for the Mercantile Co., and took away a cargo of potatoes. She expects to call there once or twice a week through the summer.

In The Quillayute Country.

A. Carpenter is working in his nursery.

Grouse, partridge and rabbits are quite plenty.

The schooner Teaser landed her cargo for Baxter's store at Lapush, Thursday.

People coming to our country cannot help falling in love with the place. Green fields and bright sunshine add greatly to the pleasing beauty.

The Indian boys are taking a lively interest in the game of base ball. They propose to play against the white lads soon. Quillayute boys organized their nine last evening.

W. R. Hick, gave a description of the People's Party platform and a few remarks on the finances of the country, at the school house last week. Hans Hansen delivered an able lecture on the antiquity, aim and work of the Democratic party, the purity and principal of the president, the integrity of the party and its administration. He was rather severe on the party that has just gone out of power, claiming that they never did any good; that they robbed the people. Mr. Hansen is an enthusiastic Democrat.

Forks Neighborhood.

Fine weather.

Every body well.

Farmers have begun plowing.

John Moorhead is the happy father of a brand new ten pound baby. John wears a big smile now.

Len Whittier killed a fine six-prong elk last week about one mile from the prairie.

Mrs. Merchant lost two horses this winter, Mrs. Nelson two and M. S. Frick one. There are several others sick.

L. M. Ford is having lumber hauled to build a new dwelling.

Whittier & Kilby intend to put in 40 acres of oats this spring.

J. S. Anderson has about all the lumber sawed for the Solduck bridge at Culprits prairie.

J. S. Anderson owns the first slab that was ever sawed in Clallam county by a saw mill, which was on September 6, 1886.

C. G. Whiting, F. W. Knott, L. M. Ford, Wm. Bainard and R. L. Sebastian have gone to Clallam Bay to join the Odd Fellows lodge at that place. They are going to organize a lodge here and they expect to have about thirty members.

Clallam Bay News.

Clallam Bay Record.

Frank Mulligan returned to the bay last week.

The logging crew resumed work in the woods on Monday last.

The telegraph line was in operation Tuesday after being down six weeks.

A team of six oxen, for use hauling logs here, arrived Wednesday evening on the Garland.

Lincoln Sands took a pack train out to Beaver last Saturday, being the first to go over the road for a month.

S. B. Laughlin, of Beaver, is one of the fortunate subscribers of the San Francisco Examiner, having drawn a $200 prize, being a grain mill.

A new meat market will be built on Marlette's lot between Liebeck's and Mrs. C. Snyder's building on Frontier street. A slaughter house and yard for keeping stock will be located near the mouth of the river.

A delegation of five of the citizens of Forks is expected here Saturday evening. They will join the Odd Fellows lodge and after becoming full fledged members of the order will institute a lodge of their own out at Forks.

The entertainment and ball given by the Odd Fellow's lodge of this place on Monday evening was largely attended there being a crowd of visitors from outside places in addition to local residents. The entertainment consisted of music and a burlesque initiation given in dramatic style with stage fixtures, etc. The company comprised sixteen persons and was well received. Being the first production of a drama in town the difficulties were great but the result will make future efforts in this line of entertainment easier to accomplish. After the entertainment the ball took place which lasted until 4 o'clock Tuesday morning. An excellent supper was served at Schneider's restaurant at midnight. The music furnished by Messrs John Brown and Fred Wilson of Port Angeles gave entire satisfaction. Among the visitors were several young ladies from Port Angeles, the Misses, Nailor, Thompson, Sullivan and Hitch.

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

C. E. Bell & Co.

Hardware, Groceries,
Stoves, Tinware

Buggies, Wagons and all kinds of Implements. | All Kinds of Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, etc.

Call and see Our Prices before going Elsewhere.

Correspondence Solicited.

C. E. BELL & CO.

Front Street. PORT ANGELES.

Farmers' Mercantile Company,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

of Every Description.

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

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

CHAMPION MOWERS & REAPERS

THE MITCHELL WAGON

All Kinds of Hay Tools.

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

FRESH MEAT, BUTTER AND FRESH EGGS.

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

Goods Delivered at any reasonable point.

Dungeness, - - - - - - Wash

-:-Try our Fresh and Salt Water Baths!-:-

They strengthen and invigorate the system and are far superior to any medicine.
PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES AND LADIES.
Single baths 25 cents. Five baths for $1.00.
Coffee and Lunch House in connection. Good boats always on hand to hire.
S. L. MYERS, Proprietor,
West Front Street. 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.

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.

HART, NICHOLLS & McKENNEY.

Contractors and Builders.

Plans and Specifications furnished and Estimates given.

DUNGENESS, - - - - - WASH.

The Angeles Restaurant

—AND—

OYSTER HOUSE.

Front Street, near Oak.

Fresh Eastern and Olympia Oysters Always on Hand.

PORT ANGELES, - - - WASH.

THOMPSON BROS.

-:-Meat Market-:-

CHOICE MEATS ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞Give Them a Call.

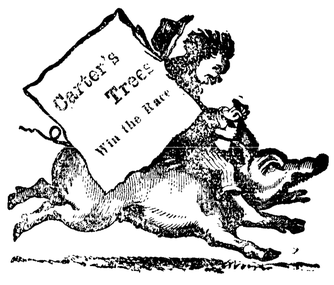
Miss H. C. DRAPER,

Millinery
—and—
Fancy Goods.

Front Street. PORT ANGELES.

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, MARCH 10, 1893.

Weekly Meteorological Report.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU.
PORT ANGELES, WASH., Mar. 8, 1893.

DAY.	Date—Feb.	Temperature. Highest	Temperature. Lowest	Wind. Prevailing Direction	Wind. Force	Precipitation	State of Weather
Thursday	2	47	28	S	Light	.00	Pt. Cldy
Friday	3	52	32	E	Light	.00	"
Saturday	4	49	32	E	"	.00	PtCldy
Sunday	5	52	32	Var	"	.00	Clear
Monday	6	48	23	Var	"	.02	Cldy
Tuesday	7	48	28	SW	Brisk	.03	Cldy
Wednesday	8	44	29	W	Fresh	.00	Clear

Highest wind and direction for the week, 28 miles, west.

Average rainfall since January 1, 9.50 inches, for 9 years.

Total amount of rainfall since Jan. 1, 10.10 in

Total excess since Jan. 1, .60 in.

WM. BELL, Observer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Are you a subscriber of the BEACON? If not, why not?

Thirty-one passengers came in on the Monticello yesterday.

S. B. Laughlin, of Beaver, killed five deer near his place a few days ago.

C. P. Brown has purchased a residence of D. P. Quinn on Second street near Oak.

The Port Angeles Water company has been having water mains laid on Laurel street this week.

The tide land commissioners for Port Angeles expect to complete their work in about two weeks.

A petition is being circulated in the western part of the county for a bridge across the Hoko river.

D. G. Harvey has moved his stock of groceries to his new location at the corner of Front and Lincoln streets.

Carpenters have been at work this week making improvements in the office room of County Attorney Bryan.

An obituary notice of one of S. R. Frazier's cats occupied a column space in last week's Port Crescent Leader.

Dr. Strother is justly proud of an addition to his office of a new Yale surgical chair—the best of the kind manufactured.

The name of Solduck postoffice has been changed to its former name, Shuwah and the site moved two miles east.

A new post-office named Tyee has been established on Pleasant prairie, three miles west of Beaver. J. E. Higgins is postmaster.

The ladies had a grand ball at the opera house Friday evening. In the future a limited number of gentlemen will be admitted.

The four-masted steam schooner Jeanie arrived from San Francisco yesterday with eighty tons of freight for Port Angeles merchants.

The U. S. Clothing house has sold the greater part of the stock brought here three months ago and the remaining lot will be shipped to the Whatcom establishment to-day.

Because of a high wind blowing the steamer Monticello was unable to make a landing at Dungeness Tuesday, and a number of passengers for that place were brought on here.

The Pacific Coast Steamship company's regular line steamer from San Francisco will stop here April 10, and if the business offered is sufficient, will make this a regular port of call.

The Ladies Aid society of the first M. E. church will give an ice cream social at the parsonage on Fourth street between Francis and Eunice street on Tuesday evening, March 14th. Ice cream and cake and etc. 15 cents.

Sunday morning the pastor of the Congregational church will speak on the subject, "Following Christ at a Distance." In the evening, "The House of the Lord in the Tops of the Mountains." Services at 11 and 7:30. All are cordially invited.

As the council failed to place a policeman on the reserve the marshal has engaged one man in each of the four wards on the reserve to apprehend parties shooting firearms in their localities. One is subject to a fine of twenty dollars for this offense.

There is a certain disciple of Esculapius in Port Angeles who takes advantage of ladies who are absent from their lots, and jump and sell them. He had better mind his p's and q's or the settlers on Lincoln Heights, where he has operated, will seek his scalp.

Additional tables have been placed in the Y. M. C. A. reading room, and a number of new papers have been added to the list on file, among them the Seattle Daily Press-Times, Tacoma Daily News, Victoria Daily Times and the Victoria Weekly Colonist.

This week we have not four columns of news from correspondents at neighboring towns as we had last week, but hope in the future to have weekly news letters from every post-office in the country. If we have to enlarge the paper to accommodate them so much the better.

At the request of the city council, a mass meeting of the tax-payers and voters of the city of Port Angeles will be held at the opera house to-morrow evening for the purpose of discussing the various electric light and water power propositions which have been submitted to the city council.

Mr. Oscar Lee and Miss Edith Margarete Wallis were married Sunday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, Rev. M. U. Squire officiating.

The street commissioner has been doing good work the past few days cleaning up Front and Laurel streets and putting in several hundred loads of gravel in the hollows on Front street.

Messrs. A. C. King, Dr. M. Terrell, Geo. S. Folsom, Capt. A. E. Wood and Thos. F. Taylor, Jr., capitalists of San Francisco, came in on the Monticello Tuesday, and are very favorably impressed with the prospects of the place and are inclined to invest in city property.

The Pioneer Loan and Investment Co. has been incorporated. The directors are W. K. Clark, J. D. Hickock and R. C. Wilson. All of these gentlemen are well and favorably known throughout the county and will doubtless be successful in managing the affairs of the new company.

"The Ticket of Leave Man" will be given at the opera house by the Port Angeles Dramatic club Saturday night, March 18. New scenery is being painted expressly for this play, and as the company has been preparing a long time, there is little doubt of its successful performance.

In addition to a large and choice line of millinery goods, Miss Draper brought home with her a fine stock of ladies' silk mits and gloves, kid gloves, handkerchiefs and laces from up-sound cities. We know the ladies will be pleased to look over her new goods, even if they are already supplied.

Mr. Alba Heywood entertained a Des Moines audience last night and made an instantaneous hit, both as a comedian and an imitator. We have seen Mr. Sol Smith Russell in the same part, but Mr. Heywood in the character of Tom Dilloway, equals all the work of Mr. Russell. The support Mr. Heywood receives is good.—Des Moines, Ia. Leader, Oct. 22, 1892.

The president of the Y. M. C. A., Geo. A. Scott is it delegate to the fourth annual district conference of the Y. M. C. A. which convenes at Seattle to-day. He left on Thursday afternoon. He will read a paper for young men entitled, "What Can be Done to Help Young Men in Places Where Associations do not Exist." He will bring back a good report of the conference.

At the council meeting Wednesday evening T. A. Noble, of Seattle, submitted a proposition for giving the city 500 horse power to be obtained from a water system, the supply for which would come from Ennis creek. The city attorney was also instructed to codify the city's ordinances, for which he is to be paid $400. A license was granted to John H. Burns to keep a saloon in the Central Hotel building.

The weather bureau report for the month of February at Port Angeles shows that the mean temperature was 3.86; the highest 48 on the 16th and the lowest 7 on the 2nd. The mean temperature for eight years past has been 37.3. The total precipitation for the month was 5.23 inches. The average precipitation for nine years has been 4.27 inches. There were two cloudless days, twelve partly cloudy and fourteen cloudy days.

The Clallam county branch of the American Bible Society held its annual meeting in the Congregational church, Tuesday evening. Rev. P. C. Hetzler, of Oregon, the district superintendent, spoke concerning the work of the parent society. Elwin Ware was elected president; L. Henderson, secretary and G. H. Randall, treasurer. Partial arrangements were made for a union meeting to be held some Sunday in the near future.

Do you want the Seattle Weekly Post-Intelligencer, the Sunday Post-Intelligencer, the Seattle Weekly Press-Times or the Tacoma Weekly News? We will furnish the Weekly or Sunday Post-Intelligencer and the BEACON one year for $2.00, or either of the other papers and the BEACON for $1.75. The regular price of the Post-Intelligencer is $2.00 and the BEACON $1.50. To take advantage of this liberal offer, the cash must invariably accompany the order.

Hugh Hamilton was arrested Wednesday and given a preliminary hearing before Justice Brewster on the charge of petit larceny. It seems that Judge L. T. Haynes had a pair of mounted elk horns, valued at $25, taken from his house last Christmas. The marshal located them in a cabin on Ninth street, between Oak and Cherry, and discovered that Hamilton had sold them to the bartender in Fitzgerald's saloon for the sum of $4. Bonds were given for his appearance at 10 o'clock to-day.

Wednesday evening a pleasant party of young people assembled in the parlors of the Alice House to celebrate the 18th birthday of Miss Alice McFarland, of this city. Various games, charades and riddles occupied the time until 10 o'clock when a dainty luncheon was served which showed the culinary taste and skill of the fair young hostess, and was evidently enjoyed by all. After luncheon the rest of the time was occupied with conversation, songs and stories. The young lady was the recipient of several useful and beautiful presents. At the close of the evening after wishing Miss Alice many happy returns of the day, the company dispersed feeling that it had indeed been a pleasant occasion.

A most enjoyable entertainment and supper was given the Tenth Street Sunday school at their school house on Tenth street between Pine and Cedar streets, last Friday evening. The program, which was rendered successfully by each, was as follows: Recitations;

Ethel Cramer—The Inventor's Wife.
Rufie Boutman—Persevere.
Lottie Black—My Grandma.
Sophia Cook—All Things Bright and Beautiful.
Emma J. Sturgess—The Walk.
Annie Werth—Now the Sun has Passed Away.
Nina Stoops—A Little Girl's Speech.
Kirlir Stoops—Who will be a Drunkard?
Ansel Jackson—The Telegraph.
Clara Hatfield—The Blackberry Girl.
Lola Stoops—A Boy.
Walter Nichols—Boys Wanted.
Ethel Nichols—Bubbles.
Clara Hatfield—An Address.

A bountiful repast was served to the seventy persons present at the expense of Mr. G. Sturgess, after which addresses were made by Rev. J. M. Baxter and the superintendent, Mr. Edwin Ware. Mr. Sturgess presented twenty-eight Bibles and Testaments to that number of the Sunday school scholars.

Purely Personal.

Subscribe for the BEACON.

Will R. Gay was in Seattle, Monday.

Will Fenn returned Sunday from Oregon.

Ed Metcalfe returned from Dungeness Sunday.

Louis Rockman came down from Seattle, Tuesday.

N. W. Merrifield came in from Lapush Tuesday morning.

Paul Barns, of Port Crescent, was up from there Saturday.

D. McInnes was in the Dungeness country the first of the week.

S. H. Ballou returned from an up-sound business trip Sunday.

Cyrus White, of Rena, will prove up on his homestead on May 3.

Wm. Morrissy, of Dungeness, was in the city the first of the week.

Anthony O'Brien will make final proof on his homestead on March 29.

E. Metzger, an Everett merchant, came in on the Monticello Wednesday.

Benton Embree is in Olympia this week on a case before the supreme court.

Mrs. D. W. Heberling, of Seattle, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. B. Spears.

Mrs. James Meagher who has been ill for some time is now slowly recovering.

Jackson Johnson, of Washington Harbor, will prove up on his homestead on April 10.

Fred Lamoreux and Will R. Gay returned from the Quillayute country last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Davis of Dungeness were in Port Angeles Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Libbie Ansley left yesterday for Port Hadlock where she will remain a month or two.

J. D. Riley, E. W. Pierce and Frank I. Bradford, of Seattle, registered at the Alice house Tuesday.

Mrs. Minnehan, of Gettysburg, and Miss Thornton, of Port Townsend, came in on the Garland Monday.

Mrs. P. A. Meagher returned on Monday from San Francisco, where she had been in attendance upon her sick husband.

Miss Sara Troy returned Thursday afternoon from Ellensburg, where she has been attending the state normal school.

Miss Grace Ware left for her home on Sequim prairie last Saturday. She will teach the spring term of school at Happy Valley.

Judge McClinton has been making garden this week. The season is so favorable he thinks he will soon have strawberries.

Miss H. C. Draper visited friends at her former home at La Conner and relatives at Port Townsend and transacted business at Seattle last week.

M. Burnell returned last Saturday from a three week's prospecting tour of the sound cities, but is now convinced that Port Angeles has the brightest prospects of any.

Church Services.

Sunday school is held every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and services at 12 at the school house on Tenth street between Pine and Cedar streets.

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.

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.

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.

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 special chances for sale, cheap.

Port Crescent Items.

The halibut season has begun and a number of fishing sloops run into the bay every night.

Ernest Bloering, who returned from the Solduck last Wednesday, reports lots of elk in the valley.

The Port Crescent school will begin the first Monday in April. Mr. Fred Albright will be the teacher.

Mr. August Peterson left last week in his sloop on a fishing excursion. He was accompanied by Mr. McFarland, who recently came from Michigan.

One of Mr. Peter Mohrdick's oxen had a leg broken one day last week by a log which they were pulling sliding forward and pinning the leg against a skid. The animal had to be shot.

Levi McDonnell of Lake Crescent has gone to Dungeness to attend school this spring. He reported, when here, that deer were plentiful near his home. He had killed two in one day.

Mr. John W. Thompson and Miss Kaisa Wahtola were married at the residence of Mr. Thompson, four miles southeast of town, Wednesday of last week, Judge W. S. Miller officiating.

Walking on snow shoes is the order of the day. Every rancher seems to take a delight in the sport. If it was not for the snow shoes the backwoodsman would have a hard time to get to town and carry provisions to his ranch.

J. H. Albright will resume work on the county road as soon as the snow is all off. The country around Port Crescent is not furnished with the best of roads, and the money that is appropriated from the road fund to build more roads is appreciated by the citizens of this vicinity.

Work in the Port Crescent sawmill is going on in earnest. The mill was built with the utmost care and is a good one. It turns out about 40,000 feet of lumber per day. They are going to build a tramway to haul logs on. Work will be commenced on it as soon as the snow is gone.

Considerable damage was done at Gettysburg by the recent snow storm. Houses belonging to Mrs. J. L. Wood and Peter White of this neighborhood and Edward O'Lane of Port Crescent were demolished. The orchard belonging to F. S. Mackintosh was considerably injured.

Quillehuyte County.

How many of the people of the west end have heard of the following Act of the Washington legislature, signed by Governor Marshall F. Moore, January 29, 1868?

An Act to create and organize the County of Quillehuyte.

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, that all that portion of the Territory of Washington included within the following limits be and the same is hereby organized into a county known as the county of Quillehuyte, to-wit: Commencing at the mouth of the Wyatch river, on the Pacific coast, and extending in a southeasterly direction along the summit of the Olympic range of mountains to a point where the 124th meridian of west longitude crosses the 48th parallel of latitude, thence south along said parallel of of longitude to the north boundary of Chehalis county, thence west along said boundary to the Pacific ocean to low tide water mark, thence along said coast north, including all islands, to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2.—Gideon Brownfield is hereby appointed auditor of said county, and John C. Brown, Aurelius Colby and John Weir are appointed a board of commissioners, and Smith Troy be and is hereby appointed sheriff, and all vacancies shall be filled by the governor of the Territory, on petition by the residents; and all officers appointed, either by this act or by the governor shall hold their offices until the next general election, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 3.—All laws of a general nature in regard to counties in this Territory shall be applicable to said county.

SEC. 4.—The county of Quillehuyte is hereby united to the counties of Clallam and Jefferson in the election of joint councilman, and to the county of Clallam in the election of joint representative.

Baptist Church Services.

Evangelists Mason and Chandler are holding successful meetings each evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Twenty-four have thus far manifested a desire to become Christians—ten coming forward on Wednesday evening.

Next Sunday morning Evangelist Mason will speak on the subject, "Steps in the Christian Life."

At 3 p. m., he will give a special address to which everybody is invited.

Young People's meeting at 6:30 p. m., led by Raymond Chandler, subject: "Consecration." Evangelistic meetings at 7:30 p. m. by Mason and Chandler

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

In the Superior Court.

NEW CASES

Melissa Gibson vs John Gibson. Suit for divorce. March 3.

Chas. Russel vs Silas Goodwin. Slander case. March 4.

First National Bank of Port Angeles vs J. S. Fenn. On promissory note. March 4.

Margaret McDavitt vs Frank McDavitt. Suit for divorce. March 6.

Washington Fir Company vs Daniel Pullen and Hattie S. Pullen. Attachment on account. March 8.

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

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.

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

NOTICE.

All persons are warned against [illegible] any children for goods [illegible] as I will not be responsible [illegible] contract other than [illegible]

[illegible], Port Angeles, Wash., Feb. 15, 1893.

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 Trust Co.

MERCHANTS BANK

OF PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

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

M. E. SAVAGE,

CITY HORSE-SHOER,

Interfering and contracted horses a specialty.

Toe weights, side weights, and bar shoes made to order. All work guaranteed.

Morse's Wharf - - - PORT ANGELES.

DO YOU

KNOW A GOOD THING WHEN YOU

SEE IT?

The regular price of the Seattle Weekly Post-Intelligencer is $2.00 a year. We will send you that paper and THE BEACON one year for that sum of money.

We will send you the Seattle Weekly Press-Times and THE BEACON one year for $1.75.

We will send you the Tacoma Weekly News and THE BEACON one year for $1.75.

The Cosmopolitan and THE BEACON for $3.50.

This offer has no connection with any other offers already made or that will be made in the future, but the amount named must be paid invariably in advance and in cash.

Alba Heywood, Comedian.

The versatile comedian Alba Heywood, that stars this season in "New Edgewood Folks" by permission of Sol Smith Russell and who, by the way, is making a tremendous success in the piece, is an exceedingly clever artist behind the scenes as well as before his audience. In every performance of "Edgewood Folks" this talented young actor handles, from the time he enters his dressing room in citizen's clothes until he leaves it in citizen's clothes, one hundred and seventeen pieces of costume besides his make ups for his face.

He fully sustains five distinct characters completely burying [illegible] and the rapid changes he [illegible] the wonderful swiftness and skill with which he works when [illegible] his audience. The longest time given him for a complete change of [illegible] and make up is six minutes and the shortest time is two minutes.

Any one not accustomed to the dressing room art may not fully appreciate this statement but those familiar with it know that the most rigid adherence to system and routine must be sustained, any little misplacement of an article would surely cause a delay and necessarily make a hitch in the performance.

Mr. Heywood has never yet missed a cue in a single performance or kept the stage waiting for a moment.

Mr. Heywood will appear at the Opera house [illegible] Monday evening March 13th. [illegible] Admission, [illegible] cents. [illegible] reserved seats, [illegible] cents. [illegible] sale at [illegible]

PAUL NIPOU,

—DEALER IN—

Fresh Fruits

—o—and—o—

Confectionery.

Choicest Brands of Cigars in the Market.

Front St. PORT ANGELES.

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

Pt. Angeles, Pt. Townsend, Dungeness, Seattle

[illegible] Northern [illegible]

TIME CARD.

GOING WEST—Daily, Except Monday.

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

GOING EAST—Daily, Except Monday.

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

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

LANDINGS:

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

First-Class Accommodations for Passengers. Meals on Board.

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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.

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

In the matter of the estate of JOHN F. GUSTAFSON, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the administrator of the above named estate has filed in the office of the clerk of the above named court, his first annual account as such administrator with his petition praying that a portion of the said estate now in his hands be distributed to the persons entitled thereto, and that said court has appointed

Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1893.

at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of said court, in the City of Port Angeles in said county, as the time and place for hearing and settling said account and for hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may file exceptions to said account and appear and oppose said petition for distribution.

Witness the Hon. James G. McClinton, judge of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for the County of Clallam, and the seal of said court hereto attached this 8th day of March, 1893.

A. A. RICHARDSON,
[SEAL.] Clerk of said court.

Date first publication, March 10. 10-5t

Notice Sheriff's Sale.

THOMAS P. GIBSON, Plaintiff,
vs.
AUGUST GUSTAFFEN, P. A. [illegible]
Defendants.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, [illegible]
COUNTY OF [illegible] No. [illegible]

By virtue of [illegible] Superior Court [illegible] Washington, [illegible] in a c[illegible] Plaintiff [illegible] Sheriff [illegible] property [illegible] defendants, [illegible] thirty-one (31) North of Range twelve (12) West of Willamette meridian, containing 160 acres, subject to mortgage of W. G. Peters and John Gordon. Also, as the property of Otto Pontine, one of said defendants, the south-west one-fourth (S W ¼) of the South-east one-fourth (S E ¼) of Section seven (7) Township thirty-one (31) North of Range eleven (11) West of Willamette meridian containing forty acres of land.

Notice is hereby given that on

Saturday, the 1st day of April, 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 Clallam Co., Washington, I will sell all of the right, title and interest of the said P. A Bergstrom and Otto Pontine defendants, in and to the above described property, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said judgment with costs and accruing costs.

[illegible] day of February 1893.

[illegible] Morse,
[illegible] Clallam County, Wash.
By [illegible]
Deputy.

[illegible] Attorney for Plaintiff.

SOME QUEER STORIES.

They Are About Various Kinds of Animals.

A DOG SUPPOSED TO HAVE A SOUL.

The Aforesaid Soul Once Animated the Form of "Whistling Pete," a Cobbler and Peddler—The Noted Cat, Reginald Littlejohn—A Mare Both Intelligent and Mischievous.

In these "end of the age" days all sorts of queer stories gain currency, and not a few relate to the strange or remarkable doings of animals. Unless some one develops an abnormal imagination, however, it will be hard to beat the story of the dog in which now resides the soul of "Whistling Pete." The man's legal name was Ivan Pietrovitch, and for seven years he carried on a profitable calling in New York city. Daily he wandered over his accus-

THE TRAMP DOG.

tomed route along First and Second avenues, bearing two sacks upon his shoulder. In one sack he deposited the old shoes that he gathered; in the other he bore a most gorgeous collection of articles which he termed silverware.

As he walked the old man would vary his monotonous cry of "Old shoes!" by whistling a weird Hungarian melody. It began with two very low and then two very high notes, and its strange tones became familiar to every one along the route.

Whenever, at the well known cry, a woman would appear with the castoff footgear of her family, Ivan with many gesticulations, would disclose his tempting display of alleged silverware; but his business instinct possessed an abnormal development, and he was certainly never overreached in his dealings.

Having secured a stock of old shoes at a very small expenditure, Ivan would hie him back to his basement dwelling place. Here he would patch and mend his footwear in a most indifferent manner, for his patrons were not over particular, and when repaired his stock was quickly disposed of.

The other day he was found sitting on his cobbler's bench dead. He was coffined and buried, and the third night afterward lugubrious howls were heard to issue from the cellarway. They lasted all night, and when morning came a tramp dog was seen crouched upon the cellar floor. He is a canine of an ocher color, decked with large splotches of sepia. A fragment of rope was tied to his tail, showing that he had passed already through a variety of unpleasant experiences.

Pietrovitch was a firm believer in the transmigration of souls, and hence the present trouble. He was also reputed to have a large amount of buried wealth.

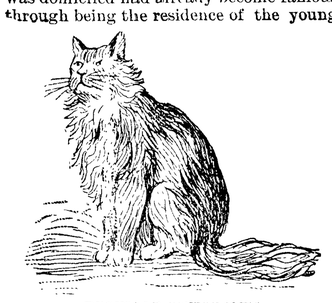
As the denizens attempted to drive or coax him, the dog revealed two rows of unimpaired and shining teeth. He absolutely refused to come out, and, as they left him alone, a superstitious terror came over the Russians, for they observed that he snuffed about the floor of the cellar and began digging with his paws.

These superstitious friends of Ivan now aver that the old man has become the victim of a grave miscalulation. They also say that the old cobbler had more than once expressed a fear of such a mishap. They claim that his soul, instead of having entered a human body, has been lodged in a stray canine, and that, having succeeded in partly remembering a vestige of his former life, he is now helplessly searching for the fortune that he can no longer use.

Not so formidable, but more charming than the tramp dog that is reputed to hold a human spirit, is Reginald Littlejohn. Reginald is an Angora cat, with a legal residence in Brooklyn, and at the present writing is not to be found. It is a question whether he was led or went astray. In writing of tabby's history the New York Sun says: "He became conscious of the worries of this world in the heart of England. Early in life he came into the possession of the Littlejohn family, which consists at present of Mrs. Littlejohn, her son Stewart, who is an artist, and her daughter, who is a blue eyed divinity.

"Reginald grew to be a wonderful animal. He would turn marvelous somersaults, and seemed to understand all that was said. He was particularly fond of the poetry which Miss Littlejohn often read aloud. When Reggie sailed for America a year and a half ago he captivated all the other passengers on the ship. He paraded up and down the deck with the hauteur of an aristocrat and the steadiness of a born sailor.

"The apartment house in which Reginald was domiciled had already become famous through being the residence of the young



REGINALD LITTLEJOHN.

California author of 'Through the Chaparrel; or, The Wingless Insects of Shasta County.' The Littlejohn family took the top flat, so that Reginald might have the roof for exercise. Here he grew to be a very large and handsome animal.

"Every morning Reggie rode around the rooms on Mrs. Littlejohn's shoulder, and whenever the family returned from a visit Reginald awaited them at the door.

"One day Reginald tripped lightly out of a fifth story window. His terrified mistress rushed to the basement, expecting to find his mangled body on the flagstones. Instead she saw Reginald calmly stroking his whiskers. With pardonable pride she had him photographed, and her brother painted his portrait.

"One Saturday Reginald was on the roof with Miss Littlejohn. Suddenly he leaped to the sill of the parlor window. Miss Littlejohn rushed down stairs, but Reggie had disappeared. From that time to this, although anxious inquiries have been made far and wide, nothing has been seen of Reginald by the Littlejohn family. Once somebody said that he had been seen in the navy yard, but search there was fruitless.

"The Littlejohns, although mourning for Reginald as one who is dead, still believe that he is alive. That he was not killed by the fall is sure, for the body would have been found.

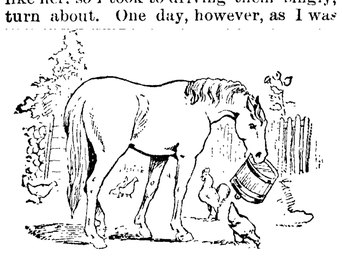
"At the time of the disappearance Reginald was nearly twice as big as an ordinary cat, with a marked ruff of white fur around his neck and a wonderfully bushy tail. If anybody should see such a cat he can discover whether it is really Reginald by talking to it in soulful verse. If it is Reginald, he will show marked appreciation of the attention."

A San Francisco writer gives high praise to the horse, declaring that it has more sagacity than almost any other animal. He cites the case of his pet carriage mare, named Madame, and says, among other things:

Perhaps as good an instance of reasoning in the horse as I have ever seen occurred with Madame and her mate, Dot. The latter had been for several months in pasture, and had just come home very wild and shy. As she had been so long on green feed I did not deem it prudent to allow her any grain, and the stable boy had instructions to allow her only hay. Some time during the day I went out to the barn to see how the ponies were doing.

Madame was loose in the outer room, and Dot, in her box stall, was looking out of her little window. When I entered she turned and looked at me a moment and then crossed over and looked into the manger, where grain was put when she had any. The manger was empty, and, going to the gate of her stall, she whinnied gently to Madame, who was eating hay. The latter turned and went to the gate, where the two rubbed noses for a moment, after which Madame reached her head over, took a look at the empty manger and then came over to me and began to poke about my face with her nose. To see what would follow I, too, went and looked in the manger, Dot meanwhile standing at a distance and gazing beseechingly at us both. When Madame thought I had contemplated the manger long enough she deliberately began pushing me with her nose in the direction of the barn door. Her meaning was unmistakable, and at last, unable to resist their combined entreaties, I went to the storeroom and brought Dot a little grain. The singular part of it all is that as soon as I had done this Madame went contentedly back to her hay without demanding any grain for herself.

Madame was at one time laid up for a month or two, during which I hired as a mate for Dot, another creature, whose only qualification for the position was her size. She was narrow chested, splay footed and straight shouldered. She interfered, overreached, and had about as much speed in her makeup as a town pump. Dot did not like her, so I took to driving them singly, turn about. One day, however, as I was



GETTING EVEN WITH A HEN.

going some distance over a heavy road I decided to take the pair. Accordingly I had the pole put in and went out to superintend harnessing. Dot was led out first, evidently well pleased at the prospect of exercise.

When the gray appeared, however, poor Dot's crest fell! She actually drew a long sigh, then turned her head away, and from that moment until our return she never once glanced at her despised mate. As soon as we were ready she started in to travel. Always a brisk trotter, her feet fairly flew over the ground this time. The poor gray puffed and panted, struggling along, fairly falling over her own feet in a frantic effort to keep the pace, and finally settled into a lumbering run, while Dot trotted on wholly unconscious that there was any other horse along. I was sore put to it to hold her in, and found the trip arduous as well as amusing. The gray was nearly used up on her return, and as both mares were pretty warm, I had them put in the stable and rubbed off.

An hour or two later I went out myself to give them a drink, and, thinking to save time, led them out together. Scarcely were we out of the barn, however, when the gray, who, with all her shortcomings, had always seemed gentle and docile, suddenly sprang forward, and with her teeth seized Dot by the throat. There was a lively scrimmage for a moment before I succeeded in separating the belligerents, but fortunately neither was badly hurt. It was plain to be seen, however, that the gray understood perfectly the trick Dot had played upon her and had planned her execution of vengence. I once knew Madame to avenge herself as deliberately upon a hen that had long tormented her at feeding time. The mare had the range of the yard and was fed hot mashes from an iron bucket, and this hen used to jump on her back, walk along her neck and eat from the bucket, despite Madame's shaking and stamping. Finally, one night the mare, after finishing her supper, waited her chance and turned the bucket upside down over the hen, who was thus kept a nearly suffocated captive all night, and never troubled Madame again.

Our nearest neighbor, the owner of this hen and a whole flock of others, which he allowed to run at large and torment the whole neighborhood, deeply resented my allowing the horses to run in the yard, as Madame used to kill a hen occasionally when they bothered her too much, and he used to throw stones at the animals when they came within range of his windows. At the same time he had a standing complaint against the boys of the neighborhood, who, he declared, used to come into the yard and throw down the wood from the pile he used to keep neatly ranged along the fence. I never could see why the boys should do this, but I knew some one must play the trick, as I frequently saw the pile thrown down, and the old gentleman spent much time in stacking it up again. Finally, however, early one morning I saw, to my surprise and amusement, my own pony, Dot, standing by the fence deliberately taking up that stovewood, piece by piece in her teeth, and dropping it on the ground.

Why she did this I could not imagine. It hardly seemed possible that she could know she was able thus to torment her enemy, but to save further trouble I kept them in the barn after that.

A CONTRAST.

Two men toiled side by side from sun to sun,
And both were poor;
Both sat with children, when the day was done
About their door.

One saw the beautiful in crimson cloud
And shining moon;
The other, with his head in sadness bowed,
Made night of noon.

One loved each tree and flower and singing bird
On mount or plain;
No music in the soul of one was stirred
By leaf or rain.

One saw the good in every fellow man,
And hoped the best;
The other marveled at his Master's plan,
And doubt confessed.

One, having heaven above and heaven below,
Was satisfied;
The other, discontented, lived in woe,
And hopeless died,
—Sarah K. Bolton in Woman's Journal.

A Free Wrestling Match.

As nearly as the spectators could judge it was a friendly wrestling bout between the black bears. There were four of them in a narrow cage in Central park. The smallest one was inclined to run things. He was particularly aggressive toward a bigger, blase looking bear, who seemed to want to be by himself and reflect. When the little one amused himself with biting the other's ear the big fellow thought it was time to put an end to it. He brought his paw around and knocked the little fellow against the bars. They growled challenges back and forth like professionals and then began to wrestle.

There was apparently a well understood agreement that there should be no biting nor striking. It was a wrestling bout without rules. The commotion attracted many people. A man with a little round paunch and thin legs put his flat crowned hat on the side of his head, thrust out two fingers and announced that he would referee the match. He called "time" and "foul" in a loud tone, and quoted the rules to the bears so that a white capped nurse nearly fainted with laughter. The bears were having no end of a good time. They rolled about in the cage and roared as loud as a Bowery actor in a melodrama. Once the big one hugged the little one so hard that his eyeballs seemed to start from his head, but the little fellow broke away and overturned his opponent. The spectators shricked with delight and applauded vigorously. A sparrow policeman came along, swinging his club and wearing a heavy frown. He stalked up to the cage and stared dully and coldly at the wrestlers. The bears slunk back in their cages. The crowd melted away. The sparrow policeman jerked in his chin, shrugged his shoulders and stalked away.—New York Recorder.

Age of the Ohio.

An examination of the geological structure of the country through which the Ohio flows shows none but the extreme end of the valley to be of later age than the carboniferous. Portions are, indeed, far older, but the area covered by these, though perhaps extensive enough to allow the development of some system of drainage, was never large enough to develop a stream of any great size. None of the tributaries of the river, either from the north or the south, flows through regions more recent than the carboniferous, with the exception of the lower parts of the Ohio itself and of the Tennessee, which border on the quaternary. The lowest formation in the valley is the Cincinnati, which is just touched at a single point, and only for a short distance, about twenty miles above the city.

It may be stated, then, that since the close of carboniferous time the river has flowed mainly in the same channel. The vast antiquity of the river in thus easily established, and the existence of the wide valley, with its broad bottom lands, is readily accounted for. The story of the river during the long period of preglacial time would be simple. For ages its waters were probably poured directly into the Gulf of Mexico, an arm of which extended northward into the continent at least as far as the present site of Cairo, Ills. In later time the Mississippi-Missouri began the formation of a delta, which, gradually extending, has left the Ohio a tributary merely of the mighty "Father of Waters."—Joseph F. James in Popular Science Monthly.

Shrinking Cricket Flannels.

Cricket flannels require more shrinking than any other material, because of the numerous cleansing processes they undergo after leaving the tailors' hands. The best flannels are shrunk at the best clothworkers, which are situated in the west end of London. The "shrinking" itself is done by interweaving the flannels in heavy wet sheets, and letting them remain twenty-four hours. They are then hung upon rails to dry in rooms heated by hot pipes.

The next process is to fold them in specially prepared papers, which have a very glossy surface. They are then pressed, some firms using hydraulic, others large hand presses, worked by eight to ten men. The more pressure the more "clothy" the feel. Cheap flannels are never shrunk, because they will not stand it. When being made up into wearing apparel they do not even make the acquaintance of the tailor's goose, as they would contract with the heat.—English Mechanic.

Bulwer, in his "Artificial Changeling," makes mention of one John Simons, a native of Berkshire, England, born without arms or hands, who could write with his mouth, thread a needle, tie a knot, shuffle, cut and deal a pack of cards, etc. This wonderful personage was exhibited in London in 1653.

In many parts of France and England the wealthy have ice houses built on their estates, and fill them with ice from the neighboring lakes and streams. It was not until 1845 that ice was publicly sold in London, and then only in very small quantities.

A Connecticut man was given to addressing his cattle in rather emphatic terms. One day, when the cows were more than usually frolicsome, he was heard to exclaim: "Yes, scatter, will ye! Blast ye! If there warn't but one of ye, ye'd scatter!"

Professor Blackie mentions the case of a young man who lived during an entire college session on red herrings and one barrel of potatoes which he had brought from home. He finally succumbed to the weakness brought on by insufficient food.

General Lew Wallace and Secretary Foster are almost doubles in personal appearance, their resemblance being so striking that they are frequently mistaken for each other. Each is a man of medium height, weighing about 170 pounds.

It was not an uncommon thing for artists of olden time to paint their subjects with bared feet, but this is seldom done now, as it is said to be almost impossible to get a model with a well shaped foot.

AGE OF THE EARTH

A FASCINATING STUDY THAT IS ELUCIDATING A GREAT MYSTERY.

The Science of Geology Shows That the Age of the World Varies Between 73,000,000 and 680,000,000 Years—How These Computations Are Made.

At the recent meeting of the British association a discourse was delivered by the president, Sir Archibald Gerkie, on one of the most interesting problems in modern science—the age of the world. Over a century has elapsed since James Hutton wrote his "Theory of the Earth," which was the first attempt to formulate a chronology of creation in accordance with the discoveries of science; since then knowledge has made vast strides, and his followers have access to a mass of information which he did not possess. Playfair and Kelvin improved upon his work, and now Gerkie and the school to which he belongs have gone beyond them.

Geologists have ascertained that the rate at which erosion takes place can be measured; by applying their scale to the sedimentary rocks they have formed a hypothesis as to the time which has elapsed since erosion began. To put the proposition in similar language, the surface of the globe is constantly wearing away under the influence of water and wind. The portions which are worn off are carried down to the sea or into hollows, where they are deposited and form sedimentary rocks. If we can ascertain how long it takes to form a sedimentary rock we can figure out when the progress of wearing away and redepositing began.

Sir Archibald states that on a reasonable computation the stratified rocks attain an average thickness of 100,000 feet. The material of which they consist was all washed down from high planes, deposited and left to stratify. By the inspection of river banks it is found that in places the surface of the land which has been carried down as sediment in rivers has been reduced at the rate of a foot in 730 years, while in other places, where the land was more stubborn or less flexible, it has taken 6,800 years to lower the surface one foot. The deposit must be equal to the denudation. Thus we find that while some of the sedimentary rocks have grown a foot in 730 years others have taken 6,800 years to rise that height. Thus the period of time that was required to build up 100,000 feet of sedimentary rock has varied according to locality from 73,000,000 years to 680,000,000 years. It follows that the active work of creation lasted for a cycle intermediate between these two figures. The cycle varied with endless succession of periods of disturbance by volcanic force and glacial action, and the frequent submersion of dry land, alternating with the emerging of continents out of the seas. These may have retarded the growth of sedimentary rocks, but they cannot have accelerated it.

A study of fossils teaches the steady uniformity with which the work of creation proceeded. Since man began to observe there has been no change in the forms of animal and vegetable life. A few species have disappeared—not one new species has been evolved. Not only do we find the fauna and flora of ancient Egypt as depicted on monuments which are probably 8,000 or 10,000 years old identical with those which are found in that country today, but shells which inhabited our seas before the ice age and grew in an ocean whose bed overlay the Rocky mountains are precisely the same species that are found in the Bay of Monterey and the waters of the Chesapeake. It is evident that there has been no essential change in the conditions of life since these animals and these vegetables were first created, yet how vast the shortest period which we can assign to the gap that divides us from that remote epoch!

Little by little the geologist is lifting the veil which covers the prehistoric record of our planet. The era which preceded the age of civilized man, with its vast rivers carrying down diluvial floods to the ocean, and the bursting forth of mountain ranges from contractions of the earth's crust has been painted to the life. But no one has exercised his pencil on that preceding age, when the forests made way for clumps of stunted birch and willow, incessant snowfalls covered the plains, glaciers crept down from the north, and gradually a vast sheet of ice half a mile thick drove mankind, with the mammoth and the reindeer, to those fortunate regions which, like California, escaped the agony of the last ice age.

Nor have we any distinct perception of that subsequent age when the ice melted or receded to the pole, or dense tropical jungle grew up in the morasses it had left, swamps steaming with tropical heat swarmed with uncouth batrachian and reptile life, trees of monstrous growth shed their shade over shiny pools and black ooze, and in the distance long mountain ranges whose fontanel had not yet closed, poured a never ceasing flood of lava down their sides. This is a page of history which is yet to be written, but the materials are accumulating, and the historian will not be long wanting.—San Francisco Call.

Sweet Simplicity.

A party of guests from a well known New Hampshire hotel deserted the piazzas and wandered down into the meadows to view the splendors of a mountain sunset.

In the party were Miss B——, a fascinating girl of sweet and twenty, her mother and Professor K——, an old sojourner and authority on all points of interest in the vicinity.

"I should love to climb Mount Tecumseh. Have you ever tried it, professor?" inquired Miss B——.

"Yes," replied the oracle of West C——; "it's a tough tramp—over five miles to the summit."

"Oh, mamma," exclaimed Miss B—— enthusiastically. Mount Tecumseh is over five miles high!"—Kate Field's Washington.

Not a Fair Sample of the Sex.

A man who has returned from a trip abroad says that women, as a rule, do not know how to treat servants. On shipboard, as every ocean traveler is aware, it is established that fees are the rule. Every one knows it. Every guidebook ever written to tell one "how to go to Europe" advises its reader of this fact, and how to meet it. Some of them even state the regulation tip which it is best to give the steward—ten shillings—though twice that amount is more often the rule, and it's worth it. Women, it is said, invariably either overdo this, and spoil the servants by raising their ideas, or underdo it so amazingly as to be absurd. I suppose it is another form of the old accusation—no middle distance.

Well, a Boston actress crossed on the steamer with the man mentioned above, sailing from East Boston in the early summer. She sat at the captain's table, and was so pretty as to attract the admiring attention of every one on board. The fact had its penalties. She was in lusty health, and her appetite reflected the bracing effects of the sea air on her fine physique. At every meal she called for every dish on the bill of fare. The cook must have felt honored, but it kept the steward jumping. He took more steps for her sweet pleasure than for all the rest of his contingent. He did his duty well. There shone in his eyes the contented hope of a handsome tip, and at the end of the voyage she gave him—a shilling.—Mahogany Tree.

An Odd Railway.

"One of the queerest railroads anywhere in the country," said the Rev. D. S. Banks, of North Ontario, "is a novel line that runs from South Ontario, in San Bernardino county, where I live. The line is seven miles long. A span of stout mules draw the car up over the road. There is nothing singular about that, but it comes in on the return trip.

"The seven miles are on a tilt all the way, although the track does not look like it. So when the car starts back the mules get on and take a ride, the car booming over the whole line by gravity. The mules enjoy it too. They ride there in as self satisfied a way as any other passenger, and the view seems equally charming. North Ontario, you know, is situated at the mouth of San Antonio canyon, but there are a lot of magnificent mountains around there. One colony—for they can scarcely be called towns—is situated on the Santa Fe road and the other on the Southern Pacific. It is the seven miles of street railway that connect the two.

"The way they get the mules aboard is this: There is a little truck under the car, and it is pulled out, becoming an adjunct to the regular passenger department. The moment the truck is slid out the intelligent animals make a start for it and step up and on. It is extremely amusing—the way they do it and the way they enjoy this ride, and they are great favorites with the people."—San Francisco Examiner.

Economics of the Poor.

A cheerful creature, who deserves more credit for her courage than many heroes who have died on the field of battle, gave a detailed list of her "economics" to a reporter a few weeks ago. "Shoes are the greatest expense," she said; "they cost fifty cents, and my boy has to have a new pair every week." It is pitiful, when one reflects that for two dollars the boy might have a pair of shoes which would last him four months! These are the economics of the very poor. They buy worthless things, and are obliged to do so often, for the simple fact that they have not enough ready money to buy good ones.

They cannot lay in quantities of provisions nor buy healthful ones for the same reason, and are consequently kept poor and poorly clad and nourished because they cannot afford an outlay. In furnishing their houses it is the same thing. A cheap stove and a cheap chair, which wear out and break down shortly, are the only ones that can be got at the moment.—Mary Abbott in Chicago Post.

Pronunciation of Stage People.

Mr. G. W. Dancy complains very bitterly of the disregard by actresses of the value of the vowel sound.

He says that "poitry" (oi dipthong) was the sound recently given to "poetry," and immediately "diary" became "diry," while that pitfall of cockney rhymesters "sure" inevitably delights the expectant ear as "shore." He has also heard "obsurd" given for "absurd," while "ommission" "comission" and "ocur" are frequent rendering of "omission," "commission" and "occur," and "secret" masquerades thinly disguised as "secrit." Elisions and clippings are favorite errors, particularly among rapid speakers. Take as recent illustrations "intimit" for "intimate," "s'port" and "s'pose," for "support" and "suppose."

In the matter of "h's" actors and actresses are commendably sound, and "the very rare lapses in that quarter are invariably due to nervousness."—London Telegraph.

A Stone Image Sixty Feet Under Ground.

Years ago, probably as early as 1881, when workmen were excavating a cut on the Humeston and Shenandoah railway, they found a stone image about eight inches in height imbedded in the clay at a depth of about sixty feet beneath the surface. In general attitude the image may be said to be in a squatting or sitting posture, the right elbow resting upon the bent knee. Two horns, each about an inch in length, adorned the head. The mouth, and in fact the whole face, was very large for the size of the image. The main question is, How long has it been since that image was an object of worship?—St. Louis Republic.

Ancient Wire.

Wire is no new thing; specimens of metallic shreds dating as far back as 1700 B. C. are stated to have been discovered, while a sample of wire made by the Ninevites some 1800 years B. C. is exhibited at the Kensington museum in London. Both Homer and Pliny allude to wire.—Chambers' Journal.

ARE MUSTACHES ORNAMENTS?

A Young Woman Writer Discourses on an Important Part of Man.

Why do young men take such pride in their mustaches? It is, I suppose, because they think a mustache is ornamental. Is it? Why do men have clean shaven lips when they could grow mustaches? And why do men wear half a dozen straggling hairs when they ought to have them shaved off? Why will men continue to spend hours every day in training the hair on their upper lip, when it doesn't make them look any more handsome, when it is annoying to their sweethearts by scratching their cheeks, when it prevents a cigar being smoked more than half through, and when it shows a horrid propensity for getting mixed up with the food?

I don't think mustaches are ornamental. The ideal mustache has yet to be invented. It must not draggle, nor be used as a shield to hide one's bad teeth, nor be fierce. And oh, it must not be waxed or leaded! What do men say of women who use grease? When you are enjoying a spoon don't you think it takes all the romance out of the thing by having a nasty, cosmeticized piece of hair edge its way against your lips? And isn't it exasperating when your lover leads his mustache and never tells you? You go home with your face like a metropolitan extension map, and feel very uncomfortable when father and mother say there have been a lot of smuts about, for your face has got quite dirty.

No, mustaches are neither useful nor ornamental. Were I a man and capable of growing a most luxurious mustache I would cut it off. A clean shaven man looks much the nicest. Girls like a beardless face. They are content to know that whiskers and all the rest could be there if they were wanted. You see, a man with a mustache is generally a bit of a fop, and girls don't like fops. If a man doesn't keep it trimmed it gets straggling and ragged; if he does keep it trimmed then he appears conceited. He is eternally twisting it this way, giving it a curl that way, stroking it and patting it, until he loses all character for manliness.

Now, a clean shaven man seems to be dignified. Women love dignity. Why is it they are always so fond of curates—especially high church—and actors? Simply because they shave: Women want in men a smooth, clear cut face—not with a great bunch of hair stuck out under the nose. Whoever heard of the Greeks having mustaches? Whoever saw a statue of a Greek god with a mustache unless he were an old god and wore a beard as well?

Mustaches are not ornamental, because they rarely suit the face, because they are a protuberance and hide the outline of the mouth, and because, with a mustache, a man is frightened to laugh, as it disarranges it. Only a few women care for them. Men think all women do. That is a mistake.—"A Fair Critic" in London Tit-Bits.

An Old Rosebush.

As long ago as the year 822 Hildesheim is mentioned in history. In that year we are told Louis the Pious, Charlemagne's son and successor, made it the seat of the bishopric intended by his father to be established at the neighboring town of Elze. Less than a century before Charlemagne had brought the heathen Saxons into subjection and Christianity was yet new in the land. Gunther, the first bishop, had been canon at the cathedral at Reims. Three years after his elevation to the new episcopal see he consecrated the first chapel, naming it in honor of the Virgin Mary. The chapel is supposed to have occupied the site under the present cathedral, where the crypt of the new church is built.

A pretty rosebush that now clings to the outer wall of the cathedral choir is said by tradition to have grown there since the days of Louis the Pious himself. In the Twelfth century, when the choir and crypt were being enlarged, a protecting hollow wall was built around the rosebush, in order that the vine might continue to grow about the building when the new wall had been completed. A bit of the old arching may be seen behind the altar in the crypt. This is the present voucher for the great age of the rosebush, and it must be admitted that many traditions repose upon a less solid foundation.—Architectural Record.

Eating Shoe Hash.

In London a century ago it was no uncommon practice on the part of the "fast men" to drink bumpers to the health of a lady out of her shoe. The Earl of Cork, in an amusing paper in The Connoisseur, relates an incident of this kind, and to carry the compliment still further he states that the shoe was ordered to be dressed and served up for supper.

"The cook set himself seriously to work upon it. He pulled the upper part (which was of fine damask) into fine shreds and tossed it up into a ragout, minced the sole, cut the wooden heel into thin slices, fried them in batter and placed them round the dish for garnish. The company testified their affection for the lady by eating heartily of this exquisite impromptu."

The Color of the Eyes.

A famous optician has discovered that women have a larger proportion of brown eyes than men. If in parents the mother has brown eyes and the father blue the chances are eighty-eight to twelve that the girls of the family will be brown eyed, the percentage in favor of the boys having blue eyes being seventy-two to twenty-eight. If the parents have eyes of like color the chances in favor of the children, both male and female, having eyes of the same color is ninety-two to eight.—Exchange.

Ammonia Colors Hair.

A few drops of ammonia added to peroxide of hydrogen is what gives the beautiful golden color to hair. Without the ammonia one or two applications of the bleach to brown hair imparts a reddish bronze tint to it.—New York Journal.