THE BEACON.

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PACIFIC COAST.

Utah's Total Gold and Silver Output for Two Years.

SHE MURDERED HER BABY.

Veritable Castle of Delight to be Built on West Side Above Willamette Falls.

The Southern Pacific is to have a new depot at Grant's Pass, Or.

Phœnix, A. T., reports that rain is falling, the first in nearly one year.

Fresno voted against the issue of $75,000 bonds to complete its sewerage system.

British Columbia has imposed a discount of 20 per cent on American silver coin.

Portland's fine passenger station will be completed by August, 1894. It is to cost $400,000.

The Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines, the largest silver producers in the Coeur d'Alenes, have shut down.

A traveling insurance agent has done up the farmers of Bingham county, Idaho, by issuing spurious policies.

The majority of the Indians on the Nez Perces reservation have signed an agreement for the opening of the reservation.

Some of the people of Boise City, Idaho, are opposed to the railroad entering that town on account of the smoke killing the trees.

In Lower California enough rain has fallen to insure good crops, though the drought was beginning to be severely felt all over the peninsula.

In the United States District Court at Portland Peter Grant, a sailors' boarding-house runner, was convicted of harboring deserting seamen, and was fined $650.

There is a warm contest in the Arizona Legislature over the passage of an irrigation bill, whose features are somewhat similar to the California laws on the same subject.

It is thought that the bed of the Fraser river in British Columbia is rich with deposits of gold, and an attempt will be made during the coming summer to secure a portion of this wealth.

Governor McConnell of Idaho openly stated in a letter to the District Attorney that members of the Legislature of that State were bribed, and that information will be furnished to secure convictions.

Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency reports twenty-one failures in the Pacific Coast States and Territories for the past week, as compared with twelve for the previous week and fourteen for the corresponding period of 1892.

Utah's total gold output for 1891 was $31,614; for 1892, $31,926; showing an increase of $282. The silver output for 1891 was 8,750,352 ounces; for 1892 it was 7,762,259; showing an decrease of 988 095 ounces.

W. H. Winn, who went to Phœnix, A. T., some time ago and took lodging with two widows there, has not been seen since Friday last. The ladies gave him $110 to pay his furniture bill. He failed to return. Winn was a contractor formerly of Los Angeles.

The Nevada Legislature has adjourned, and a bill reducing the salaries of State officers is found to be missing. The State Controller says the journals show it passed and he thinks it will hold good. It will be entered in the statute book, with certification that the original was lost.

The shipments of winter vegetables from Southern California to the East in carload lots is assuming large proportions. The Southern California railway reports shipments for January, 1893, at 2,000,000 pounds more than for January, 1892, an increase of 100 per cent. The principal vegetables shipped are cabbage, cauliflower and celery.

A. C. Cleveland of Nevada, one of the original promoters of the San Francisco and Great Salt Lake road, has great faith in the enterprise, and secured five years' extension of the right of way across Nevada and Utah to Salt Lake and Ogden, and also the same extension on the bonus offered by the State of Nevada of $3,000 for every mile of road completed. He is now in Utah.

In December last Mary Pushman, an eighteen-year-old mother, was arrested at Butte, Mont., for killing her baby by putting pins down its throat, breaking the arms and starving it. The defense was insanity. The State proved to the satisfaction of the jury that insanity was feigned, and after being out eighteen hours the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter.

The railroad freight agents in session at Santa Barbara, Cal., have agreed to form an association, to be called the Transcontinental Freight Rate Committee, in which all transcontinental lines except the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific will be parties. A resolution to that effect was passed, but no written agreement has yet been drawn.

The Grand Orange Lodge of British Columbia has adopted strong resolutions indorsing Dalton McCarthy, Q. C., M. P., and condemning Sir John Thompson and his government for using public funds to assist the Premier's co-religionists to fight the people of Manitoba in their efforts to throw off the separate school system, and urging upon the British Columbia members of Parliament at Ottawa to support Mr. McCarthy's resolution to abolish French as an official language and do away with separate schools.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL.

Comparison of Average Wages in Massachusetts and in England—London's Railways.

The four great ocean routes employ 1,100 steamships.

All the street cars of Toledo are propelled by electricity.

Less than 1 cent is the value of the raw material in a violin.

More than 200,000 men are employed in American journalism.

A New York Central locomotive is to go eighty-two miles an hour.

There were 600,000,000 passengers on American railroads last year.

About 4,000 miles of railroad track were laid during the last year.

A Maryland canning factory put up 4,000,000 cans of corn last season.

Chicagoans expect a $10,000,000 World's Fair revenue from cash admissions.

The contract for the construction of the South Gila canal in Arizona has just been let. The work when completed will cost $2,000,000.

An English company has been incorporated with $15,000 capital to manufacture electric bicycles. The storage battery is to be used.

An Englishman has invented a combination folding bed billiard table, settee, table and bureau—all taking up no more room than an upright piano.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Western Union Telegraph Company has over 739 000 miles of wire and nearly 21,000 offices, it opens an average of 600 new offices annually.

The twin screw and triple-screw steamships with improved engines develop more power with less coal than the single-screw engines. The Etruria burns about 300 tons a day.

Engineers are discussing a water-storage project for a better supply of water to the Erie canal, involving a dam 130 feet in height across the Genesee river at a cost of $2 760,000.

It is stated that in England those parts of locomotives which are liable to rust are made of galvanized iron, and that this includes the inside of tender tanks and also the coal spaces.

Nine cents a mile is the cost the Ninth-avenue (New York) street-car line recently ran a storage-battery experiment car for. The car weighed six and one-half tons, and carried 144 storage cells.

A clerk in a bicycle store in Kansas City has designed and is building a new buggy with pneumatic tired bicycle wheels and a number of improvements calculated to add strength, lightness and speed to the vehicle.

Carroll D. Wright, chief of the United States bureau of statistics, reports that wages in Massachusetts average $1.70 to every dollar paid in England, while the cost of the same mode of living is $1.17 here to $1 in England.

An alkaloid prepared from atropine (an active principle of belladonna), which is used by opthalmic surgeons to expand the pupil of the eye, is said to sell for $2,100 a pound. The cost is of itself enough to make one open his eyes.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Bishop Hendrix to Preach the Commencement Service at the Vanderbilt University—Etc.

John L Stevens, the United States Minister to Hawaii, used to edit the Kennebec *Journal* with James G. Blaine.

Congressman Newlands of Nevada will be the only member of the next House who was elected on the straight-out silver question.

Mrs. Langtry and the Duchess of Montrose have joined John Strange Winter's no-crinoline league. The league now numbers over 11,000 members.

George Wheatland, who died at Salem, Mass., the other day at the age of 89, was a contemporary at the bar of Webster, Choate, Curtis and Jeremiah Mason.

President Barrios of Guatemala has an American wife. It is said that she practically rules the Republic. She is the leader of all woman movements in that country.

Death has no terrors for Mrs. Annie Besant. What the majority of mankind regard as a theory to be dreaded she defines as "a choice relief from the burden of the flesh."

Bishop E R Hendrix, one of the most eloquent Bishops of the Methodist Church (South), will preach the commencement sermon at the Vanderbilt University in June.

Madame O'Rorke, Mother Superior of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Providence, R. I., who died a few days ago, was the widow of Colonel O'Rorke, one of the most gallant heroes of Gettysburg.

Rev Dr. Edward L. Clark, formerly pastor of the Church of the Puritans at One Hundred and Thirteenth street and Fifth avenue, New York, who tendered his resignation to the Presbytery of New York on the day that Dr. Briggs was acquitted of the charge of heresy, claiming that he also could not subscribe to certain articles contained in the confession of faith, will in all probability join the West Suffolk Conference of Congregational ministers of Boston.

Young men are managing politics in South Carolina just now. Senator Irba, who was elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Speaker of the House and United States Senator, all in three months, is only 36 years old. Governor Tillman is only ten years older. Congressman McLaurin was Attorney-General at 28 and elected to Congress when 29. Congressman Latimer is a young man, and nearly all the members of the two Houses of the Legislature are younger than the average of legislators elsewhere.

EASTERN ITEMS.

Appointed Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

DOLLY JOHNSON ALL RICHT.

Cyclone in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Does Great Damage.

The Kansas City car famine has about ended.

Leavenworth, Kan., is to have an electric railroad.

The Nebraska Legislature is considering an anti-Pinkerton bill.

A woman-suffrage amendment will be submitted to Kansas voters.

A big migration of farmers from Illinois to the Northwest is in progress.

Ten carloads of beer were shipped to Washington for use during the inauguration.

The West End electric street railroad of Boston talks of tunneling the Common.

A strike of oil near Parkersburg, W. Va, is creating a great deal of excitement there.

On the Hawaiian annexation question Cleveland's views, if he has any, are unknown.

Ex-Secretary Foster estimates that there will be $17,000,000 free gold in the treasury on July 1 next.

Louisville street railway capitalists are preparing to gobble up the street railway system of Springfield, Ill.

Troops have gone to the Cherokee Strip, and will keep it clear until the opening of the land to settlement.

The Cherokee newspapers are kicking vigorously at the prospect of being thrown in with Oklahoma as a State.

The New York Senate has passed the bill appropriating $300,000 additional for the State exhibit at the World's Fair.

The Brooklyn police authorities have decided that no more professional boxing matches will be permitted in that city.

The prospects of a strike of switchmen on the Michigan Central are favorable. A demand for an increase of wages has been made.

General Beauregard's estate in Louisiana is said to be worth nearly $2,000,000. This is exclusive of his realty interests in St. Louis.

Dolly Johnson, Mr. Harrison's colored cook, remains in the White House under Mr. Cleveland. There is going to be another era of civil service.

There is a prospect of a compromise in the Arkansas Legislature, by which an appropriation of $20,000 will be made for an exhibit at the World's Fair.

The forty-sixth annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shows gross earnings, main line and branches, of $42,359,540, and a net income of $10,794,260.

The House of the Indiana Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the working of the train hands of any railroad in the State for more than twenty-four consecutive hours at a time.

It is reported from Chattanooga, Tenn., that the negroes of the southeast are preparing for a general exodus to the West and Northwest, where they expect to secure small farms.

The enormous rates demanded by the insurance companies for insuring hotels erected for World's Fair purposes have driven proprietors to form a mutual fire insurance company of their own.

Somebody has called Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet a bar association, because every man in it except Dan Lamont is a lawyer. No other Cabinet in recent times has contained so many lawyers.

It is reported from Chicago that a syndicate has been formed, having a capital of $4,500,000, to purchase twenty eight Detroit breweries. The combine will be able, it is said, to produce 825,000 barrels of beer annually.

The Senate of the Minnesota Legislature has passed a bill to amend the constitution by providing for a tax of not more than 5 per cent on all inheritances above such sum as the Legislature in its discretion may exempt.

The New York case of Mrs. Violet Ward Vanderbilt against her father-in-law, Captain Jacob Vanderbilt, for alienation of her husband's affections to the extent of $100,000 has been settled out of court and finally dismissed.

The Wyoming State Legislature has passed a concurrent resolution of confidence in woman suffrage and directed the Governor of the State to send copies of the resolution to every State and every legislative body in the world.

The Supreme Court has refused the application of the Illinois Central Railway Company for a reopening of the Chicago Lake-front case; also the case of the Southern Pacific, involving title to land grants in Southern California, which was recently decided.

Under the new diplomatic and consular bill just passed the President will have the power to designate as Ambassadors all Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to foreign courts, the new title being regarded as more high-sounding than the old.

The cyclone in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana did great damage, and more than 100 people were killed. It followed the track of what is known as the Harris county track, which since 1804 has been visited periodically by destructive cyclones, and they have always left a trail of death behind.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Solicitor-General Aldrich's Opinion on the Power of the Secretary of the Treasury to Issue Bonds.

The first postmaster given office under the new administration is Newton A. Hamilton, who was appointed postmaster at Flora, Tenn.

Secretary Morton has appointed Donald Maccuaig of Nebraska City, Neb., chief clerk of the Agricultural Department, vice Henry Cassam resigned.

All the prominent officials of the Treasury Department, including the Assistant Secretary, Commissioners of Internal Revenue, Comptrollers and all the Auditors, except Patterson and Fisher, have verbally tendered Secretary Carlisle their resignations.

Secretary Carlisle has accepted the proposition of the Denver clearing house to let the government have $1,000,000 in gold for a like amount of treasury notes. He has taken no steps toward issuing bonds, and has not indicated what policy he will pursue.

President Cleveland the other morning sent to the Senate a message withdrawing the Hawai an treaty pending in the Senate. The message was short, simply requesting the Senate to transmit to the Executive the proposed treaty with Hawaii. The message was received without comment on the floor of the Senate. The Republican Senators regard this action as in line with the course pursued by Cleveland in withdrawing the Nicaraguan treaty, sent to the Senate by President Arthur in the closing days of his administration. The Democratic Senators look upon the act from a two-fold point of view, some taking the ground that it shows Cleveland is against annexation or American domination of any sort in the Hawaiian Islands, while others hold he will send in another treaty more to his liking.

Holman, Chairman of the House Committee, in the remarks which he is preparing for publication in the *Congressional Record* concerning the appropriations of the Fifty-second Congress shows the appropriations of the session just closed amount to $519,221,861. From this point of view the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress aggregated $1,035,686,921, and those of the Fifty-second Congress amount to $1,025,822,029, or $8,862,870 less than those of the Fifty-first Congress. Holman will present statements of the appropriations made by the Fifty-second Congress as charged against it under permanent appropriations in accordance with the requirements of laws enacted by the Fifty-first Congress. These include sums aggregating in all $154,172,040. Judge Holman states, if these appropriations had not been made as required, the total appropriation of the Fifty-second Congress would show a reduction of more than $163,000,000 than the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress.

Some time ago, when the question of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to use any part of the $100,000,000 gold reserve was under consideration, Solicitor-General Aldrich was instructed by the Attorney-General to look up the matter. Aldrich's opinion in brief is: "First, the Secretary of the Treasury has a continuing power to issue bonds to redeem the legal tender of 1862 and 1863 and reissued under the act of May 31, 1878, but I am of the opinion it is not at all necessary. Second, there is no requirement for the redemption of the legal tender to be made in gold. As to the policy of using silver I am not prepared to urge this action. It might cause a panic, but it could undoubtedly be done. Third, the Secretary of the Treasury has no power to issue bonds redeemable in either gold or silver. The law stipulates they shall be redeemed in coin, which means either gold or silver now, and did so mean at the time of the passage of the law." This opinion, while asked and prepared, was not delivered, owing to the fact that the occasion did not demand it. Aldrich says: "The belief that there is no positive provision of law requiring $100,000,000 reserve shall be kept is in my opinion correct. It is also true under the law, as I understand it, that all legal-tender notes may be redeemed in coin. This was the case at the period fixed for the resumption of specie payments, to-wit, January, 1879, under the law of 1875."

To guard against a deficit Henderson warns this administration to give closer attention to "moonshiners" and the "whisky ring" in the collecting of internal revenue than it did from 1885 to 1889, when it collected $51,090,628 less than President Arthur and $115,358,542 less than President Harrison. He says the retiring administration paid $296,316,931 on the public debt, saving in interest $55,352,493 annually. He touched on pensions, showing that the pension bureau rolls will reach their highest point December 31, 1894, with 1,161,918 names on the rolls, including invalids, widows, orphans and dependent parents, the annual value of the rolls at that date being $155,865,094; that in 1895 there will be dropped from the rolls 44,932 pensioners, with an increasing ratio thereafter. Referring to the complaint against widows' pensions, he shows, if all the widows' claims yet undisposed of were allowed, there would be 709,834 dead soldiers unrepresented on the rolls by widows, orphans or dependent parents. He also points out the danger to the treasury from war claims, and says Congress now has the data to show that about $600,000,000 may yet be drawn from it to satisfy their demands. Henderson refers to the defeat of the bankrupt bill in the House, the burial of the pure-food bill, the slaughter of the anti-option bill, Congress' inability to grapple with the money question, its silent admiration of the McKinley bill, and predicts that the Fifty-second Congress will go down to history as the "know-nothing" and "do-nothing" Congress.

FOREIGN LANDS.

Great Increase of Habitual Drunkards in Erin.

LAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Chief Source of Supply From Which Germany Draws Her Grain.

The only electric railroad in London is underground.

Thousands of cotton spinners in England are suffering for food and clothing.

Cairo in the land of the Pharaohs is soon to be illuminated by the electric light.

Lord Salisbury will soon stump England in opposition to Gladstone's home-rule bill.

The Spanish government has issued orders for the strictest sanitary precautions at once.

It is claimed that Ferdinand de Lesseps still has a handsome income from his Suez canal stock.

The French government has approved a proposition to lay a cable between New Caledonia and Australia.

Turkey is levying a substantial duty on all electric apparatus and machinery imported into that country.

In many of the English country houses there are now rooms set aside especially for the ladies to smoke in.

French newspapers will hereafter be held responsible for financial advertisements published by them.

There has been serious rioting in the town of Syobosylo, Hungary, over the imposition of new market tolls.

Madame Christine Nilsson has given $5,000 toward founding a hospital in France for the cure of throat diseases.

In bidding the English pilgrims farewell Pope Leo said he hoped to soon see England once more a Catholic country.

The French Chamber has imposed a tax on bicycles. It is estimated that the tax will bring in 1,000,000 francs a year.

An international fire brigade congress and exhibition is to be held in London from the 7th to the 12th of next August.

At Vienna 15,000 men, young and middle-aged, have formed a bachelors' club, and have vowed never to get married.

The historic chateau at Cirey, France, has been sold to a rich manufacturer for $500,000. It was once the home of Voltaire.

The second electric cable made in France is now being laid between Marseilles and Tunis, a distance of about 700 miles.

Britain is among the lowest of civilized contries in regard to the tender age at which it allows child labor in factories.

During the year 1892 the number of foreigners naturalized in England was 42, including 14 Germans, 12 Russians and 2 Americans.

The London police now use electric bull's-eye lamps. These lamps weigh five pounds, and will give a continuous light for seven hours.

Dispatches from Congo Free State received at Brussels state that Tippo Tib's son was defeated by the anti-slavery force and 500 captives liberated.

The Brazilian government has ordered 70,000 small caliber rifles and 35,000,000 cartridges from the Lowe Small-arms Manufacturing Company of Berlin.

The Queen of Italy has founded a society for the reforming of ragged beggar children, who are to be taken from the streets and taught some useful trade.

Five ladies in waiting to the Empress of China are expected soon in Berlin, where they are to study the German language and German court etiquette.

If enough bye elections for Parliament take place, Gladstone will soon have 100 majority in the House of Commons instead of between forty and fifty, as now.

Thirty miles of underground electric railway, similar to the City and South London line, has been proposed for Berlin at an estimated expense of $10,000,000.

The Municipal Council of Rouen has decided to change the name of the Quai de Lesseps, which was named only a few years ago in honor of the fallen great man.

The Bank of England authorities are, it is said, about to take proceedings against certain persons who for trading purposes have been issuing announcements on strips of paper resembling bank notes.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone has intimated definitely his intentions to appoint a poet laureate in succession to Lord Tennyson. The difficulty in making the selection has, however, not yet been overcome.

Pesth rejoices in the honor of publishing the first telephonic newspaper. Subscribers receive the news of the day in the form of a verbal summary by telephone sent daily between 8 in the morning and 9 in the evening.

Archbishop Walsh is reported as quoting some remarkable statistics, illustrating a great increase of habitual drunkards in Ireland. The convictions for drunkenness in 1887, he said, numbered 79,000; in 1888, 87,000; in 1889, 92,000, and in 1891, 100,528.

Jeanne Blancard is the name of a new eight-year-old prodigy that has arisen in France, where she is amazing the people by the way in which she can play from memory the most difficult works of the masters and improvise in any school—especially if the teacher isn't present.

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, 20c.

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@1.40; 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, 23½c. 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, 34c per lb.; choice dairy, 25@35c; fresh California roll, 22@26 per lb.; pickle roll, 22@23c; fresh Eastern, 2-lb. prints, 36c.

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, $22.00 per ton.

CORN—Whole, $27; cracked, $28; feed meal, $28 per ton.

BRAN—$17 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Chopped feed, San Francisco, $20; native, $21; shorts, $20; middlings, $23; oil-cake meal, $48 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, $2.50 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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FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 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.

WORD comes from Washington that it will be fully a year before any changes will be made in the federal offices in the state of Washington, and it will doubtless be a much longer time before Democrats will fill many of the minor offices. The register of the United States land office at Seattle receives a salary of $3000 a year. There is no likelihood of the present register being replaced by a Democrat until long after the settlers on the reserve have proved up on their lots. If they do not want all their notices sent to the one Republican paper in Port Angeles, paying legal rates therefor, they need to petition that they be granted the privilege of naming the paper their notices of publication shall appear in. In case this is done the BEACON will charge at the highest not more than one-half legal rates, and possibly it can be done for a less sum, saving the settlers from $7,000 to $15,000. Is it of sufficient importance to you to sign such a petition? It needs to be done at once if it is to be acted upon before the time of giving such notices.

CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

"'If the whole money in circulation was doubled,' says John Stuart Mill, the great English economist, 'prices would double; if it was increased only one-fourth, prices would rise one-fourth.' Thus it appears, whatever may be the material of the money of a country, whether it consist of gold, silver, copper, iron, salt, conch shells or paper, and however destitute it may be of any intrinsic value, it is yet possible by sufficiently limiting its quantity, to raise its value to any conceivable extent."—Prof. McCulluch, the eminent Scotch economist.

"If a government contracted a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation and then contracted the money volume before the debt was paid, it is the most heinous crime a government could commit against the people."—Abraham Lincoln.

Hence we conclude that it is a truth needing no demonstration that expansion of the currency always leads to higher prices, and contraction to lower prices. The volume of money in circulation determines the price of labor and labor's products. An even volume becomes a very essential attribute in the money of a country, if we would preserve justice and equality between the creditor and the debtor. The effect of expansion is to diminish and of contraction to increase the purchasing power of a dollar. Under expansion the real value of a debt is diminished, under contraction it is increased. Unfortunately for the American people we have been laboring under a system of contraction for the past twenty-five years.

According to our idea of things, the nearest approximate to an adequate volume of money needed by the American people, was at the close of the war in 1865. At that time we had $52 per capita in circulation, and now, while the secretary of the treasury reports that there are $25 per capita outstanding, he does not take into consideration the fact that in the past twenty five years a large amount of greenbacks, national bank bills and treasury notes have been destroyed by fires or lost in other ways, and he also counts as money in circulation all money held in banks as reserves and other hoardings, so we can safely say that there is not more than $15 per capita in actual circulation at the present time.

At no time in our country's history were the loyal states of the North in a more flourishing and prosperous condition, than at the close and for several years succeeding the civil war. Everybody was out of debt. Business was carried on upon a cash basis. Labor was fully employed at remunerative wages, and the people were contented and happy. Good common sense should have dictated to our law-makers to have kept the volume of currency at the point it had reached when peace was declared. Justice among all classes would seem to have demanded that there should have been no contraction.

But Hugh McCulloch, secretary of the treasury, thought differently. In his report to congress, December 4, 1865, he said, "The first thing to be done is to establish the policy of contraction. The legal tender acts were war measures, passed in great emergency. They should be reported only as temporary and ought not to remain in force a day longer than would be necessary to prepare for a return to the gold standard, and the work of retiring the notes, (greenbacks) which have been issued, should be commenced without delay, and carefully and persistently continued until all are retired. It will be observed that I favor the entire withdrawal of the greenback. I desire the federal government to get out of, and abandon forever, and as soon as possible, this whole business of creating and issuing paper money to be redeemable or irredeemable."

The house of representatives, December 18, 1865, passed the following resolution of endorsement, with only six dissenting votes:

"*Resolved*, That this house cordially concurs in the views of the secretary of the treasury in relation to the necessity of contracting the currency with a view to as early resumption of specie payment as the business interests of the country will permit, and we heartily pledge co-operation to this, and as speedily as possible."

The creditor class, through their influence at our national capital, effected the contraction of the currency fully one-half, and the property of the country shrunk in value in the same proportion.

After showing that contraction had robbed the American people of not less than twenty billion dollars, Leo Miller says: "Had the men who subsidized congress, to aid them in carrying out their scheme, demanded at the point of the bayonet, that the people should have doubled the amount of their bonds without equivalent or suffered the contraction of the currency one-half; or had every banker and usurer in the country compelled their poor victims to do the same thing with respect to their notes and mortgages; and had every working man and woman in the nation been put under special tribute to the extortioners, it would have been infinitely better for the people to have submitted to the outrage, than to have borne what they have from this indirect method of confiscation and robbery."

It would be charitable if we could think the perpetrators of this crime against millions of their fellow men were ignorant of what they were doing, but we cannot. They know, as every novice in finance knows, the effect of contracting and expanding the currency. They must, therefore, be adjudged guilty of deliberate intent to rob a nation of billions of treasure.

Dungeness Department.

C. F. Seal was in town this week looking after his interests.

The band boys expect their instruments on Tuesday. Then look out, there will be "music in the air."

Frank Wilkins and wife was in town Saturday.

Miss Maud Grant, from Sequim, was in town Saturday.

I wonder if any one was seasick going to Angeles last week. Bob might give a pointer.

Some of our hunters are making arrangements to organize a gun club. It would be fine sport and we have good grounds for the field.

The Monticello has been taking a full cargo of potatoes every trip this week.

Last week the wind blew down the large fir tree standing on the river bank just below the bridge, smashing two Indian canoes on the opposite side of the river. Luckily it fell between the two Indian houses and no one was hurt.

Jas. B. Dick returned Saturday from his trip to Scotland Says he had a very pleasant visit. He looks well and we are glad to welcome him home again.

Thos. Knoph is thinking of putting in a creamery. There is no better location.

C. W. Thompson was in Townsend the first of the week.

C. W. Brewster came up Tuesday evening and is looking around for a small farm suitable for fruit. If he finds one to suit him, he will purchase and move here at once. We hope he will succeed as we are glad to get such men as the Judge.

Chris Humphrey came down on the Garland to look after his farm. He has just completed a new dwelling on it and rented to Mr. Llewllyn.

Lem Tripp has moved his family in the rooms over the old store building and will look after the wharf at the old town.

Mr. Bennett arrived from the East Tuesday. His family has been here some time.

F. J. Ward expects to do us all up when young "Decision" is broke. All right Fred, we will take our medicine without a grumble.

John McInnes says if you don't attend the Ball on the 17th you will not be in it.

Bob Davis is plowing his ranch, getting ready for spring onions. Foster handles the plow as though he had been there before.

Geo. Hunt was down from Washington Harbor Tuesday.

The steamer Angeles took a full cargo of potatoes to Seattle Tuesday.

S. Foot is building an addition on his house.

If you want to purchase 40 acres of land with house on it, and some cleared land cheap, also 80 acres with a few acres cleared and in small fruit, write W. L. Church, Dungeness, or come and see for yourself.

The Farmers Mercantile company expect to close up all their past business and enter in a cash business. Long accounts are unsatisfactory, and make bad friends.

The Sunday-school children are practicing for the Easter Sunday service which will be given in the new church if completed in time.

Building is going ahead. Carpenters are busy. There are five buillings under way at present.

J. P. Anderson is a lucky man this year. He has a hundred and fifty hogs fattening which he has contracted at 10 cents per pound dressed. He has one of the best made and arranged hog houses in this part of the county and our farmers would do well to pattern after it.

If the farmers would build potato houses and store them instead of putting in pits they would get better prices and there would be more demand for them. Wm. Ward has the only potato house in the county and it is a good one. It is arranged with a driveway through the entire building with roomy bins on either side. It is a model which every farmer ought to have.

If you want to know what good varieties of potatoes to plant we suggest Early Ohio for early potatoes and Burbanks seedlings for later. They are the best seller and always sell. The Early Ohio's are as early as the Rose and much better yielder.

In The Quillayute Country.

F. T. Balch will go soon for another load of goods.

George Chapman started for Seattle Friday morning.

John P. McGlynn, United States Indian agent of the Makah reservation at Neah Bay, visited Lapush last week in the interest of the government school. Mr. McGlynn has done well by the Indians and many of them have signed papers requesting that the new administration retain him in his present position.

Fred Kopp, who lived near Collin's P. O. on the Solduck, was found dead in the woods by a search party Thursday of last week. He was lost and had died of exhaustion and starvation. Several days previous he and another rancher named Cable started out elk hunting. They had scant provisions, and when used up found themselves unable to reach their homes. They lived a day or two on raw elk meat while struggling to find their way out of the wilderness. Coming to a dispute over the route to be taken, Cable parted from his companion and soon reached home in safety. He gave the alarm, and a search party struck out and found Kopp's body rigid and cold in death.

Because of the stormy weather the past week, there was a small attendance at the Young Peoples society at their last meeting. D. T. Smith gave an extemporaneous address on the resources and development of the Quillayute country. He is an old settler and knows the natural wealth of the place. Mr. Smith says that agriculture alone, west of the Olympics, can support over 200,000 inhabitants. That there are over 2,300,000 acres of unsettled government land, and that a great deal of it will be surveyed this season. There is a body of timber here on the Quillayute and its tributaries that according to the estimate of an old Michigan sawmill man would keep 20 mills running at Lapush night and day for the next 100 years. There are several fine millsites at Lapush and there is no better place to hold logs than there. The Quillayute and its branches are fine streams to run logs on. There is a move on foot now looking to the opening of the harbor. When this is done we will have one of the richest countries of the state.

From Grays Harbor to Cape Flattery we have a very rough, dangerous shore. There should be a signal line and stations established by the government as soon as possible. There ought to be a life saving station on Flattery rocks off Ozette. The one that was kept at Neah Bay so long was out of reach of danger and never did any good, but a station on Flattery rocks could send succor quickly in any direction. Besides it is not only the most central but the most dangerous place for vessels on our coast. If the Pacific which was wrecked off the Cape some years ago could have called for help many lives might have been saved. Mr. Smith closed by exhorting every one to do something to invite capital. We have plenty of nature's wealth but need money to develop it. We have what will support a good railroad and its most feasable route from the south to the straits is about six or seven miles back from the shore line, passing the Quillayute prairie going near Ozette and Dickey lakes through the pass to the Hoko and Clallam Bay. This pass is only 300 feet above sea level. Grays Harbor, Neah Bay and Clallam Bay are our prospective outlets by railand these places will all be connected with Port Angeles and up sound ports.

Port Crescent Items.

Otto Copacher returned from Port Angeles Saturday.

John E. Lutz was in Port Townsend the first of the week.

Peter Mohrdick has moved his logging equipments to Gettysburg.

Al Miller has moved from town to his residence in the saw mill addition.

Capt. Seth I. Davis was up from Gettysburg last week with two boats for a cargo of lumber and shingles.

A. H. Albright has moved into the house formerly occupied by Al Miller, and will take charge of the transfer business owned by Mr. Hiller.

Mr. Arthur H. Moore and wife and Mrs. Moore's mother, Mrs. Hunter, arrived from Port Townsend last Friday and on Saturday went to their home at Wineton in the Solduck valley.

The saw mill is sawing fir rails for the tramway and teams are hauling them to convenient places along the proposed route. Port Crescent promises to be a place of industry the coming season.

Miss Stella M. Jones yesterday made final proof before Harry E. Lutz, Commisioner of the United States Circuit Court, at Port Crescent, on her homestead claim in Town river township.

Mr. Iver Esterson began the regular mail service between Port Crescent and Fairholme last Saturday, that being the date fixed by the department for the beginning of the work under his contract.

Sequim Siftings.

Mr. James Riley has purchased a farm on the prairie.

School began Monday with twenty-three scholars enrolled.

Miss Grace Ware commenced teaching the Happy Valley school Monday.

Wm. Smith who returned from Olympia with the rheumatism is recovering.

The debate last Friday was very interesting and was attended by a very large crowd. The judges decided that liquor has caused more misery than war.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Sindars gave their daughter, Miss Ida, a party last Wednesday evening, the occasion being the celebration of her 13th birthday. Those present were Misses Elsie and Grace Ware, Maud Grant, Maggie Brown: Messrs. Allie Evans, Walter and Peter Govan, Sam Bugge, Warrie and Frank Smith, and Otto and Herman Sindars.

Clallam Bay News.

Clallam Bay Record.

Charles Marbles, of the bay, is laid up with rheumatism at Seattle

There have been no [illegible] of smallpox reported [illegible] Neah Bay.

Mr. S. G. T[illegible] [illegible] recovered from an attack of bilious fever.

A man named Isaacson, an Ozette lake settler, is under the doctor's care at West Clallam.

C. J. Schneider is about to begin building a barn in the rear of his restaurant building.

C. G. Whiting, teacher at Forks, arrived in town on Saturday. His school is closed for the present.

The Cohenour and Cox families of the west side removed from the bay last Wednesday to make their home in future on Whidby Island.

The sawmill was started up on Wednesday morning, a good supply of logs having floated down the river on Monday and Tuesday.

A store is soon to be opened at Forks by Mr. Semon, one of the settlers of that locality. He has ordered lumber and will soon have a building under way.

The owners of a fishing vessel decided to make East Clallam their shipping point for their cargoes and last Friday sent 1,000 pounds of halibut from here to Seattle.

Simpson and Horton commenced building a butcher shop for Bucholz and Edwards. It is 16x26 feet and is located on Frontier street between Liebeck's and Mrs. C. Snyders.

That our Indians are becoming civilized and are adopting the white man's ways can be seen by the action of a Quillayute native who is suing his wife for a divorce in the superior court of this county.

Three of the citizens of Forks, L. M. Ford, Fred W. Knott, and Wm. Behner; R. L. Sebastian, of Beaver, were admitted as members into the I. O. O. F. Lodge, of this place, last Saturday. They returned to their homes on Sunday.

The viewers appointed by the commissioners last month, Messrs. Camp, Clarkson and Brown, to locate a road from the Hoko falls to Ozette lake have not yet met to do the work, as there is considerable snow yet in the woods.

A general merchandise store is about to be opened at Beaver by A. M. Konapacki and C. C. Faul who arrived here on Monday. They will probably have a warehouse and barn built here and will make this place their headquarters for shipping out goods.

Capt. John F. Ryan, the deepest diver in the world, says he is going to wreck the old ship Belvidere which went down in Pysht bay about five years ago loaded with pig iron and lead. The stem of the old wreck is now called "Pysht lighthouse," as a lantern is hung on it to guide the steamer Garland.

The claim on the west side of the bay sold last month by J. W. Lutz has another owner it appears, in the person of D. W. Leath, Baptist minister of Orting, Pierce county, who arrived here last Friday. The reverend gentleman says that Burgess sold him the claim in January for $700. He paid $25 in cash and gave a lot valued at $350 and agreed to pay the balance when he got possession of the claim. Burgess gave a relinquishment. The preacher finds that Burgess sold the claim to Mr. Lutz February 16th giving him a relinquishment also. Mr. Leath does not know how many others have bought the same land but he has made up his mind that he has been swindled and went back to Seattle to see if the laws of the country would afford him any relief. The preacher's case aroused a storm of indignation among the settlers here.

The Faults of the Last Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 13.—Henderson of Iowa, presenting his report on the work of the [illegible] congress, gives the total [illegible] at $1,822,029, exceeding that of the Fifty-first congress by $373,204,866, an increase of $115,707 for each congressional district in the United States. He notices the charge that the senate makes large appropriations, and calls attention to the fact that the house at the session just closed sent bills to the senate for $513,687,242, or at the rate of over $1,027,000,000 per annum. The house, he says, is a "billion-dollar house," for its bills for the Fifty-second congress aggregated $1,004,178,614 before they reached the senate. He asserts that in addition to the appropriations actually made by the Fifty-second congress, it authorized contracts mortgaging the future revenues in the sum of $58,526,621. He says that if the Fifty-second congress seeks to excuse itself by charging its extravagance to the legislation of the Fifty-first congress, then the latter congress can make similar claims against its Democratic predecessor and the Fifty-second congress, aggregating over $91,000,000.

To guard against a deficit, Henderson warns this administration to give closer attention to the "moonshiners" and the "whisky ring," in collecting internal revenues, than it did from 1885 to 1889, when it collected $51,099,628 less than President Arthur, and $115,358,542 less than President Harrison.

Henderson refers to the defeat of the bankrupt bill in the house, and the burial of the pure food bill, the slaughter of the anti-option bill; the inability of the house to grapple with the money question, bill, and he predicts that the Fifty-second congress will go down in history as the "know nothing" and "do nothing" congress.

SELLING OUT!

$5,000 - - - $5,000

-: Stock of Clothing :-

This Stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods must be sold within 30 Days without fail. Going Below Cost at

THE U. S. CLOTHING HOUSE,

Clark Building. 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.

—[G. KLAFFERT & CO.,]—

General Electrical Supplies, Arc and - - - - - - Incandescent Lights.

Telephones, Electric Bells and Fire Alarms Installed on Short Notice. All Work Guaranteed. General Repairing.

Market Block. Port Angeles.

THE BEACON.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1893.

Weekly Metorological Report.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU.
PORT ANGELES, WASH., Mar. 16, 1893.

DAY.	Date—Feb.	TEMPERATURE. Highest	TEMPERATURE. Lowest	WIND. Prevailing Direction	WIND. Force	Precipitation	State of weather
Thursday	9	44	30	Var	Fresh	.00	Pt'cldy
Friday	10	45	32	"	Light	.03	"
Saturday	11	47	32	"	"	.11	Cl'dy
Sunday	12	44	34	"	Fresh	.17	Pt'cldy
Monday	13	46	28	Var	Light	0	"
Tuesday	14	48	34	"	"	.10	"
Wednesday	15	50	31	"	"	.05	"

Highest wind and direction for the week, 34 miles, East.

Average rainfall since January 1, 9.99 inches, for 5 years.

Total amount of rainfall since Jan. 1, 10.31 in

Total excess since Jan. 1, .32 in.

WM. BELL, Observer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Jas. E. Doom moved to Sequim prairie the first of the week.

All of our merchants report a large increase of business the past few weeks.

The Port Angeles Juvenile band will give a grand ball at the opera house tonight.

Mr. R. G. Doom moved from Oak street to his place on Valley street last Tuesday.

The steamer Haytian Republic from Portland, discharged a good part of her cargo here Wednesday.

R. V. Porter came up from Pysht Tuesday morning. He will take the position of deputy county clerk April 1.

Work has been commenced on the Tribune-Times' new building on Front street, between Oak and Cherry.

Chas. A. Maxfield has been appointed postmaster at Shiwah in the place of J. P. Austen under the name of Solduck.

The steamer Lydia E. Thompson, that was built at the Colony ship yards, was launched at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The little son of Mr. Garrett, the photographer living at the corner of Valley and Front streets, died this morning of consumption.

The spring term of the superior court petit jury will be held May 16 instead of March 21. The grand jury will be in session March 21.

J. D. Barstow has opened a cigar store in the new building erected by Thompson Bros., next door to Miss Draper's millinery establishment.

Capt. H. K. Ayres has given employment to four or five men of families cutting cord wood on Lincoln Heights. The amount to be cut is 100 to 150 cords.

There will be a grand masquerade in the Sequim hall on Friday night, March 24. Everybody invited. Admission for those masked 50 cents, spectators 25 cents.

Capt. H. K. Ayres, has about completed his residence on the apex of Lincoln Heights, and will soon remove from his residence on Georgeanna street to this new home.

Dr. A. B. Lull is having the rooms over Rockman's cigar storefitted up in a manner to please the most fastidious. The front room has an all glass front, and when it is furnished to the doctor's taste it will be a very pleasant place.

The Port Angeles Dramatic company have postponed the time for giving "The Ticket of Leave Man" from March 18 to March 25. It is hoped the opera house will be filled on that occasion.

Messrs. Greenburg, the proprietors of the U. S. Clothing House have decided to continue in business at their old stand in the Clark building, and instead of shipping their stock of dry goods to Whatcom have added new goods recently purchased in New York.

Eddie Shields came near meeting with a serious accident Tuesday night. He with some other boys were playing on the deck of the steamer that was to be launched at the colony ship yards, when he fell from the deck to the hold, injuring his back, but not seriously.

Nearly all the old Soldiers and citizens generally upon Lincoln Heights are clearing their several lots and preparing them for planting to various vegetables, flowers and fruits. More thorough clearing of a heavy and substantial character has already and being done than upon any part of the reserve, taking into consideration the short time in which this work has been prosecuted.

G. Klaffert & Co. have established themselves in the Market block, corner of Front and Oak streets, to supply the public with general electrical supplies, arc and incandescent lights, telephones, electric bells and fire alarms at a reduction of 10 per cent of the amount now charged by the city. Give them a call when you want wires put in or repairing done.

The Democrat and the Leader have been consolidated and will be known as the Democrat-Leader. By this deal the Democrat virtually swallows the Leader as the management and policy of the paper will be as the Democrat has been in the past except that Mr. Howells is on the local force of the paper. This leaves only four papers in Port Angeles. Is there no one who now thinks there is a long felt want that needs filling?

Democrats in Council.

There are now two county Democratic central committees. At the meeting of the committee last Saturday night a genuine monkey and parrot kind of a time was had as had been predicted. Members of the faction opposed to W. K. Clark as chairman of the committee asked that gentleman to resign but he refused to grant their request, whereupon D. McInnes offered a resolution that he be removed. This precipitated a battle of words, everybody entering the ring and staying there until they had to stop for breath. Finally a vote was taken upon the question and was lost by a vote, 11 for and 14 against, twenty-eight of the thirty-two precincts being represented. Upon motion Thos. Maloney, who was in the chair declared the meeting adjourned and left the room followed by the supporters of Mr. Clark. And the other side followed also in the endeavor to get them to return, but all to no purpose. The latter party thereupon returned to the room and held another meeting electing another chairman. The central committee meeting number two elected Maj. W. F. Hooker, of Rena, chairman; H. B. Willson, of Port Angeles, first vice chairman, and Chas. Neat, of 4th Ward, second vice chairman. They passed a resolution endorsing H. L. Tibbals, of Port Townsend, for collector of customs. A good part of this rumpus seems to be over the fact that W. K. Clark and F. S. Mackintosh want to be collector of customs at Port Angeles. It is also reported that H. B. Crockett and W. B. Gould want to be Indian agent at Neah Bay. To be continued.

Laid To Rest.

Miss Forence Hastings, the youngest daughter of Mr. James Hastings, died at the family residence on Seventh street, near Cherry, last Monday evening at 6 o'clock, of that dread destroyer, consumption. Miss Hastings contracted a severe cold about a year ago, which settled on her lungs and threatened to result in the fatal disease, and with the hope that a change of air would benefit her she was taken to Portland, and thence to Denver, Colo. The change did not benefit her and in fact she grew rapidly worse and two weeks before her death she was brought back to this city in a rapidly sinking condition. Her last days were made as pleasant as possible and she passed away as peacefully as though falling asleep. She wished to see her brother during her last days and every effort was made to reach him by telegraph but it was impossible as he is traveling in Montana and his exact address is not known.

Deceased was born in Mendota, Ill., and was eighteen years of age at time of death. She has resided in Port Angeles for nearly three years and was well known to most of our people. She was a bright, handsome, vivacious and cultured young lady who counted her friends by the score and will be sadly missed by her associates. Kind, cheerful, generous and obliging, a fond daughter and a true friend, she endeared herself to all.

The funeral and interment took place at the residence Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Baxter officiating. Her old classmates were dismissed from school and were present accompanied by their teachers to pay a last tribute. A corps of pall-bearers from the Knights of Pythias lodge tenderly bore the remains to their final resting place.

The Council.

At the council meeting Wednesday night the Sons of Veterans were granted the use of the council chamber March 16 at the time of the installation of officers.

C. C. Bowman was granted a franchise to build a wharf on Oak street north of Front to deep water.

R. R. Harding asked for a franchise to build a wharf at the foot of Lincoln street. It seems that the Union Pacific wharf was built on Lincoln, when in fact the franchise granted read Francis street. The wharf needs repairing.

C. E. Mallette in behalf of San Francisco capitalists asked for a franchise to construct and operate electric railway lines, as follows: On Front street from eastern boundary of city to Valley, Valley to First, on First to western limits of city; on Cherry to southern limits of city; on Fourth from eastern limits of city to Francis, on Francis to Front; on Pine from First to southern limits of city; on Tumwater from First to Fifth, on Fifth to G, on G to city boundary, on said boundary to western limits of city. Sec. 10 of the proposition reads as follows:

The said city of Port Angeles shall have the right by ordinance to regulate the rate of fare to be charged over said lines of street railway; *provided*, however, that it shall not have the right to fix a fare of less than five (5) cents for a continuous passage one way only on any one line of the said system of railways, so constructed by said grantees.

A. H. Howells resigned as police justice and S. P. Carusi was appointed to the position by a unanimous vote.

The chief of the fire department was allowed $25 per month for his services, and each fireman $3 for each fire they attended.

H. J. McGregor asked that money be appropriated for a walk across the gulch on Albert street. Referred to committee on streets and sidewalks.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock Thursday, to consider the water-works propositions, when all propositions submitted were rejected.

Purely Personal.

Subscribe for the BEACON.

Capt. H. M. Guptil is very sick.

R. G. Wilson was in Tacoma this week.

J. B. Taylor came in from Seattle last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Quinn were in Seattle this week.

Chas. Foster, of Dungeness, was in Angeles Sunday.

Prof. A. B. Dorsey was down from Dungeness Saturday.

Geo. E. Hatch returned from an upsound trip Tuesday.

C. E. Mallette made a business trip to Seattle the first of the week.

Mrs. M. U. Squire and little daughter are in Tacoma visiting relatives.

James H. Riley and family, of Blyn, were in town the first of the week.

H. F. Buckner, of Washington Harbor, came in on the Monticello yesterday.

D. G. Harvey left for Seattle yesterday morning after a new stock of groceries.

Geo. Alexander and Squire Roberson were down from Dungeness Wednesday.

D. H. Ester, of Denver, and T. Callahan, of Seattle, were here the first of the week.

Mrs. W. G. Green and Mrs. James Melville of Sequim were in Port Angeles Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dick and Miss Annie Dick came down on the Monticello Wednesday.

Mrs. Jos. Ballinger left for a three-weeks visit to relatives in Port Townsend, last Saturday.

Pat Kelly, who has a fine claim on the Dicky, in the west end, came up on the Garland Saturday.

Miss M. M. Souther has retired from the dressmaking business. She will visit relatives in Portland shortly.

Mrs. J. R. McDonald left for Chicago last week to visit relatives. She will probably be gone a number of months.

Hon. W. R. Hoole and Mrs. Hoole returned from Olympia last Tuesday. Mr. Hoole was given a reception in the evening by his friends at the Board of Trade rooms.

David Humes and Miss Annie Burrows, of Blyn, were here the first of the week. Miss Burrows will teach the spring term of school in district No. 15, near Forrest postoffice.

Dr. E. J. Taylor, of La Conner, Wash., who has been here some time to look after improvements being made upon his property, returned to his home yesterday morning. The BEACON will follow him.

Arthur Thurman came up on the Garland Tuesday morning. He has been improving one of the best claims on the Dicky for a number of months past and in time his farm will be worth a fortune to him.

Major W. F. Hooker, of Rena, John Bell, jr., of Sequim, M. W. Dunton, of Lost Mountain, Wesley Cays, of Dungeness, R. S. Dimmick, of East Clallam, Chas. Gallagher, of Eden and J. P. Austen, of Solduck, were in town Saturday to attend the Democratic county central committee meeting.

Baptist Church Services.

Rev. M. U. Squire, pastor.

Song rehearsal Saturday evening, using the new books "Crowning Glory" to which all singers are invited.

Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject—"Timely Admonition." Evening subject—"Religious Indecision."

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

Sunday School at the close of the morning service.

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

In the Superior Court.

NEW CASES

C. E. Gay vs W. J. Klannig. Appeal from justice peace. March 11.

The Port Angeles Land Company vs W. B. Rose. On promissory note. March 11.

Bigelow Mill Company vs C. J. Schneider and Minnie Schneider and Kellogg Land Company. Mechanic's lein and foreclosure. March 14.

D. E. Bigelow vs J. F. Liebeck. On promissory in attachment. March 15.

Pacific States Loan and building Company vs John R. Bull and Elizabeth A. Bull. Foreclosure of mortgage. March 15.

M. J. Hart vs William Collier and Elizabeth Collier. On promissory note. March 16.

The March ARENA is particularly inviting to persons interested in vital social problems, and to liberal thinkers. Among the important social and economic problems ably discussed are papers by Alfred Russel Wallace, D. C. S., Helen Campbell, and the editor of the ARENA. Dr. Wallace presents a powerful contribution on "The Social Quagmire and the Way Out of It," in which he holds that the land question lie at the root of present evil conditions. It is addressed presumably to the farmer, but should be carefully read by all thoughtful people. Helen Campbell continues her series of wonderful papers on "Women Wage-Earners of Europe and America," presenting data and facts never before given to the public, and furnishing the ablest discussion of this problem ever made. Mr. Flower, under the title "A Pilgrimage and a Vision," deals most vividly with social contrasts in Boston, and shows what might be done if capital were a little less grasping, selfish and short-sighted. He also discusses in a thoughtful, and on the whole an optimistic manner, the present out look under the caption "What of the Morrow?" Dr. Leslie Keeley defends his Gold Cure in a well-written paper on that subject. Louis B. Ehrich deals with the present liberal drift of religious thought in an ably-prepared paper entitled "A Religion for all Time." Among other contributors are Prof. S. P. Wait, Helen Gougar, A. M., John Franklin Clark, Dr. F. J. Furnival, Will Allen Dromgoole, Cora Maynard and Judge John Keatly. All thoughtful and progressive people should read this ARENA.

We Will Have a Railroad.

A Short Line from Port Angeles to Everett will be built Within a Year.

A Bonus of $350,000 Asked and Committees are at work raising it. Much Enthusiasm over the Project and Committees Very Successful.

For three years the people of Port Angeles have been crying, "Oh, if we only had a railroad!" Everyone has recognized the fact that we could hope for little progress until we had communication with the outside world by rail, and everyone also recognized the fact that this place would make wonderful strides toward being the metropolis of the northwest after being so favored.

Now the prize is apparently within our grasp. To state the matter in as few words as possible the situation is this: Through Mr. C. A. Barnes, Hon. John F. Plummer and other capitalists of New York make the proposition to the citizens of Port Angeles to build a railroad from this place to Port Ludlow, and transfer from there to Everett by ferry, where it will make connection with three transcontinental lines of railway, viz., the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific, providing a subsidy of $350,000 in cash or land, right-of-way, and terminal facilities in this city, be given them.

The distance to Port Ludlow over the route surveyed by Mr. C. E. Mallette last year is 42 miles. From there to Everett is a distance of 21 miles. The freight transfer boats will be large enough to carry 16 cars, while passengers would be taken on fast steamers across the Sound. If the subsidy asked for is raised the company will commence building the road from this end of the line by August 1, and guarantee to have it in working condition by April 1, 1894. In addition to Mr. Plummer and his associates, Mr. Henry Hewitt, Jr., president of the Everett Land Company, and the directors of that company are very friendly to this project, as they realize that with this road in operation Everett would really be the terminus of three trunk lines and the transfer point for freight bound for Port Angeles shipping until roads came in here from the south.

A committee composed of Thomas Maloney, C. E. Mallette, D. W. Morse, M. J. Carrigan, P. A. Dolan, Frank Chambers, Sr., Henry Maguire, C. W. Thompson, Tom Moore, Wm. Ward, James A. Smith and W. W. Gray have the matter of raising the subsidy in charge and now report that considerably more than one-half of the amount has been raised and that the balance will be forthcoming inside of a few days. Great enthusiasm has been manifested by the people, an instance of which is that a large number of men who have no property have asked that they be allowed to subscribe to the subsidy, paying therefor in work, but Mr. Barnes thinks the property owners, who will be the greatest gainers, amply able to furnish the required amount.

Mr. Plummer was here last fall in company with Secretary Noble and at that time was particularly attracted by our magnificent harbor and lumber resources and his interest was never allowed to flag by Mr. M. J. Carrigan, who kept up a correspondence with him regarding the inducements this place had to offer for a railroad, and upon his recent trip to the East, Mr. Carrigan spent several days with him in New York.

Church Services.

Sunday morning the pastor of the Congregational church will speak on the subject, "The Gates of Hades." In the evening, "The Beginning of Discipleship."

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.

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

Johnson & Bork have just received a large stock of wall paper of the latest designs.

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.

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

NOTICE.

All persons are warned against crediting any of my children for goods or services as I will not be responsible for debts they contract without orders in writing from me. W. C. GARFIELD.

Dated at 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.
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Millinery
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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.
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OF PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.
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Is for the public good first and party afterward.
Is opposed to bossism and corrupt methods.
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M. GERAGHTY, Prop.
-:-Kentucky Whiskey.

Prune Trees Cheap
Prune trees at the lowest price ever made in this section. Address [illegible] Sequim post office. Per Ad.

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 GUSTAFFSEN, P. A. BERGSTROM AND OTTO PONTINE Defendants,

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF CLALLAM } ss. No. 277.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Superior Court in and for Clallam County, Washington, dated the 23d day of February, 1893, in a certain action wherein Thomas P. Gibson, Plaintiff, in said action, recovered judgment against August Gustaffsen, P. A. Bergstrom and Otto Pontine, defendants therein, for two hundred and forty six ($246.00) dollars, and twenty six and 20-100 ($26.20) dollars, costs of suit, and accruing costs, on the 8th day of December, 1892, I have levied upon the following described property, as property of said defendants to wit: as the property of P. A. Bergstrom, one of said defendants, the South-west one-fourth (S W ¼) of Section twenty-three (23) of Township 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, costs and accruing costs.

Dated the 27th day of February 1893

S. G. MORSE,
Sheriff of Clallam County, Wash.
By W. E. Burnside,
Deputy

Geo. C. Leach, Att'y for Plaintiff.

ALL ARE WEATHER WISE

HERE IS A COMPENDIUM OF MEN'S COLLECTIVE WISDOM.

Sailors Know the Most—Landsmen Have to Piece Out Their Knowledge by the Help of Animals—Various Signs Determine the Weather, So It Is Said.

Nearly everybody professes to be weather wise. Everybody tells everybody else what sort of weather may be expected, and in nine cases out of ten everybody is wrong. What is commonly called the power of foretelling the weather is only the result of repeated observations on the comparative frequency with which certain effects accompany one another. Hence it is that agriculturists, shepherds, gardeners, coachmen—and above all, fishermen and sailors—are so much more weatherwise than the mechanic or citizen, and from the constant necessity they are under of studying the minutest indications they arrive at the power of foretelling future changes with a certainty far exceeding the landsman's comprehension.

In the absence of that tact, that quick prescience of atmospheric changes possessed by the class of persons before mentioned, and which can only be acquired by similar discipline, the common observer must have a barometer to aid him in forming a guess whether he should take an umbrella or great coat with him, or whether he may go forth unprepared for anything but warmth and sunshine. But indications of the weather are not only to be found in barometrical changes. The clouds furnish data, and animals evidence every change; and he who sets to work to study these things gains something more than weather wisdom—he acquires the habit of observation.

A sudden fall of the barometer in the spring or autumn indicates wind; in the summer, during very hot weather, a thunder storm may be expected; in winter a sudden fall after frost of some continuance indicates a change of wind, with thaw and rain. But in a continued frost a rise of the mercury indicates approaching snow.

SIGNS FROM THE SKY.

When a violent gale has followed a sudden fall of the mercury, it begins to rise again very rapidly, especially about the season of the equinoxes. In this case the gale will not last long. No rapid fluctuations of the barometer are to be interpreted as indicating either dry or wet weather; it is only the slow, steady and continued rise or fall that is to be attended to in this respect. A rise of mercury late in the autumn, after a long continuance of wet and windy weather, generally indicates a change of wind to the northern quarters and the approach of frost.

The clouds have always been an index of the weather. If the sky be clear after the continuance of fair weather, light streaks of cloud appearing are the first indications of change. If these clouds accumulate and descend into lower regions of the atmosphere rain commences. When the sun appears to be setting in a fog, with dark and crimson streaks in sharp, well defined lines, wind and rain and stormy weather may be expected. In hot summer weather the sky during the finest days is often loaded with masses of cloud, clear, rounded and brilliantly edged with light. With such a sky no immediate change may be apprehended. If, however, toward evening these clouds congregate in the horizon and rise upward with sharp outlines, and an unusual stillness and closeness is felt in the air, it is a sure sign of an approaching thunder storm.

A greenish tinge in the gray evening is a sure precursor of wet, but whatever may be their form, color and character, an increase in the clouds, particularly toward evening, may be generally taken as indicating approaching rain, because moisture accumulated in the air must return to the earth in rain. The dappled or mottled sky is at all seasons a sign of fine weather. Halos around the moon are considered a tolerably certain sign of rain, even when there is no apparent cloud intervening to form them.

SIGNS FROM FOWLS.

Among the general and common prognostics of the weather we may reckon such as are derived from birds, beasts, insects, reptiles and plants, and from the woodwork of houses.

Before rain an unusual bustle is to be observed among ants, bees and wasps at their nests; spiders quit their recesses and are seen crawling about at night; flies of all kinds are more active, and sting or bite. When gnats fly in compact bodies in the beams of the setting sun it indicates fine weather, but if they retire under the shade of trees at evening rain may be expected. Snails and slugs appear in greater number in damp weather, and therefore both before and after rain, and frogs are more noisy in the ponds and marshes at the same time. Swallows fly low before rain, because the insects which are their prey approach nearer to the earth at that time. It has been observed that fish are eager in bolting at flies and are more active before rain for a similar reason.

The uneasiness of pigs before a storm has been a theme of amusement in rural life quite long enough to attest the truth of the observation. Sailors expect a storm when porpoises and dolphins gambol on the surface of the water.

Peacocks and guinea fowls and many other birds are particularly clamorous before rain, and the domestic cock manifests uneasiness by frequent crowing. Birds in general retain in the quill part of their feathers a quantity of oil, which, when they feel an extraordinary degree of moisture in the atmosphere, they express by means of their bills and distribute it over their feathers to secure their bodies against the effects of an approaching shower.

Domestic animals, as cows and sheep, but particularly the latter, on the approach of rain feed with great avidity in the open field, and retire near the trees and hedges as soon as they are satisfied. In fine weather they graze and lounge about, eating and resting alternately with apparent indifference.

The presentiment of a change of weather is common to many, possibly to all, kinds of birds, arising probably from sensibility of touch. The woodpecker, the snowbirds, the swallow are all busy before a storm, searching eagerly for food. Ducks and geese are tumultuous before falling weather; they wash and arrange their plumage with uncommon activity. The observing farmer remarks these things; he looks on birds as monitors who, from a perception superior to his own, prepare him for the coming change. Before a storm the petrels flock under the wake of a ship and are looked upon by some sailors as foreboding evil.—New York Recorder.

A New Experience.

"This is the first time I ever acted as a street car conductor," remarked Dolly, as he placed on Mabel's finger the glittering pledge of their troth.

"A street car conductor!"

"Yes; I am ringing the fair."—Epoch.

PULPIT COINCIDENTS.

Curious Parallels of Phrase and Idea That Indicate Plagiarism.

If there is anything which pleases the average intelligent reader in the present day better than the detection of a case of manifest and unblushing plagiarism, it is an allegation of plagiarism which is not quite manifest, and for which the author would undoubtedly blush if he were proved to be nothing but a jackdaw in borrowed plumes. Perhaps it is sad that men and women should be so readily pleased at the castigation of the detected plagiary, but if any one entertains a doubt as to the existence of a keen relish for literary exposures of this kind he either does not look at the journals, which have a particularly keen scent for curious parallels of phrase and ideas, or studies them to little purpose.

For some time past there has been what I should call, if I were addicted to slang, a boom in plagiarism; and connected with one incident in this boom we have had a run upon the family anecdotes of sermons, which have been made to do double and treble duty. These anecdotes are nearly all amusing, and every parson could reel off a dozen of them at one sitting. But, my ingenuous reader, we do not call this sort of thing plagiarism—it is no more than an ordinary coincidence of the pulpit.

The greater divines of every communion have been rehearsed at least as often as the Greek dramatists have been re-edited, and the wisest bishops and elders have often recommended young preachers to practice this very pious fraud. "A sermon of South in a curate's mouth" will scarcely raise the eyebrows of an experienced or case-hardened country clergyman.

It may be permitted to add another to the large stock of sermon stories, one which has not hitherto found its way into print, and which has the merit of being absolutely true. A young curate fresh from Cambridge and from the hands of the bishop found himself very comfortably settled in a midland parish, under a rector whose chief fault was an excess of haughty self inflation. For some time he was not allowed to preach, being expected to fetch and carry in the parish for the rector's wife, to exercise authority over the village boys, and occasionally to take a hand at lawn tennis with the rector's daughters and their governess.

In an unguarded moment—in various unguarded moments—he and one of the daughters fell in love with each other, and by instinct this curate knew that if an inkling of the truth should reach the rector's ears he would never be able to enter the house again. But luckily the mother saw through the transparent couple, resolved that the match would "do," and waited for an opportunity of promoting it.

A day came when the curate was asked to preach in his rector's absence, and being nervous, with only a few hours to prepare for the ordeal, he took down a volume of Barrow, selected a text, and strung together a few sparkling beads on a slender thread of commonplace. The sermon was a success in more senses than one. The old people and the children went to sleep under it, but it riveted the attention of the intelligent adults, and especially of the rector's family.

There is matter for a novel in all that took place as a result of the curate's lucky stroke of plagiarism; but it must be disposed of in a sentence or two. No one at the rectory complimented him on his sermon, but outside he received a great deal more praise than he cared for, because it was evidently sarcastic and insincere. Next morning he met his Lucy on the village green, and, as she was a downright young person, the veil of mystery was torn away.

He was supposed to have filched an old sermon of the rector's, to have covered it with a thin disguise and passed it off as his own! The rest may be imagined. Lucy told her mother all that there was to tell; the mother secured that volume of Barrow and turned it to good account. Suffice it to say that the rector and his curate understood each other better from that time forward, and that Miss Lucy, after a fairly long engagement, was eventually married to the man of her choice.—London Illustrated News.

A Strange Fire.

On the night of March 21, 1676, about three hours after sunset, a monster bright light arose out of the Adriatic sea and passed from east northeast to the west of southwest, crossing over Italy in a vertical line about half way between Rimini and Leghorn. Various estimates as to the height and size of the body were made. One scientist, with amusing exactness, declared that it was thirty-eight miles high at Calmers. At all places near its course a hissing noise like that of a skyrocket was plainly heard. At Leghorn the sound is said to have been "like that of a large cannon, quickly dying away until it sounded much like a cart running over cobble stones." Estimates of its size seem to have been as wild as those respecting its height. Some accounts say that it was as "large as a house;" Le Cat says that "it was a good half mile in circumference." Bohn, who has written a very readable account of "The great meteor or strange fire of March 21, MDCLXXVI," estimates that it was "about one-half mile by the smaller diameter," which would surely make it a terrifying object to behold.—St. Louis Republic.

Slang Was Offensive to Him.

The other day a gentleman well known in legal and literary circles in this city engaged with me in a discussion as to the right which a newspaper has to use slang terms in its columns, he holding that no reputable newspaper has any such right. "There is no slang word or phrase which cannot be supplanted to the good of all concerned by pure, legitimate English," he said, "and for the benefit of our language newspapers should avoid the use of slang."

In vain did I try to show him how certain standard phrases were originally slang phrases, winning their present classical position by pure force of their expression values, for he would not be convinced. "Hang it, man!" he ejaculated, "no gentleman uses slang. Why should a newspaper circulating among gentlemen have the privilege? Now, sir, your argument won't wash." Then I called his attention to the two expressions, "Hang it!" and "won't wash."—Detroit Free Press.

The Cash Boy in Action.

A young lady was having quite a cozy chat with a tall young clerk in one of the city's large establishments. While the couple were oblivious of all others, so engrossing and pleasant was the conversation, a naughty cash boy came rushing up and breathlessly inquired, "Say, W——, where's the fire?" The young man reddened and thundered, "Get out!" the young lady blushed and the clerks who were watching haw-hawed.—Springfield Homestead.

Not Quite Clear.

"I can't see," said Jimmieboy, "why fish have to be cleaned; they're in bathing all the time."—Harper's Young People.

REMEMBERED THE WILL.

PETER GAINES' QUEER PLACE FOR HIS LAST TESTAMENT.

It Came Near Depriving His Adopted Daughter of a Share in the Estate—An Interesting Episode of the Coal Oil Discoveries in Pennsylvania.

The physical contrast between Mary Gaines and her father and mother was startling enough. Old Gaines was a very hardworking man, and so ignorant that he could neither read nor write. He worked in the coal mines for many years, and put the savings of his life into 300 acres of wild land in Clarion county. But the farm was rugged and sterile, and, leaving his brother to work it, the old man came to this city and got a position on the Reading railroad as watchman, and with Mary's help and Mrs. Gaines's thrift they made a decent living.

At this time the coal oil discoveries were made, and rude mountaineers, who had seldom a shoe on their feet, found themselves millionaires. In this good fortune Peter Gaines was destined to participate. Although illiterate he was shrewd, and refused to sell his Clarion county farm until he had examined the ground, and the result was that in six months he returned to his wife and daughter with $80,000 and an income from leases that amounted to several hundreds per day.

Peggy Gaines had but one idea of the value of money, and that was to use it for the benefit of her Mary. A fine house was purchased in the northern part of the city, and Mary's social surroundings began to be very pleasant. Old Gaines looked carefully after his business, and his wealth was increasing rapidly. In the days of her poverty and dependence Mary had given her heart to Bernard Rudolph, a young German, who was chemist in a large dyeing establishment in the city. Mrs. Gaines more than once hinted to her daughter that, with her wealth and beauty, she could look higher, but Mary, with a quiet decision that her mother understood, declared that she loved Bernard, and all the wealth in Christendom should not separate them.

A SURPRISE FOR MARY.

So a date for the wedding was fixed, but a terrible occurrence damaged all the lovers' plans. Mrs. Gaines wanted to see her old home in the woods and accompanied her husband on one of his visits to the oil country. A collision of two trains happened on the way, and Peter Gaines and his wife were taken out of the wreck—dead.

It was a terrible shock to the daughter, and for a month she did little else than grieve over the loss of her parents. One of her father's friends saw her and advised steps being taken to settle the estate. Mary consented listlessly, but was aroused from her indifference a week later, when her friend came to the house with a letter in his hand.

"Miss Mary, I have a surprise for you. Your father's brother Michael has applied to the court of Clarion county to administer your father's estate on the ground that he is the next heir, and I might as well tell you now that he made an affidavit that you are not the child of Peter and Margaret Gaines. I have a note from the Rev. Father Kohlman, of Pittsburgh, whom you know. He states that he will call on you Thursday. In the meantime, I have engaged Mr. William Wallace, one of the best lawyers in middle Pennsylvania, to look after your interests."

Mary sat for some moments in a state of utter bewilderment. Michael Gaines never liked her, and this must be a piece of spiteful mischief. It could not be true. Bernard's consolation was manly and practical. "If you lose the estate we will have enough to live on. So let it go."

Father Kohlman paid his visit and laid to rest all hope of expectation that her uncle's story was false—in short, he confirmed it. He said: "On the 10th of October, 1850, a party of two men and two women were crossing the mountains near Peter Gaines' cabin. It was nightfall and beginning to snow, so they stopped in the barn and left next morning at daybreak. Peter went to the barn to look after the cow and heard something crying, and looking about found a child about four months old. The mother had, no doubt, left it when starting a few hours before. Peggy was wild with joy, and after some demur Peter consented to let her adopt the little girl. I was called in and baptized you, my dear. I urged the old people to tell you the truth years ago, but they feared that you might come to love them less, but I am confident that your adopted father never left this world without providing for you, for he assured me as much not more than a year ago."

THE WILL FOUND.

Mary was very white, and, clasping her hands, said, "If I had only known the truth I would have been prepared for this, but I feel as if I had no place in the world."

The good priest urged her not to despair of the issue. Her reward might be delayed, but it would surely come.

Mr. Wallace's advice was brief and to the point. "The plaintiff can, I am assured, prove that Mary Gaines was only an adopted child, and, therefore, not entitled to inherit. But I have every reason to believe that there is a will. So make all due inquiry in that direction.

Among many old friends was Billy Burton, a clerk in the Reading railroad main office. He was present when Wallace's letter was read, and suddenly paralyzed the company by shouting: "Good God, what a fool I am! Where's my hat?" and then he rushed out of the room at racing speed.

Billy walked rapidly along talking to himself. "What a hammer headed chump I am to have forgotten that. It's about two years ago when old Gaines was watchman, and he let me into the office one night. English Brown was there, too. It all comes back to me. They asked me to witness a paper, and old Peter made his mark like a railroad crossing. And now to find Brown."

That gentleman was found. He had been a lawyer's clerk, and but for drink could have got along in the world. Burton poured a flood of questions on him. "Yes, he had written Peter's will; did not know that Peter was dead; of course he had the paper; it was in 'is 'at." So he took off his tall tile, and after removing numerous articles threw on the table a folded sheet of foolscap. Burton opened it. "Yes, there's my fist, sure enough. Leaves all his property that he has at death to his wife for life, and at her death to his adopted daughter, Mary," and then Billy shouted, "Here's one dollar, Brown, you'll be taken care of."

The paper was taken by Wallace to Clarion county, its execution proved, and the crowd that had thrown themselves like vultures on the dead man's wealth were discomfited. Mary and Bernard were married in due season. The estate amounted to nearly $300,000, and Billy Burton and old Brown were not forgotten.—Philadelphia Times.

A Very Close Shave.

"I believe I got into the closest place during the civil war that a man ever got out of alive," said E. N. Harper, the Mulhatton of Michigan, now stopping at the Laclede. "I had been detailed to obtain information regarding the strength of a detachment of Confederate troops stationed on the Tennessee river, near Decatur, Ala. I got the information, and was working my way back to camp when I was discovered and pursued by a scouting party. I had concealed a skiff in the brush on the banks of the river, but a sudden rise had swept it away, and there was nothing to do but surrender or swim the swollen stream. I plunged in, but the current was stronger than I had anticipated, and by the time I reached midstream my strength was about exhausted. I managed to get hold of the end of a floating log and drifted down stream, while the Johnnies made the water around me boil with their bullets.

"I soon drifted out of range and crawled up on the log, only to discover that it was already occupied by a big water moccasin, who was inclined to dispute possession. I had no weapon but a water soaked pistol. If I staid on the log I would get bit; if I got off I would be drowned. While debating what I should do the log drifted within range of the Union pickets, and they appeared to think I had been raised up by a special providence as a practice target. The first volley killed the moccasin, and before they could reload I made them understand that I was not trying to pull any feathers out of the tail of the American eagle. Since my escape from that position of fourfold peril I have been something of a fatalist."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

English Policemen.

The police regulations in England are very different from those common in this country. The policeman there is not nearly so autocratic as he is here and would never think of using a club or striking a man, except in self defense. J. Gilmer Speed gives this story of their mild sway:

Upon one occasion a man came into my office and created a disturbance. I ordered him out. He declined to go, so I sent for a policeman. A sergeant came. I said to him:

"This man does not belong here and refuses to leave my office. Will you please take him out?"

I expected the sergeant to tell the man he must go, and then if he did not move on I expected to see the officer remove him by force. Not at all. The sergeant said, "You had better leave here, sir," and his tone was as respectful and civil as though he was asking a favor.

The man manifested no intention of leaving, and the police officer began an inquiry as to his reasons for wanting to stay. This so exasperated me that I put the man out myself, greatly to the astonishment and apprehension of the officer.

He explained to me that I had no right to interfere in the matter I had brought to his attention, and that doubtless the intruder would get out a warrant against me and have me arrested for assault.

A Mexican Bat in a Birdcage.

In a little out of the way alley not far from Stuyvesant square there is a small, dingy barroom. It is the favorite drinking place of a dozen or more old men, who are cronies and have met and played chess there for many years. The aged proprietor of the place has filled the room with curiosities—strange stuffed birds, autographs of old New Yorkers, theater tickets of a quarter of a century ago, a few old fashioned collars, etc. The old gentleman is facetious occasionally. He has been chuckling over his latest joke for a week or two.

Hanging from the ceiling directly over the bar is a bamboo birdcage. The four sides of the cage are covered with cloth curtains. On one of these curtains is printed this inscription, "A Mexican Bat." Of course every customer wants to see the animal, but on lifting the curtain one sees nothing but a brick suspended from the top of the cage by a string. The experiment generally costs the curious person at least the price of five flagons of ale.—New York Tribune.

A Scheme That Works.

When you go into the Marble Collegiate church, at Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, you will find in the book rack of each pew a card of the size of a fashionable envelope. It is an "acquaintance card," bearing the pastor's name and church address on one side, with a nice little square in the upper right hand corner in which is printed, "If mailed, two cent stamp here." On the other side is printed: "In order that the pastors may have the opportunity of seeking personal acquaintance and extending to you the courtesies of the church, please write your name and address below, drop the card in the pastor's mail box, hand to an usher or return by mail. Signed, David James Burrell, D. D., pastor; Rev. Palmer S. Hulbert, Rev. Alfred E. Myers, assistant pastors." It is a sort of a drop-a-card-in-a-slot-and-receive-a-pastoral-call scheme, and they say it works well.—New York Times.

Reminding Him of a Fact.

A few days ago an elderly gentleman and his wife came down Broadway together. A lady crossing the street fell down. The old gentleman rushed to her assistance and helped her in every possible way. When he returned to his wife she shook her fist at him. "It's all right; it's all right," he whispered. "Yes, I know it's all right," she replied hotly. "Here's an unknown woman falls down and you plow across the street to help her, and the other day I fell down stairs and you wanted to know if I was practicing for a circus."—New York World.

An Innovation.

A south Georgia schoolma'am has introduced a new feature in her school. When one of the girls misses a word the boy who spells it gets permission to kiss her. As a result the girls are becoming very poor spellers, while the boys are improving.—Atlanta Constitution.

ON THE ALEGAZAM.

A GRAPHIC STORY OF A THRILLING RAILROAD WRECK.

The Road Was Slow and a Horse Car Line Might Have Made Better Time, but the Speed of Its Trains Was Appreciated in One Case Anyway—Here It Is.

"We were sitting in the smoking car of the sleeper and the conversation unpleasantly enough, drifted into the question of railroad wrecks. It was strange, too, that this should be, for we were all old hands at traveling. That sort of people seldom talk about wrecks, but we were soon in the thick of it, every man of us telling his experiences." So spoke James A. Hart, to whose mind this story was brought by the occurrence of several bad wrecks in the east. "We were traveling from one town to another—I won't say where—on a road I will call the Alegazam, because I don't want to make bad friends of the railroad people. But the experience is worth telling, for I'll never forget it if I live to be a thousand years and a day old. There was one big fellow in the smoker—a drummer who evidently was a kicker. At all events he did not like the Alegazam road. 'Why,' said he, 'it wouldn't surprise me a bit if we were to go smash before the night is over. I never ride on this road without buying ten dollars' worth of accident policy. Oh, this Alegazam is a beauty. If there was a horse car line alongside of it I would take that.' The big drummer was getting to be a nuisance in the conversation.

"At the end of every horrible tale he would brighten up and say: 'That isn't a marker to what will happen some day on the Alegazam. Mark my words. This road is a hoodoo if there ever was one.' Our cigars were smoked out as cigars will be smoked out, and we retired for the night. The drummer's berth was only a few numbers from mine, and as he got into bed he poked his head out between the curtains and said in a hoarse whisper, 'Let your body hang half out the window so you'll be on hand when it strikes:' and then turned in, and, I don't doubt, went sound to sleep, never looking for an accident, notwithstanding all his talk.

"Now, a railroad wreck is a funny thing," continued Mr. Hart. "Everybody thinks he's the last man out and the last to hear the shock, and consequently thinks there's no hope for him. People don't stop to consider that in ninety-nine out of a hundred wrecks the damage is all done at once or not at all. And this case is a good exemplar. I sleep soundly but lightly when I travel, and I am a ready waker when there is any unusual noise—that is, noise not caused by the travel of the train over the rails. This night I turned in with a smile at my drummer's fears and was fast asleep in ten minutes. The rub-a-dub-dub of the wheels sung me into a sound slumber, and I'm sure I don't know how long it lasted until I was awakened by a combination of three things, and pretty thoroughly awakenod at that. First, the train had stopped and there was no rattle. Then I heard a voice cry out in the night outside:

"'For God's sake stop that engine!'

"And then following that up almost instantaneously there was a great crashing sound of breaking glass. That was all. Following this there was a silence so profound that I could hear my watch ticking under my pillow. What did it mean? A thousand questions rushed into my head in the second of time that followed the breaking of the glass. But before I had time to get out of the berth a voice rang through the car in a tone the like of which I never heard before and hope never to hear again.

"'Jump for your lives!'

"I have heard and seen some queer things in my day, but before I heard that voice I never knew what horror meant. The feeling of a man's whole life was concentrated into that voice, and it struck into my nerves as might a streak of lightning that had no power to kill.

"As I jumped to the ground and rushed up the track I saw approaching our train on the same track, coming to meet our engine, the headlight of another locomotive. That headlight and the dark outlines of the engine behind it looked to me like some horrible monster from another world. It was more than a simple piece of machinery. The thing was alive, and seemed to be about ten times as large as it really was. The impression I had of it then was the most singular feeling I ever knew, and I can't describe it. Everything had been done so quickly, and I was so terribly excited that it was not for some seconds that I noticed I was the first man in the train that had got out. The strange engine slid along the rails until it was within a few feet of ours and stopped. Then the people began coming out.

"Why, in the interval that elapsed between the cry of 'Jump for your lives!' and the time the passengers were alarmed and had begun to come out, a thousand trains might have been wrecked. Nearly all the passengers were now outside inquiring into the cause of the trouble. In my inquiries I discovered the cause of the crashing glass. The man in the berth next mine had heard the brakes put on, had heard the first outcry and, thinking that trouble was ahead, simply bolted through his window, carrying the glass with him. He was not even scratched. We learned that, through an error in switching at a station up the road, the strange engine had slid down our track just in time to see our headlight and for both engines to stop twenty feet short of a collision.

"But the funniest part is to come. Long after the first rush was over a window of our sleeper was broken through, and our friend the drummer dived through it head first to the ground. He had just learned that we were going to be wrecked, and he didn't want to take any chances. And in his flight from the window to the ground I heard him say, in anything but a pleasant tone of voice, 'Oh, this is the Alegazam, this is!'"—Chicago Post.

The Manufacture of Wire.

The manufacture of wire as now carried out may be briefly and concisely stated, and consists in attenuating or reduction in section thin rods of the metal under manipulation by drawing them cold through holes in a draw plate, usually made of hard steel. The wire drawer's bench is furnished with a horizontal cylinder, driven by steam or other power, on which the wire is wound after leaving the draw plate. The holes in the draw plate are arranged in decreasing diameters, and a fine wire may require some twenty or thirty drawings ere it is reduced to the size desired.

Much friction is generated in the process, notwithstanding the use of lubricants, and "annealing" is necessary to counteract the brittleness produced in the wire. Where great accuracy is requisite the wire is drawn through rubies or other hard stones in the draw plate. The speed of the drawing cylinder is increased as the diameter of the wire diminishes.

Much confusion has existed in regard to the gauges of wires, no fewer than fifty-five different gauges being mentioned by a recent writer, of which forty-five were for measuring and determining the size of wire as made and sold within the United Kingdom. The Whitworth gauge, introduced in 1857 by Sir Joseph Whitworth, and the Birmingham wire gauge (B. W. G.) have been extensively employed. In 1884 an imperial standard wire gauge became a law, and constitutes the legal gauge of this country. It ranges from half an inch to one-thousandth of an inch in diameter.—Chambers' Journal.

Fertile Alaska.

The nature of the whole land in Alaska can be roughly divided into three conditions: Snow and ice fields bury the coast range and choke up every hollow; to the immediate north the valleys are rocky and barren, but the vast interior beyond is richly clothed in luxuriant vegetation. Scientific authorities theoretically mapped out giant ice fields as spreading over the entire land from the Fairweather and Mount St. Elias ranges north almost to the valley of the Yukon.

Colossal heights mantled in never melting snows tower thousands of feet in the air, but within the shadow of these mighty uplands, in the sheltered hollows beneath, lie immense valleys carpeted in richest grasses and gracefully tinted with wild flowers. Here in the summer a genial clime is found, where strawberries and other wild fruits ripen in luxuriance, where there are 4½ months of summer and 7½ of winter. In June and July the sun is lost below the horizon only for a few hours, and the temperature, though chilly at night, has an average of 65 degs. in the daytime.—E. J. Glave in Century.

Gilmore's Baton.

When Gilmore was in Minneapolis during the exposition in 1888 the music of his band was transferred to a phonograph, and he afterward heard it.

"That is wonderful, grand!" exclaimed Gilmore. "It's all there but my little stick and the tap tap of the alto horn's heel."

The "little stick" was his baton. It was made of whitewood, and he always carried it when at the head of his band.

"I have a dozen or more batons," said the popular leader one day, "but none of them compares with this little stick. I can tap on the edge of my music stand with this, and it will not spoil it. My other batons would be ruined, so I keep them locked up."

During his continental tour he was presented with magnificiently decorated batons in every country. Some of them were diamond tipped, and all were gold trimmed.—New York Advertiser.

A Jealous Elephant.

An amusing instance of elephantine pride is told by Baker. The elephant which usually led the state procession of a rajah being sick, the magnificent trappings were placed on one which had up to this time occupied only a subordinate place. The animal, delighted with its finery, showed its glee by so many little squeaks and kicks of pleasure that general attention was attracted to it.

Not long after another state procession was formed, and the previous wearer of the gold cloths, being restored to health, took his accustomed place and trappings, when the now degraded beast, imagining perhaps that he was being defrauded of his promotion, was with great difficulty restrained from attacking the leader of the parade.—Pearson's Weekly.

When Music Was in Ill Repute.

The objection of the nonconformist conscience to musical instruments did not stay at organs, but was extended to fiddles and harps. The drum was almost the sole instrument which was not Babylonish and anti-Christian and could be heard with no uncomfortable scruples. Neither did that curious conscience object simply to the use of the harp and the fiddle upon the village green after the common evensong upon Sunday afternoons, but objected to them even upon the week days. To be a harper or fiddler was ipso facto to be a sinner. Any money earned by playing a harp or viol was the "wages of iniquity."—London Saturday Review.

Soft Beds for Invalids.

Air beds are the modern sine qua non of the invalid. Nothing can be more restful and comfortable to the sick frame than the relief from the bed fatigue which this invention affords. They are tick covered and readily inflated. The slightest motion alters the position of the occupant, and there is no such thing as a lumpy surface possible beneath him.—New York Times.

Crickets as Pets.

A woman in Kennebunk, Me., has made pets of five field crickets. Each has a name and seems to know it when spoken. They are peculiarly sensitive to music, and are always chirping when the sound of a musical instrument is heard.—New York Tribune.