THE BEACON.

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PACIFIC COAST.

Ochre Discovered Near Pendleton, Oregon.

A RECEIVER GONE WRONG.

An Instructress at an Indian School Receives Probably Fatal Injuries—Etc.

Arizona Legislature closes its session on April 14.

Blocks sixty feet in length without a break are found in the onyx quarries in Lower California.

The Arizona Council has passed a bill exempting from taxation for twenty years all railroads that begin work in the Territory within one year.

The last of the Cœur d'Alene rioters held in jail have been released in obedience to a recent United States Supreme Court decision.

Railroad shop employes at Sacramento threaten to boycott members of the Board of Trade if the latter persists in taking business from the *Bee*.

Ochre found on Elijah Welch's place below Pendleton, Or., makes paint of about the same body and color as burnt sienna, which it resembles greatly.

In the Arizona Legislature the Field bill, which provided for the division of the Territory into irrigation districts, has been killed in the House by an overwhelming vote.

The misappropriation of funds intended for improving the capitol grounds at Phœnix, A. T., has led to the introduction of a resolution in the Legislature to remove the capital.

The contest over the Elizalde will at Santa Barbara has begun. About $50,000 are involved, and the widow charges her husband was unduly influenced in his bestowal of the properties on other people.

Frank Lesnet, receiver of the Roswell, N. M., United States Land Office, disappeared a few weeks since, and advices at Santa Fe state that he was short to the government somewhere between $9,000 and $20,000.

A few days ago Miss Lizzie Dugan, instructor at the Indian school, known as the Stewart Institute, at Carson, in attempting to separate two Indian girls who were quarreling, was struck over the head and it is believed seriously injured.

Two bars of bullion marked "Vulture mine" have been found in a stable ditch at San Bernardino. They are supposed to have been part of the bullion secured by three Mexicans who killed four years ago Captain Good, Superintendent of the Vulture mine in Arizona, while he was on his way to Phœnix with the mine's output for the month.

Allen Rhodes of Salem has prepared a display of Oregon game birds that will go to the World's Fair. It consists of seventeen Mongolian pheasants, including cock, hen and fifteen chicks, four pair for a group; two pair of Eastern Oregon prairie chickens, two pair of dusky grouse, two pair ruffled grouse, four pair valley quail, three pair mountain quail, a group of jack snipe and some other single specimens

The Oregon and California Land Company used to be assessed on 53,000 acres of land in Lane county. A new ownership book revealed 250,000 acres. The company fought an assessment on that basis. The Supreme Court decided mostly in favor of the county of Lane. A compromise has just been made on 136,000 acres. The principle has been fully established that the railroad, or land company, must pay taxes on the land they are entitled to under the grant, whether patented or not. As a result, Lane county will receive this year over $10,000 from that scource, where several years formerly a few hundred dollars were paid annually.

The rage for hidden-treasure hunting still exists in the neighborhood of the San Luis Rey Mission, and the Restoration Society is taking steps to put a stop to the burrowing in and around the walls. As an illustration of the elusions, there lives in Los Angeles an old Indian woman with the name of Trinidad. She was a young girl, about twelve years old, at the mission of San Juan Capistrano, when that building was distroyed by an earthquake in 1812, and thirty eight Indians were killed on that memorable Sunday at high mass. Trinidad, who claims to be a witch, says she knows where a large amount of gold and silver is buried in that building, and the spirits tell that it is still there.

The *Northwestern Lumberman* of Chicago, treating of the growing scarcity of white pine for shop work, suggests several woods to fill its place, and says of this Coast's woods: The two Western woods that now seem likely to become important factors in the factory trade are spruce and red cedar. The former is a light, soft wood, easily worked but not strong, with a close, straight grain. It has been used to some extent by one of the local sash, door and blind factories with satisfactory results. The red cedar is more brittle than spruce, rather coarse-grained, but easily worked and very durable. It meets with some favor in this market as a finishing wood, but is hardly as desirable for factory work as spruce. Yellow or Douglas fir is claimed by some Pacific Coast mill men to be an an excellent finishing wood, but it is too heavy to admit of shipment East in competition with spruce and cedar. Its commercial value is greatest for construction purposes.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

Bottles are blown by machinery at Vineland, N. J.

Uncle Sam's boys have $30,000,000 of capital invested in Hawaii.

The Angora goat supplies the hair which adorns ordinary dolls.

Telephone chat costs $2 for three minutes between Paris and London.

There are now nearly 200 women practicing dentistry in the United States.

Eighty-six of the 355 towns in Massachusetts contain no resident physician.

There are in the United States more than 1,700 distinct and separate railways.

The Litchfield Car Works in Indiana are about to be moved to Birmingham, Ala.

Over 100 electric cars are to be built at once at Pittsburg for a Chicago company.

New England capitalists have purchased $75,000 worth of Texas timber lands.

Several fleets of river boats are to be established this year on the Western rivers.

The Armour Packing Company has incorporated in New Jersey; capital, $7,500,000.

Wooden-soled shoes are being slowly introduced in the cheap shops.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The novelty of the Columbian stamps is wearing off, and the old-timers are returning to favor.

Makers of maple sugar in Vermont say that the supply this year will exceed 7,000,000 pounds.

The Lingham gold mine in Belmont, Hastings county, Ontario, is proving highly profitable.

In some of the Eastern shoe-blacking cellars you can have your high hat polished by electricity.

Canning factories, it is reported, are being erected in large numbers in various parts of Georgia.

It is reported that Melbourne, Australia, is overflowed with men who want work, but are unable to secure it.

Chautauqua county, N. Y., has 14,000 acres of bearing vines and 500 acres of young vines not in bearing.

For fifty-two consecutive miles on the Boston and Albany railroad, it is said, there is not a grade crossing.

An ounce of pure gold is worth $20.64; therefore, a ton of pure gold, which contains 24,000 ounces, is worth $495,360.

Last year there was borrowed out of banks and trust companies in New York and Brooklyn on real estate $68,000,000.

It is said that 3,000 miles of electric road will be added this year. One road in Pennsylvania is to be eighty miles long.

A Clearfield (Pa.) lumberman, Simon Flynn, will run 35,000,000 feet of logs down the Susquehanna river to the saw mills.

The turpentine gatherers of Georgia, it is estimated, have during the past five years destroyed $200,000,000 worth of pine timber.

Millions upon millions of herring are taken every year. It is said that there are more herring eaten than any other kind of fish.

It is estimated, the Pittsburg *Dispatch* says, that 41,300,000 cottages could be erected out of the standing timber in the State of Washington.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The fine laces owned by the Vanderbilt families are said to be worth $500,000.

David H. Smith, the son of the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, has been an inmate of the asylum for the insane at Elgin for seventeen years.

Lady Henry Somerset is about to start a paper, to be called the *Woman's Herald*, which will be the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge of England will probably visit this country during the World's Fair. He was here in 1883, and was then a tall, spare man of 63 years.

Miss Emily Faithful of London is endeavoring to organize in one of the suburbs a home for women who are working for their own living, the idea being to provide each occupant with a private room at a low rent and the use of common dining and reception rooms.

The Lord Mayor of London, who is a Roman Catholic, went out of his way the other day to pay a visit in state to the Church of England Young Men's Society in Ludgate Circus, and he not only made an excellent speech, but left a substantial gift in his own and the Lady Mayoress' name.

It is said Lord Rosebery's great desire is to see a new and magnificent London built up on the lines of the old city. In his boyhood, it appears, his three ambitions were to marry one of the richest women in Europe, to win the Derby and become Prime Minister of England. Of these three ambitions he has attained none so far.

Secretary Gresham loves to sit hours and hours before the statue of General McPherson in Washington. The two were intimate officers in Sherman's army. One day before Atlanta Gresham was terribly wounded at McPherson's side, and five minutes later McPherson was killed. There's room for feeling in a case like that.

Sir Alfred Stephen, the ex-Chief Justice of New South Wales, can give points even to Mr. Gladstone in the matter of juvenility. He is in his 92d year, and keeps two of his daughters busy for six hours daily taking down his reminiscences from dictation. Sir Alfred is the Nestor of Lincoln's Inn. He entered there as a student in 1818, and was called to the bar in November, 1823. Two years afterward he emigrated to the antipodes as Solicitor-General for the then penal colony of Van Dieman's Land, now the self-governing colony of Tasmania.

EASTERN NEWS.

Prof. Totten Predicts the End of the World.

BISHOP WIGGER'S CIRCULAR.

The Case Involving the Mormon Church Property Advanced on the Calendar.

The Colorado Senate has passed a bill abolishing capital punishment.

Prof. Totten predicts the end of the world some time in September next.

Fifty thousand hotel rooms will be available near the World's Fair grounds.

The Okefinokee swamp in Georgia is reported to be overrun with wild hogs.

A big Boston syndicate is trying to secure control of the Canadian steel industries.

Washington newsboys are forbidden by law to sell papers except on the date of issue.

The city of Boston is making a hard fight against the trolley system of electric cars.

The Aransas Pass railroad has virtually passed into the possession of the Southern Pacific.

In the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature the anti-Pinkerton bill has finally passed.

A strange disease among cattle in Central Illinois is believed to be due to the feeding of millet.

Estimates as to the cost of the hotels in the World's Fair district range from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000.

The heaviest immigration that ever flowed into Northwest Iowa and South Dakota is in progress now.

A crinoline-manufacturing concern has been established in Rhode Island, the first of the kind in America.

It is thought that the coinage of World's Fair souvenir half-dollars will be completed in three months.

About 150 Chinamen living in Boston have intimated that they intend registering within the prescribed period.

South Carolina has issued bonds covering its new loan, amounting to $5,260,000, bearing 4½ per cent interest and to run for forty years.

Some one has gone off with all the coin and records of the noted Tenderloin Club at New York, and it is now in the throes of dissolution.

By a vote of 31 to 19 the Minnesota Senate has passed the Senate bill extending the full suffrage at all elections in Minnesota to women.

The case involving the Mormon Church property has been advanced in the United States Supreme Court to the second Monday of the next term.

The receivers of the Reading road have definitely decided on the issue of receivers' certificates. The bondholders' committee will probably fight it.

A corporation with a capital of $15,000,000 has been formed to cover New Jersey in the neighborhood of Jersey City and Newark with electric railways.

It is proposed by the organized tin and sheet-iron job workers and cornice workers of St. Louis to establish a training school where apprentices will be taught the trade.

The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk roads have agreed upon a rate of 1⅓ fare for the round trip from Canadian points to Chicago during the World's Fair. Tickets will be good for one month.

The Kansas Legislature has passed a bill making it illegal to require a gold contract in notes, mortgages or other obligations and making silver, as well as gold, a legal tender for all debts in Kansas.

A committee appointed by the House of the Tennessee Legislature to investigate the charges against Judge Duboise of the Shelby County Criminal Court has reported that there are no grounds for impeachment.

Reports to the bureau of statistics of the Treasury Department show a decided increase in the number of immigrants entering the port of San Francisco, while in the other ports of the country there has been a falling-off.

It is thought probable that at the conclusion of the naval review Secretary Herbert will divide the ships into three fleets, put new officers in command and send the vessels away at once to the Pacific, the South Atlantic and Europe.

Plans for the America cup defenders show that some radical changes have been introduced over the former type of yachts. The new boats are nearly all 124 feet in length, 23 to 26 feet beam, and have a mean draught of 12 to 14 feet.

The customs officers at New York are holding the trunks of a number of Italian opera singers under the belief that the clothing in the trunks is not the property of individual members, but of Henry Abbey, who has charge of the troupe.

Judge Dallas in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia has denied a motion to require John F. Searles, Jr., Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, to show cause why he should not be compelled to answer important questions in the suit of the government against the sugar trust.

Bishop Wigger of the diocese of Newark, N. J., has issued a circular letter, addressed to each priest in the diocese, rescinding his former order in which priests were ordered to refuse absolution to those members of a parish who sent their children to the public schools in preference to the parochial schools.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Delegates to the Recent International Monetary Conference Resign—Ashland Reservation.

The delegates to the recent International Monetary Conference have resigned. Among members of Congress it is believed the President will send a commission to Brussels to represent this country when the conference reassembles. The Secretary of State is now endeavoring to ascertain how many countries will be represented at the reassembling of the conference. There are some officials who hold to the opinion that the President will not send another delegation to Brussels, but will designate our Minister to Belgium to attend the conference as the representative of the United States.

Secretary Carlisle, it is stated on good authority, intends to give much of his time this summer to the consideration of the tariff, with a view to so thoroughly familiarizing himself with the subject as to be able to indicate in a general way outlines for the formation of a tariff bill by the next Democratic House. Nearly every mail that reaches the Treasury Department contains suggestions from statisticians and others as to compilation of a tariff bill. Some thirty or forty of these communications have already been received, prominent among them being that from the New York Reform Club. The general outline of the New York Reform Club's tariff proposition corresponds closely to the proposition submitted in 1885 by Edward Atkinson of Boston to President Cleveland and Secretary Manning.

Senator Dolph called upon the Secretary of the Interior the other day regarding the proposed timber reservation at Ashland, Or. It was understood that this reservation would be made during the last administration, but President Harrison did not find time to reach it. Secretary Smith told Senator Dolph that at present he was unable to do anything regarding this reservation and was too busy reorganizing the department to give any time or attention to the work of the department except that of most pressing nature. The necessity for having the Ashland reservation is said to be that the water supply of that town is dependent upon having the timber reservation, as the denudation of the lands where the water now comes from would probably result in greatly impairing the water supply.

The ex-officeholders are almost delirious with joy over Cleveland's modification of the rule concerning reappointments to office. It is believed that the President will appoint "exes" where it suits his pleasure, and apply the rule where candidates are obnoxious. One result of the announcement that the "exes" would stand some chance is that the Senators and Representatives are besieged by a greater number of candidates than ever. When it was announced that the "exes" were not in it, they retired reluctantly from the field, and others, who had not held office, came to the front by scores. Now, however, the "exes" are again fighting bravely in the front ranks, and between all the Congressman's life is made miserable.

The State Department has received official information that Queen Victoria has raised the rank of Sir Julian Pauncefote, her representative in Washington, from that of Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that of Ambassador, and his credentials as such are on their way here. Under the provisions of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill of March 1, 1893, President Cleveland is authorized to confer the same rank upon our representative at London. Sir Julian Pauncefote will be the first Minister to Washington to hold the title of Ambassodor, but it is highly probable that France, Germany, Russia and Austria will be prompt to follow the example thus set by England and change the title of their Ministers to Ambassadors, thus necessitating by international courtesy a corresponding change on our part.

When the Senate ratified the treaty for the cession to the United States of the Cherokee Strip, there was inserted therein a clause which provides for the compensation for the land to be made in time payments in place of the requirement of the government to pay cash, as contemplated in the agreement originally drawn up with the Indians. This modification of the treaty was not accepted by the Indians, but will be considered by their legislative body, the Cherokee Council, at a meeting to be held soon. The early opening of the Strip will be entirely dependent upon the action of the Council, for, should it reject the modification of the treaty made by the Senate, then it will be necessary for the matter to be again brought before Congress, which would, of course, indefinitely delay the opening of the lands to settlement.

Litigation between the United States and the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church, is not as yet ended. The Supreme Court has before it an appeal respecting the use to which shall be put the church property escheated by the court's decision at a previous term. When the property was declared forfeited the court directed the Utah Supreme Court to fix the charitable uses to which it should be put. The court rejected the proposition of the government as to the use which should be made of the fund from the property, amounting to about $400,000, and directed it should be applied to the support and aid of the poor members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and to building and repairing houses of worship for members of the church. The United States has appealed from this decree, asserting it would practically permit the property to be devoted to the same purposes for which it was formerly held.

FOREIGN LANDS.

Cholera Appears in a Moscow Convict Prison.

CAPRIVI AND THE ARMY BILL.

Work on the Ship Canal Between the North and Baltic Seas Being Pushed.

London music halls clear from 16 to 70 per cent. Another is to be erected.

In small hotels in Russia each guest is expected to find his own bedclothing.

The extradition treaty between Sweden and the United States has been ratified.

The operative cotton-spinners of Manchester, England, have offered to compromise.

The Kiel Observatory has found another planet. This is the fifteenth found this year.

A mass meeting at Buda-Pesth adopted resolutions favoring Hungarian independence.

The Nicaraguan Congress is discussing the proposition to declare war against Honduras.

The foot and mouth disease has broken out in the Berlin cattle market, and all removals of cattle have been prohibited.

The Brazilian Minister at Paris has denied the truth of the report that there has been fighting in Rio Grande do Sul.

Pelsall, a charming Staffordshire village, is in danger of disappearing through a subsidence caused by mining operations.

The talk of lower wages for coal miners in England has occasioned threats that not a pound of coal will be mined for a month.

The oil industry has changed Baku from a village to a large, flourishing town. The Baku oil refinery is the largest in existence.

A plot to overthrow President Socaga of Nicaragua has been frustrated by means of information given by the wife of one of the conspirators.

The Congo Free State authorities have organized an expedition having for its object the repression of the traffic carried on by Arab slave dealers.

A number of the famous Oldenburg carriage horses will be sent to the Chicago Exhibition. This is the most noted breed of horses in all Germany.

The Pope has informed the French Bishops of his decision to crown his Episcopal jubilee by the beatification of the French heroine, Joan of Arc.

The boundary question between Chili and Argentina has been delayed in its settlement, Argentina wishing to consult Congress before signing a treaty.

The Italian government has just sent the German Emperor a magnificent album containing photographs and pictures of every ship in the Italian navy.

It is the law in Denmark that every drunken man shall be taken to his home in a carriage provided at the expense of the saloonkeeper who sold him the last drink.

A French anarchist named Barnard has been arrested at Rome. He is suspected of having caused the explosions at the Palace Antici Mattei and the Palace Altieri.

The Social Democrats in Germany have decided not to observe May day, giving as a reason the impoverished condition of the workingmen throughout the Empire.

Several cases of cholera have appeared in a convict prison in Moscow, Russia. The Provincial Council has voted 300,000 francs to be spent in instituting preventive measures.

The police authorities of Birmingham have served notices upon the small shopkeepers, informing them that if they continue to trade on Sundays they will be prosecuted.

The Mikado has abolished the law in Japan which provided that the authorities could pick out a man for an unmarried woman of a certain age and compel him to marry her.

Chancellor Caprivi refuses to compromise on the German army bill, and an appeal to the country is very likely to follow the defeat of the measure, which seems now to be certain.

Numerous Austrian, German and Prussian Catholics have petitioned the Pope to call an international convention to use their influence in trying to stop gambling at Monte Carlo.

The Chinese government has dispatched 15,000 repeating rifles to the troops on the western frontier in the vicinity of the Pamir, and numerous drill inspectors accompany the transports.

The works of the ship canal between the North Sea and the Baltic are being pushed forward with such energy and regularity as to give hope of its being finished in 1895, as originally intended.

Bismarck says that all he cares for now is to remain at home with his family. He rarely visits Berlin, because he has no house there, and he dislikes unfamiliar beds and hotel accommodations.

Religious riots have broken out in Amoy. Many native Christians have been tortured, and a few have been killed. An English missionary was attacked by a mob of fanatics, and barely saved his life by flight.

The Corinth canal, which is now approaching completion and is to be opened on April 23 next, was formally commenced on March 27, 1882. The canal is over 3½ miles in length, 68 feet wide on the bottom, 80 feet at the water line and 26 feet deep.

SEATTLE MARKET.

Wholesale Quotations.

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

HOPS—Choice, 15c per lb.; medium, 8@11c.

HAY—In carload lots: Puget Sound timothy, $9.00@10.50 per ton.

GRAIN—In carload lots: Oats, choice, $25@27; barley, $20@21; wheat chicken feed, $22@24; corn, $24.50; cracked, $25.50 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $14; shorts, $18.

LIVE STOCK—Choice beef cattle, 3½@4½c; cows, 3@3½c; choice sheep, 4¼@4½c; good hogs, 7½@8c; calves, large, 4c; small, 6c per pound.

POTATOES—Choice, $18@20 per ton.

CARROTS—$8@10 per ton.

BUTTER—Choice ranch, 15@20c.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 15c.

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, 5½c.

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, $25.35 per cwt; 60-lb., $25.45; 36-lb., $25.55; Mocha and Java, 50-lb. tin cans, 34½c; 50 and 100-lb. sacks, 33½c; Java, 50-lb. tins, 34c; Aden Mocha, 35½c; peaberry blend, 35c; Guatemala, 25½c; ground coffee, 20@24½c; Mokaska, 100-lb. cases, $25.35.

DRIED FRUITS — Apricots bleached, 18c per lb.; figs, California, 7c; Smyrna, 20c; peaches, evaporated, 17c; plums, pitted, 15c; apples, bleached, 13c; prunes, Washington, 15@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, $5.75; Carolina, $4 50@5.50; China, $4.75 per cwt.

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

PROVISIONS—Queen hams, large 17c; small, 17¼c; Queen breakfast bacon, 16c; dry salt sides, 12½c.

LARD — Home rendered, Sinclair, tierces, 16¾c; Queen leaf, 10s, 16⅞c. Lard, compound, tierces, 11c.

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

POTATOES—Choice, $20@25 per ton; seed, $30.

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, $3.50@4.50; 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, $7.00 per bbl.; navel oranges, $3.00@3.50 per case; seedlings, $2.00@2.50 per box.

BUTTER—Best Eastern creamery, strictly fresh, 60-lb. tubs, 33c per lb.; choice dairy, 20@25c; fresh California roll, 20@25 per lb.; pickle roll, 20@22c; fresh Eastern, 2-lb. prints, 35c.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 18@20c.

POULTRY — Chickens, $4.50@5.50 per doz.; hens, $6.50@7.50 or 16@17c per lb.; geese, 20c per lb.; ducks, 20c; turkeys, 20c; Eastern cold storage stock, 14@15c; chickens, 16@17c.

CHEESE—Eastern, 14c per lb.; fresh California, 12@13c; Limburger, 18c; Swiss, 24c; Holland, $11.50 per doz.

HONEY—Comb, 16½@18c per lb.; extracted, California, pure, 5-gal. cans, 8½c; strained, 9c; gallons, $11.75 per doz.; ½ gallons, $6.50.

FLOUR—Washington, straight, $3.75; per bbl.; patent, Novelty Mills' "Excellent," Green Crown and Sperry brands, $4.15.

WHEAT—Chicken feed, $24@26 per ton.

OATS—Choice, $30 per ton.

BARLEY—Rolled or ground, $23.00 per ton.

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

BRAN—$17 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Chopped feed, San Francisco, $20; native, $21@22; shorts, $20@21; middlings, $23; oil-cake meal, $40 per ton; buckwheat flour, $7.00 per bbl.; $3.75 per cwt.; graham, $3.25 per bbl.; 10-lb. sacks, $2.00 per cwt.; rye flour, $4.50 per bbl.; 10-lb. sacks, $2.75 per cwt.; rye meal, $4.25 per bbl.; $2.50 per cwt.; oat groats, $6.00@6.40 per bbl.; hominy, $2.75 per cwt.; cracked wheat, $2.75; rolled wheat, $5.00@5.50 per bbl.; whole wheat flour, $2.75 per cwt.; pearl barley, 4c per lb.; split peas, 5c; table cornmeal, yellow, $2.00 per cwt. in 10-lb. sacks; 50s, $1.90; white, $2.10; 50s, $2.00.

THE BEACON.

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

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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.

TO THE PEOPLES PARTY.

Under our management the BEACON has been a supporter of all of the People's Party principles except the Sub-Treasury scheme, and our platform at the head of this column contains all the essential points of the party platform, but we have refrained from declaring the BEACON a strict Populist paper because of the loan feature, but are now ready to announce that we will conduct a straight Peoples' Party paper, and not support the objectionable plank either.

That one is freed from adhering to that plank is brought out by the fact that the Omaha convention adopted the platform put forth by the Industrial Conference of seventeen labor organizations at St. Louis, February 24, 1892. This labor convention was divided on the subject of the Sub-Treasury scheme—the Southern delegates demanding it, and threatening to bolt if it was not adopted, and thus, in a measure defeat the object of the conference, while the delegates from the North and West were bitter against it. At this juncture Ignatius Donnelly proposed as a compromise that the plank read "the Sub-Treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, *or a better system*," which was adopted by the convention. Now by going over the vote cast for Mr. Weaver, at the last election, we find that about 380,000 of his vote came from the South and 750,000 from the North and West, or in other words, that one-third of the party is in favor of the scheme and two-thirds against it. The South did not give Mr. Weaver a single electorial vote. In addition to that we find that the men who were most persistent in advocating the Sub-Treasury scheme at that conference betrayed the cause they pretended to have so much at heart and worked for the election of Mr. Cleveland. It is only necessary to mention the names of McCune, the editor of the National Economist, Congressmen Livingstone and Moses of Georgia and Ben Terrill, of Texas, to show this. We confidently predict that this plank will never again be incorporated in a Peoples' Party platform.

That a man's party fealty need not be questioned though he does not support all that a party represents is evidenced by the fact that Cleveland's Democracy is not doubted although he is opposed to two-thirds of his party on the most important issue before the American people to-day—that of money. No one doubts the Republicanism of Senators Allen, Squires, Teller, Wolcott, Jones and numerous other leading men of the country who are opposed to the money plank in the Republican platform.

With proper work and by standing upon our platform this county and state can be carried for the party at the next election, but to win, recruits must be taken from the Republican and Democratic parties, and to win intelligent men over to a new party, principles that will command the approval of practical business men must be put forward, and not appeals to one's prejudices or to day-dreamers. The discussion of the money question, by men who understand it, will do more good than all the rest of the platform put together.

PEOPLES PARTY clubs should be organized in every voting precinct in the county this spring. Work done this summer will have more effect on the election in 1894 than ten times that amount of work in the heat of a campaign after nearly all have made up their minds how they will vote. In the last two months numerous Democrats have stated to us that they did not like the way Cleveland had snubbed the West in the matter of appointments. Not only has Cleveland made nearly all his chief appointments from among corporation attorneys of the East, but for the Interior department, an office almost wholly connected with the West, except its management of the pension department, a Southern man from east of the Missisippi has been chosen secretary. And the commissioner of the general land office, the first assistant secretary of the Interior, the assistant commissioner of the general land office, and the second deputy commissioner of pensions are all from east of the Mississippi. This is particularly noticeable because every president since Grant, except Cleveland, has appointed Western men for secretary of the Interior. And these Democrats also state that they will not submit to Cleveland's dictation on the silver question.

Many Republicans are not satisfied to have one or two men keep the Republican party of this county in their vest pockets, but as there is no liklihood of any change there, they are ready to go to the Peoples Party if proper men manage it in a progressive, business-like manner.

Let the county central committee get together and if there are any on it who have not the inclination or the time to give to the work needed from now on, let them give place to others who can and will. Open the campaign now.

THE Peoples Party made the free coinage of silver, at the present ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one of gold, the issue during the last campaign, and now that Cleveland has accepted the issue it will be a fight along that line until one or the other side wins. There will be only two sides—the silver and anti-silver parties. The gold men have money but the West and South have the votes. It is not hard to see the final result.

CLEVELAND is riding rough-shod over the free-silver men in the Democratic party, but as the silver men are in the majority, Cleveland will find that the only good he will have accomplished will be to split the party and pave the way for a silverman for president in 1896. The president is doing very effective work for the Peoples Party.

Dungeness Department.

The rain Wednesday started the gardens in grand shape.

Joe. Ballinger spent Sunday here with the boys and his best friend.

Steamer Enterprise took a full scow load of hay to Gettysburg this week.

The rain has raised the river which interferes with trout fishing for a few days.

Dungeness wants a butcher shop and drug store. The right men could do a nice business.

Bert Whitney was in town Monday, making arrangements to commence housekeeping.

The Groveland Improvement company have called a regular meeting of stockholders April 4, 1893.

Thos. Malony came up on Saturday, and attended the railroad meeting at Sequim the same evening.

Wm. Payne shipped into this place last week a very fine stallion of the roadster class and standard bred.

The Garland took a large cargo of produce down the straits. Dungeness is getting to be quite a jobbing town.

Now the hall is built, when is the committee that was going to give entertainments to purchase a piano, going to start?

Mrs, Merchant, of Quillayute, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gould, of Port Angeles, were visiting at Thos. Evans' this week.

Geo. Alexander, Geo. Lotzgesell, R. A. Davis and H. Fortman came home Saturday, the grand jury having been discharged.

Chas. Miller and wife returned home from up sound, Sunday, where they have been purchasing furniture, etc., for their new house.

The street from the dock to the junction of the road at Thompson's store ought to be widened and graded before the dirt becomes too dry.

John McCahn has severed his connection with the Dungeness mill and has moved his family and effects to Port Angeles. We are sorry to lose him.

If the railroad people will assure the people in Dungeness valley that they will run their road through Dungeness, then there will be no trouble to raise the balance of bonus. The people will give liberally. They want the road where the business is.

The entertainment given at the school house Monday evening by the school children was a grand success. Every thing passed off in good shape. The children had their parts well committed and delivery was good. The hoop drill given by the girls was a feature to be proud of. Prof. Dorsey and wife deserve a great deal of credit for their pains-taking and patience in drilling the children. There was a large attendance and a most enjoyable time had.

Ozette News.

Lake very high.

Salmon quite plentiful.

Six new settlers located last week.

Lots of rain, weather mild and warm.

Potatoes are very scarce, owing to the late cold snap.

Mr. Holden, of the west side, rounded up six fine beavers, in two weeks trapping.

New trail alon,, the north side of the river from the post office on the lake to ocean beach.

New trail from west side of lake, midway to ocean beach, distance one and one-half mile.

Johny Siwash has quit his winter diet of whale meat and dried halibut, and now browses on the succubent salmon berry sprout.

Judging from the amount of garden seeds handled through the mail, there will be lots of garden truck hear about this summer.

Mr. Palmquist has introduced a fine breed of ducks into the country. Ozette and vicinity is peculiarly adapted to raising that class of fowls.

Township 31 west, 15 north has waited a long time for the surveyor. He must have a great pull with the surveyor general, job was let last spring.

Mr. Tucker, who lives on the Smith branch fo the Tsuez, lost house and all by fire the other day. A valuable shotgun and $75 in cash were burned.

Mr. Iver Birkestol lost a large canoe load of freight recently, by capsizing off Sandy Point. He and his companion swam ashore. The surf drove the canoe and a coop full of chickens ashore latter on.

In The Quillayute Country.

Smelt fishing is in full bloom at Lapush and the Indians are happy.

The first final proof was made before Commissioner Erickson by Harriett S. Smith March 25.

Annie Goetz, W. H. Dolgner and Andrew M. Chapman will prove up on their homesteads before O. Erickson at Boston March 11.

Mr. Maxfield's wheat is quite green. He don't propose to pay five cents per pound for what he can grow, the above being the price charged by Baxter.

There is a petition to the county commissioners now being circulated to have a bridge built across the East Dicky near the forks on the Clallam Bay road.

Footmen can now cross on the false work of the new Solduck bridge. Two teams are at work hauling the planking and the structure will soon be complete.

The Young Peoples society elected new officers as follows: Mr. Van Horn, president; Jas. Watt, vice president; S. O. Rue, secretary; Miss Hachule, treasurer; and Roy Fletcher, editor.

John Carnes and Isaac Van Horn returned from a fruitless trip to Port Angeles. Rather a hard tramp for Mr. Gordons ignorance of the law. It has cost the county a trifle too. These men were summoned to appear at Angeles as petit jurors, and the notice that court had adjourned the petit jury to May, has been held at Pysht by the above named postmaster. The people here are highly indignant, and Mr. Gordon is liable to have several suits on his hands for damages as quite a number have important mail delayed.

Dan Pullen came in this evening, from Pysht. He brings the decision which caused the cancellation of his two valuable claims. Everyone is surprised and pained at the unjust termination of the long suit The ground on which the decision was drawn is shaky and the "end is not yet." Pullen will not think of giving up his comfortable home, which has cost him a lifetime of hardships, without a hard struggle. If the cancellation holds good it ties up the only practical outlet to this whole country and of course everyone is deeply interested.

D. T. SMITH.

Sequim Siftings.

Bert Smith is in Port Angeles this week.

Mrs. Capt. Miner is a visitor at Mrs. McBrides.

J. N. McBride went up to Townsend last Sunday.

Otto and Ida Sinders visited Dungeness Sunday.

W. D. Parker will prove up on his homestead April 25.

Two of the Garland crew attended the dance here Friday night.

J. H. Tabor is erecting a new house on his farm near Happy Valley.

Jno. Brown Jr. and Miss Cramer, of Angeles, were visitors here last week.

Tom Richie and M. J. Clump of Port Angeles were at Sequim Saturday night.

Geo. F. Potter will make final proof on his homestead located near Sequim, on May 10.

James Doom cut his foot very badly one day last week with a axe while building fence. He is now improving fast.

Jackson Johnson will make final proof on his homestead near Washington Harbor before W. R. Gay at Port Angeles, April 10.

Several Angeles men attended the dance here last Friday night, among them were D. W. Morse, Warren Dodge, C. L. Babcock, H. B. Crockett and Ed Metcalfe.

The last meeting of the Literary and Debating Society was interesting. The debators were all prepared with splendid speeches and the judges decided that the Negro had received more cruel treatment by the whites than the Indian.

Port Crescent Items.

T. A. Miller returned from Port Angeles Friday last.

Earnest Boehrig returned from Port Angeles Monday.

Harry E. Lutz is expected to return from Ohio this week.

J. H. Albright and J. F. Raney were out hunting Tuesday and killed two fine deer.

Mrs. J. F. Raney and child, and sister Miss Rosa Moulton, returned from Port Townsend Monday.

Axel Liljadahl has taken a ranch near Lake Crescent, and with assistance of Chas. Logger, is erecting a house thereon.

J. H. Albright is hauling and packing with his team to Lake Crescent. The lake promises to be a place of sport for tourists the coming summer.

The steam launch Lady of the Lake makes daily trips to any place on the lake. Another launch is being constructed by Wm. Dawson. The launch is 36 ft. long and is going to be a good one.

Port Crescent Leader.

Miss Kate Thornton, of Port Townsend, is visiting her aunt Mrs. Micheal Minnehan, of Gettysburg.

Mrs. S. P. Barnes, who has spent the past winter in Seattle, the guest of her son Mr. C. A. Barnes, returned Friday and has gone out to her place on Lake Crescent. She is confident that the settlers in the Lake township will be able to file on their claims during the month of May.

Mrs. Harry E. Lutz and sons Ralph and Donal left last week for their former home at Circleville, Ohio, to visit relatives. Mrs. Lutz accompanied them and will return next week.

Charlie Jones of Lake Hot Springs, was in Port Crescent the past week, and reports that he has obtained a fine batch of furs, during the past season. He will ship them to Columbia City, Indiana.

Mrs. Sarah Harrison, who owns a claim on the upper Solduck valley, died in Port Townsend last week at the residence of her daughter Miss Harrison, on Lawrence street. Mrs. Harrison spent last summer on her claim and was beloved by all the settlers, who will morn her loss.

The steamer Goliah came in yesterday morning, with Hall & Bishop's cattle, to be used at their logging camp at Gettysburg. They were taken from here over the road to Gettysburg. Hall & Bishop will commence active work by the first of the month, employing about forty men.

Clallam Bay News.

Clallam Bay Record.

Fifteen passengers left here for up Sound points Monday evening.

Arthur Wright who was hurt last week by a log rolling upon him, is improving fast.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright arrived from Beaver last week and are employed at the East Clallam hotel.

Supervisor Keltner has had men at work this week clearing out fallen timber on the Quilayute near town.

Professor Timmins, one of the settlers in the Hoko country, has been engaged to teach school on the west side commencing at once.

John Rainey and H. P. Dillingham are clearing two lots on the river bank at the west end of Frontier street for a slaughter house and stock yard.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Johnson left last Friday for Seattle from which point Mrs. Johnson will take her departure to her parents' home in Iowa to remain during the summer.

Road Overseer Smith is at work with a small crew of men upon the road from the bay to the Hoko river. He is expending the balance of the appropriation secured for this road last fall.

A petition asking the county commissioners to grant an appropriation of $1000 to open the road to the Sekiou river will be presented to the board at its next meeting by the Sekiou and Hoko people.

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 CLERK AND COMMISSIONER AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

C. E. GAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Office Clallam Co. Abstract and Turst Co.

Miss H. C. DRAPER,

Millinery —and— Fancy Goods.

Front Street. PORT ANGELES.

HART, NICHOLLS & McKENNEY.

Contractors and Builders.

Plans and Specifications furnished and Estimates given.

DUNGENESS, - - - - - WASH.

THOMPSON BROS.

-:-Meat Market-:-

CHOICE MEATS ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ Give Them a Oall.

MONA'S SALOON,

—T. MONA, Proprietor.—

THE BEST OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

-:-Pool and Billiard Tables-:-

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

THE OAK SALOON

—A. MONA, Proprietor.—

THE FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS.

-:-Family Trade a Speciality-:-

Port Angeles, - - Wash.

OLD CROW SALOON.

M. GERAGHTY, PROP.

Lillis Cuban Blossom Cigar-:-

-:-Kentucky Whiskey.

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

—[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.

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

They strengthen and invigorate the system and are far superior to any medicine.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES AND LADIES.

Single baths 25 cents. Five baths for $1.00.

Coffee and Lunch House in connection. Good boats always on hand to hire.

S. L. MYERS, Proprietor.

West Front Street. PORT ANGELES.

Port Angeles Traffic and Transfer Company.

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.

STABLE ON MORSE'S WHARF.

General Teaming of all Descriptions.

Agents for Studebaker Wagons. PORT ANGELES.

THE BEACON.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1893.

Weekly Meteorological Report.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU.
PORT ANGELES, WASH., Mar. 29, 1893.

DAY.	Date—Feb.	Temperature. Highest	Temperature. Lowest	Wind. Prevailing Direction	Wind. Force	Precipitation	State of weather
Thursday	23	45	35	Var	Fresh	.T	Cl'dy
Friday	24	46	26	W	"	.24	"
Saturday	25	51	40	Var	Light	.02	Pt cldy
Sunday	26	48	35	"	"	.01	Pt cldy
Monday	27	44	36	"	"	.13	Cl'dy
Tuesday	28	43	42	"	"	1.22	Cl'dy
Wednesday	29	44	41	"	"	.55	Cl'dy

Highest wind and direction for the week, 12 miles, East.

Average rainfall since January 1, 10.48 inch's, for 9 years.

Total amount of rainfall since Jan. 1, 10.45 in

Total excess since Jan. 1, .03 in.

WM. BELL, Observer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A. R. Pringle's little boy died yesterday morning of spinal menengitis.

The county assessor will commence making the assessment Monday.

W. C. Garfield is erecting a two-story house at Sixth and Peabody streets.

A new grocery store has been opened at the corner of Fourth and Race streets.

Frank House killed a panther that measured 8 feet, while hunting at lake Crescent Thursday of last week.

The L. B. Hastings & Co. hardware store has been moved into the store formerly occupied by Burch's Bazaar.

John F. Sheridan will appear at the opera house next Wednesday night in the comedy, "A night on the Bristol."

George Lamb came up from Clallam Bay Tuesday morning to attend the meeting of the county commissioners.

The Michigan colony mill on Lincoln Heights blew its first whistle Tuesday afternoon as a signal that it was then ready for business.

Mr. T. H. Carter recently resigned from the Democratic county central committee, and will work with the Peoples' Party in the future.

The leaders of the Salvation Army were arrested Saturday evening for holding a meeting on the street, but were discharged by Judge Carusi.

Mr. Randall, of the firm of Keller & Randall, is having a nice residence erected on his lots on Fourth street, between Race and Washington.

Mrs. E. A. FitzHenry, the wife of the county surveyor, died last Saturday at 4 p. m. at the family residence. The remains were taken to Dungeness.

D. W. Morse, W. R. Dodge and H. B. Crockett returned from Dungeness, Wednesday, where they have been working up sentiment in favor of the railroad bonus.

Mr. J. M. Souders is having the rooms on west Front street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Souders as a dress-making establishment, fitted up for a restaurant. He will probably be ready for business early next week.

About $240,000 of the bonds for the railroad has been raised in Port Angeles. A little over $15,000 will be given at Sequim, leaving nearly $95,000 to be raised by Victoria and other outside parties and additional amounts here.

Rev. M. U. Squire went to Port Townsend, Tuesday, as a delegate to meet in special council with the Port Townsend church. He will also visit Seattle and Tacoma, returning the last of the week, accompanied by Mrs. Squire and little daughter, who have been visiting relatives in Tacoma during the last three weeks.

On Monday morning while superintending the grading on Race street, Mr. John L. Reid met with what nearly proved to be a very serious accident. While grubbing a stump one of the workmen in throwing his mattock back to strike at the stump, hit Mr. Reid, who was passing by, in the forehead, making an ugly wound.

The "Ticket of Leave Man" was given at the opera house last Saturday night by the Port Angeles Dramatic club to a full house. The play was rendered in a very acceptable manner and by special request was given again Monday night. Through mistake the name of Mr. E. E. Seevers, who took the character of Mr. Gibson, was left out of last week's notice.

From the report of the weather bureau at this place we find that for the past eight years for the month of April the mean or normal temperature has been 45.5 degrees. The average date on which last "killing" frost occurred has been April 10. Average precipitation for the month, 1.66 inches. Average number of cloudless days, 6, partly cloudy days, 14; cloudy days 10. The prevailing winds have been from the south.

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

The Port Angeles tide land appraisers have finished their work and filed the plat and appraisement with the state land commission at Olympia. The whole appraisement aggregates about $59,000, and is as follows: Laurel street to Oak street, $1,500 per acre; Oak to Cherry, $1,500 per acre; Cherry to Valley, $1,500 per acre; Valley to Pine, $1,500 per acre; Tumwater to D street, $400 per acre; D street to the Lagoon waterway, $700 per acre; Lagoon around the spit three miles, $400 per acre; head of spit to Elwah river, $25 per acre; Laurel to Lincoln streets, $1,500 per acre; Lincoln to Chase, $700 per acre; Chase to Vine, $200 per acre; Vine to Francis, $100 per acre; Francis to east end of townsite, $100 per acre; end of townsite to Morse creek, $25 per acre.

The grand jury, which was in session last week, made the following recommendations: That the county commissioners at once proceed to construct a suitable jail; that the proper authorities proceed to have a gamekeeper appointed to enforce the existing laws preventative of the destruction of game; that the prosecuting attorney carefully investigate the matter and proceed to collect for the use of the county all fees which ex-officers have retained to their own profit, and the repayment of any money wrongfully paid out to any officer or officers. The grand jury further censured the jailer and sheriff's office as guilty of gross negligence in the matter of the escape of B. F. Schwartz. The final recommendation is one favoring the system of prosecution by the filing of information, as is done in other counties in the state, instead of by means of the grand jury system, and that the latter be abolished.

Owing to the late hour it was received we are unable to print a very interesting communication giving an account of the flag raising and opening of a new school house in district No. 32, on the county road east of Sequim Bay, on Monday. The school has been named the "Oliver Wendell Holmes school." On the inside are hung two portraits—one of George Washington, presented by Mrs. Sarah Jones, and a fine large photograph of Oliver Wendell Holmes, presented by himself. The exercises included addresses by Thomas Jones and John Vent, recitations by Annie Blake, Mable Craig, Maud Craig, and Charles R. Jones, and a very eloquent and patriotic address by Mrs. Sarah Jones. Frank W. Maden, Andrew Romeo, Annie Silva and Mary Silva, the first childred born in the district, were given the honor of raising the flag. Mr. John Vent has been engaged to teach a six month's term.

Purely Personal.

Subscribe for the BEACON.

H. F. Buckner of Washington Harbor, was down here a number of days this week.

A. K. McLeod, of Everett, is here for a few days.

E. J. Boehrig of Solduck, was in town this week.

Thos. Malony went to Seattle and Tacoma this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Smith returned from Seattle Sunday.

W. R. Hoole and wife have gone to their claim at Beaver.

Geo. Amsdem, of Seattle, was here this week visiting B. Keller.

R. V. Porter is now able to be out again after a short sick spell.

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

David Etterick came up from his claim on the Dicky river last week.

Olaf Fjeertoft, of Gettysburg, has been in the city a number of days.

Peter Bacholtz, of East Clallam, was up from that place this week.

J. E. Beam and family were at Port Williams the first of the week.

John Martin returned Wednesday from a business trip to Seattle.

Capt. Delanty, of Port Discovery, was down from that place Saturday.

Capt. E. H. McAlmond the pioneer of Dungeness, was in Angeles Monday.

Jas. Kellner and J. F. Liebeck, of East Clallam, were here the first of the week.

Rev. Geo. Kindred, of Dungeness, was in Port Angeles Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mat Roderick left Wednesday for Okanogan county where he has heavy mining interests.

Rev. W. E. Young returned Saturday from his work at the Sunday-school mission at Sichock.

Jee M. Ballinger left on Wednesday for Newcastle, where he will probably remain for sometime.

J. B. Taylor returned to Seattle, last Saturday, where he will finish his course at the business college.

J. B. Knapman, of Sequim, came down Monday, to be present at the county commissioners meetings.

R. G. Doom was at Sequim the first of the week visiting his son James who recently moved to that vicinity.

L. E. Doyle left on the Garland Wednesday for his claim near Shuwah. He will remain there for some time.

P. D. Sisson, of Gettysburg, was here this week on his way home from Woolley B. C., where he has been for some time past.

I. Hackman, who has been visiting his cousin Mr. Greenberg of the U. S. Clothing house for some time, returned to his home at Blaine Sunday.

John N. Bourgaize, who has a fine claim on the Hoh river in the southwest corner of the county, has been in Angeles a number of days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cain returned from Portland Tuesday. Mr. Cain has been there for the past two or three months selling Port Angeles realty. He reports very good returns.

The Council.

At the council meeting Wednesday night the city attorney asked that he be authorized to get the names of certain delinquent tax-payers form abstract companies. Granted.

The franchise committee reported against the granting of a franchise to Capt. Harding and the Union Pacific railway a wharf franchise at foot of Lincoln street. They also advised that the electric street railway proposition be laid over one week. So ordered.

The Western Washington Development company asked for a franchise to build a logging road on Tumwater street from Front to Sixteenth.

Will Gay appeared in behalf of Frank Meerweldt, who keeps the saloon at the corner of Front and Laurel streets, to urge the council to pass an effective ordinance to prevent the Salvation Army from holding meetings on the street.

An ordinance was introduced by Councilman Beam to submit a bonding proposition to the voters of the city to vote $55,000 for the purchase of the Washington Electric Light company's plant for $25,000 and utilize the water power of Morse creek, the remaining $30,000 to be used for the latter work. Dr. Gore in behalf of the Board of Trade asked the council to appropriate $250 from the city treasury to aid in entertaining the excursionists from Victoria and the officers of the steamer Umatilla, April 14. Lost. Councilmen Krueger, Carver and Ristine voting no, and Rose, Metcalfe and Beam yes.

County Commissioners Proceedings.

The board of county commissioners convened in session Tuesday morning, Commissioners O'Brien, Lamb and Knapman being present. The report of the William Caskey road was accepted, and the road overseer of district No. 22 directed to open the same.

The board directed the road supervisor of districts Nos. 22 and 25 not to expend any money in opening the W. A. Daniels road.

J. J. Duncan was directed to pay those who have worked on the Dungeness river bridge.

J. D. Riley was allowed $568 60, amount due for services and costs in selling $14,000 funding bonds.

Five hundred dollars of the road bond fund to the credit of the Western division was appropriated for the repairs of the Burlingame road in district No. 21.

On Wednesday the board rejected the request of David Kellogg that funds be appropriated for a puncheon road from East Clallam to Quillayute. The petition of H. Hawkins for a county road survey from Sec. 30, T. 29, R. 3 W. to head of Sequim Bay was laid over.

The petition of Otto Sindars to have a survey of county road was granted. Wm. Slack, W. A. Jackson and James Bell were appointed viewers.

Peter Silva was appointed supervisor of road district No. 15.

The petition of citizens of Clallam Bay, Hoko, Dicky, Clothe and Quillayute for the construction of a bridge across the Hoko river at or near Hoko falls was acted upon favorably.

The petition for the appointment of A. W. Smith justice of the peace at Quillayute was laid over.

In the Superior Court.

A divorce was granted in the case of Melissa Gibson vs John Gibson. In case of Marion L. Blackwood vs D. M. Blackwood decree for divorce entered.

NEW CASES

Hiram Gilbert vs P. A. Meager, Lewis Levy and J. I. Kirschberg. On promissory note March 25.

Washington Iron Works vs. The Port Angeles Mill and Lumber Co. On account. March 25.

Henry Brandt vs Wm. R. Hodgins. Foreclosure mortgage. March 27.

Anna D. Richard vs Clifford Thompson. For possession of real property and to remove cloud to title. March 27.

State of Washington vs John McGregor. Transcript from justice court. March 27.

City of Port Angeles vs Laura B. Stratton. Tax foreclosure. March 27.

State of Washington vs A. P. McDonald. Indictment for false personating another. Demurrer to indictment by defendant sustained and plaintiff discharged, March 30.

John F. Church, executor of the last will and testament of Alexander Sampson, deceased, vs Louisa Jane Church and K. A. Church. March 28.

Isabel H. Wilson vs R. P. Wallis, as administrator of the estate of James Heard, deceased. Action on account against decedent. March 29.

Keller & Randall, [illegible] one year [illegible] $[illegible] per year [illegible]

Church Services.

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

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

Religious services are held at the Y. M. C. A. room, on Lincoln street every Sunday at 3:30 p. m. The reading room, where all the Port Angeles papers and the Seattle Post Intelligencer, as well as books are found, is open to visitors every day and evening of the week.

Easter Sunday will be observed at the Congregational church by appropriate services and decorations. The sermon in the morning will be on "The Resurrection." Special music by the choir both morning and evening. A service of songs and praise in the evening.

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

Easter services will be held in the First M. E. church on Sabbath, April 2, at 10:30. A special program has been prepared in which the children of the Sunday school take part. Strangers are cordially welcome. Evening service will begin at 7 p.m. The collection on Sabbath morning will be for the Missionary society of the M. E. church.

Baptist Church Services.

Rev. M. U. Squire, pastor.

Song rehearsal Saturday evening, to which all singers are invited.

Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Both the morning and evening services will be interspersed with appropriate Easter music and recitations.

Morning subject—"The Resurrection of Christ."

Evening subject—"Easter observance—Real and Unreal."

Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m., subject, "Easter Joy."

Sunday School at the close of the morning service.

Big Bend flour the cheapest and best in the city at Garfield's.

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

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

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

For thorough-bred Plymouth Rock chickens, or for eggs, thirteen for a dollar, address WILLIAM F. BARKER, Gettysburg, Clallam Co., Wash.

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.

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

The Angeles Restaurant
—AND—
OYSTER HOUSE.
Front Street, near Oak.
Fresh Eastern and Olympia Oysters Always on Hand.
PORT ANGELES, - - - WASH.

! Grand Clearing Sale !
—AT THE—
NEW YORK STORE.
Cor. Front and Laurel Streets.
GO THERE for your Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.

THE TELEGRAPH
Is reliable in its statements.
is the advocate of all increases of all parts of the state.
is in favor of governmental reform.
is for the public good first and party afterward.
is opposed to bossism and corrupt methods.
is not allied with any clique and has no axes to grind.
Fairest Newspaper Published North of San Francisco
READ
THE SEATTLE TELEGRAPH
The Telegraph as a Newspaper
THE TELEGRAPH receives nightly and prints every morning in the year the full day and night reports of the United Press. In addition it prints every morning special telegraph news from every village, town and city in the state of Washington and from all great news centers of the United States.
The Telegraph's Rates of Subscription
By carrier to all parts of the city: Daily, 7 issues per week, per month, $1.00. Daily, per year, in advance [illegible]
By mail, in advance, postage prepaid: Daily, 1 year, [illegible] $10.00. Daily, 6 months, [illegible] 5.00. Daily, 3 months [illegible] 2.50

! THE BOOM IS COMING !
—BUT—
KEEP ON YOUR TUNIC.
Give a good slice of your lands towards the railroad bonus and list the balance with F. P. Fisher, at the Pioneer Real Estate Agency.
We handle lands only on commission. The seller gets it all except our little percentage.
FIND US ON LAUREL STREET.

D. G. HARVEY, - - - -
—GROCER—
HAS REMOVED to the corner of Front and Laurel Streets, where he will be found ever ready to wait upon his old customers and make the acquaintance of new friends. His stock of Groceries is select, with no stale goods on hand.
Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

MERCHANTS BANK
OF PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.
Capital and Surplus - - - $100,000
President . . . . WM. M. LADD
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Transacts a General Banking Business. Interest allowed on time deposits; collections made at all points on favorable terms; sells exchange on London, Paris, Berlin and all principal cities of Europe. Correspond with Ladd & Tilton, Portland, Or.; Dexter, Horton & Co., Seattle; Bank of California, San Francisco; Nat. Park Bank, N. Y. City.
Farmers, merchants and the public generally are invited to transact their business with us.

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—DEALER IN—
Fresh Fruits
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Confectionery.
Choicest Brands of Cigars in the Market.
Front St. PORT ANGELES

M. E. SAVAGE,
CITY HORSE-SHOER.
Interfering and contracted horses a specialty.
Toe weights, side weights, and bar shoes made to order. All work guaranteed.
Morse's Wharf - - - PORT ANGELES.

DO YOU
KNOW A GOOD THING WHEN YOU
SEE IT?
The regular price of the Seattle Weekly Post-Intelligencer is $2.00 a year. We will send you that paper and THE BEACON one year for that sum of money.
We will send you the Seattle Weekly Press-Times and THE BEACON one year for $1.75.
We will send you the Tacoma Weekly News and THE BEACON one year for $1.75.
The Seattle Weekly Telegraph and THE BEACON for $2.00 a year.
The Tacoma Weekly Ledger and THE BEACON for $2.00 a year.
The Cosmopolitan and THE BEACON for $3.50.
This offer has no connection with any other offers already made or that will be made in the future, but the amount named must be paid invariably in advance and in cash.

Prune Trees Cheap.
Prune Growing best paying fruit. [illegible] one year trees, 3 to 4 feet, 15 cents [illegible] hundred; 12½ cents each for five hundred. Fine large Apple, Cherry and Pear trees, 5 to 8 feet, very cheap at Carter's Nursery. Send postal-card for Price List to T. H. Carter, Port Angeles, Wash.

THE ALICE HOUSE.
M. V. ALBRIGHT, Prop.
Neatly Furnished Rooms at from 25 to 50 Cents per night.
—Front St., Between Oak and Cherry—
PORT ANGELES - - - - - WASH.

Str. Monticello
—ON—
Pt. Angeles, Pt. Townsend, Dungeness and Seattle
ROUTE.
Carrying U. S. Mail and Great Northern Express.
TIME CARD:
GOING WEST—Daily, Except Monday.
Leaves SEATTLE - - - 7.00 A. M.
" PORT TOWNSEND - - 10.30 A. M.
" DUNGENESS - - - 12.00 P. M.
Arrives PORT ANGELES - - - 2.00 P. M.
GOING EAST—Daily, Except Monday.
Leaves PORT ANGELES - - - 3.30 P. M.
" DUNGENESS - - - 5.00 P. M.
" PORT TOWNSEND - - - 7.00 P. M.
Arrives SEATTLE - - - 10.30 P. M.
Close connections at Seattle with the Steamer Bailey Gatzert for Tacoma and Olympia.
LANDINGS:
SEATTLE, City Dock. PORT TOWNSEND, Tibbal's Wharf. PORT ANGELES Morse's Wharf.
First-Class Accommodations for Passengers. Meals on Board.
HATCH BROS.

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

Notice.

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

[illegible] matter of the [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] you are hereby notified that the administrator [illegible] the estate of [illegible] deceased, has filed his petition [illegible] distribution [illegible] a decree of the court [illegible] be distributed to the persons [illegible] that said [illegible] day of April, 1893.

[illegible] said [illegible] ing said petition for the [illegible] at which time and place any person [illegible] said estate may file [illegible]

ILLUSIONS.

The free, bright gold mines of the sunset hills,
The pure, sweet promises that star the stems
When quick foot May her emerald garment hems
With apple blossoms: diamond shower that fills
Winter with white forgetfulness of ills—
All cheats! Gold—dross! May's imitation gems!
And where are all the frail, snow diadems
The world has wept away in annual rills?

Yet has the hand that framed our stately dwelling
Hidden in beauty architrave and beam;
Placed no black orbs in hopeless heavens knelling,
But azure arch with studded stars agleam;
And spirit voices keep on softly telling
To doubt the Doubter and to trust the Dream.
—Charles H. Crandall in Youth's Companion.

A GERMAN BRIDEGROOM.

I had spent the evening with a friend who lived a little out of Hamburg. As my horse bore me in sight of my home I was surprised to see a light in my father's counting house, for it was nearly 3 o'clock. I threw myself from my horse and entered the room. My father was at his writing desk, evidently waiting for me.

"Good morning, Henry," said he, without laying down his pen, "I am glad that you have come. I want you to make arrangements to go to France tomorrow at noon."

"To France, father?—and on what errand?"

"You are to be married."

"Married!" I cried in astonishment.

"Yes; a daughter of Merchant Peterson, of Bordeaux."

"But, father! Marry a girl whom I do not even know?"

"Certainly. It is a good family, and you can have your choice between three daughters."

"But suppose I don't like any of them?"

"No nonsense, Henry," said my father sternly. "You are to start at noon."

I could but obey my father's order, so noon found me on board ship, with Hamburg gradually fading from my sight. Instead of going directly to the house of my future father-in-law, I left the ship at Bologne and went to Paris. I rented a furnished room, assumed the title of "Lord Johnsbury," and tumbled about for two weeks, seeing, hearing, and tasting whatever pleased my fancy.

I found the solitaire which my father had destined for my fiancee had become loose, so I carried it to a jeweler's store to be repaired. While there, two ladies came in, one of whom was advanced in years and the other young and extremely beautiful. She examined a pair of earrings, but the price was too high, so she reluctantly handed them back. I quietly paid the price demanded and begged her to accept them.

"You are very kind," she said, blushing, "and these jewels are very lovely; but were they still more beautiful I could not accept them from a stranger."

I urged in vain, and again expressing their thanks, they went away. To my delight a few days later I met the ladies walking in the Tuilleries. I hastened to them with earnest questions, requests and assurances, and after a long conversation their cautiousness seemed gradually to give way to sympathy. I took advantage of this fact to offer her the solitaire, and it was placed firmly on her finger before she could think of any opposition.

"I am doing as great a wrong to listen to you as to accept this diamond," said she, "but you are binding yourself to an ungrateful girl, for I accept this against my will."

My happiness was to be rudely interrupted, for three days after this I suddenly found that my money was reduced to five louis. I thought the matter over seriously, and finally decided to go to Bordeaux. As I could not appear before Mr. Peterson like a beggar, some bracelets, also intended for my fiancee, came in just right, though they brought me only eighty louis.

The journey to Bordeaux passed quickly enough, and Mr. Peterson welcomed me warmly. In the course of our conversation he spoke of a letter from my father, and I started to offer an excuse for my delay in arriving, but he would not listen to it.

"My youngest daughters are away from home," said he, "but if my eldest does not suit you they shall be sent for."

We drank to the health of my future bride, and Mr. Peterson then showed me to my room.

"I was amazed when I saw Constance the next morning. I could find not a defect anywhere. The build, the figure, the complexion belonged to no country, but to that of beauty; and the brown hair which fell over her white neck in luxuriant locks, and the sparkling brown eyes were the only signs which showed her relationship to France. Was it so wonderful, then, that two weeks after my arrival I went to Mr. Peterson and asked him for the hand of his daughter?"

The old man led me to her, and placed her in my arms.

"That's right," he cried. "Tomorrow, Constance, I shall write to your sisters, for they must be home for the wedding."

Angelique, the second daughter, came in a few days, but Victoria still remained away. This delayed the marriage, and I had sufficient opportunity to become acquainted with the two sisters in their differences. In Angelique each womanly charm was on a smaller scale than had been apportioned to Constance, but she was somewhat cast down in her manner. Gradually this apparent sadness left her and only the ghost of it remained in the charming body which nature had equipped with irresistible interest.

We gradually became more intimate, and I awarded my kisses and sighs to Constance and my conversation to Angelique. As often as I saw the one I lost my heart with love; as often as I listened to the other my whole soul fled to the charming conversationist. Each time it hung in the balance. Soon the scale began alternately to sink and rise, and again two weeks after my engagement I loved the beautiful Constance when I saw her, while the image of the charming Angelique shared my dearest thoughts.

One evening I set out for the summer house, where I thought the company was, and when nearer I distinctly heard the melodious voice of my fiancee.

"I am sorry myself about it," said Constance, "but it cannot be changed."

"If you only wished to have it changed," Constance," said her companion.

"But I may not wish it, Mr. D'Argenet. My father is under obligations to the father of Mr. Waltmann, and I must be content with this unworthy stranger for my husband."

I had heard enough, and betook myself to the house by the same way I had come. Next morning I went to Mr. Peterson and told him that I could never have the slightest claim upon the hand of the girl whose heart was already given. He was so angry that I had trouble to hold him back, and yielded only when I suggested that perhaps Angelique might console a disappointed lover, and I thought that in a short time I should love her passionately, if I were authorized to do so. Thus the matter was finally settled.

Angelique, however, did not receive the news with the pleasure I had hoped to see, and from that hour she did her best to make me repent of my bargain. I regretted a thousand times that I had changed an agreeable sister-in-law into a cruel betrothed.

The uncle from Rochelle, in whose house Angelique had been visiting, came with a young man who was said to be a cousin. Angelique embraced them both, and my keen lover's eye thought it saw a feeling too tender for merely a cousin. My patience was at an end when she treated the cousin with great kindness, while she showed only stubbornness toward me.

"Merely to put you to the test, sir," she said, when I complained.

"That means that you cut me to the quick to see if my heart still beats," I cried in anger; "but I will soon find a way to put an end to it."

Highly enraged, I went to my room. There I came across a letter of my father's, inscribed, "To the beloved fiancee of my son." I thought these loving words of a future father-in-law would soothe her, so I took the letter to her.

"It is not for me," she said, "for you do not love me, but as I take the place of one more beloved, I will open the letter."

"Beautiful! splendid!" she cried, when she had read it. "You have a very worthy father, and his goodness surprises me. He must know how gladly girls adorn themselves, and brides most of all. Will you not show me the jewels?"

I looked at her in terror, and the realization of my thoughtlessness struck me so forcibly that I could not speak a word.

"Well, you have not lost them?"

"My father must have forgotten them," I said at last. "Will you let me see the letter?"

The letter read: "The solitaire and the bracelets, which my son will deliver to you with this letter"——

I stood as if annihilated, and cursed in my heart a thousand times the hour in which I entered Mr. Peterson's house.

* * * * * *

Victoria arrived late one evening, and the impatient father set the weddings for both daughters for the next day.

In the morning D'Argenet came, embraced me as his brother-in-law, and led me into the room where the marriage was to take place. The father, the two sisters, the uncle and the cousin were there besides the priest. Victoria was absent. Soon two ladies entered the room, and I was greatly astonished when, as the reader has already guessed, I recognized in them the aunt of Paris and her beautiful niece.

I could contain myself no longer. I flew away from the table to Victoria and seized her hand, which she gave me, blushing deeply.

"Is it possible?" said I. "I have no claims upon your forgiveness but the love which you first taught me to know."

"I am my own no longer," she replied with a smile, as she displayed the jewels, "I bear the purchase money upon my hand."

"Come, cousin," said Angelique, "since my bridegroom has deserted me, let us go through the ceremony together. He may do what he wishes."

My embarrassment was over. I looked at the father inquiringly, but he could not speak from agitation. He placed our hands together and led us to the other couples. The priest then began without waiting for command, and in ten minutes the three sisters became three wives.

Victoria, who was with the aunt in Paris, learned what news had been received from the German bridegroom, and she now knew how to explain the sudden disappearance of Lord Johnsbury, whom, contrary to the promise she had given her father, she had learned to love. She wrote quickly to her sister Angelique, who understood everything and drew up a plan for my punishment.

Four weeks flew by in this delightful family gathering, which seemed like four days. When the time came for separation I begged my father-in-law for his blessing.

"I have no blessing for you except what you yourself have taken," said he. "You are taking from me my dearest daughter, but still I thank you, for I first, through you, became an entirely happy father."—Adapted from the German by William Dana Orcutt for Boston Globe.

A Drastic Remedy.

An amusing case has just been tried at Kasan, in Russia. A woman of the name of Outchakine was summoned before the judge on the charge of beating a cousin of hers, named Kniazef. But the accused had a complete answer to the indictment.

"My cousin gave me leave in the presence of witnesses," she said to the judge, "to trounce him well if ever he broke the solemn promise he gave me at church, to give up smoking altogether."

Kniazef could not deny this. His austere relative had come upon him unawares when enwreathed in a cloud of smoke. The judge acquitted the prisoner, but admonished her not to lay on so hard in the future.—L'Autorite.

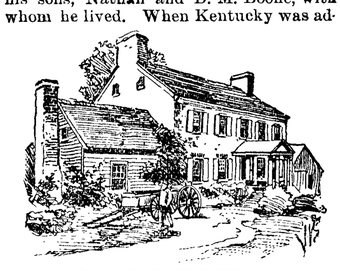
WHERE DANIEL BOONE DIED.

The House Occupied by a Man Who Knew Not the Pioneer.

Everybody knows that Daniel Boone had a wonderful career as pioneer in Kentucky, but comparatively few know that after that state was admitted to the Union he went to Missouri and repeated his early career in many particulars. Yet it is a fact that he lived twenty-five years in the latter state, built a fortress home there, fought Indians, and, most singular of all, lost his Missouri land in almost exactly the same way he had lost his Kentucky land.

In the valley of the Femme Osage, in St. Charles county, Mo., still stands the rock fortress and home built by Daniel Boone about ninety-five years ago, and to all appearances it will stand a thousand years, for it is of blue limestone and put up in a style that seems to bid defiance to chance and time. A recent correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat found in the structure a German tenant who had never heard of Daniel Boone. In the little room up stairs where the great pioneer died the window out of which he would gaze lovingly and longingly at the woods during his last illness was closed by a frame addition to the stone house.

In that room Boone kept for many years a cherry wood coffin made for himself, in which he was finally buried, and in his old age he would often get into it to "try the fit of it." He passed much of his time carving canes and curious powder horns, most of which he gave to the families of his sons, Nathan and D. M. Boone, with whom he lived. When Kentucky was ad-



THE BOONE HOMESTEAD.

mitted to the Union a dispute arose over the title to Boone's land, and the case was decided against him. He then, in 1795, removed to Missouri, obtained a grant of 8,000 acres from the Spanish government there, and at once took possession on the extreme outpost of civilization. France obtained the country and broke the chain of title. The United States next came into possession, and Boone's Spanish grant was pronounced invalid.

The indignation of the country was roused, and through the action of Kentucky's representatives the United States patented to Boone 850 acres. One good sized farm he sold to William Casbon, who sold in turn to Richard Watson, who lives on the farm and has the deeds. Boone's signature, made May 6, 1815, shows the unsteadiness of age, but is plainly written. The consideration named was "$320, American money." Despite the improvements of nearly a century the old Boone house still seems in a wild, secluded spot, and no sign anywhere in the county indicates the death and burial there of the pioneer. Born Feb. 11, 1735, in Bucks county, Pa., Daniel Boone died Sept. 26, 1820, and on Sept. 13, 1845, the bones of himself and his wife were disinterred for removal to Frankfort, Ky., their place of last repose.

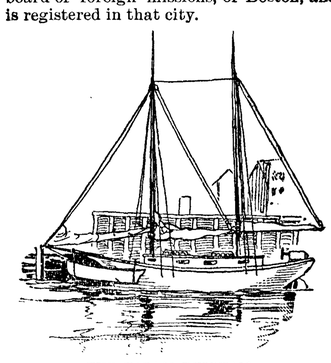
Mr. Gladstone's Recollections.

Mr. Gladstone's speech at Barmouth recalls an occasional house of commons' manner in former epochs when private members still had Tuesday and Friday nights in which to call attention to miscellaneous matters. It now and then happened, says the London correspondent of the Sheffield Independent, that Mr. Gladstone, chancing to be present, was drawn into the controversy. If politics were not involved, he, leaning his elbow on the brass bound box by the table and talking in low, conversational voice, recalled memories of other times, members of both sides of the house sitting entranced. It was this kind of speech he delivered at Barmouth, one evidently unpremeditated and full of the charm of friendly conversation. The nurse who made the bold statement about the re-enforcements sent to the British army by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn in the Waterloo year evidently created a profound impression in the nursery.

Mr. Gladstone once told an even more astonishing story about what must be the same person. Talking of his residence at his father's house in Rodney street, Liverpool, mention was made of the time when Canning stood for that borough against Brougham. Canning and his colleague won the day, and afterward were chaired and carried in procession through the streets to Mr. John Gladstone's house, from the balcony of which Canning addressed the electors. Mr. Gladstone said he had no recollection of the event—which, considering he was three years old at the time, was a pardonable omission—but he could quite distinctly recall the pattern of his nurse's dress as he held her hand and looked on from a window of his father's house at a great crowd in the street below. This was in all probability the gathering which chaired Canning after the Liverpool election of eighty years ago.

The Smallest of Its Kind.

The smallest missionary vessel afloat recently left San Francisco for the Gilbert islands. She is fifty feet long, fourteen feet wide and six feet deep, is a two masted schooner, was built at San Francisco, and her name is the Hiram Bingham. She was paid for, however, by the American board of foreign missions, of Boston, and is registered in that city.



THE HIRAM BINGHAM.

Rev. J. Walkup, who commands her, i a captain as well as a missionary, who ha passed twelve years of his life among the Gilbert islands. Internally the vessel is all cabin, as the crew is composed entirely of the missionaries who intend to work among the islands, and the vessel is designed for a sort of tender to the big missionary brig Morning Star. It is built, therefore, to run in and out among all the channels and harbors where the large vessel cannot go, and an odd feature about it is a 10-horse-power gasoline engine and attached screw, so the vessel can navigate the narrow channels by steam in a calm.

Great Financiers Who Tear Paper.

The propensity to tear paper into little bits is peculiar to Wall street brokers. Visitors in the Stock exchange frequently comment on the fact that the floor of the large boardroom is thickly strewn with tiny pieces of paper. Each broker carries a small memorandum pad, and as he becomes excited he tears off a page and proceeds to convert it into the largest number of infinitesimal pieces of which his fingers are capable. Some uncommonly nervous brokers will destroy two or three pads a day in this manner. Mr. Henry Clews is a tireless paper tearer. When he is talking business in his office his hands are restlessly reducing paper to snowflakes, which he throws into the air and watches with apparent interest as they scatter over the floor and the furniture. He probably tears up more paper and tears it finer than any other man in Wall street.

Mr. Jay Gould is also somewhat addicted to the habit of paper tearing, although, like his friend Russell Sage, he folds it and twists it and plays with it for quite awhile before destroying it. John H. Inman tears up a great deal of paper while talking. General Samuel Thomas not only tears it up, but frequently puts it in his mouth and chews it in an absentminded way. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan will carefully make ribbons of a sheet of note paper while meditating upon some financial problem.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, when interested in conversation, will make figures, letters and fantastic characters on his pad. When he fills a page with characters he will tear it off, crumple it up and throw it away, and then begin on another page.—New York Times.

How a Chinaman Kills a Chicken.

One might imagine that the Chinaman who gorges himself with broiled rats and bird's nest soup would eat any kind of meat prepared in any manner, but such is not the case. John Chinaman has his religious notions about such things as well as other people. Many of the almond eyed inhabitants of Chicago are not very good Buddhists. Since coming to the city they have become apostate. But watch the orthodox Chinaman when he goes to the market for his Sunday chicken. He will not take a dead one because the probabilities are that the fellow who killed it was not a believer in Gautama and may have chopped its head off with a hatchet. His chicken must have it head on and be very much alive.

John will go to the coop and stir the feathered prisoners up with a stick. If he finds one that cackles and flutters about in a lively manner he will buy it. He has no use for a dumpish, sickly appearing fowl.

Having made a selection he takes the chicken home alive, gets out a dirty little image, kneels before it, makes some queer motions with his hands, mumbles a few words, takes from a shelf or drawer a knife with a double edged blade which is extremely sharp, and with much ceremony whacks off the head of the fowl. This done he returns to the image, and kneeling again apologizes for having committed such a wicked deed and proceeds to prepare the chicken for dinner.—Chicago Tribune.

Willing to Be of Service.

Judge Hutchinson was called upon to marry a young couple. Julius Wolpe, aged twenty-one, and Dora Alberti, a young miss of nineteen, appeared in the county clerk's office and procured a license. After securing the paper the the young man was embarrassed and did not know exactly what to do. The couple walked through the building arm in arm, and attracted the attention of a lawyer with an eye open for business.

"What can I do for you?" he asked.

"We want to get married," returned the young man.

The lawyer led the parties before Judge Hutchinson, and without hesitation the judge started in to tie the knot.

"Do you take this woman"——

"Yes sir," broke in the young man.

"Don't be in a hurry," said the judge. "Just wait until I get through with the question."

Wolpe was then asked if he would take Dora for better or for worse and forever and forever, etc., and he said he would. Dora made the same promises, and the ceremony was over with.

"I hope you people will never want a divorce," spoke up the lawyer as the parties were leaving, "but if you do, why here is my card."—Chicago Times.

Fuel on Large Ocean Steamers.

Ocean steamers consume much more fuel than the average person is aware of. Take, for an instance, the vessels of the Orient line, which make regular trips between Australia and Great Britain. The fastest steamer of that line is the Austral, which makes the voyage from London to Sydney in thirty-five days. During the "trip out" she never uses less than 3,650 tons of coal, and on the return voyage often as much as 4,000 tons. She has three coaling stations, and bunkers that will hold 2,750 tons without overcrowding. English-American "liners" like the Oregon consume 330 tons of coal per day for every day between Liverpool and New York.

The Sterling Castle went to China for a load of tea. She brought back a cargo of 2,200 tons of that staple Chinese commodity, but consumed 5,000 tons of coal in making the round trip from Liverpool. Immense stocks of coal are constantly kept on hand at St. Vincent, Madeira, Port Said, Singapore and other oriental coaling stations, there often being as much as 200,000 tons in store at the last named place.—London Letter.

Finding for the Lawyer.

Sometimes the jury returns a verdict for the lawyer, of which the following is a good instance: Mr. John Jones, a barrister of great influence and ability, was a leading counselor practicing in the Welsh circuit. Upon one occasion, after a felicitous speech on behalf of his client in a criminal case, the jury, as soon as the judge had summed up, without waiting for the officer to take their verdict, called out, "My lord, we are all for John Jones, with costs!"—London Tit-Bits.

THE FIRST MILE A MINUTE TRAIN.

It Was on the Boston and Maine Railroad Nearly Half a Century Ago.

"I say, boys, how many of you can tell where and when the first mile a minute train was run?"

They were trainmen. They had assembled at a popular down town resort in honor of the birthday of one of their particular "chums," and so, as they enjoyed the fragrant "domestics," they had, in their free, jolly way, begun to spin yarns and tell reminiscences of the rail and the iron horses which have aided so materially in the upbuilding of Chicago. The "boys," all old men, by the way, were not going to spoil a story if they could help it, so each professed ignorance when thus questioned, and insisted upon hearing all about it. The story as told was as follows:

"You would scarcely believe that trains had performed the feat of going a mile a minute long before the telegraph was discovered, but it is a fact. The first event of the kind recorded took place on the Boston and Maine railroad away back in 1848. Mr. Minot, the superintendent at that time, was a progressive man, always on the alert for improvements that should make his line stand among the first in the country. One day in 1848 he conceived the idea of running a mile a minute, and when once the thought entered his head he bent every energy toward realizing it.

"He had a 10-ton engine built to order at the Boston works of Hinkley & Drury, and named it the Antelope. It had single drivers, six feet in diameter. Mr. Minot declared the engine should run a mile a minute or go back to the shops.

"Lawrence, a station twenty-six miles from Boston, was chosen as the terminus of the trial trip. Choosing a day for the trip, men were sent over the road to spike down all the switches and see that everything was in perfect order. It was before the introduction of the Morse telegraph, and to run a mile a minute, a speed until then unheard of, required the utmost forethought. All trains were either sidetracked or taken off the road for the trip. Representatives of the Boston papers were invited to accompany the superintendent, and when the day arrived they, with a few other guests, were given possession of the only car that was to make the run.

"A large crowd gathered at the station, and amid cheers and waving of hats the engineer pulled open the throttle, while Mr. Minot stood by his side. Boston was soon left behind, and the 'Antelope' plunged into the open country with the fleetness of the wind. Everything worked to a charm. On they sped, dashing by stations filled with a wondering crowd, whose cheers could be heard but a second by the passengers. Half way to Lawrence Mr. Minot looked at his watch.

"'Fourteen minutes,' he said. 'That won't do, Pemberton; we are a minute behind.' The engineer threw the throttle wide open and the Antelope increased the speed.

"As the train neared Lawrence Mr. Minot stood with his watch in his hand, and just as the engineer brought the train to a standstill the timepiece marked twenty-six minutes.

"A great crowd awaited the Antelope's arrival, eager to know whether the much talked of deed had been accomplished.

"'Did you make it?' cried an excited onlooker.

"'Yes,' shouted Mr. Minot in return, and then cheer after cheer arose for the men who had first driven an engine a mile a minute. Everybody congratulated the superintendent and engineer, and for a long time crowds flocked from far and near to look at the engine that had accomplished the run."—Chicago Tribune.

A Queer Business in London.

The London sewer hunter before commencing operations provides himself with a bullseye lantern, a canvas apron, and a pole some seven or eight feet in length, having an iron attachment at one end somewhat in the shape of a hoe. For greater convenience the lantern is invariably fixed to the right shoulder, so that when walking the light is thrown ahead, and when stooping its rays shine directly to their feet. Thus accoutered they walk slowly along through the mud, feeling with their naked feet for anything unusual, at the same time raking the accumulation from the walls and picking from the crevices any article they see.

Nothing is allowed to escape them, no matter what its value, provided it is not valueless. Old iron, pieces of rope, bones, current coin of the realm and articles of plate and jewelry—all is good fish which comes to the hunter's net.—Chambers' Journal.

Had No Faith in a Dream.

"Dr. D. S. Martin is now living near Dixon, Ills., in poverty because of his lack of faith in dreams," said Herbert E. Brown, one of a party that were discussing the supernatural. "Forty years ago the good doctor, who did valiant service during the cholera epidemic in Chicago, was living with his wife at Galena, Ills. Mrs. Martin, who was also a practicing physician, dreamed that at a certain spot a very rich lead mine was located. She took her husband and a neighbor to the spot and instructed them exactly how to proceed to reach the treasure. Neither of them had any faith in dreams, and, after working a couple of days with no other result than blistered hands, gave up the work, not a little ashamed of having undertaken it. Two years later others took up the work and discovered the richest lead mine in all that section."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Race of Warlike Dwarfs.

The inhabitants of the Andaman islands are the smallest race of known human beings—that is, taken as an average. The height of a full grown Andamandi seldom exceeds 3½ feet and few weigh over sixty-five pounds. They are said to be marvelously swift on foot as well as being possessed with extraordinary powers of endurance. The few travelers who occasionally visit the islands avoid contact with the dwarfs as far as possible, partially on account of their extreme filthiness, but principally on account of their warlike dispositions and their handiness with poisoned spears.—St. Louis Republic.

Playing Croquet.

Abner and Hal were playing a most extraordinary game on the croquet ground the other day. Abner would tap Hal with his foot, and Hal would crawl under one of the wickets.

Ab's mother watched them for awhile, and then called out, "What are you doing, Abner?"

"Playin croquet, mamma," he replied. "Hal is the ball and I'm the mallick."—Harper's Bazar.

Conjugal Amenities.

She—I was a fool when I married you.
He—Aren't you a fool still?
She—No, I am not.
He—Then you should be thankful to me for reforming you.—Exchange.

The Fate of Famous Hulks.

The outcry which has been raised against the destruction of Nelson's old flagship, the Foudroyant, makes it interesting to trace the end of other famous vessels.

The Shannon, which fought and captured the Chesapeake, was broken up at Chatham, parts of her hull being sold at a fancy price. Sir Francis Drake's Golden Hind came to a similar end at Deptford, a chair made out of her timbers being one of the treasures of Oxford university. The Resolute, which went in search of Sir John Franklin, and after being abandoned in an ice waste was picked up by an American whaler and returned refitted by the United States government to this country, was moored in the Medway for some years afterward, but ultimately taken in dock and pulled to pieces, a suit of furniture fashioned from her oaken timbers being sent as a memento to the American president. The Sovereign of the Seas, the first British three decker, built in the time of Charles I, "to the great glory of the English nation, and not to be paralleled in the whole Christian world," was accidentally destroyed by fire at Chatham after seeing much and long service.

Of Captain Cook's Endeavor not a trace is left, though several of his scientific instruments have been preserved, nor is there any trace of the Victoria, which made the first voyage round the world. The Betsy Cains, which brought William of Orange to this country in 1688, was cast away 138 years later.—London Standard.

A Lively Bridegroom.

I smile as I call to mind the day when I married a well known jockey to an equally popular baronet's daughter. How he did make the money fly! He gave me a diamond pin, my clerk got a five pound note, and the two witnesses, both sporting men, a "tenner" each. Some of the terms he used were decidedly horsy. For instance, he referred affectionately to his love as a "smart little filly; little bit skittish; wants careful jockeyship, but a demon when she gets the bit in her mouth, and yet the smartest in the field!"

"Look at the rare style she comes to the post!" he joyfully cried, as the lady walked up the room; and "now we're under starter's orders!" as I commenced the ceremony.

When I asked the lady if she would "take this man," etc., and she answered in a clear voice "I will," he remarked, "Takes the fence like a daisy," and on putting the same question to him the answer was, "It's 20 to 1 on I Will."

When all was over and they were hitched into double harness, he flung his arms around her and kissed her impulsively; then turning to us all as we stood smiling he sententiously remarked, "Rattling good finish." As my jockey friend left the room and entered the carriage he whispered, "Back my mount for the Chester cup next week." I did—it won.—A Register in London Tit-Bits.

History of an African Boat.

A little vessel having a remarkable history has plied for years on Lake Tanganyika. Her story illustrates the progress in that region from slavery toward civilization. The boat, known as the Calabash, was originally a huge tree trunk, cut down by the axes of the natives with enormous labor, and then with ax and adz and fire molded into shape. Boats like the Calabash are excellent sea vessels, though in their lines they suggest rather a clumsy hippopotamus than a swan.

On one of her voyages, after she had served as a trading canoe for two years, she entered the port of Ujiji, where she was bought by an Mswahili slave trader. For three years she plied back and forth across the lake, bringing cargoes of wretched men, women and children to the Ujiji slave market. One day a load of slaves had just been landed on the shore when Mr. Hore, who had recently come to Ujiji as an agent of the London Missionary society, saw the little craft and decided that she was just about what he needed for exploratory voyages around the lake.

He succeeded in purchasing her, and the little boat was once more launched upon Tanganyika as the first missionary vessel on the lake. Consecrated to the cause of peace she became known in time to every tribe as the harbinger of good will.—Chicago Post.

Paving with Rubber Blocks.

Some new ideas have lately attracted attention in the matter of pavements. Among these is the paving of a bridge by a German engineer with india rubber, the result having been so satisfactory as to induce its application on a much larger scale, a point in its favor being that it is more durable than asphalt and not slippery.

In London a section of roadway under the gate leading to the departure platform of the St. Pancras terminus has for some time past been paved with this material, with the effect of deadening the sound made when being passed over on wheels, besides the comfortable elasticity afforded to foot passengers.—New York Sun.

Value of the Shilling in 1600.

We know that in Shakespeare's day, say A. D. 1600, sixpence a day was a fortune for any workingman, say the equivalent of ten pounds per annum. A century earlier, before the access to America was open to English explorers, one of the Ardens of Warwickshire left an annuity of forty shillings per annum to a younger son, probably the poet's great-granduncle. Then if sixpence a day would now be the equivalent to twenty shillings a week, then forty shillings per annum would equate to £120 of present values.—Notes and Queries.

Articles of incorporation of the Stockton Power Transmission Company have been filed by San Francisco men associated with local capitalists, with a capital of $1,000,000. The company will generate electricity with water power on the Mokelumne river, forty-two miles from Stockton, and transmit it for sale to manufactories.