THE BEACON.

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PACIFIC COAST.

Bands of Apaches Leave Their Reservation in Arizona.

NEW AND RICH PLACER MINES.

High Water on the Gila River Causes a Large Section of a Dam to Give Way.

Counterfeit dimes, composed of antimony and tin, are in circulation in Lane county, Or.

Mrs. McWhirter has begun suits at Fresno for $30,000 insurance on her husband's life.

The Astoria canners fixed the price at $1 a salmon, and the Fishermen's Union demands $1.15.

The American Historical Society has instituted two libel suits at Portland against the Oregonian.

All the men charged with crime in connection with the labor troubles in the Coeur d'Alene are now at liberty.

There is talk of reducing the miners' pay at Nanaimo, B. C. The union is very strong there, and a strike is not at all improbable.

Bands of Apaches are away from their reservation in Arizona. So far the Indians are charged only with frightening people and being very saucy.

Governor Murphy of Arizona has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature extending the time of citizenship from six months to twelve months.

The whisky smuggling on the west coast of British Columbia is not as extensive as reported. The bulk of it is from Victoria, not the United States.

Reports have been received at Phoenix, A. T., of new and rich placer diggings in the southwestern part of Maricopa county, about thirty miles north of Agua Caliente.

Superintendent Hussey of the British Columbia police at Victoria has decided to go north in connection with the Indian excitement over the alleged Sorrow Island massacre.

The International Nickel Company, which owned the great nickel mine at Riddles, Or., has sold a two-thirds interest in the property to an English syndicate for $600,000.

The Bonanza mines in the Harqua Hala, Yuma county, A. T., cleaned up $150,000 as the result of the last month's run. This is the largest chunk of gold ever run into one bar.

During high water on the Gila river a few days ago a large section of the dam of the Gila Bend Irrigation Company's canal, sixty miles southwest of Phoenix, was washed away. The damage is stated to be not less than $100,000.

Oregon has five live ex-Governors, and all are Democrats but one—Hon. Z. F. Moody of Salem. The Democrats are Hon. L. F. Grover of Portland, Hon. W. W. Thayer of Portland, Hon. John Whiteaker of Eugene and Hon. S. F. Chadwick of Salem.

In the suit of John Doe against the Waterloo Mining Company, tried in the Los Angeles United States District Court, involving the title to disputed ground in the mining claims at Calico, Judge Ross rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. Several suits are practically settled by this decision.

The Planz murder case at San Jose is again before the people in the shape of hints at evidence being found, and that sensational arrests will shortly follow. The theory of suicide has never been popular, the appearance of the clothing and the shoes tending to show that the body had been dragged to where it was found. The murder was committed last November.

The Arizona Legislature has passed a bill which provides that upon the petition of the parents of fifty pupils in incorporated cities and towns a teacher must be employed to teach Spanish. The strongest opposition was from the sections where Mexicans predominate. The ground of the opposition was that the result would certainly be the exclusion of English in many schools.

The great project of irrigating the Mojave desert by means of a mammoth dam to be built at Victor Narrows, on the line of the Southern California railroad, appears to be an assured fact. Documents for the formation of a company have been completed and signed. The capitalists interested are Eastern men from Duluth and elsewhere. The expenditure involved is about $1,500,000.

"There's more whisky on the west coast than in Victoria," remarked Frank Adams, who has just returned to Victoria, B. C., from that section. "The Indians are all drunk, and the sealers have a hard time in getting a crew. Whisky is being smuggled in by the wholesale, and the red men are having a high old time. The whisky is coming from the American side. I never saw so much drunkenness on that coast. There does not seem to be any government control there at all."

The Chinese Six Companies at San Francisco have issued a new circular officially and openly advising the Chinese to refuse compliance with the Geary law. A translation of the circular is in part as follows: "This registration law is not right. All authorities we have consulted agree to this. We have employed five attorneys to go to Washington at the Supreme Court to fight this unjust law. Wait until May 5 before you do anything. Wait and we will help you. The Chinese Minister has gone to the head men of the government to get decisions, and we hope to get them soon, in order that our people may not be arrested and sent to jail. We ought to do what is right and not pay money for registration, and thus lose our respectability."

PERSONAL MENTION.

Senator Frye will deliver the eulogy on Blaine in Boston, May 3. No man knew him better.

President Howe, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, is a son of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Mr. Gladstone would be the favorite boarder in an American private hotel. He is fond of rice pudding and prunes.

Mrs. Lamont, wife of the popular Secretary, will remain in New York until the close of the school year liberates her children.

Susan B. Anthony has weathered the gales of adverse criticism for forty years, and still clings to the hope that she will yet be permitted to vote.

Mrs. Langtry has made a success of her display of good clothes. She has a $175,000 yacht in which to enjoy her seasickness and be fashionably miserable.

Verdi will have a gold mine in "Falstaff." He has already received $32,000 for the opera, and will have 40 per cent of the performing and publishing royalty rights.

Buffalo Bill now stands at the head and front of American citizenship. He told President Cleveland that he was not an office-seeker and wanted absolutely nothing.

James J. Hill of St. Paul, the railroad magnate, has a splendid collection of French paintings bought on his own judgment. He talks as understandingly of art as of railroads.

William Ordway Partridge, the Boston sculptor, gets $10,000 for his statute of Shakespeare, and will receive $27,000 for his equestrian statute of Garfield. He is only 31 years of age.

The Empress of Austria has translated "Lear," "Hamlet," and "The Tempest" into modern Greek, in which language she is wonderfully proficient, talking and writing it like an educated Athenian.

Oliver Wendell Holmes is sensible enough to be very particular about his diet and means of living, and to take care that no unwise indulgence on his part shall benefit the doctors or shorten his days.

There is a fortune in store for the author who has a long list of good-selling novels. Ouida has written altogether twenty-seven novels. They still enjoy a large sale and return large royalties to their author.

If the Infanta Isabella of Spain comes to this country, she will show the Chicagoans that a woman of forty-two can dance like a girl, hunt like a M. F. H., and drive a four-in-hand like the President of a coaching club.

Among the latest of the prominent actors to reply to Elbridge T. Gerry's violent assault upon the women of the stage is John Drew, who points to his distinguished mother, who began her professional career about 9 years of age. He holds that the children are better off on the stage than in any other occupation that is open to them.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

Paper barrels are a success.

The cigarette manufacture is decreasing.

Locomotives now have electric headlights.

England is building a ship that will cost $4,750,000.

Europe is reported to have 50,000 match factories.

There are over 21,000 Western Union telegraph offices.

The kegs used for the exportation of gold hold $50,000.

The annual production of pepper averages 23,000 tons.

Electric lights are extinguished by a clock arrangement.

Twenty-five cents a day is good wages for a laborer in China.

The New York Central has increased its capital to $100,000,000.

Birmingham, England, manufactures 180,000,000 of pins weekly.

Twelve million fans are exported annually from Canton, China.

The highest price ever paid for silver was $1.21 an ounce, August 19, 1890.

Lots of land is changing hands now in Franklin county, Kan., at $40 an acre.

The sixty-four corn-canning factories in Maine put up 13,161,028 cans last year.

Twenty-one thousand persons are employed making pins at Redditch, England.

During the last year the imports of woolen goods amounted in value to $35,792,905.

During 1892 there were 1,768 strikes in the State of New York, involving 25,764 persons.

More than five hundred street railroads are operated by electricity on this Continent.

The Bessemer iron miners of Michigan admit the formation of a pool to limit their output.

More gold has been obtained from Spanish America than from any other part of the world.

A new wire, called the Hungarian, is covered with three coats of thread and two coats of celluloid.

From all sections of the Southern cotton belt come reports of a largely increased cotton acreage.

There are quite a number of women in New York who earn their living by taking in "baby boarders."

More than 500,000 lizard skins were shipped to this country last year from the State of Tobosco, Mexico.

The fish hatchery at Selkirk, Canada, which has a capacity of 15,000,000 fry, is said to be the largest in Canada.

The silver output of Colorado was increased last year by 3,000,000 ounces in spite of the low price of the metal.

There is $12,000,000,000 of life insurance written in all parts of the world, and of this nearly one-half is placed in this country.

EASTERN NEWS.

Discouraging Statistics From the Bureau of Statistics.

THE MARRIAGE OF COUSINS.

Bill Providing for Election of Presidential Electors by Congressional Districts.

Western wheat-crop prospects are not encouraging.

Another epidemic of grip is threatened in New York.

In 1892 the railroads in Pennsylvania killed 1,439 persons.

A case of malignant typhus has appeared in Cincinnati.

The World's Fair has taken in $200,000 in admissions already.

A syndicate is reported to have purchased the New York Times.

Nearly 400 applications for patents were made last year by women.

The Treasury Department has plenty of gold for all practical purposes.

Arkansas proposes to tax all sleeping-car, express and telephone companies.

The new iron-pipe combine in the Southwest will have $20,000,000 capital.

Americans can now buy bait in Newfoundland without taking out a license.

An artful New York Italian has made about $8,000 by raising $1 bills to $5 bills.

A bank, exclusively for the colored race, has been organized at Anniston, Ala.

Cattle in the Colorado country wintered exceedingly well during the late cold spell.

New York's Board of Electric Control is still laboring to get the wires under ground.

The Cherokee Strip will not be opened to settlement in time for the planting of spring crops.

The Atlanta Constitution is earnest in declaring that Georgia is entitled to 2,500 Federal offices.

Two ex-Auditors of Illinois are being sued for the recovery of interest on State money placed in banks.

Thomas Helm of Austin, Tex., offers $500 to any one who will secure his appointment as Postmaster at that place.

Governor Northern of Georgia is tired of politics, and has become enamored with the life of a religious missionary.

The right of a saloon-keeper to eject female crusaders from his premises is to be tested in the Illinois Supreme Court.

The trial trip of the cruiser New York has been every way successful. All cruiser speed records have been surpassed.

A Chicago syndicate of capitalists is contemplating the establishment of an extensive packing-house plant in the City of Mexico.

It is learned positively that a dispatch has been received from Oxford by the Yale Boat Club opening negotiations for an international race.

The City Electrician of Nashville, Tenn., states that it would be very dangerous for women wearing crinoline to cross the electric car tracks.

Rumors of a shortage have led the Randolph County (Mo.) Court to begin an investigation of the books of County Treasurer Matlock of that county.

For a long time hitherto New York city bonds have sold at a premium in all the markets of the world. Some new 3 per cents have been selling at par.

A Washington special to the New York Herald says that President Cleveland has finally made up his mind to call an extra session of Congress next September.

The Union Club of New York has engaged Captain Charles Perry Smith, late of the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, as its Superintendent at a salary of $5,000 a year.

The Delmonico Restaurant at New York will have to move from its well-known stand in May. The Wormser Brothers, bankers, have bought the property.

A friend of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, has presented the institution with $50,000, with which to pay for a new building for the Out-patient Department.

A bill providing for the election of Presidential Electors by Congressional districts has passed the Nebraska House, and is likely to pass the Senate and become a law.

The Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature has declared against the marriage of cousins on the ground that children of such marriages are frequently weak-minded.

The United Brotherhood of Switchmen held a secret meeting at Philadelphia. No definite resolution was formed as to a strike when business is crowded during the World's Fair.

Statistics prepared by the Bureau of Statistics for the year ending February 28 show a balance of trade against the United States of $32,000,000, against a balance of $171,000,000 in favor of the United States for the previous year.

The Florida orange crop this season will probably be the largest ever known. The trees are now in blossom, and are so full of bloom that should only half of them mature the trees would not hold the fruit without considerable propping and bracing.

The discovery is reported to have been made that the peninsula of Michigan west of the Sault and Mackinac to the Montreal and Menominee rivers and from Lake Superior to Lake Michigan and the straits has never been legally ceded to the United States.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Question of Sheathing Our Naval Vessels Receiving Attention From the Secretary.

Secretary Morton of the Department of Agriculture has devised a plan to test the fitness of applicants for positions not governed by the civil-service rules. Each applicant on filing his application will be required to answer a set of questions as to moral and physical qualifications and on the work which he will be required to perform. He hopes by this means to secure a high standard in the department.

A Republican Senator, who stands high in the party councils, says the proposed Senatorial investigations of a private character and the reorganization schemes will come to nothing this session. They cannot be considered while the contested seats are under consideration, and when that subject is disposed of the Senate will probably adjourn, as the quorum would otherwise disappear within two days after the President notified the Senate he has no further business to present to it.

Secretary Carlisle is having prepared a list of the employes of the Treasury Department, with the salaries they receive, and will have it arranged by States. The list has been prepared already to such an extent as to show a great disproportion among the States, some having many more clerks than their proper quota and others less. The Secretary, it is understood, intends by every means in his power to reduce the District of Columbia's list of employes so that the States may receive their proper quota of appointments.

Assistant Secretary Bussey has rendered an important decision in the matter of the claim of Joseph P. Smith for an increase of pension on the ground of new disabilities, in which he overrules the action of the Commissioner of Pensions in allowing an attorney fee of $10. The claim for increase was made under the act of June 27, 1890, and the Assistant Secretary holds that all such claims should be treated as strictly increase claims whether new disabilities are claimed or not, for which a fee of only $2 can be allowed. It is said that probably 200,000 claims will be affected by this decision.

Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle while looking into the expenditures of the Behring Sea Commission reached some allowances which were extravagant and should be discontinued. It appears that everybody connected with the commission, from the stenographer down, have been given very liberal allowances, which the officials of this administration include under the head of "useless extravagance." There are, it is said, eight or ten officials connected with the commission who are receiving more than double pay by drawing $6 to $15 per day in addition to regular salaries, which range from $1,500 to $3,500 per annum. Rumors of these exposures have made quite a stir in the department, and some interesting developments are expected.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding has written the following letter to Collectors on the Pacific Coast: "The department is informed that the practice obtains among Chinese laborers in this country of entrusting money to merchants, which is treated as a part of the capital in the business. Chinese laborers who have made such a disposition of their savings, although not actually engaged in business, have claimed to be merchants, and say they are thereby entitled to leave the country and return at pleasure. The department desires you to closely scrutinize the certificates which may be presented at your port by returning Chinese and to require evidence of the standing of the holders as bona-fide merchants, actively engaged in business. In no case should Chinese be permitted to enter as merchants unless their right to the privilege is clearly established, and where it appears the practice herein referred to is attempted the certificates presented should be ignored, the holders arrested and the facts reported to the department."

The question of sheathing our naval vessels is one to which Secretary Herbert, it is said, proposes to give some earnest consideration. Naval Constructor Hichborn has prepared some important data on the subject. He shows that the Atlanta on her trial trip with a clean bottom attained a speed of 15.5 knots an hour with a 3,345-horse power, while the Boston, her exact duplicate, with a comparatively foul bottom made but 13.8 knots on 3,390-horse power. Constructor Hichborn holds that the importance of the preservation of the bottom of steel vessels from corrosion and fouling can hardly be overestimated and is continually emphasized by the reports of loss of speed and increased coal consumption received from our new unsheathed steel vessels now in commission. Unless our cruisers are to be confined to cruises of short duration in the neighborhood of our own ports, it would appear that they are deficient in the most important quality—the ability to maintain high speed at sea for long periods. The additional expense incurred in putting on the sheathing of wood and copper is in reality a great saving during the lifetime of a ship, as it obviates the necessity of frequent docking and the largely increased coal bills when the the metal bottom is foul. For a vessel like the Chicago the cost would be between $300 and $400 for docking alone. To this sum must be added about $1,000 for scraping and painting. In Great Britain competition has brought the charges for private docks down to a minimum, but the docks in India, China, Australia and on the Pacific Coast are very expensive. Captain Hichborn recommends that all cruising vessels intended for general service in foreign waters be sheathed if above 1,000 tons displacement, and that vessels of less than 1,000 tons displacement intended for general service as cruising gunboats, etc., be of a composite construction, with steel-framing wood outside, planking and copper sheathing.

FOREIGN CABLES.

Catholic Missionary in Corea Terribly Maltreated.

THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.

Railway Extensions to be Built in Upper and Lower Egypt at an Immense Cost.

Universal suffrage in Austria is favored by the native Bohemian party.

Rumor says another American Cardinal will be named at the coming consistory.

The Senatorial elections in Spain have resulted in a sweeping victory for the Monarchists.

Russian and Austrian emigrants are prohibited from passing through Prussian territory.

The population of Ireland in 1891, according to revised returns recently issued, was 4,881,248.

Chili and Argentina have settled their boundary dispute by fixing on the summit of the Andes as the boundary line.

Minister to Germany William Walter Phelps is to have his portrait painted by Herr Koppay, the noted German artist.

Prince Roland Bonaparte proposes traveling through the United States this year with the object of study and research.

Father Joseau, a Catholic missionary in Corea, was terribly maltreated by a mob recently, being beaten into insensibility.

Mme. Navarro (Mary Anderson), who is living at Tunbridge Wells, England, is reported to be writing her reminiscences.

It costs about $140 to have a ton of goods transported by carrier from Mataddi to the Pool in Africa, a distance of 230 miles.

It is a fact of curious interest that irreligious France sent the Pope more "Peter's pence"—$450,000—than any other nation.

An estimate based on official figures places the receipts of Paris theaters last year at 22,000,000 francs more than the receipts of 1891.

An elevator is being built in the House of Commons, London, so that women need not climb eight flights of stairs to the ladies' gallery.

Prince Ugo Boncompagni, a high Roman noble and formerly Clerical member of the Roman Municipal Council, is about to enter a monastery.

The financial situation of Chili has been greatly relieved. The Government will take up the forced loans of Balmaceda, amounting to $9,000,000.

The inventory of Victor Hugo's manuscripts has occupied his literary executors eighteen months, and they have 400,000 papers and notes classified.

Last year's profits of the Cunard Steamship Company were exceptionally small, because of the low freight rates and the suspension of steerage trade.

Monaco is reported as planning to hold a universal exposition next year. Monaco has a territory of eight square miles and a standing army of 126 men.

The Russian Government has suspended the coinage of silver rubles on private account, for the reason that the silver ruble is now cheaper than paper.

Challemel-Lacour, the newly elected member of the French Academy, has been chosen President of the French Senate. He is a Senator from Bouches-du-Rhone.

The promise made by Mme. Schliemann after the death of her distinguished husband in 1890, that the excavations at Troy would be continued is about to be fulfilled.

The eruption of the San Martin volcano in the Tonalo district, State of Chiapas, Mexico, has created great alarm. The flames at one time shot up 1,000 feet above the crater.

Railway extensions are to be built in Upper and Lower Egypt to a cost of £1,250,000. The existing line from Ghirgeh to Keneh will be extended and a narrow-gauge railway built to Luxor.

During the past year, it is calculated, that the vast sum of over $700,000,000 was spent in the British Isles in alcoholic drinks, and even this is less by some $1,500,000 than the expenditure of the year previous.

In the province of Antwerp, Belgium, the unofficial referendum has resulted in the approval of manhood suffrage by 15,754 of the 18,701 men who voted. Forty-three per cent of the electors went to the polls.

A cable to the New York Evening Post says: Much damage has been done to crops in almost every part of the United Kingdom by frosts. In some parts of Hungary cereals as well as fruits are wholly destroyed.

The King of Siam, at his own expense, has decided to make an interesting display in the Manufactures, Agricultural and Forestry buildings at the World's Fair, and will also erect a royal pavilion of elaborately carved woods.

Socialist delegates from Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, England, Switzerland, France and Italy at a meeting in Brussels have decided that the International Socialist Congress in Zurich shall begin on August 6 and last for one week.

Hamburg, which last year was the stronghold and the chief abiding place of cholera in Europe, is now in such a healthy state that the doctors have the blues, and, as a cable dispatch says, "it seems as if the epidemic had cleared out the other maladies."

SEATTLE MARKET.

The following quotations are the prices paid to farmers and producers by Seattle business houses for articles named, the goods to be delivered in Seattle:

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

HAY—In carload lots: Puget Sound, $9@11 per ton.

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

POTATOES—Choice, $20@22 per ton.

CARROTS—$8@10 per ton.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Choice ranch butter, $15@20c; fresh ranch eggs, $18@20c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, $4@5 per doz; hens, $5.50@6.00; ducks, $5@7; turkeys, 15c per lb.

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

HIDES, PELTS AND TALLOW—Heavy salted steers, over 58 lbs, 6@6½c per lb; medium, 4½@5c; light, under 46 lbs, 3½@4c; salted kip, 3@4c; calf, 4@5c; green hides 1c less than salted; dry hides, 8c; dry elk, 10@16c; dry deer skins, summer, 28@35c; winter, 18@25c; sheep skins, 60@75c; full wool, $1@1.40; wool, 15@16c; tallow, 5½c.

LOGS—Superior quality, $4.50@6.60 per M; choice cedar, $7.50; common, $4.

Jobbing Quotations.

The following are the prices paid by retail dealers for round lots delivered at the wharf or on the cars or the jobbing rates quoted by wholesale dealers:

STAPLE GROCERIES.

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.

FLOUR, ETC.—Washington, $3.75 per bbl; choice, $4.15; California brands, $4.15; buckwheat flour, $7.00; per cwt, $3.25; 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; per cwt, $2.50; 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, 4½c per lb; split peas, 5½c; table cornmeal, yellow, $2.00 per cwt in 10-lb sacks; 50s, $1.90; white, 10s, $2.10; 50s, $2.00.

RICE—Japan, $5@5.75; Carolina, $4.50@5.50; China, $4.75 per cwt.

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

SALT—Liverpool, 50-lb sacks, $22.50 per ton; American dairy, 50-lb sacks, $19; Coast, half-ground, 100-lb sacks, $13; 50-lb sacks, $14; Diamond Crystal, 24 3-lb cartons, case, $3; 3-lb sacks, 77 in bale, $3; 5-lb sacks, 50 in bale, $4; 10-lb sacks, 28 in bale, $3.

LARD—Home rendered, Sinclair, tierces, 16¾c per lb; Queen leaf, tierces, 16⅜c; compound, tierces, 10½c.

COFFEE—Green—Mocha, 39½c per lb; Java, 29½c; Costa Rica, choice, 24½c; Rio, 23½c. Roasted—Arbuckle's, in 100-lb cases, $25.35; 60-lb cases, $25.45; 36-lb cases, $25.55; Java, 50-lb tin cans, 34½ per lb; 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.

CANNED GOODS.

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 beans, $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@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 tins, $4.75; plums, $3.50; 2½-lb tins, $2.25; apples, $1.25; gallons, $3.50; grapes, 2½-lb tins, $1.25.

MEAT AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH MEATS—Choice dressed beef, 6½@7½c per lb; mutton, 9½c; pork, 11c; veal, 8@11c.

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

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND POULTRY.

BUTTER—Best Eastern creamery, strictly fresh, 60-lb tubs, 31c per lb; choice dairy, 17@20c; fresh California roll, 20@25c; pickle roll, 20@22c; fresh Eastern, 2-lb prints, 35c.

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

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 20@22c per lb.

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

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

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; white turnips and carrots, 50@75c; cauliflower, $1.15@1.25 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons, California, $3.50@4.50; Sicily, $5.50; limes, $1 per 100 or $7 per case; bananas, $2@3.50 per bunch; apples, $1.50@2.00 per box; New York Baldwins, $7.00 per bbl; navel oranges, $3@3.50 per case; seedlings, $2@$2.50 per box.

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; prunes, California, 15@16c; raisins, L. L., $2.40@2.75 per box; L. M., $1.75@2.00; seedless Sultanas, $2.50.

THE BEACON.

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G. K. ESTES ..... Editor

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FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1893.

WHAT WE WANT.

Free coinage of silver; a graduated income tax; Government ownership of telegraph lines; Government superisvion of railways; postal savings banks; election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people; no Government subsidies to private corporations; economical administration of public affairs.

"DINNA y' hear the slogan." The silver question is to be the issue until we have free coinage.

WE hear a great deal about having cheap money if we have free coinage of silver, but all should constantly bear in mind the fact that the single gold standard, that we now have, means dear money and that it is getting dearer all the time, to the continual impoverishment of the masses and the betterment of the wealthy classes.

THE paper called "The People" takes exception to our statement that "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." Mr. Bohall thinks the sub-treasury scheme of too much importance to let go of, but then "The People" has not discovered the real issues in American politics.

A GREAT many people and some People's Party papers have not yet learned what are the issues before the American people to day. They will discuss everything from the single tax theory to theosophy except the silver question, but leave that alone as if afraid of being bit. The People's Party forced it into politics; Cleveland and the Republican party have accepted the issue, and it will be a fight on that issue alone until we win. At the next election there will be but two parties—Silver and Anti-silver. Every People's Party man should diligently study the question. The BEACON will keep up the fight until the campaign is over.

DIRECTORS MEETING.

FOR more than three years before the beginning of his present administration President Cleveland had his office on Wall street, New York, where nearly all his associates were men who have large interests in railroads, banking institutions and trust companies, and he entered the White House the second time thoroughly permeated with their ideas. His former law partner and present postmaster general, Wilson S. Bissell, is a director in the Buffalo & Southwestern Railroad company; the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad company, and the Buffalo, Thousand Islands & Portland Railroad company.

Richard Olney, his attorney general, is a director in the Boston & Maine Rail road company, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company.

Hoke Smith, the secretary of the Interior, is a director in the Georgia, Carolina & Northern Railroad company. Dan Lamont, the secretary of war, is the president of three street railways in New York and is at the head of the street railway trust that is being formed.

J. Sterling Morton, his secretary of agriculture, was for many years and until recently, a lobbyist at Washington city for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and John G. Carlisle, the secretary of the treasury, has been for a number of years the chief legal adviser of the whiskey trust—an illegal organization. If you don't believe these men, who hold the chief positions in the government service, love the dear people and will protect their interests as against rapacious corporations just watch their actions the next four years.

THE SUB-TREASURY PLAN.

Since our last issue we have been asked a number of times to explain the Sub-Treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, and give our reasons for opposing it. We have not the space to reprint the full text of the bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Vance of North Carolina, and in the House of Representatives by Mr. Pickler, of South Dakota, at the request of the Alliance, but will give the following outline of the scheme:

Section 1 provides that there may be established in each of the counties of each of the States of the United States a sub-treasury warehouse when 100 or more citizens petition for one, providing, the average gross amount per annum of cotton, wheat, oats, corn and tobacco produced and sold in that county for the last preceding two years exceeds the sum of $500,000, at the current prices in said county at that time.

Section 2 provides that any owner of said products may deposit the same in the sub-treasury and receive therefor 80 per centum of the net value of such products at the market price, said prices to be determined by the secretary of the treasury, based upon the price current in the leading cotton, tobacco or grain markets of the United States. Sections 3 and 4 prescribe that treasury notes be issued in payment and that they shall be legal-tender for all debts, public and private.

"Section 5. It shall be the duty of the managers of the sub-treasury when cotton grain or tobacco is received by him on deposit, as above provided, to give a warehouse receipt showing the amount and grade or quality of such cotton, tobacco or grain, and its value at date of deposit; the amount of treasury notes the sub-treasury has advanced on deposit; that the interest on the money so advanced is at the rate of 1 per centum (changed to 2) per annum; expressly stating the amount of insurance, weighing, classing, warehousing and other charges that will run against such deposit of cotton, grain or tobacco. All such warehouse receipts shall be negotiable by endorsement."

"Section 6. That the cotton, grain or tobacco deposited in the sub-treasury under the provisions of this act may be redeemed by the holder of the warehouse receipt herein provided for, either at the sub- treasury in which the product is deposited, or at any other sub-treasury, by the surrender of such warehouse receipt and the payment in lawful money of the United States of the same amount originally advanced by the sub-treasury against the product, and such further amount as may be necessary to discharge all interest that may have accrued against the advance of money made on the deposit of produce and all insurance, warehouse and other charges that attach to the product for warehousing and handling."

The remainder of the bill provides for the sale of unredeemed produce at the end of one year, and for the regulation of the business.

A few of our objections are that it is unconstitutional; that it is class legislation of the most vicious kind—it is because of class legislation in favor of manufactures, national banks, railroads, etc., that have enabled those concerns to fitch from and impoverish such a large proportion of our people; it helps the farmer at the expense of other classes; it is partial to the cotton, tobacco and grain raiser as against the gardener; it would compel the government to pay 80 per cent of the market price as fixed at the leading markets of the country, when often the local price would be less than half that price; under section 6 it would enable one to deposit grain in Washington or Kansas and demand a like amount from a treasury in New York, thus compelling the government to pay freight charges between the two places; it would enable speculators to corner the grain markets in Chicago, sell to the government at 80 per cent of this high price and buy it back at a low figure when the government sold the following year at a forced sale, after it had paid the insurance, cost of warehousing, advertising, employees, and other expenses and borne the loss of shrinkage of grain which is considerable; it would compel the government to stand the loss in the change in the price, in a year of famine to a year of plenty but it would not allow the government to take advantage of the rise from the price in a year of plenty to a year of famine; it would—but shaw, why go on? It would fill a book to give all the reasons why this scheme of a fool gone mad should not be tried.

Dungeness Department.

H. J. Lipsett sold 200 acres of land this week.

Frank Aldrich, of Rena, was in town this week.

F. J. Ward and wife went to Angeles Wednesday.

Salmon are running up the river in larger numbers.

Fred Ward is building a barn on the rear end of his lot.

Ira Van Antwerp and wife are here looking up a location.

Wm. Wright and family are visiting with Chris and Tom Miller.

W. D. John and wife arrived Tuesday, and will teach the school at Rena.

Alex Henderson has purchased the store building and lot of C. P. Rollins.

Thos. Malony came up Tuesday to attend the meeting of the Groveland Improvement company.

Dungeness has had propositions offered from creamery, shingle mill and starch factory. What's the matter with us?

C. F. Seal came down from Port Townsend Monday for a few days, settling up the Groveland Improvement company business.

Geo. Cameron returned home to-day almost recovered from his accident. We are glad to see George back and to know that he is going to come out all O. K.

There will be a dance given at the new city hall Saturday evening April 8th., for the benefit of the band. Come out and help the boys pay the balance on their instruments.

The Easter services at the church given by the Sunday school, was very nice and well arranged. The children had their parts well, and the program was a good long one.

A resolution was passed by the Groveland Improvement company authorizing the president to give 300 lots of the townsite of Dungeness to the railroad, providing the road will be built through Dungeness.

The Groveland Improvement company held their semi-annual meeting Tuesday April 4. The following officers were elected to serve the next six months: directors: C. F. Seal, G. H. G. Davis, W. L. Church, Wm. Bishop and G. M. Camron; president, W. L. Church; secretary and treasurer, G. H. G. Davis; manager, C. F. Seal.

Dungeness is going to be the summer resort of Clallam. We have fine drives, beautiful camping grounds, near the ranches where good, fresh, pure butter, milk, vegetables and etc., can be had at low prices. The Dungeness river is full of the finest kind of trout, and small game in abundance in the fields and forest. Our hotel accommodations are good and steamboat facilities the best. We have two daily boats from Townsend and Port Angeles and one daily from Seattle.

In The Quillayute Country.

Geo. Clark, deputy assessor, will begin work soon.

A. W. Smith, teacher of government school at Lapush, is on the prairie,

Mrs. R. H. Tyler is visiting her sister, Mrs. Pullen, at Lapush. The future will see a fine seaside resort at that place.

David Eldritch came home Friday He has been several months up sound and is looking much more healthy for the outing.

O. Erickson called yesterday. He is blessing the accommodating postmaster at Pysht for holding his official seal with other delinquent mail.

The receipts given for registered letters at this office during last quarter number over 100. There are eight other post offices in the valley. The above is a fair sample of business done.

There is no more vacant land in Township 28 north of range 13, 14 and 15 west. The state took all that had not prior claimants. There is plenty of good unsurveyed ground and the man who gets there first will have choice picking.

Forks Neighborhood.

Mrs. Low, of the Hoh river, is on the prairie.

Harvey Lesure has gone to Port Angeles.

Mrs. Peter Neson has been quite sick but is better at present.

Lawrence & Lockman will build a hop house the coming summer.

Alex McAninch has returned to Forks after an absence of one year.

Mr. Whittier and Mr. Kelby have had lumber sawed to build a barn.

Mrs. C. Morganroad, of upper Bogochiel, was visiting on the prairie last week.

M. S. Frick is getting out timbers and preparing to build a new barn this spring.

Mr. Spencer has the contract of carrying the mail from Solduck to Bogochiel. He will make two trips a week.

There was a social dance at Eli Peterson's Monday evening. There was quite a large number present and all enjoyed themselves.

Peter Fisher, of Ozette, was on the prairie last week visiting old friends. He will go from here to Neah Bay. Says he thinks he will try fishing for halibut.

Port Crescent Items.

John Smith, of Lake Crescent, a sent load of fine hides to ship from this place Wednesday.

School is in full progress. On account of recent bad weather, there were not many pupils.

Olaf and Jona Fjoertoft, accompanied by two friends, returned overland from Port Angeles Monday.

R. McDonnell was in town Wednesday with his horse and took a pack to his home at Lake Crescent.

Messrs. Geo. W. Albright and Henry J. Bowman returned from a business trip to Port Angeles Monday.

J. F. Raney has moved his family and house-hold effects to his brother's house at the east side of the bay.

The fish are biting pretty good around here. One can go out most any time and catch a fine string of cods.

The Port Crescent Mill company has purchased a team of large horses. Work on the tramway is going on in earnest. The lumber and timbers are distributed from the Markham house to the printing office.

Port Crescent Leader.

Residents on Lake Crescent are making an effort to have a new post-office established at this end of the lake where the bulk of the population is located. A petition has been prepared and signed by the requisite number of names, and this will soon be forwarded to Washington. No name has yet been agreed upon, nor has any one appeared as a candidate for post-master.

Much interest is aroused among the residents along Lake Crescent in the survey of the township in which it is located, which was completed several months ago by A. J. Blackwood, because of the conflicting reports as to the time when the survey will be officially accepted. Ranchers have been generally led to believe they would be able to file on their claims about May 1st, and nothing to the contrary has been reported until very recently, when in a letter received from one of the men who aided Mr. Blackwood in making the survey it was stated that filings could probably not be made for a year. This information coming from the surveying party, appeared to be semi-official, and some ranchers are inclined to believe some delay unknown to them has occurred.

Clallam Bay News.

Clallam Bay Record.

George Welch brought two horses from Seattle last Friday, and left for his home near Beaver on Saturday.

Forks Lodge No. 135, I. O. O. F., will be instituted within two weeks by J. H. Marlette, deputy grand master.

Lumber was hauled this week for a stable to be built on Quillayute street, near Cleary's barn, by Fairservice & Co.

M. J. Sargent, who arrived here last week, has purchased the claim of James Currie, on the Clallam river, and taken possession.

One of the old Indian shacks on the river bank, east of the sawmill, was burned down last Saturday by Thomas Clark who is about to build a residence there.

The road work on the county road to Beaver will commence in May and will furnish considerable employment to settlers who desire it, as there is over $4000 to be expended.

Frank Kennedy, formerly a barbor of this place, is reported to have been killed some time since in the Monte Cristo country. The rumor is that he was shot through the head during a game of cards.

W. D. Johns has received an offer of a school at Rena for a term of six months and has accepted it. He will leave at once to begin teaching. Mr. Johns had an offer also from Gettysburg of a four months term.

The mail delivery at this postoffice has been very large during the past week owing to a quantity of delayed mail coming in for the offices in the Quillayute country, eight in number, for which East Clallam is the distributing office

Having succeeded in securing lower freight rates by means of the ocean steamers the Angeles merchants should not neglect the opportunity to make the whole of Clallam county contribute its quota of business and make the new service permanent. The outside trade of the county is growing in volume. If it were all centered at Port Angeles the business men need have no fear of there not being traffic enough to bring the California boats in every trip. The steamers would come in without asking.

Six months ago Postmaster Dimmick retired from the cares of his official duties and sent in his resignation recommending Mr. Marlette, the deputy, for the office. The postmaster has several times since sent in resignations but to all such attempts to resign the department at Washington has turned a deaf ear. It seems to be a case where the office seeks the man and hangs on to him. The postmaster at Twin had a similar experience last year when he wanted to move away. Not a word could he get from Washington. At last in a fit of desperation he boxed the whole business up and sent it to the postmaster general.

R. C. WILSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

G. K. ESTES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

BENTON EMBREE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Office in Opera House Block.

WILL R. GAY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONER AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
PORT ANGELES, WASH.

C. E. GAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Office with Geo. C. Hatch.

W. T. STROTHER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

SURGERY, NERVOUS DISEASES AND DISEASES OF WOMEN SPECIALTIES.
Free Consultation and Prescriptions on Fridays to poor people.
Night calls answered at office.
OFFICE:—OPERA HOUSE BUILDING.

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 Call.

MONA'S SALOON,

—T. MONA, Proprietor.—

THE BEST OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

-:-Pool and Billiard Tables-:-

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

OLD CROW SALOON.

M. GERAGHTY, PROP.

Lillis Cuban Blossom Cigar-:-

-:-Kentucky Whiskey.

THE OAK SALOON

—A. MONA, Proprietor.—

THE FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS.

-:-Family Trade a Speciality-:-

Port Angeles, - - Wash.

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, APRIL 7, 1893.

Weekly Metorological Report.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTUE,
WEATHER BUREAU.
PORT ANGELES, WASH., April 5, 1893.

DAY.	Date—Apr.....	TEMPERATURE. Highest...	Lowest...	WIND. Prevailing Direction	Force.....	Precipitation...	State of weather
Thursday..	30	45	48	W	High	.19	PtCldy
Friday.....	31	46	44	S E	"	.10	Cl'dy
Saturday...	1	51	41	Var	Light	.04	"
Sunday.....	2	48	43	S	"	.24	Cl'dy
Monday....	3	44	43	Var	"	64	C.'dy
Tuesday....	4	48	49	"	Fresh	1 00	Pt'ldy
Wednesday	5	44	47	W	"	.00	Cl'dy

Highest wind and direction for the week, 35 miles, West.

Average rainfall since January 1, 11.50 inch's, for 9 years.

Total amount of rainfall since Jan. 1, 15.34 in

Total excess since Jan. 1, 3.84 in.

WM. BELL, Observer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Three of Mr. J. M. Grant's childern are reported sick.

The Odd Fellows will give a basket picnic on April 26.

A young Democrat arrived at D. McInnes' place last Saturday.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Harrington yesterday.

Not a single new case appeared on the superior court docket the past week.

Mrs. Anna Wagner was taken to the insane asylum at Steillacom Monday.

William Peterson, a former councilman of this city, died in Chicago March 25.

The Good Templers after this week will hold their meetings in McDonald's hall.

Another colony of old soldiers will leave Michigan for Port Angeles on the 15th.

Dr. E. B. Lull moved into his new office, over Rockman's cigar store, this week.

W. D. Johns, of Clallam Bay will begin teaching a six-months school at Rena in a few days.

D. P. Quinn has opened a billiard hall and real estate office in his building on Front street.

La grip has taken hold of many of our people and the physicians and druggists complain of two much work.

C. A. Dorst, living at the corner of Cedar and Seventh streets, was presented with a fine boy Easter morning.

E. H. Foster has opened a real estate office in the place formerly occupied by John R. Clark.

M. A. Foster will leave next Friday for the Quillayute country to locate a number of settlers.

Geo. F. Jones, of the Portland Oregonian, arrived Tuesday and will give write-ups of Port Angeles and Clallam county in that paper.

A correspondent in the P. I. states that B. F. Schwartz is in Chicago, boarding at the Palmer House, but to our mind the story is a little fishy.

James Anderson & Co have moved the Elite cigar store from the room near the Tribune-Times to the place recently occupied by the electric light office.

Out croppings of copper ore and coal have been found one and one-half miles from Blyn. Work has been commenced to ascertain the value of the find.

The reserve appraisers have gone over all of the residence portion of the town and are now working on the ten-acre tracts. It is expected they will be through May 1

Rev. T. B. Ford, the presiding elder of this conference and Mr. Jennings of Seattle, came in yesterday and will hold religious services at the M. E. church tonight. They go to Dungeness to-morrow.

S. H. Brown, of Port Townsend has opened undertaking rooms on west Front street. Mr. Brown is a funeral director of nine years experence and will keep a complete line of caskets and trimmings.

The Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor of the Baptist church will give a literary entertainment and social next Friday evening, April 14. Refreshments will be served. Admission 25 cents.

The Angeles yacht club has been organized with the following members; C. E. Mallette, C. P. Brown, A. A. Smith, H. C. Strong, D. B. Lawler, D. G. Harvey, W. E. Smith, M. O. Gilpin, B. Payne, H. S. Carver and L. R. Cole.

The German to be given to-night at the opera house under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Guild of the Episcopal church promises to be a most successful affair. The music for the occasion will be supplied by a Port Townsend orchestra. The German will commence promply at nine o'clock and will continue about two hours after which refreshments will be served and the rest of the evening will be taken up by a regular dance.

A railroad meeting was held at the opera house Tuesday evening, at which speeches were made by W. W. Gray, C. A. Barnes, H. A. Wilson, Capt. Greenleaf, C. E. Mallette and Dr. Gore. The hall was crowded and great enthusiasm manifested. About $57,000 was added to the railroad bonus, bringing the sum total up to nearly $300,000. If every man who has property interests here would give a fair proportion of their lands the full amount required would be in.

During the month of March the county auditor's office took in more money in fees than the running expenses of the office amonted to. This is the first time since the office was made a salaried one that the expenses did not amount to more than the fees received.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer has been very liberal of late in giving notices of Clallam county and particularly of interest and advantage to Port Angeles. For this we are indebted, in a large measure, to Mr. C. E. Maxfield, the candidate for county clerk on the Republican ticket last fall, who is now upon the reportorial staff of that paper.

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 report of the weather bureau at Port Angeles for the month of March shows that the mean barometer was 29.812; the mean temperature 40.4. The mean temperature for this month for eight years past is 42.8. The total precipitation was 2.57 inches. The average for this month for nine years is 2.15 inches. Number of cloudless days, 2; partly cloudy days 16; cloudy days 13. Rain fell on 17 days of the month. No snowfall during the month.

A surprise party was given on Steve Raymond at the residence of his parents last evening. There were present the Misses Alice Ware, Anna Fields, Edith Cook, Mable Crosby, Agnes DeMars, Alice Nailor, Susie Nailor, Pearl Yarnell, Hattie Fend, Fronie Raymond, Messers. Roy and Ray McClinton, Andy Cosser, Wm. Ware, Edgar Graham, Geo. White, Hallie Yarnell, Elmer Nailor, Samuel Harlow, Fred Yarnell, Bert McCormick, Oren Babcock, Ben and Steve Raymond. A most enjoyable time was had.

Purely Personal.

Subscribe for the BEACON.

Mrs. Dan Kelly is quite sick.

Mrs. W. W. Shearer is quite sick.

H. K. Bickford returned from Ohio yesterday.

M. D. Gleason was in from the Elwah Wednesday.

B. F. Dean, of Blyn, is stopping at the Alice House.

Capt. H. Hansen, of Dungeness, was here Sunday.

Capt. Greenleaf came down from Seattle Tuesday.

L. D. Stewart came down from Dungeness Sunday.

Thos. Malony was at Dungeness the first of the week.

Mrs. Lusk is very much improved from her recent illness.

Mr. C. A. Barnes returned from a trip to Seattle Tuesday.

Nels Swanson, of Shuwah, was here the first of the week.

William Morrissy, of Dungeness, was on our streets yesterday.

R. McMitchell of Quillayute, registered at the Alice House Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred McClinton returned to Port Townsend yesterday.

Geo. A. Priest, jr, of Lost Mountain was in the city Wednesday.

Judge R. H. Ballinger of Port Townsend was in Angeles Wednesday.

Mrs. Laura E. Peters returned from a week's visit to Seattle Wednesday.

Mr. L. Henderson, who has been sick for some time, is now slowly recovering.

Mrs. Emma Polk and Miss Ray Rockman arrived yesterday from New York city.

M. M. V. Albright went to Dungeness yesterday for a few days on business trip.

Michael Erles, a prominent railroad contractor, came down from Seattle Tuesday.

Phil A. Dolan and M. Geraghty went to Seattle Wednesday in the interests of the railroad.

J. B. Wilcox, Geo. Alexander and H. J. Lipsett, of Dungeness, were down from that place Monday.

Tom Moore and his wife are both sick at their home on Fifth street between Race and Washington.

Mrs. Jos. Ballinger returned Wednesday from a three week's visit with relatives at Port Townsend.

H. B. Crocket and Walter Dyke went to Dungeness and Sequim yesterday to get additional bonds for the railroad.

Wm. Bishop, of Port Hadlock, was in town this week. He contemplates buying Alexander Whiteman's place on the Elwah.

A. R. Johnson, of Nanaimo, came in yesterday. He lived here thirty years ago and still has considerable property at this place.

Carl O'Berg was on the Garland, Wednesday, on the way to his home at Beaver. He had a team of horses that he had purchased up sound.

Mrs. Merchant, of Forks, was in Angeles yesterday and to-day, leaving on the Garland for home this afternoon. She has been at Dungeness some time.

W. R. Gay and A. H. Howells went to Olympia Tuesday to investigate the basis of the claim of Norman R. Smith to the tide lands north of Front street from Chase to Laurel streets.

Mrs. Dr. Lull, who has been visiting her parents at Carthage, Missouri, the past three and half months, returned Tuesday. She brought with her for adoption a little niece, four years of age.

The Council.

At the council meeting Wednesday night a committee, consisting of Messrs. W. W. Gray, H. B. Crocket, William Banks and M. J. Carrigan, from the Board of Trade asked that $250 be appropriated to pay expenses of committees sent to outside places to raise the railroad bonus. Granted.

D. G. Harvey asked for a permit to erect a shed or awning over the sidewalk in front of his store on Front street. Granted.

Ordinance 125 regulating the manner in which odinances, claims, petitions, bonds, etc., must be filed with city clerk was passed.

The matter of the franchise to the Western Washington Development company to construct a logging road out Tumwater street was laid over for further consideration.

The city treasurer's report was referred to finance committee.

The city marshal reported that during the past three months there had been ten arrests made and eight convictions.

Meander Lines Did Not Gibe.

An ugly looking error has arisen in connection with the recent survey and appraisement of the tide lands in Port Angeles harbor. Mayor Norman R. Smith and his brother, who are surveyors, were employed to survey and plat the tide lands and were directed by the county commissioners to make the meander line conform to the government meander line. This they did not do, but established a new meander line of their own seventy-two feet nearer shore than that established by the government, and made their map accordingly. When the appraisers had finished their work, Chairman Howells and Mayor Smith took the map and appraisement to Olympia and left them with the state auditor. The law requires that a copy of the map and appraisement be also filed with the county auditor, and before this was done the discrepancy in the survey was discovered. Mr Howells and W. R. Gay went down to Olympia to see about withdrawing the erroneous map for correction and to consult with the attorney general about the matter. The latter official was of the opinion that the map could be corrected, but in the meantime the chairman of the state land commission had taken official notice of the survey and appraisement and had sent out several notices for publication in regard to the lands. These, it is thought, will be recalled and the entire matter corrected. The new survey practically deprived the water front improvers and the city seventy-two feet along the entire water front. Besides this, as the United States relinquishes its claim to all land within the government meander line, and if the map locating the meander seventy-two feet nearer shore should be accepted by the state, that line would mark the limits of the area claimed by the state, and thus there would be a neutral area, seventy-two feet wide, between the two meander lines, which neither the state nor the United States government claimed, affording a great chance for speculators to annoy water front owners.—Post-Intelligencer.

County Commissioners Proceedings.

The petition for the appointment of A. W. Smith justice of the peace in and for La Push precinct was rejected as the said Smith appears to be in the U. S Indian service.

The Board approved the bond of H. L. Wilson as justice of the peace in Ozette precinct.

Resignation of R. V. Porter as constable for Beaver precinct was accepted.

L. R. Laughlin was appointed constable for Beaver precinct.

Petition of A. M. Wright and others for a new road district was granted the said district to be bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of section 3 of township 30 range 13 west; thence north six miles to the S. E corner of section 34 of township 32 of range 13 west, running west on township line to the Hoko river, thence in a southerly direction up the Hoko river six miles more or less to the north line of township 30 of range 13 west, thence east to point of beginning; The same to be designated as road district No. 4

W. C. Ellis was appointed supervisor of road district No. 41.

The Board directed the supervisor of road district No. 10 to repair the Frank P. Fisher road.

The action of superintendent of schools A. B. Dorsey in transferring from Dist. No. 31 to Dist. No. 3 the N. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of section 15, Township 30, North of Range 3 West and in establishing district No. 34 to include the S. ½ of sections 29 and 30, all of sections 31 and 32, the west half of section 33, township 30, the west half of section 4 and all of sections 5 and 6, township 29, all in Range 3 west, and section 33, township 30, section 1, township 29, Range 4 west, were approved.

The board ordered that the treasurer be and he is directed to transfer all the road taxes paid by residents of road district No. 7 and on property therein from road district No. 6 to the credit of road district No. 7.

The auditor was directed to notify the auditor of Jefferson county that the Board of County Commissioners, deeming it to the best interests for all concerned that the boundary line between Clallam and Jefferson counties be definitely located, request that Jefferson county authorize its county surveyor to meet the surveyor of Clallam county and definitely locate the same.

The Sisters Hospital, of Port Townsend, was allowed the contract for maintaining the county poor at $22.00 per month.

Resignation of C. P. Wright, supervisor of road district No. 35 and as justice of the peace for East Dicky precinct were accepted.

J. B. Corbin was appointed supervisor of road district No. 35.

Friday's meeting $200 was appropriated for the road bond fund to the credit of the eastern division to pay for work done on county roads under the supervision of John B. Knapman.

The supervisor of road district No. 16 was directed to apply $1010 of the road bond funds to the credit of the middle division of the county road, to the continuation of the Burlingame county road.

At Saturday's meeting the reports of James Keltner, supervisor of district No. 21, R. T. Smith, of district No. 27, W. J. Klaunig of district No. 23, and S. B. Laughlin of district No. 9, were approved.

The county surveyor was directed to make a map of Clallam county showing boundaries of road districts and school districts as the same is surveyed and to place on additional townships as they are surveyed and accepted.

R. C. Wilson on behalf of citizens of Forks appeared before the board and requested that the county accept a deed of one acre of land at Forks to be used as a cemetery. The board ordered that if the citizens of that place would make a deed for two or more acres the county would accept the same as a county cemetery.

A large number of bills were allowed.

A New Restaurant.

The Delmonico restaurant has recently been opened on west Front street under the management of Jerome M. Souder, late of the celebrated "Pulman" restaurant in Seattle, where for a number of years he made that one of the most popular houses in that city as many of our citizens can testify. As a caterer Mr. Souder has few equals, and we bespeak for him a successful business career at this place. The rooms are fitted up tastily and everything is arranged to one's liking.

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.

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

Divine service at the First Methodist Episcopal Church every Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock; evening services at 8 o'clock. Weekly prayer-meeting Thursday, at 8 p. m. We welcome you to our place of worship. We want you to be at home with us in Our Father's House; on First street, near Peabody street. Rev. J. M. Baxter, pastor.

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.

Morning subject—"Afflictions Sanctified." Evening subject—"The Bible an all sufficient Guide for Young Converts."

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

Sunday School at the close of the morning service.

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

Mrs. J. C. Fields will receive a large stock of new millinery goods next week.

For a first-class smoke try one of Barstow's "La Cremas" the best 10 cents cigar in town, at Port Angeles Cigar Store, next door to Thompson's Meat Market.

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

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

Seventeen pounds of best granulated sugar for $1.00 at the Squatters Grocery store, corner of Valley and Front.

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

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

Best flour $1 10; 11 lbs. seedless raisins 50 cents, at the Squatters Grocery Store corner Valley and Front.

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

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 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.

PAUL NIPOU,

—DEALER IN—

Fresh Fruits

—and—

Confectionery.

Choicest Brands of Cigars in the Market.

Front St. PORT ANGELES.

! 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 cify free of charge.

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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.

The Angeles Restaurant

—AND—

OYSTER HOUSE.

Front Street, near Oak.

Fresh Eastern and Olympia Oysters Always on Hand.

PORT ANGELES, - - - WASH.

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.

! Grand Clearing Sale !

—AT THE—

NEW YORK STORE,

Cor. Front and Laurel Streets.

GO THERE for your Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.

Prune Trees Cheap.

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

Str. Monticello

—ON—

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GOING WEST—Daily, Except Monday.

Leaves SEATTLE - - - - 7.30 A. M.
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" 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.

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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.

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

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

Saturday, the 22n day of April, 1893.

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

Witness the Hon. James G. McClinton, judge of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for the County of Clallam, and the seal of said court hereto affixed this 22d day of March, 1893.

A. A. ROBERTS,
[SEAL.] Clerk.

Date first publication, March 24 10-75

THE GIRL THAT WINS.

Read About Her, and Then See if You Possess Her Characteristics.

A pretty, prominent and elderly married woman addressed a drawing room of clever people the other evening on the subject of beauty as an agent in the advancement of her sex.

After enumerating the advantages of personal loveliness and the hindrances of a homely exterior she said long experience and close observation went to prove the superior successes of the plain featured women in matrimony as in other fields of feminine enterprise. Of course, in numbers they are utterly disproportionate, but even allowing for that vast difference the ugly girl has things much her own way. To get at a sound basis for conclusions it is necessary, she said, to take powerless maidens from whom to argue.

Watch the careers of two belles and wallflowers from the opening of the race. The butterflies invariably start out hampered by false notions of tributes due their charms. Not one in the list is ever quite able to resist putting her bright eyes against the adamant strength of money and the exalted range of talent in an early struggle for place. She has no means of exactly gauging her powers, and by overestimation often comes to grief.

Seldom, indeed, is a pretty girl taught the prudence of grasping opportunities, nursing chances and making the sow's ear into some semblance of a silk purse. Her comeliness she regards as a magic lamp, only needing a bit of burnishing to produce the fairy prince, palace and all, in a flash. Of what use, then, the dull plodding, imperative for her plain sister? Alas! the flimsy little structure is built on the sand, waiting one strong wave of reality to knock the flimsy dreams into a cocked hat.

Look about you and count the number of faded, thwarted beauties you know who are imbittered dependents, or else late in life have picked up a broken stick in the shape of a partner to help disguise their crippled vanity. In fact, so frequently is this the case that between sixteen and twenty-six only extraordinary virtue or talent ever saves a belle from grievous folly in her aspirations.

Parents, friends and flatterers only aggravate the case, foretelling the famous marriage that never takes place, and discouraging honest efforts to enter on any serious business. Beguiled into believing nature has graced her with rare superiority, what wonder she despises her legitimate sphere and yearns after the unattainable? And, sadly enough, those dear, desirable parties she is trained to covet have a trick of loving Cinderella in the summer time, and when the serious business of marriage is broached hieing away to wed the proud sister.

The old, old story of that light hearted hare, deluded by undue confidence in his natural speed, frisking away the priceless moments, while a dingy, unlovely mud turtle crawls victoriously up to the winning post. Clear sightedness and a thorough understanding of the situation is to be halfway to the goal, and this is what the wall flower has in her favor. No rosy spectacles confuse her vision, no sugar plums jade her appetite; sweet delusions never lull the sense of duty, and who will say she is without the trump card?—Illustrated American.

The Living Room.

The greatest blessing of a small country house is a big living room. It should be fitted up with light, airy bits of furniture, very few draperies, and above all else it should have an appearance of comfort. This can easily be accomplished at a very moderate expense, if one has a little taste and originality. Nowadays there are so many pretty things to make a room look charming. Nothing is more effective and serviceable for a light covering to the floor than a square of plain ingrain carpeting or ingrain filling, as it is usually called. This may be had in all colors. The prettiest are the soft shades of grays, browns and greens. Sometimes a border is added, but it is really not needed, and only adds to the expense.

The curtains should be of dotted Swiss muslin, with ruffles, tied back with apple green satin ribbons. A large, nearly square table for the center of the room can be made of pine. The legs may be wound with the material used for the cover, which should be of a soft gray tinted velour. It should nearly touch the floor and be finished with a narrow gray fringe. For the lounge, go to a reliable furniture store and get a good one with the best springs. It is cheaper in the long run.

The very low broad divan couches are [illegible] cretonne curtain on a pole across the front, and the result will be an attractive summer room.—New York Truth.

Clumsy Fingers.

"It is of no use my trying to sew," said a girl in her late teens; "I am so clumsy with a needle. My stitches are an inch long! Mamma does my mending. She says when I do it myself my things look so that she is ashamed to let me wear them."

But if the mother were less self sacrificing it is probable that a few hours' practice under her direction would easily reduce those clumsy stitches to a respectably small fraction of an inch in length.

Another young lady admitted the other day with a laugh that she always darned her stockings by drawing the edges of the holes together with the thread, because weaving it in and out as her mother did took so much more time and care.

Girls of this sort belong to the untrained or the lazy class. But the careless are quite as common, and perhaps more exasperating.

"Oh, I'm very sorry, but you know I always was a butter fingers," explains calmly the dreamy young person who spills gravy in a lady's lap at dinner, because she is passing the gravy boat with her mind on the last chapter of a story, and does not notice that she is tipping it.

Presently she helps to butter, with the same vague expression in her eyes, and sends the bit, which she attempts to cut from the hard pat without looking at it, flying across the table.

"Did it spot your dress?" she asks her sister; "I hope not, but, of course, I couldn't help its flying off. I'm very sorry." But the trouble is precisely that she is not very sorry; at least, not sorry enough to prevent the same thing from happening again.

It is worth while to remember that there is such a thing as being stupid with one's fingers. There should be direct communication between the hand and the brain, but some people, with otherwise excellent brains, do not seem to realize this fact, and allow their hands a kind of helpless liberty which works disaster among bric-a-brac, and makes many simple tasks absurdly formidable.—Youth's Companion.

What Mothers Are Made For.

A home is what a woman makes it; a daughter is, in nine cases out of every ten, the reflection of her mother. The training of the girl of fifteen is shown in the woman of fifty. A son may, by contact with the rough world, sometimes outlive his early home influences—a daughter rarely does. She may make a misstep. Indiscretion may be to her a necessary teacher; but her early domestic training will manifest itself sooner or later. A mother's word, a domestic proverb, told at eventide by the quiet fireside, has been recalled by many a woman years after it was uttered.

"I thank God that my mother told me what other women have been taught by the world," said a gentlewoman to me not long ago. This, my friend, is the tribute which your daughter and mine should be able to pay to our memories long after we are gone. The world has a sharp way of teaching its truths to a girl. Is it not far better, then, that her mother should tell her with that sweet and sympathetic grace and gentleness which only a mother knows? The flowers most beautiful to the eye and sweetest to the smell grow in good soil. The world's noblest women have sprung from good homes.—Edward W. Bok in Ladies' Home Journal.

Baby's Dress.

If there is one item more than another which needs the attention of the schoolmistress or reformer it is that of dress. The common mode of clothing infants today is a survival of ancient superstitions and ignorant devices. The fashion of rolling a bandage tightly round the body of the infant; what an ignorant custom it was and is! It might be a breaking in for the tight lacing of little girls, to come, but the boys are subjected to it as well, and we therefore look for the explanation farther, and find it in a belief that it strengthens the back. Some say that it keeps the bones in place, and others that without it the child would burst.

Strange that nature should be thought to have done so bad a job on humanity! Her brute creation appears to be sent into the world properly made, and to thrive without bandages. This band is always fastened with pins, behind, and in old days, when baby cried, there was always the possibility that a pin was sticking in him. Also it cannot but cause pain and ill effects on his health. Thus bandaged and weighted down with many garments if baby lives at all it is in spite of his clothes and with heavy odds against him.—Ada Cone in Jenness-Miller Magazine.

Why Shop Girls Don't Marry Salesmen.

Some old philosopher has said that in nine cases out of ten when a man was thrown constantly in the society of one woman he would end by marrying her. But there are some exceptions to this general rule, and a notable one is to be found among the class of shop girls who are employed in the big retail stores up town. Said the manager of one of these establishments: "It is a popular idea with the public that our female employes find husbands among the men in the store with whom they work every day, but it is not true. Most of the girls who marry select their mates from a class of men who are in some other and more remunerative business.

"The principal reason for this is to be found in the fact that the girls soon become imbued with sensible ideas in regard to the life of all who have to work for a living. A girl soon finds out all about the man who works at the same counter with her, and knows that he earns but little more than she does herself. Matrimonial bliss on a salary just sufficient for one has no temptations for the average shop girl."—New York Recorder.

For Pure Government.

The machinery of government, the financial interests of the nation have received the chief thoughts of men. These are important, but there are other interests as much greater than these as the boy is more valuable than his clothes. These interests require the united attention of the wisest men and women. Beginning our political work as we have with the school ballot for the children, we now ask the municipal ballot to keep the surroundings of home pure and sweet, to protect the youth beyond the school house door. To unite the best efforts of all for the common good of all woman's ballot with man's would perpetuate what they have founded. No man, no woman can alone make and keep a complete home; together they can and do. The state should be but a larger home.—Mrs. Mary L. Doe.

Bearded Women.

Bearded women have existed at all periods of the world's history. Herodotus has given us an account of Pedasnes, "above Halicarnassus," among whom the chin of the priestess of Minerva regularly budded with a large beard whenever any great public calamity impended. A woman of Copenhagen, Bartel Garetji, had a beard reaching to her waist. Charles XII of Sweden had a female grenadier in his army who possessed the beard as well as the courage of a man. Margaret, duchess of Austria and governess of the Netherlands, had a large, wiry, stiff beard, on which she greatly prided herself. Of late years Albert, duke of Bavaria, reported having a young lady governess in his household who was the proud possessor of a very large black beard.—St. Louis Republic.

Window Cleaning Brush.

A brush with which the upper as well as the lower sashes of windows may be readily cleaned, and with which the outer faces of the panes may be as easily cleaned as the inner faces, has been patented. If this much needed article of domestic economy should be found to fulfill its promise its inventor, who is a lady, will receive the grateful thanks of a large section of the community, for dingy windows are a plague alike to those who have to clean them and those who have to submit to the curtailment of light which they entail.

The handle of the new brush is made in two or more sections, one section screwing into another to lengthen the handle. The end of the handle thus formed is screwed into a threaded aperture in one end of a horizontal plate, and into the other end of the plate is screwed a pole, also constructed of a series of sections screwed together. The sections of the pole and brush handle are preferably made tubular, so that the parts may be as light as possible.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Very Good Trick.

On a dry day rub with a brush or with the hand a thin piece of paper, it will become electrified in a short time and will adhere to your hand, your face or your coat, as if it had glue on it, and you will not be able to get rid of it.

Electrify, in the same manner, a thick piece of paper, a postal card, for example, and you will see that as with sealing wax, glass, sulphur or rosin this card can attract light bodies (small pieces of cork, etc.). Balance a cane on the back of a chair and wager any one in the audience that you will make it fall without touching it, blowing on it or moving the chair.

All you need do is to dry the card well before the fire, rub it vigorously with your sleeve and put close to one end of the cane, which will follow it as iron follows a magnet, until, having lost its equilibrium, the cane will fall to the floor.—Churchman.

Reason for Distrust.

A wee maiden was coming along Yonge street, and as I paused to look at some of the gay goods in a shop window I heard the following dialogue:

"When will I get my candy, mamma?"

"Mamma hasn't time; we'll get it some other day, when"——

"But you said today, mamma," replied the little one in a curious tone of reproach.

I looked at them. The little baby face was full of entreaty and surprise, and the older, harder, anxious one unmoved by the reminder of a promise unkept.

It is a pity that promises should be as lightly made and as seldom fulfilled as they too surely are. Poor little frizzle-bangs was learning a lesson of distrust, and the little heart was over young to profit by it.—Toronto Mail.

Pets in the Household.

A house where there are cats and dogs and birds appears not only to be a place where kindness rules, but to be a well peopled place. It is full of life and cheer, a certain happy commotion which every movement makes. It seems many times the home that a house of comparative stillness and quiet does, and if we are in a state of health that does not cause our nerves to be disturbed by noise and going and coming, we are apt to prefer to spend our days in such a house rather than in the orderly and decorous emptiness of a house without pets. The house without them is likely to be house without children, too, since children will have their pets in some shape or other, and usually as many as they can compass.—Harper's Bazar.

A Palatable Dessert.

We think most housekeepers will uphold us in the assertion that the "average husband" tires quickly of sweet desserts. Cottage pudding, meringue custards, corn starch and the like pall quickly on most palates. This is natural, as nature often calls unmistakably for greens and acids. Gelatine, while not highly nutritive in itself, is an excellent medium to convey nourishment to a flagging appetite, and if soaked in good wine instead of water, a lemon and half an orange allowed for each half pint, it will be found to make a nutritious and appetizing dish. A little whipped cream is an excellent accompaniment.—New York World.

An excellent and simple wash to keep the hands white and smooth after the occasional dish washing, which comes to almost all housekeepers, is equal parts of vinegar and water. It is a good plan to keep a bottle of it prepared and standing in the kitchen closet. Wash the hands first thoroughly in warm water, wipe them dry and rinse thoroughly in the mixture. The same preparation is good to remove stains from the hands.

The daintiest stockings to be worn by a bride are of fine white silk, with a medallion of Valenciennes lace set in the instep, the design being one of orange blossoms. They are as frail as the proverbial cobweb, however. When one is going to save one's wedding gown and wedding fan it is just as well to have the beautiful stockings to go with it, so that the next generation may see just what mamma wore on her wedding day.

Infants have a spontaneous horror of isolation. When they wake they look not with inquiring eyes, but with searching hands, seeking contact. It is a mistaken kindness to surround them with soft, smooth tissues only. They need variety, and it is an important incident to a baby when his hands come in contact with a new substance.

It pays to buy the cheap, fine basting cotton that comes in spools of a thousand yards each for five cents. This basting cotton is not only cheaper, but it is fine and not as tightly woven, and therefore better adapted to its purpose than thread that is better made and costs five cents a spool of 200 yards. It is not fit for any other purpose, however.

A directory of woman's work in Indianapolis alone shows them holding the positions of pianists, violinists, elocutionists, orators, physicians, evangelists, artists, commercial travelers, wood carvers, teachers, stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers and manicures, to say nothing of dressmakers, milliners and storekeepers.

Miss Marguerite Merington, the president of the alumnæ of the Normal college, and professor of Greek in the college, is young and attractive. She and her sisters were graduated at the Normal college at the same time, and they are stated to have among them carried off all the prizes of their class.

A woman on a school board seems in the right place. At home the children's education and training are generally left in the hands of women, and "inexperienced men" should not have the entire say about the public's children.

"Lucas Malet" is the nom de plume of Mrs. Harrison, the clever woman who wrote "The Wages of Sin," a novel which has been much discussed in literary circles. Mrs. Harrison is a daughter of the late Canon Kingsley.

Constantine Duers, the beautiful queen who in the Thirteenth century wedded a Doge of Venice, so encouraged the luxury of lace wearing among Venetian women that she came near to precipitating a revolution.

Mrs. Annie Besant is not, as commonly supposed, a sister of Walter Besant, but his sister-in-law, having married a brother of his in 1867, when she was twenty years old.

MANY WILD BEASTS.

A HAMBURG FIRM THAT IS READY TO SUPPLY ANY ANIMAL.

A City to Which Merchants All Over the World Go for Wild Animal Supplies and Roving Seamen Bring Their Strange Captures—Hunting Expeditions.

The animal importers have their headquarters in that part of Hamburg known to tourists and others as "St. Paul's," an ill reputed suburb of the old Hansa town where sailors of all countries meet. Here the big building is situated, and from the exterior one gets the view of a structure which looks more like a storehouse for cotton, oil and general merchandise than it does like anything else. It is a plain building, but within there is enough to occupy one's attention for months, that is if he be possessed of animal instincts. Within the four walls is a mammoth yard or garden, and this is divided into 600 or 700 smaller yards or pens, which are occupied by animals from all zones and countries, crowded together. The strong, ferocious gorilla from the primeval wood of Africa, the "cotton tails" from San Gabriel valley, California, as well as the bold, soaring condor from the highest mountain peaks of the Andes are represented by many specimens.

Ordinarily only purchasers known or introduced to the firm are allowed to inspect the garden, but a limited number of cards of admission are issued every month and presented to those who wish them. On entering one passes the office, where are employed forty clerks or more, of whom several are occupied in keeping account of the arrival and departure of animals, as these only stay there a few days before leaving for their final destination. In the garden there is an energetic corps of men who, armed with sharp knives and pistols, are willing to dare most any danger. Many of the keepers have been there ten years or more, and are accordingly acquainted with all the peculiarities of the profession. They are, or ought to be for their own safety, excellent marksmen, acquainted with the life of an explorer, they being sent as assistants in the searches for animals in all parts of the world. Not a few of these men have been to South America, where they have been sent to capture ostriches. There they were compelled to spend days and sometimes weeks upon the llanos, the hottest places on earth, and on horseback chase the fleet monsters and throw the bola at their necks.

Six, seven and eight expeditions are sent out every year, but these are not made up wholly of experienced men. They generally consist of a few of the old hands, a few apprentices and volunteers, mostly amateur sportsmen, under the direction of a staff officer. They start out maybe for the plains of America, jungles of Africa, Tasmania or Alaska, and when they arrive at their destination they employ as many natives as they think necessary and plan the work of capturing certain animals in that district. There is some difference between catching tigers and elephants alive and shooting quail or squirrels, and if a naturalist wants to have fun and a thrilling experience he should send in his application to accompany the next expedition in search of gorillas or grizzly bears or some other animal known to be no respecter of persons or anything else.

Through the large menagerie of the house of Hagenbeck are long rows of cages, which vary from small wooden ones, built one above the other, for birds and other small animals, to high cages formed of heavy bars of iron, some of the bars of which are two inches thick, running at the top and bottom on small wheel or ball bearings. Every cage or pen is marked in Latin. The keeper said it was a g eat sight to behold some wild quadrupeds accustomed to unlimited freedom confined in cages or dens in which they could not stretch their legs, much more turn around. A few months seems to break many of their savage habits, but they are never too good to claw at a piece of human flesh when within reach of their cages, and the majority of the keepers there can exhibit marks of claws as well as those of teeth upon their hands and arms made by a ferocious tiger, perhaps a Tasmanian wolf or some other species of the cat family. The tamer animals are merely fenced in, as it were, in small yards, and here and there are groups of Japanese chamois, Chilian alpacas, antelopes, deer, zebras and the like.

The firm has no little difficulty in getting Asiatic elephants since the government passed a bill for their protection. But there are their African brothers on hand all the time, and occasionally a visitor there may see a herd of a score or more of well cared for elephants. The expeditions find it no easy matter chasing these monsters in the jungles, and it's only by sharp games and traps that elephants are captured. They can fight as no other animal can, and one blow of an elephant's trunk has laid many a sportsman low. The same hardships are experienced in getting crocodiles from the Amazon and upper Nile. The firm's expedition sent out for them knows of no such word as "impossible," and when it returns to the garden it carries crocodiles some thirty feet long with it.

It cannot be said that all of the animals are secured by such expeditions; for instance, the dromedaries are simply ordered from Crimea, while a large number of other animals fall into the concern's hands by chance. Everything in the line of rare and peculiarly formed creatures of the forest, field and seas is bought by the Hagenbecks, and people who devote time to trapping are aware of this fact. The German city is a good place for bargains, as nearly every deep sea vessel carries something to that port which the firm is anxious to get and for which it is willing to pay good prices. Every sailor is armed with some fine specimen from the tropics or arctic regions, and from these rare and unlooked for quadrupeds are sometimes secured.—Providence Journal.

Professor Holden's Views of Mars.

Professor Edward S. Holden, the astronomer and director of the Lick observatory in California, is not very hopeful about the present investigations of the planet Mars. "When we come to an examination of the particularities of Mars' surface we find dissimilarity and not likeness to details of the earth's," he says in The Forum. "Under these circumstances, and so long as such widely divergent views can be advocated by competent observers, it appears to me that the wise course is to reserve judgment and strive for more light."

Wasted Energy.

Frances Willard claims that the amount of force exerted at a given moment to compress the waists of women by artificial methods would, if aggregated, turn all the mills between Minneapolis and the Merrimac, while the condensed force of their tight shoes, if it could be applied, would run many trains.—Exchange.

FRIENDSHIPS MADE ON STEAMERS.

Just How Far the Acquaintanceship Made on Ocean Liners Goes.

Among the steerage passengers on a steamer which arrived here recently was a young man, apparently twenty-seven to thirty years old, who had plainly enough seen better days.

As he leaned over the side of the steamer, about the moment the gangplank was being pushed aboard, he peered intently along the line of openings in the shed, as if hoping yet fearing that somebody would recognize him.

There was just enough leisure after the tide of wealth, fame and fashion, which came first class, had made its exit from customs corral, for a reporter to bespeak an interview with the young man.

He proved reticent at first, but thawed out after an expressman had removed the valise, which seemed to constitute his sole worldly possessions and cares.

"This is not the first time I have been in San Francisco," he said.

"If you have been here longer than four years and have ever boarded a Panama steamer we have surely met.

"I am the victim of that illusion which is a disease, as homesickness is a disease. The doctors call homesickness nostalgia and prescribe for it. But my disease is the result of what every traveler ought to know—a 'steamer friendship.'

"Let me explain. Five years ago I came here by sea from New York city with about $1,800 or $2,000 in my purse.

"Of course I made friends on board.

"Before we reached the Hatteras, three days out, I had got into the good graces of two or three gentlemen, who kindly taught me to play poker and generously allowed me to pay for the drinks.

"Then I obtained the easiest kind of an introduction to a young lady, who professed great interest in the first glimpse of the Southern cross as we passed down through the Bahamas amid balmy breezes and tranquil nights following sunsets that I love to think of now.

"I met, too, a California semimillionaire, who professed the greatest interest in me, and who paid for wine about once in twenty times when it was passed around.

"A lady of doubtful age talked Neoplatonism and transcendental philosophy to me, and asked if I knew Boston.

"Really I felt quite a warm friendship springing up in my heart for all these people, and as usually happens, I believe, the friendship became tropical with the climate. On the way up on this side I submitted with the best grace to the whims and caprices of the young lady, who insisted on landing at every port, and of course I had to foot the bills.

"Everything was perfectly respectable.

"When we reached this city I had a pocketful of addresses of my steamer friends.

"It is true that their acquaintance had cost me about $800 up to date, and that I had been compelled to plead poverty to save further demands.

"I suppose I had $1,000 still on hand when I went around to pay respects to my steamer friends.

"Perhaps they did not know it or I might have been differently treated.

"The cold shoulder is a mild term. I got the cold, cruel shake. Mind you, I had not been a fool, a pure unadulterated fool, for I had traveled a bit before. But when I went over to Australia I consoled myself with the reflection that among all my steamer friends I left not one to regret.

"Since then I have traveled largely over southern seas, and it has always been the same.

"There is nothing so ephemeral as a steamer friendship.

"Even in the steerage—and I came that way for a change—it is the same. I am not as rich as I was, but I like San Francisco better than any place I have seen in four years of constant travel.

"But if a man talks friendship to you on a steamer, don't be deceived. He may mean no harm, and you may not suffer in purse as I have done.

"As for women, I believe they form steamer friendships to pass away the time."—San Francisco Call.

Neatly Mended.

Among the bushelmen employed by a large Market street clothing firm there is one who is a wonder in the repairing branch of the business. An example of his skill with the needle was furnished recently which astonished even those familiar with his work. A gentleman came into the place with a dress coat, almost new in appearance, but which the moths had gotten into and gutted a hole as large as a silver quarter in the back. Since there was not another coat in the place which would fit the owner, and he was extremely anxious to have it by evening, it was sent to the workrooms and a consultation held.

The workman in question asserted that he could mend the place in a way to defy detection, and he was told to go ahead. First cutting a piece of cloth to fit the hole he went to a black haired young woman, and by her permission pulled several hairs from her head. With these he stitched the edges of the patch, and when the work was done not a salesman in the establishment could detect the mend. The customer was so much pleased that he sent the workman a neat present.—Philadelphia Record.

Early Paper Making.

In Ulman Stromer's time paper was a rare material, little used, and only to be found in the offices of the learned, of scribes and of officers. The supply of Germany and of all northern Europe was brought from Italy and Spain—most of it from the factories of Fabriano, in Italy, where paper mills existed in the Twelfth century, while a lively paper industry flourished in Spain, with its principal seat at San Felipe in Valencia, as early as 1150.

The paper making art was introduced into both of these lands by the Arabs, who learned it in Samarcand and spread it through Europe. It was introduced into Samarcand in 751 by Chinese prisoners from their country, where it had been carried on from extremely ancient times.—Eduard Grosse in Popular Science Monthly.

Rather Hard to Suit.

Two delightfully typical maiden ladies in a little eastern village recently lost the services of a buxom Irish girl, who had remained in their employ but a few weeks.

"Why did you leave the Misses L——?" asked her next would be mistress.

"Sure," replied the girl, with a twinkle of her merry blue eye, "Miss Esther wanted all the pots in the closet set northeasterly, and Miss Judith must have them southwesterly, an I couldn't please both, you know."—Her Point of View in New York Times.

Wanted Stationery.

Queer Party—Got any barometers?

Salesman—No; this is a book store. Don't keep 'em.

"Excuse me, but I notice in the weather reports that the barometer is sometimes stationery."—Texas Siftings.

WAX FIGURE MAKING

THE SLOW CREATION OF HAIR, EYES, WRINKLES AND PORES.

It Requires Considerable Intelligence and Skill to Color and Pose a Dummy Correctly or to Provide It with Clothes—An Interesting Process.

Nearly every one has at some time seen a collection of good wax works; perhaps at the Eden Musee in New York or at Mme. Tussaud's in London or the Musee Grevin in Paris. Yet to how many has it occurred that the making of these figures requires a very large amount of time, labor, and artistic skill? The process of making wax figures is much more complicated than one would at first sight imagine. Take, for instance, the group of Lincoln liberating the negroes.

Suppose such a group has been decided upon and the general arrangement elaborated, perhaps with the aid of some pencil sketches. Then the first step is to model the figures in clay, which is very necessary in order that the presence of the body may be felt under the clothes, which otherwise—as in poor wax works—wrinkle and flap around the body in a most unnatural way. The first class museum keeps a regular sculptor, usually a very clever artist, who works on a salary and is kept busy enough in a large and well appointed studio. When he has finished his figure—Abraham Lincoln in this case—in clay, a plaster mold is made. Then it is ready to be reproduced in wax—that is, the head and hands, but not the body.

Right here we learn a curious fact. Very little of the "wax figure" is really made of wax. The exposed portions of the body, head and hands are, but those covered by clothes are not. The latter are made of carton pierre, which consists of strips of paper and linen pressed alternately into the plaster mold, the inner side of the latter being lined in this manner to a thickness of about a quarter of an inch. This layer is then pressed down by a thin coating of plaster, and when the carton thus formed is dry and ready to be taken out it is as hard as stone. If Indians, Africans or other savages are to appear in a group their lightly clad bodies are cast in plaster, painted over with the color of their dusky skins.

But to return to wax work proper. President Lincoln's body, we see, is being reproduced in carton as rapidly as the lively plump Frenchwoman to whom the work is intrusted can get the paper and linen into the mold. The mold of the head meanwhile goes to the room of the wax worker or cirier, as he is called, for the French produce the cleverest work in this line. Here it is filled with hot wax, and when the wax nearest the outside has cooled and hardened, clinging to the inner side of the mold, the rest, still warm, is poured off, so that the wax head is hollow when it is taken out of the mold.

It would be difficult at this stage to discover much resemblance to President Lincoln, for the head—hairless, eyeless and colorless—looks exceedingly ghastly. It is now that the cirier must show his skill, and put the appearance of life into this corpselike face. His tools are of the simplest—a spatula and some blunted needles set in small pieces of wood or matches—but with these he works wonders. Hair and beard, eyelashes and eyebrows are first put on, a most laborious task, for in a carefully and well made head each individual hair is pushed into the wax with the needle.

After this a hole is punched through each eye and a ball, set on the end of a curved rod so that it will pass into the head from below, is heated and pressed against the eye from the inside. This produces a hollow into which glass eyes are set. Finally the heated spatula is used to trace wrinkles and crow's feet, produce pimples, and the cracks in the lips, and to form teeth and tongue if the mouth appears half open. The pores in the skin are produced by drawing lines on the face across each other by means of a number of blunt needles set in a wooden handle. The shaven portions of the face are well indicated by dots of color pushed in with the needle, while for a bristly beard of recent growth short hairs are used. Lastly the lips are covered with colored wax, teeth, tongue and finger nails being indicated in the same way.

So we see that there is work enough in the mere making of a wax figure, and that the work increases in proportion as more care and artistic skill is employed. Furthermore, when a large group is to be made—like that of Columbus before Ferdinand and Isabella at the Eden Musee—the composition (that is the relative position of the various figures) has to be carefully considered. For this purpose pencil sketches are first made, and these are usually repeated in a clay sketch, that is, a small bas-relief in clay. This, though rough in execution, "blocked out" as the sculptor says, nevertheless gives the artist a good idea of the arrangement and general effect of the group. Only then, after careful consideration, is the modeling of the figures begun.

When the figures are finished there is still enough to be done. The figures must be dressed, furniture and other accessories must be selected and placed with care, the background prepared, the matter of effective lighting carefully considered, and with all this the arrangement and color effect of the whole must be always kept in view.

The matter of clothes presents not a few difficulties, even in figures of modern people. Fashions change rapidly, and to be correct Lincoln must be dressed in the particular style of loose coat and baggy trousers which was worn while he was president, nor would it do to put the Virginia militiamen who are guarding John Brown on his way to execution into the uniform of a United States regular of today. But such costumes are not always easy to get, and foreign uniforms, even of the present time, are usually made in Europe and imported. And even then errors will creep in. For that group of the Emperor William II of Germany, his wife the empress, and the little crown prince, the uniforms were made by the emperor's own tailor—the hofschneider. And then there are all those paraphernalia—belts, sashes, epaulets, ornaments, decorations, medals and all sorts of trappings—which are also generally bought abroad, so as to make sure that they are correct.—New York Sun.

How "The Lost Chord" Was Composed.

Under very remarkable circumstances was "The Lost Chord" composed by that gifted musician, Sir Arthur Sullivan. One night he was in the room next to that in which his brother was dying. He had been watching at the bedside of the dying man and was thoroughly tired out. Sitting down before an organ that was by chance in the room, he found the noble words before him. He did not rise from his seat until he had composed the music which has since thrilled the people.—London Star.