THE BEACON.

VOL. 2. PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1893. NO. 22.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Salmon Packers of the Columbia Despondent.

NEW FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Validity of the Proposed Amendment Transferring California's Capital to be Tested.

The raisin growers of Fresno have finally decided to make their own sales.

The bakers of Los Angeles are on a strike. They want less hours and pay for overwork.

Four Russian warships have gone to the sealing islands to compel observance of treaty stipulations.

A new brick armory is to be built at San Diego, to be occupied by the national guard and naval reserve.

A move is being made by San Diego capitalists to secure a ten-year concession from the Mexican government to establish a lottery at Ensenyada, Lower California.

The Mexican government has made a proposition to the Lower California Development Company to carry the mails between Ensenyada and Mazatlan on bimonthly trips.

The Tillamook Bay appropriation of $15,000 will be expended this summer principally on dikes, the main object being to deepen the water on what is known as Dry Stocking bar.

The miners of Montana, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, South Dakota and Colorado through delegates which met at Butte, Mont., have organized the "Western Federation of Miners."

Salmon packers on the Columbia are very despondent. The rough weather, freshets and driftwood render fishing impossible. The pack will be 40,000 shorter than that of last year.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamers will drop San Pedro from their ports of call under the new arrangement with the Southern Pacific, whereby they are to call at Santa Monica.

A contract has been given by the Los Angeles, Owens Valley and Utah Railroad Company to construct a line of railroad from Mojave to Independence, a distance of 150 miles. The cost will be about $2,100,000, and the work will be done within nine months.

Peter Stanup, the Puyallup chief, whose body was recently found in a stream on the reservation, is supposed to have been murdered. An examination has revealed the fact that his neck was dislocated, and that death was not due to drowning. The deceased had title to property worth $1,000,000.

The validity of the proposed amendment transferring the capital of the State of California to San Jose will be left to the determination of the Supreme Court. The Sacramento Superior Court having refused an injunction to restrain the Secretary of State from certifying the proposed amendment to the County Clerks of the State, an appeal has been taken by N. D. Rideout, who had instituted the suit.

Joseph, Wallowa county, Or., now has a telegraph and telephone system, which, although on rather a diminutive scale, promises to have its uses. Connected with the system is a burglar alarm, by which the individual in charge of the local bank can give notice to the other business houses of any attempt at robbery. As a number of shooting irons have been placed in hands that know how to use them, it is safe to say that bank robbers will meet with rather a warm reception if they visit that town.

John Schmidt, a young laboring man of Pendleton, Or., who has always borne an excellent reputation, some time ago bought some property, paying part cash and giving a note of $700 for the balance. The other evening, his savings having reached this amount, he went to take up the note. When it was handed to him, still retaining possession of the money, he ran away as fast as his legs would carry him. He was followed home, and there gave up the money, which he had placed under his wife's pillow. He said he could not explain the impulse that compelled him to act as he did.

By the act of the last Oregon Legislature the town of Cottage Grove, Lane county, was divided into two towns, one retaining the old name and the other being called East Cottage Grove. At the election which followed the former Recorder was chosen to fill a similar position in the new town. Having the books, assessment rolls and other records in his possession, he retained them, and proceeded to adapt them to the use of East Cottage Grove. Recorder Medley of Cottage Grove now sues for the return of the books, records, etc., claiming that they properly belong to Cottage Grove as before, and not to the town of East Cottage Grove.

The Del Norte Record, published at Crescent City, Cal., recently reprinted the story of the famous Indian massacre of settlers on the Klamath river from its files of thirty-eight years ago. A subscriber to the Record living at Gold Beach, Or., read the blood-curdling story, but neglected to notice that it was an event that occurred almost forty years ago. Fancying that the massacre had but just taken place, and that there was danger of a general outbreak, he at once aroused the neighborhood. Notices were posted, a public meeting was called, and a company of volunteers organized to proceed at once to take the field against the bloodthirsty Indians. Communication with Crescent City was then had, and the volunteers immediately disbanded.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

About 300,000,000 bushels of wheat are needed to supply the wants of consumers in this country.

The rice crop of the United States is reported to be 60 per cent greater than any previous one.

The value of tropical and semi-tropical fruits grown under the American flag is nearly $20,000,000.

A cabinet-making genius has just devised an article of furniture which combines a bed and an organia.

Great Britain, supposed to be a free-trade country, collects $100,000,000 of her revenues from taxes on imports.

The combined length of the world's telegraph lines is 881,000 miles, necessitating the use of 2,260,000 miles of wire.

During the complicated process of manufacturing stamps they are counted eleven times in order to guard against pilfering.

The profits from the manufacture and sale of chewing gum enabled a man to buy a $500,000 property in Chicago the other day.

Japan is so crowded that land enough cannot be afforded for roads. One rich man who owns eight acres is looked on as a monopolist.

More than one-half of all the oil of peppermint, spearmint and tansy used in the world is said to be produced and distilled in Michigan.

The climate and grass of Montana are said to make the best of mutton, and the wool clip of the State now runs close to 12,000,000 pounds a year.

While the value of our manufactured products in 1890 was $8,610,000,000, the total value of our agricultural products in that year was only about $3,800,000,000.

This country exported 10,675,000 yards of cotton goods to Brazil during the eight months to March 1, an increase of over 50 per cent over the same period a year ago.

The Carnegies have closed a deal for 400,000 tons of Norrie (Mich.) ores, to be delivered this season. The price was $3.85. The same ores sold for $4.50 last season.

Railway traveling is cheapest in Hungary. It is possible to go from Buda-Pesth to Kronstadt, a distance of 500 miles, for $1.60, being at the rate of three miles for a cent.

Hon. Redfield Proctor of Vermont, late Secretary of War, and a number of other wealthy gentlemen will erect at Knoxville, Tenn., the largest marble mills in the world.

A French medical journal says that there is one doctor in every 2,800 inhabitants of Germany, one to 2,600 in France, one to 1,000 in England and one to 600 in the United States.

Two boys about 13 years of age are running a dairy in South Atchison, Kan. They started two years ago with one cow and a milk can. Now they have four or five cows and a horse and wagon.

A syndicate has been formed in New York with $4,000,000 capital to construct an electric line from Niagara Falls to Albany for the transmission of the Niagara Falls electric power to cities of the State.

An inquiry directed to twenty-nine small cities from Maine to Texas, having their electric street lamps provided and maintained by private corporations, shows that the average annual cost per lamp to the cities is $106.01.

William O. Garrison of Bridgeton, N. J., is making a fortune supplying the market with a fine quality of gravel for canary birds. He owns a piece of land in Salem county, from which the gravel is procured, and he ships it to Philadelphia by the boatload.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Eleanor Calhoun, grandniece of John C. Calhoun, is making some stir as an actress in Paris.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward is writing a new novel, a companion work to "David Grieve" and "Robert Elsmere."

The late William B. Astor's personal estate in Great Britain has been returned with an official valuation of $1,320,000.

Mr. Pulitzer dined twenty-five of his staff the day of his return from Europe. Only one around the table had been with him when he took the World ten years before.

The movement to raise a fund with which to purchase a residence in Washington for Mgr. Satolli has progressed so far that the Monsignore is looking around for a suitable site.

Pope liked to write in bed, and would pass days there in quiet composition. Whenever an idea occurred to him, no matter at what time of day or night, he always wrote it down at once.

Dr. P. H. Reiche of Waverly, Md., has a bronze medal which was struck by Congress to commemorate the valorous charge of Colonel John Edgar Howard January 17, 1781, at the battle of Cowpens.

Dr. Conan Doyle, the novelist, began life as an eye specialist, but his great success as a story-teller has induced his abandonment of the former profession. Dr. Doyle was born in Edinburgh in 1859.

Mrs. Fenwick Miller, the only woman ever nominated as a fellow of the English Society of Journalists and a leader writer on the Illustrated London News, was for several days the guest of Mrs. Frank Leslie in New York. Mrs. Miller graduated in 1873 with honors from the Women's Medical College of London, but drifted into journalism during her tenure of office as a member of the London School Board.

The Maharajah of Bhownugger is the lion of the hour in London. He is an Oriental potentate, who has traveled from India to England to attend the opening of the Imperial Institute and to fulfill a long-cherished desire of paying personal homage to the Queen and Empress. He is an enlightened young man of 35, who is considered one of the most benevolent of the native rulers of India, having spent $5,000,000 in charities.

EASTERN NEWS.

Internal Revenue Collections for Past Ten Months.

FOREST FIRES IN MICHIGAN.

An Underground River, Strongly Impregnated With Iron, Found in North Carolina.

Cincinnati dedicated a new city hall last week.

The ice dealers of Boston have formed an ice trust.

Philadelphia has granted 2,181 licenses for the coming year.

Admiral Gherardi is to have charge of the Brooklyn navy yard.

There is a hay famine in Maine, owing to the long and cold winter.

The Manhattan Club building at New York has been sold for $740,000.

A Chicago woman has got a divorce in Minnesota, with $35,000 alimony.

A society has been formed at New York to befriend Indians and homeseekers.

Grave robberies in the principal Omaha cemetery have excited the people of that town.

Pennsylvania has spent $441,000 in the marking and preservation of Gettysburg battlefield.

A vigorous fight against the intrusion of cholera will be made by the New York health authorities.

The whisky trust is in a state of dissolution, several distillers having given notice of withdrawal.

The Legislature of the Wooden Nutmeg State refuses to allow electric railroads to carry freight.

Governor Hogg of Texas has commuted the sentence of a convicted negro rapist to life imprisonment.

The Fifty-third Congress contains twenty-seven Representatives and Senators born in foreign countries.

Tennesseeans have raised a fund of $1,000 to cancel the mortgage on Kirby Smith's homestead at Sewanee.

The Legislature not having made an appropriation, Delaware will have no State militia during the ensuing.

A decision handed down in the Kansas City Court of Appeals holds that shaving on Sunday is not a necessity.

Dr. Talmage announced to his congregation Sunday that the debt of the Tabernacle had been cleared, whereupon he was cheered.

Governor Tillman of South Carolina is testing the new liquor law in the Supreme Court of the State before putting it in operation.

The Commercial Club of St. Paul approves a trade mark of that city which shows a star contained within lines representing the geographical boundaries of Minnesota.

Valuable concessions for agricultural, mining and industrial colonies, granted by Mexico to Americans, have been forfeited by a failure to make the necessary cash deposit.

Two hundred feet of land on Michigan avenue, Chicago, sold the other day for $500,000, or $2,500 per front foot. Mr. Primley, who bought it, has made a fortune in chewing gum.

An underground river, strongly impregnated with iron, was found recently near Charlotte, N. C. It is reported that the stream, which is forty-five feet below the surface, is 700 feet wide and six feet deep.

It is apparent from reports received at Albany from the interior of New York State that plant lice are almost as abundant on the foliage as they were in 1886. The situation is especially disquieting to hop growers.

Hundreds of students of the Illinois State Normal University are depositors of small sums in Schureman's Bank at Normal, Ill., which failed last week, and many of the students are now penniless, temporarily at least.

A number of workmen who were drilling an artesian well at Centerville, Ia., tapped a subterranean cavity at a depth of nearly 600 feet that was completely filled with live bats of the common gray species and of extraordinary size.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Cincinnati has established two funds—a working fund, for the purpose of bringing merchants to the city, and a promotion fund, for the entertainment of them while there.

For the first ten months of the present fiscal year collections from internal revenue sources aggregated $132,482,156, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $6,937,089. The receipts for April were $271,003 less than in April, 1892.

Foreign naval commanders dread to grant shore leave to their sailors when they come to America. The four British ships have lost 180 men in New York. Deserters from most of the other ships of the foreign squadron are also reported.

Frederick Walter, a lens grinder, was found dead in his home in Philadelphia recently. His neighbors believed he was poor, and his demented wife said they had no money; but the police discovered $51,566 in cash, bonds and mortgages in a trunk in the old man's workshop.

Resolutions were adopted at the general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in session at New York that no church funds be hereafter invested in stock which cause unneccessary work on Sunday, such as railroads and many others, and that all members of the church represented by the synod withhold their patronage from the World's Fair if it were opened on Sunday. The Geary act was also condemned.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

It is the purpose of Secretary of the Interior Smith to place army officers in charge of every Indian agency, except those where the Indians are in an advanced state of civilization.

Secretary Herbert has announced that the policy of the Navy Department in the future will be to relieve officers who have held fleet commands over three years and give other officers an opportunity.

Prof. Harrington, chief of the weather bureau, has sent a letter to the President denouncing the report submitted by Assistant Attorney-General Colby of the investigation of the charges against Harrington as willful and malicious falsification of the testimony taken in the case. He requests the President to give him a hearing in his own defense.

Major Davis, chief of the war records office, has just returned from Gettysburg, where by direction of the Secretary of War he made an investigation of the effect upon the battle lines and points of interest by the construction of an electric railroad. Major Davis found that the damage to the battlefield had all been done, as the work of excavation and filling was practically completed. About four miles of the railroad are laid with rails, and the remainder of the route is ready for fine grading. The greatest injury has been inflicted in one stretch of about two miles of route, which runs in front of "Bloody Angle" and "Death Valley" and skirts "Round Top." Major Davis' reports will be accompanied by a chart and sketches, and will be confined to a statement of the actual condition of affairs on the battlefield. It can scarcely go farther, in view of the fact that the government has no property rights in the field.

Owing to the small amount of gold bullion deposited, about $100,000 per month, and the heavy expense of coinage at the United States mint at Carson City, Nev., Secretary Carlisle has directed a suspension of coinage operations at the mint from and after the 1st of June. Gold and silver bullion will, however, be received for parting and refining. Gold deposits will be paid for in coin or fine bar, as preferred by the depositor. Returns for silver deposits will be made in unparted bars or in fine bars, as desired. Purchases of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, will be continued as heretofore. The suspension of coinage operations at this mint will involve a reduction in force by thirty-five employes. Reductions in the force of the employes at the United States mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans will probably follow. With a suspension of coinage at Carson City the coinage of silver dollars will be discontinued for the present, as there is no demand for this class of money. Fractional uncurrent silver quarters and half dollars are now being recoined at New Orleans, San Francisco and Philadelphia mints and gold at the San Francisco and Philadelphia mints.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Controller Eckels has appointed T. E. Jennings of Seattle, Wash., to be a national bank examiner.

The people with kodaks are charged $2 a day for the privilege of using them on the World's Fair grounds.

Chicago now declares that the extortions which are carried on in connection with the fair are perpetrated by outsiders.

June bids fair to be a prosperous month for the fair. From the number of societies and organizations that have announced in advance their intention of visiting the fair during that month it is estimated the daily attendance will be enormously increased. There are to be a number of special days selected for some particular observance by the different nationalities and societies, and each of these will bring large crowds.

The New York room in the woman's building has been thrown open. It is beautifully furnished, decorated and has a library of 5,000 volumes. Everything in it is the work of women. Incident to the opening was the unveiling of the marble portrait bust of Harriet Beecher Stowe. The French section of the woman's building was also opened. It is very beautiful and attractive in every way, representing a modern French salon. The furnishings are the finest, most costly and artistic obtainable in Paris.

These are troublesome days for John Boyd Thatcher of New York, Chairman of the Executive Committee on Awards of the National Commission. Protests against the one judge system of awarding the prize medals and diplomas continue to be received by the Director-General. The American exhibitors in the manufactures building have added their protest to that of the foreign commissioners, as a preliminary step, it is understood, to withdrawing their displays for examination for awards. While the present number of those who have formally protested is small in comparison with the total number of 52,000 exhibitors, the sentiment in opposition to the non-competitive plan of the commission is growing. The American protest is at present confined to the manufactures building, where 130 woolen exhibitors, besides other large Eastern manufacturers, object to the single expert system, modeled somewhat after the Centennial idea. The State Commissioners will probably be the last to file protests on behalf of the exhibitors whom they represent. They want more than one man to pass judgment on the merits of their exhibits and have a graded system of awards. It is not likely that the National Commission, in the face of the Congressional act and the work of the Committee on Awards, will undertake to upset the plan adopted. There may be slight modifications made, and some of the objectors may be brought into line after a fuller discussion of the merits of the American system.

FOREIGN CABLES.

An Englishman Pays $5,000 for a Single Kiss.

A VESSEL OF WAR WRECKED.

The New Italian Cabinet — Louis Kossuth Advises His Partisans in Hungary.

The striking dockers at Hull, England, continue to ill-treat non-unionists.

The Australian failures are not likely to have widespread effect in England.

Influenza in a virulent form has appeared in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Surveys are being made for three new railroads in the Transvaal, South Africa.

Among the causes of the Italian Cabinet crisis was the misuse of the Cassa deposit by the Ministers.

The Czar proposes to colonize Siberia by the peasants who were impoverished by the famine and cholera.

In Persia when a railway train kills a man the natives pull up the track for miles and boycott the trains.

The volcano Bandaisan in Japan has become active, and widespread disaster has been caused by its eruptions.

Louis Kossuth has advised his partisans in Hungary to support the Weckerle Cabinet and its liberal policy.

There are now but four provinces in China—Shansi, Shensi, Kansu and Hunan—that are without the electric wire.

At the beginning of this year there were $340,000,000 in gold and $251,400,000 in silver in the vaults of the Bank of France.

There are five bills before the French Chamber whose object is to check or prevent the immigration of foreigners into the country.

The Brazilian vessel of war Almirante Barrosa has been totally wrecked near Ras Charer, a port of the coast of Middle Egypt, in the Gulf of Suez.

Seventeen Berlin bankers have signed an appeal for an election fund with which to promote the choice of Liberal candidates supporting the government.

Cardiff is going to spend $7,000,000 to improve her docks and harbor, build new railway connections and generally bid for the American passenger traffic.

In 1889 the imperial postoffice of Russia handled 189,816,000 letters, 23,032,000 post cards, 12,530,000 registered packages and 31,742,000 samples of merchandise.

Tail feathers plucked from the feriwah, a rare and beautiful Indian bird, form the plume worn on State occasions by the Prince of Wales. It is said to be worth $5,000.

M. de Giers, Russia's G. O. M., though mentally vigorous, cannot support the weight of his body, and has to be wheeled about in a chair. His weakness is all in his lower limbs.

Kaiser Wilhelm has been issuing orders with regard to the clothing to be worn by officers, in which he says: "I hereby forbid every extravagance in the matter of dress."

Ben Jeans has been a passenger conductor on the Great Western railway of England for fifty years, has traveled in that time 3,494,452 miles, and has never met with an accident.

The English Home Secretary has ordered a series of inquiries with the view of protecting the interests of people engaged in unhealthy occupations, such as are carried on in chemical works, potteries and quarries.

A new scheme is being tried in Australia with good results for the extermination of rabbits. Cartridges generating poisonous gas are put in the burrows, the holes closed, and the rabbits are killed by the poison in the smoke.

The route from England to India is strewn with treasure, owing to the many shipping disasters. An industrious statistician reckons that fully £800,000,000 worth of gold and jewels lie at the bottom of the sea on that frequented way.

Some 7,000 members of the British volunteer forces have served continuously and efficiently for periods of from twenty to thirty-three years, and it is proposed to bestow a medal or badge on them for long service and good conduct.

Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, who has just made a gift of his fine chateau and grounds, valued at over $2,000,000, at Reichenau in the Styrian Alps for a consumptives' hospital, is the senior member of the Vienna branch of the Rothschild family.

The White Star line has given an order to London ship builders for the construction of a steamer 800 feet long, which will beat anything afloat. The Gothic, 8,000 tons, another new vessel for the same line, will be launched at London about the end of June.

The Globe, a brig of 329 tons' register, was recently in the Liverpool docks unloading a cargo. She was built in 1836, and has been in constant service for fifty-seven years, but a survey showed her to be seaworthy and apparently good for many more voyages.

The Pope's will has been made for many years. The document is in Latin, and begins with an humble confession of human weakness and appeals to the merits of our Lord and all the saints. In it Leo XIII distinctly disclaims all personal inclination in the matter of the choice of his successor.

Giolitti has agreed to reconstruct the Italian Cabinet, with Gigliardo as Minister of Finance; Canonico as Justice; Grimaldi, Treasury; Brin, Foreign Affairs; Pelloux, War; Recchia, Marine; Lava, Commerce; Martini, Public Instruction; Genala, Public Works; Finerrehiaro Aprile, Posts and Telegraphs.

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, $9.50@11.00 per ton.

GRAIN—In carload lots: Oats, choice, $28@29 per ton; barley, $20; wheat, chicken feed, $23@24; corn, $24.50; cracked, $25.50.

POTATOES—Choice, $30@35 per ton.

CARROTS—$12 per ton.

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

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 60 lbs, 6@6c per lb; medium, 4½@5c; light, under 46 lbs, 3c; salted kip, 3@4c, and calf, 4@5c; green hides 1c less than salted; dry hides, 7c; dry elk, 10@16c; dry deer skins, summer, 28@35c; winter, 18@25c; sheep skins, 60@75c; full wool, $1@1.40; wool, 14@16c; tallow, 3½@4c.

LOGS—Fir, 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, 5⅜c per lb; D in bbls or sacks, 5⅛c; extra C in bbl, 5⅜c; dry granulated in bbl, 6⅜c. In kegs each of the above at ¼c advance on prices quoted.

FLOUR, ETC.—Washington, $3.75 per bbl; patent, $4.25; California brands, $4.35; buckwheat flour, $6.50; per cwt, $3.50; 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, $1.85 per cwt in 10-lb sacks; 50s, $1.75; white, 10s, $2.10; 50s, $2.00.

BEANS—Small white, 3½@3¾ per lb; pink, 3½@4c; bayos, 3¼@4c; butter, 5¼c; lima, 5c.

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

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, 15c per lb; Queen leaf, tierces, 13c; compound, tierces, 10⅛c.

COFFEE—Green—Mocha, 29½c per lb; Java, 29½c; Costa Rica, choice, 24½c; Rio, 23½c. Roasted—Arbuckle's, in 100-lb cases, $24.35; 60-lb cases, $24.45; 36-lb cases, $24.55; 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, $24.35.

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, 8c per lb; mutton, 9½c; pork, 10c; veal, 8@11c.

PROVISIONS—Queen hams, large, 17¼c; Queen hams, small, 17½c; Queen breakfast bacon, 16½c; dry salt sides, 12½c per lb.

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND POULTRY.

BUTTER — Best Eastern creamery, strictly fresh, 60-lb tubs, 28c per lb; choice dairy, 17@20c; fresh California roll, 21@25c; pickle roll, 20c; fresh Eastern, 2-lb prints, 30c.

CHEESE—Eastern, 14c per lb; fresh California, 12@13c; Limburger, 18c; Swiss, 20c; Holland, $12.00 per doz.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 20@22c per doz.; Eastern, 18@19c.

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

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

POTATOES—Choice, $38@40 per ton.

VEGETABLES—Cabbages, new, 2¼c per lb; onions, new, 2¼c; parsnips, $1@1.25 per sack; turnips and beets, 75c@$1; white turnips and carrots, new, $1.25@1.50 per sack; cauliflower, $1.15@1.25 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS — Lemons, California, $4.00@5.00; Sicily, $5.50; limes, $1 per 100 or $7 per case; bananas, $2@3 per bunch; apples, $1.50@2.00 per box; New York Baldwins, $6.50 per bbl; navel oranges, $3.75 per case; seedlings, $2.00@$2.50 per box; strawberries, $2.00 per crate; cherries, $1.25@1.75 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.

A Peoples' Party Newspaper.

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

Published every Friday and entered in the Postoffice at Port Angeles, Wash., for transmission through the mail as second class matter.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 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.

COL. A. C. FISK, president of The Pan-American Bi-Metallic Association, has an article on "Does the Country Demand the Free Coinage of Silver," in the June number of the Arena. Read it!

THERE is no result of our depraved financial system which shows more plainly our tendency to two extreme classes, one of great wealth and one extreme poverty, than the fact that in 1860 there were only two millionaires, and that now there are 31,000; then there were no tramps, now there are 2,000,000 unemployed men.

WORKING men may agitate side issues all their lives, but so long as it pays better to speculate in money than it does to engage in production and employ labor, just so long will there be wide-spread poverty, low wages and enforced idleness. When the money of the country is reduced, interest goes up, and as interest goes up labor and production go down. The dollar at interest absorbs the dollar at production, and usury becomes king, labor the slave. The sooner working men understand this problem, and act accordingly, the better it be for themselves and the whole country.

MONEY AND BRAINS.

"Money and brains rule this country," we heard some one say recently. Money certainly, at this time, rules the country; but there never was a time in our history when brains had so little to do with it. Let us look at a few facts connected with money—"money and brains."

Silver is one of the leading products of our mines, and is one of the money metals of the world. We demonetized silver, thus destroying one of its best markets and aiding in depreciating its value to an extent never before known. The influence of money accomplished this,—with our assistance—foreign money which was used against our interest. It is now generally conceded that "brains" had little to do with it. What would be thought of a farmer who would do all in his power to destroy the market and lessen the value of one of his leading products, like wheat, before offering it for sale? This is what we did with silver.

Again, ours is a debtor country, and our securities were held abroad to a large amount. We were buying money with products to pay our interest to the extent of $190,000,000 a year. Sound business principles demanded that we should hold up the purchasing power of products, thereby cheapening money, so we might the more easily meet our obligations. What did we do? We joined Germany and the Latin Union in throwing one of the precious metals—by far the larger one in volume—out of use as money thereby largely increasing the value of products, and of course in the same ratio increasing the value of our securities abroad and the burden of paying them. As we buy money with products, just as we diminish the value of products we increase the burden of debt.

This was a national transaction, carried out by the men who "rule" the country. How much "brains" was in it? In fact, was it not the worst fool operation any country ever perpetrated?—joining with our debtors to increase our debt and make its payment more difficult.

Again, we are great exporters—i. e. sellers—of food products, which the world must have, no matter what the price. Now, in this regard, what would be to our interest? Manifestly to so manipulate the money as to maintain the price of our products—so to manage as to obtain the largest amount of money for what we have to sell. This is what "brains" would dictate. What did we do? We did all in our power to lessen the volume of the world's money, thus diminishing the value of our exports which the world must have, and proportionately increasing our burdens as debtors.

As large producers of silver, as a debtor nation with hundreds of millions of our securities drawing interest abroad, as a great exporter of food products, "brains" would have dictated exactly the reverse of the policy that has been pursued. One thousand millions of dollars would not make good to this nation the loss it has suffered by this fool management—by this divorcing of "brains" from sound finance.

This suicidal policy has been dictated by the men whose business is dealing in money—whose income is derived from interest. Their sole object is to enhance the value of money, or incomes derived from lending, in its relation to labor—to control labor by controlling money. Think of the comparative smallness of the class which accomplished this. Arrayed against it in numbers as well as in fact and interest, are all laborers, farmers, miners, merchants, manufacturers, artisans—in short, all men of all other classes. In all this connection "brains" may be counted out. No such national stupidity was ever illustrated before.

An Income Tax.

The truth of the statement that Mr. Cleveland will recommend an income tax in his next message is altogether probable. It has been well said by an Eastern contemporary that an income tax is no substitute for tariff reform, although we have not heard it suggested that it could be made such. An income tax may, however, be a very proper supplement of tariff reform. No country has made so thorough a trial of the income tax as England, and every year finds it strengthened in public favor. It has many excellent features. One of them is that it places the burden of taxation upon those best able to bear it. Under a customs tariff, no matter how carefully it is framed, the bulk of the taxes are paid by the wage-earning classes. A customs tax to be revenue producing must be imposed upon articles in common use. No matter what addition might be made to the duties on articles used by the few it would be impossible to raise much revenue in that way. To get a revenue from the tariff the imposts must be upon those articles which everybody or nearly everybody uses. The only exception is to the duties and excise upon spirituous liquors, and these are only a partial exception, for tobacco and liquors are articles of common, though not of universal use. But it is to be said in regard to them that their use is not necessary and but voluntary and that the consumer of those articles voluntarily taxes himself when he buys them. But when a heavy impost is put upon the necessaries of life every man must pay whether he will or no, and he pays not according to his means, but according to his necessities. On the other hand an income tax bears directly upon the individual in proportion to his ability to pay. A Republican contemporary said the other day that the tax was un-American and led to perjury. It is amazing how some people delight in slandering their country. The income tax law has been in force in England for half a century and the first complaint has yet to be made that it leads to perjury. We think that the people of the United States will average as well as those of England in regard to moral honesty. With equally good reason an objection might be made to a customs tariff because it led to smuggling. We think that a system of taxation which has stood the test of half a century in England and the calls which several wars make upon any method of raising a revenue may be regarded as an excellent one. It is noteworthy that the chancellor of the exchequer in moving the budget during the present session of the British parliament took occasion to praise the income tax and the papers on both sides of politics spoke in high terms of its value, not only for purpose of raising a revenue but as a fair method of distributing the national burdens.

One excellent feature in regard to the income tax is its adjustability. After a few years' trial it is easy to tell within a little how much the tax will realize in any year, and simply a matter of arithmetic to adjust it to the requirements of the country. If more money is needed the tax can be increased, if less it can be lowered, and thus the amount of the revenue can be varied as occasion demands without interfering with business as is inevitable when the tariff is raised or lowered.

With a graded income tax the burdens are even more fairly distributed, but without grading the tax is an equitable one, is easily collected and rests where it ought to. Given an income tax to place upon the rich their due share of the nation's burdens, a revenue tariff nicely adjusted so that the poor will have to pay as little as possible and be relieved of the extortion which protected industries are able to exact, and a high duty and excise upon liquors and tobacco, and a revenue system will be framed which will be as nearly perfect as we can hope at present to reach. We fancy that it will be difficult to give effect to the policy of tariff reform without an income tax. The demand of the common people is that their taxes shall be made lighter. There is a general feeling against placing a duty upon articles of such common use as tea and coffee. The outcry against such duties is not very sensible. To hear some people talk of a free breakfast table suggests that in their opinion the country would be ruined if a slight addition was made to the cost of tea and coffee. They do not stop to think that the tax on sugar, that is on the refined article, more than equals what is saved on tea and coffee, and that the tax on refined sugar goes not into the treasury of the nation, but into the pockets of the sugar trust. To propose free refined sugar and to tax tea and coffee would set every high tariff organ shrieking for all it is worth, although the people would save money by the operation, and what they did have to pay would go into the coffers of the government instead of being added to the already monumental wealth of the sugar lords. If the breakfast table is to be made free refined sugar must be made free, and we would like to see tea, coffee and sugar remain untaxed because every one uses them. But if the first two are to be kept free the revenue will have to be supplemented in some way. The same observation holds good as to other articles of general consumption, so that we feel that an income tax will be found to be a necessity.—Seattle Telegraph.

The Arena for June.

The June Arena is a mammoth number. It is probably the largest magazine ever published as a monthly issue of a review, containing one hundred and sixty-four pages; of which one hundred and forty-four are in the body of the magazine, and twenty pages of carefully written book reviews by such well-known critics as Rev. W. H. Thomas, D. D., of Chicago, Helen Campbell, Hattie C. Flower, Hamlin Garland, and the editor of the Arena. Among the leading papers in this notable anniversary issue are: Insanity and Genius, by Arthur McDonald; The Liberal Churches and Scepticism, by Rev. Marion D. Shutter, D. D.; Arsenic versus Cholera, by R. B. Leach, M. D., is interesting and timely; Woman Wage-earners in the West, by Helen Campbell; Does the Country Demand the Free Coinage of Silver, by A. C. Fisk; Save the American Home, a striking economic paper, by I. E. Dean; Islam, Past and Present, by Prof. F. W. Sanders, one of the most scholarly religious essays of recent times, and should be read by all interested in obtaining a correct idea of what Mohammedanism is; Union for Practical Progress, by the Editor, a strong plea for the union of progressive and reformative impulses for educational and practical work. Mr. Flower also contributes a striking paper, entitled Parisian Fashionable Folly versus American Common Sense, which deals with the dress reform movement now being so vigorously pushed by the National Council of Women of America. This paper is handsomely illustrated, containing twelve or fourteen large photo gravures of Boston ladies in the new reform costumes. Mrs. Francis E. Russell, Chairman of the Dress Committee of the National Council, also contributes a paper on Freedom in Dress. One of the most striking features of this issue is a symposium advocating the charms of the Maize as the National flower. To this symposium a number of eminent writers contribute, and the charms of Indian corn are set forth in such a way as to appeal to the reason and sentiment of all readers. Altogether this is a most notable issue of this great progressive review, and no readers of magazines should pass it by.

We will send the BEACON and the Seattle Weekly Telegraph, one year for $2.

Notice.

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

In the matter of the estate of JIM QUIMMYAK, alias JAMES WEBSTER, Deceased. — No. 19. Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

It appearing to this Court by the petition this day presented and filed by John D. Hickok, the administrator of the estate of Jim Quimmyak, alias James Webster, deceased, that it is necessary to sell the whole or some portion of the real estate of said decedent to pay the costs, charges and expenses of administration,

It is therefore ordered by this Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on the 10th day of June, 1893, at the hour of ten o'clock, a. m. of said day, at the Court room of said Court at the Court house of said Clallam county, in the City of Port Angeles, to show cause why an order should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of the said real estate as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published four successive weeks in "THE BEACON," a newspaper printed and published in said county. Dated May 10, 1893.

JAS G. MCCLINTON
Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for the County of Clallam.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
COUNTY OF CLALLAM }

I, A. A. Richardson, County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for the County of Clallam holding terms at Port Angeles hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original "Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made" as the same appears of record in my office.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Superior Court, affixed this 10th day of May 1893.

[SEAL] A. A. RICHARDSON
County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court.

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

HART, NICHOLLS & McKENNEY.
Contractors and Builders.
Plans and Specifications furnished and Estimates given.
DUNGENESS, - - - - - WASH.

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Night calls answered at office.
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Millinery —and— Fancy Goods.
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Front Street, near Oak.
Fresh Eastern and Olympia Oysters Always on Hand.
PORT ANGELES, - - - WASH.

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—DEALER IN—
Fresh Fruits —o—and—o— Confectionery.
Choicest Brands of Cigars in the Market.
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—T. MONA, Proprietor.—
THE BEST OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
-:-Pool and Billiard Tables-:-
PORT ANGELES, WASH.

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-:-Family Trade a Speciality-:-
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OF PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.
Capital and Surplus - - - $100,000

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

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—ON—
Pt. Angeles, Pt. Townsend, Dungeness and Seattle ROUTE.
TIME CARD:
GOING WEST—Daily, Except Monday.

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

GOING EAST—Daily, Except Monday.

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

Close connections at Seattle with the Steamer Bailey Gatzert for Tacoma and Olympia.
First-Class Accommodations for Passengers. Meals on Board.
HATCH BROS.

At The U. S.
You Know We Commenced Our Gigantic Sale Only Last Week,
And it goes without saying that it was a grand success and we will
CONTINUE
SAME ALL THIS MONTH.
As we have said before we will add new features every week. For this week we will continue our sale on overcoats, mens and boys suits and underwear. We would like to have you look over our marked down clothing.
THE U. S. CLOTHING HOUSE,
Clark Building. Port Angeles

A. C. FISK, PRESIDENT. DENNIS SHEEDY, TREASURER. GEO. H. PHELPS, SECRETARY.

Pan-American Bi-Metallic Association:

Organized at the Second South West Silver Convention, held at El Paso, Texes, on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of December, 1892.

Organize Free Coinage Clubs. Educate the people—demand that the crime of 1873 shall be wiped from the statute books—that the enslavement of the debtor and producing classes may be averted. One dollar entitles you to membership in the Association and all the publications for one year and the BEACON for six months. Send on your subscriptions. Write for particulars about organizing Clubs.

Note.—Please send the names and addresses of all persons interested in the cause of Free Coinage, who would likely desire the publications of the Association.

Address all communications to
THE PAN-AMERICAN BI-METALLIC ASSOCIATION
Port Angeles, Wash.
G. K. ESTES,
Vice-President for the State of Washington.

Pan-American Bi-Metallic Association:
(Beacon Office, Port Angeles, Wash.)

Enclosed find one dollar for which please enter my name as a member of your Association.

-:-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.
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GENERAL MERCHANDISE
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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
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We pay the highest prices for produce of all kinds, and are headquarters for
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STABLE ON MORSE'S WHARF.
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THE BEACON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1893.

Weekly Metorological Report.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTUE,
WEATHER BUREAU.
PORT ANGELES, WASH., May 24, 1893.

DAY.	Date—May	TEMPERATURE. Highest	TEMPERATURE. Lowest	WIND. Prevailing Direction	WIND. Force	Precipitation	State of weather
Thursday	25	59	41	W	Fresh	.00	Clear
Friday	25	57	41	W	"	.00	Clear
Saturday	27	54	41	"	Fresh	.00	Clear
Sunday	28	53	49	W	"	.00	Cl'dy
Monday	29	59	39	W	Fresh	.T	Cl'dy
Tuesday	30	51	46	NW	Fresh	.10	Cl'dy
Wednesday	31	54	46	W	Light	.08	Cl'dy

Highest wind and direction for the week, 24 miles, West.

Average rainfall since January 1, 13.98 inch's, for 9 years.

Total amount of rainfall since Jan. 1, 18.13 in

Total excess since Jan. 1, 4.15 in.

WM. BELL, Observer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

B. F. Seely is quite ill.

Thos. Malony was in Seattle Saturday.

Orville Dean was down from Blyn this week.

Phil A. Dolan was in Seattle the first of the week.

Fred Albright, of Port Crescent, was in town over Sunday.

Col. L. G. Randall and wife arrived from Olympia Tuesday.

J. W. Grant, of Sequim, came down from that place Wednesday.

M. Swank, of Rena, and T. E. Miner, of Dungeness, were here Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Carrigan returned Wednesday from a trip to Seattle.

Edward Collins has again opened the blacksmith shop on Morse's wharf.

Harry Greenberg returned Wednesday from a weeks visit at New Whatcom.

John P. McGlynn, the Indian Agent at Neah Bay agency was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Campbell have returned to Port Angeles from Seattle to live.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Brown returned Sunday from their wedding trip to Portland.

At the school election to be held June 12, one director and a clerk will be elected.

Charlie Greenberg, of the U. S. Clothing House, left on Wednesday for New Whatcom.

Thomas Randall, of the firm of Hartman & Randall, came down from Olympia Tuesday.

The steamer City of Puebla will leave San Francisco next Sunday, arriving here on the 6th.

H. B. Crockett has changed the name of his house from the City Hotel to the Hotel Arlington.

B. F. Dean and daughter, of Blyn, came down to participate in the exercises on Decoration day.

A dime social will be give by the Ladies Aid society at the Congregational church this evening.

J. S. Maxfield arrived from the Quillayute Wednesday, having rode on horseback the entire distance.

Misses Kate Yarnell and Emma Chambers will open a school in the Central school building next Monday.

Col R. H. Ballinger and wife and Mrs. R. A. Ballinger, of Port Townsend, were here this week visiting Jos. Ballinger.

The case of State of Washington vs Schwartz comes up in the supreme court June 9, on motion to dismiss the appeal.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Baptist church will give a literary entertainment and ice cream sacial on Tuesday evening, June 13th.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, aged 71 years, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. McConachie, five miles east of town, Friday night.

Rev. E. Davis will hold services in the Episcopal church Sunday at 11 o'clock, and a Sunday school will be organized after the service.

At the Board of Trade meeting Monday evening committees were appointed to make arrangements for a Fourth of July celebration.

The steamer Isabel leaves Victoria every Wednesday and Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. for Port Angeles, returning, leaves Morse dock at 7 p.m.

There will be a meeting of the Library and Art association at the Board of Trade rooms, Tuesday at 2 o'clock p.m. Everybody invited to attend.

Anyone can obtain free silver literature by addressing The Pan-American Bi-Metallic Association, Denver, Colo., and enclosing postage for same.

Jas. Guyer, J. L. Worthly and others of a surveying party who have been working in the Quillayute country, came up on the Willapa yesterday morning.

At the council meeting Wednesday evening Mrs. Peters on behalf of herself and Mr. Peters donated two acres of land in Gyrenbad cemetery to the city for city purposes, which was accepted.

Joseph Keer was killed by a Mr. Norris living two miles north of East Clallam, last Saturday evening. In a quarrel over a watch Keer attempted to shoot Norris with a revolver but the latter brought a Winchester into play, shooting Keer twice, killing him instantly. Norris went to East Clallam and gave himself up. Justice of the Peace J. H. Marlette impannelled a jury who, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of justifiable homicide, exonerated Norris of all blame and released him.

Letters remaining uncalled for in the Port Angeles post office May 27th, 1893. Frank Dondy, Chas. E. Carlton, Joseph Price, O. O. Storle, Mrs. Slater, Pat Kelly, J. P. Morin, J. T. Dunn, Frederick Frank, Norbert Bernier, M. T. Braley, Geo. T. Jones, J. A. Johnson, John Pert, E. Benton, Thos. Wall, William Pender, Herman Gunderson, E. A. Gillet, Mrs. M. Emmons. In calling for the above letters please say advertised. J. S. FENN,
Postmaster.

The steamer Willapa leaves Seattles Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday nights at 12 o'clock, arriving here the following afternoon at about 1 o'clock on her way to Neah Bay. On the return trip she arrives here at 6 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving at Seattle at 2 o'clock p. m. She will make two trips a month to Lapush. The dates have not yet been decided upon. The Garland arrives from Port Townsend every day at 6 o'clock p. m., returning in the morning. The Willapa, Garland and Monticello carry mail.

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our Beloved Brother (V. G.) H. D. Pellerin. Therefore be it

Resolved, That Home Lodge No. 82 I. O. O. F. has lost a good and faithful Brother. and his family a loving husband and an indulgent father. And further be it

Resolved, That we, as Odd Fellows, extend to his afflicted family in their hour of sorrow our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

W. W. Maltby,
J. M. Jordon,
J. B. Spear, } Com.

Free Literature.

The "great plain people" have the gold gamblers on the run. Organize, educate, and complete victory is bound to come. For ten cents in silver or stamps your name will be placed on the list of reform press circulators and the leading reform papers of the United States will send you sample copies free for distribution among your neighbors. Write your name and address plainly. Address your letters to

THE BEACON,
Port Angeles, Wash.

Dungeness Department.

The steamer Willapa made her first trip to Neah Bay Monday.

Prof. A. N. Taylor will teach the school in distrct No. 4.

The M. E. church, of this place, will be dedicated June 25th.

Isaac Lipsett left for Victoria Tuesday.

Ham Lipsett returned from Seattle Tuesday.

Mrs. W. L. Church is in Seattle.

Elias Cays is putting on the finishing work of his brick hotel. He will be ready for business in about two weeks.

H. J. Holden will move his stock of goods into Cays new brick on the first.

Ham Lipsett is getting the lumber on the ground for a new building.

The bridge across the creek to the picnic grounds is nearly completed. The clearing of the grove will be done next week.

There are more cranks to the square inch in Dungeness than any other part of the globe. The road overseers and progressive property owners have tried to straighten the roads and put them on lines, widen the way and build a substantial road. But they met with opposition on every turn. The road leading to Dungeness should be straightened and put in first class order as it is traveled more than any other road in the county. If property owners do not consent to give right of way, they should be made to. We want good roads and must have them if we expect to build up our county.

The street in front of the school house has been greatly improved.

W. L. Church's new fence adds greatly to the appearance of his place.

Flour has advanced 20 cents per pound. But the Farmers Mercantile company is selling at the same old price.

C. Miller had a narrow escape in the mill last week. A large log rolling on him and crushing his foot badly.

Port Crescent Items.

The annual school election in this district will be held June 12th 1893.

J. H. and Leonidas Albright returned from a business trip to Port Angeles Friday.

Road Supervisor E. E. Fisher will complete the county road between the lakes this week.

Geo. W. Albright, with the assistance of his Son Leonidas, has begun to build a house on his farm in Bear Valley.

Messrs. Harry E. Lutz, Samuel R. Snecal and Fred Albright went to Angeles on the Garland Saturday morning.

A. J. Austin, with a large crew of men, is working out an appropriation from the Burlingame fund in the Gettysburg district.

Mr. McDougall has been improving the road between town and the logging works in the woods. The road is in good shape for hauling logs now.

Charles I. Haswell returned on the Garland Saturday, from Clallam Bay, where he has had charge of the store of S. J. Lutz & Co., during the absence of the manager.

The steamer Willapa made her initial trip down the straits Monday; when the steamer was leaving the wharf, the Port Crescent mill blew three blasts from its whistle as a salute: the Willapa responded.

Port Crescent Leader.

Mr. Patrick McGourty had a leg broken on Tuesday by a log rolling on him while at work on the county road at the Elwha hill.

Mr. P. A. Nelson returned home yesterday from Port Gamble, bringing overland a horse and buggy which he has presented to his wife.

Supervisor Frank Robinson is at work with a large force of men cutting a better grade at the eastern approach to the Elwha bridge.

Supervisor J. H. Albright has finished his share of the work on the Gettysburg road and has commenced on the Lake Crescent road improvement.

Road Supervisor O. J. Austin has a large force of men at work on the extension of the county road from the point where Supervisor Albright's work stopped on the Gettysburg road.

The surveyor general has authorized Engineer Pope, of Port Angeles, to inspect the Lake Crescent township and he is now engaged in that work, assisted by W. W. Dedman and C. A. Cherry.

Clallam Bay News.

Clallam Bay Record.

W. W. Smith, teacher of the school in the district south of town, was here Sunday. He has nine pupils.

The Alabama family which arrived here about two weeks ago, removed to Port Townsend, last week.

Sam B. Laughlin has been appointed postmaster at Beaver in place of M. V. B. Lameroux, resigned. F. R. Behan has been appointed at Tatoosh in place of Alex Sampson, dead.

Two Seattle men arrived here last week looking for a location for a general merchandise store. They went to Neah Bay in a canoe last Saturday and may locate in that locality.

Twenty-four men are employed on the dam being constructed on the Krans place. It will be completed next week when another dam will be commenced on the river about six miles up.

The coast survey steamer Gedney arrived in the bay on Tuesday and anchored here. The work of surveying the straits has been resumed and will continue through the summer months and probably next year.

Garvin Fairservice left here on Monday for his old home at New Richmond, Canada, to remain. He was accompanied as far as Victoria by D. R. Fairservice, who assisted the Victorians in celebrating the birth lay of the Queen of England on Wednesday.

A dramatic association to be known as the "Clallam Dramatic Club" was organized in town last Saturday evening. It is composed of nine members as follows: N. Horton, W. Edwards, Ben Krohn, H. Simpson, E. E. Peterson, W. W. Hendershott, Thomas Benson, L. T. Sands and G. W. O'Brien. The club has proceeded to get a selection of plays and will give entertainments.

The BEACON and the Seattle Weekly Post-Intelligencer, one year for $2. The regular price of the Post-Intelligencer is $2.

Business notices in this column five cents per line each insertion.

At a Bargain.

City lots, Suburban lots, Acreage, and Relinquishments to Homestead claims. Call on N. W. MERRIFIELD.
Office on Front street.

New Map of Port Angeles.

Complete guide map of Port Angeles, size 30 inches by 53 inches including tide lands, meander, inner and outer harbor lines, the old Townsite and all the Reservation and adjacent Suberbs, including 10 acre Blocks. This map has been carefully prepared from the best information that could be obtained. The blocks and lots have all been numbered and their correctness may be relied upon; all fractional lots have their exact area given. Every care has been taken to make it complete. For sale apply to

Mr. E. WARE,
Office over Y. M. C. A. rooms.

Found.

A ladies gold locket and chain. The owner can have the same by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

The Delmonico restaurant is now serving dinners in first-class style for only 20 cents.

Religious services are held at the Y. M. C. A. room, on Lincoln street every Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

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.

Mrs. J. C. Fields, at the "Racket Store," has just received a large line of millinery and fancy goods, that will be sold at very resonable prices.

Divine service at the First Methodist Episcopal church every Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock; evening services at 8 o'clock. J. M. Baxter, pastor.

Johnson & Bork have just received a splendid invoice of wall paper, of every design and shade, and are now prepared to paper a house or an office in the richest possible manner.

Rev. M. U. Squire, the pastor of the Baptist church, will take for his subject Sunday morning The Value of Wisdom. Evening subject—Youth, a Period of Great Possibilities. Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 7. p. m.

The Delmonico restaurant is now serving dinners in first-class style for only 20 cents.

Do you want the Seattle Weekly Post-Intelligencer, the Sunday Post-Intelligencer, the Seattle Weekly Press-Times or the Tacoma Weekly News? We will furnish the Weekly or Sunday Post-Intelligencer and the BEACON one year for $2.00, or either of the other papers and the BEACON for $2 00. 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.

Religious services are held on Sunday at 10:30 a.m. at the Catholic church, Oak and 11th st. Father P. Fay, pastor.

Divine services are held at the Lutheran church on Ninth street, between Laurel and Oak streets every Sunday at 11 a. m., Rev. F. Hansen, pastor.

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.

No. 812.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
OLYMPIA, WASH.

Noticeis hereby given that Jerome M. Souder has filed an application in this office to purchase the following described tide lands situate in Clallam county, Wash., to wit:

Beginning at the northwest corner of Lot numbered 2, Block numbered 8, west of Laurel street of the tide lands in front of the City of Port Angeles as shown on the official plats of the City of Port Angeles on file in the office of the county auditor of said Clallam county, running thence north 71 deg. 42 min. W. along the inner harbor line 84 feet; thence S. 31 deg. 16 min. W. 466 feet; thence N. 73 deg. 17 min. E. 120 feet; thence N. 31 deg. 16 min. E. 394 feet to place of beginning.

"SECOND TRACT."

Beginning at the northwest corner of Lot numbered 10 in Block numbered 8, west of Laurel street of the tide lands in front of the City of Port Angeles as shown on the official plats of the tide lands of the City of Port Angeles on file in the office of the County Auditor of said Clallam county, running thence N. 71 deg. 42 min. W. along the inner harbor line 52 feet; thence S. 31 deg. 16 min. W. 465 feet; thence S. 68 deg. 45 min. E. 51 feet; thence N. 31 deg. 16 min. E. 467 feet to place of beginning, being all of Lot 10 in Block 8 west of Laurel street of said tide lands.

The appraisement of the above described tide land shall stand confirmed if no notice of contest is filed within the time prescribed by law.

Date of first publication May 26, 1893.

W. T. FORREST
Commissioner of public lands.
G. K. Estes attorney for applicant.

No. 801.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Lands.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
OLYMPIA, WASH.

Notice is hereby given that Chas. E. Hartman has filed an application in this office to purchase the following described tide lands situate in Clallam county, Washington, to wit:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of lot 3 in block 12 of tide lands as shown by the plats of survey of tide lands in front of the City of Port Angeles, in said county and state, said plats being on file in the office of the Auditor of said Clallam county, thence N. 31 deg. 15 min. E. 370 feet, more or less, to the inner harbor line, thence northwesterly along said inner harbor line 100 feet, more or less, to the westerly line of lot 4, thence S. 31 deg. 15 min. W. along the westerly line of said lot 4, 351 feet, more or less, to the northerly line of Railroad Avenue, as shown by said plats of survey, thence southeasterly along the north line of said Railroad Avenue 100 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, it being the intent of this applicant to apply to purchase all the tide land comprised in Lots 3 and 4 in Block 12 of tide lands as shown by said plats of survey.

The appraisement of the above described tide land shall stand confirmed if no notice of contest is filed within the time prescribed by law.

Date of first publication May 26, 1893.

W. T. FORREST
Commissioner of public lands.

No. 815.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
OLYMPIA, WASH.

Notice is hereby given that Charles M. Raymond has filed an application in this office to purchase the following described tide lands, situate in Clallam county, Wash., to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Oak street, 140 feet northward from the northerly line of Front street in the City of Port Angeles in said county according to the official plats of survey of tide lands in front of said city, said plats being on file in the office of the auditor of said county; thence northward along said easterly line of Oak street 32 feet; thence easterly at right angles 50 feet; thence southerly at right angles 32 feet; thence westerly at right angles 50 feet to point of beginning.

The appraisement of the above described tide land shall stand confirmed if no notice of contest is filed within the time prescribed by law.

Date of first publication 2nd day of June, 1893

W. T. FORREST
Commissioner of public lands.
Allen Weir attorney for applicant.

No. 822.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS.
OLYMPIA, WASH.

Notice is hereby given that Ole L. Sveat has filed an application in this office to purchase the following described tide lands situate in Clallam county, Washington, to-wit:

Beginning at a point where the inner harbor line is intersected at the northeasterly corner of Lot No. 8 in Block No. 8, 100 feet westerly from westerly line of Tumwater creek waterway as shown by the official plats of survey of tide lands in front of the city of Port Angeles, in said county and state; thence southerly along the easterly line of said Lot 8 to an intersection with the northerly line of Railroad Avenue; thence westerly along the northerly line of Railroad Avenue 50 feet, more or less, thence northerly along the westerly line of said Lot 8 to an intersection with the inner harbor line; thence easterly along the inner harbor line 50 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.

The appraisement of the above described tide land shall stand confirmed if no notice of contest is filed within the time prescribed by law.

Date of first publication 2nd day of June 1893.

W. T. Forrest.
Commissioner of public lands.
Allen Weir, attorney for applicant.

No. 772.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
OLYMPIA, WASH.

Notice is hereby given that George Lotzgesell has filed an application in this office to purchase the following described tide lands situate in Clallam county, Washington, to wit:

Lot numbered two (2) in Block numbered two (2) west of Laurel street of the tide lands in front of the City of Port Angeles, as shown upon the official plats of tide lands of the City of Port Angeles on file in the office of the auditor of Clallam county, said tract being described by metes and bounds as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Front street fifty feet westerly from the westerly line of Oak street, all as shown on the official plats above mentioned, and running thence north 58 degrees and 45 minutes west 50 feet; thence north 31 degrees and 15 minutes east 150 feet; thence south 58 degrees and 45 minutes east 50 feet and thence south 31 degrees 15 minutes west to the place of beginning, containing 17-100 of an acre, more or less.

The appraisement of the above described tide land shall stand confirmed if no notice of contest is filed within the time prescribed by law.

Date of first publication 19th day of May, 1893.

W. T. FORREST
Commissioner of public lands.

No. 726.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
OLYMPIA, WASH.

Notice is hereby given that D. N. Vasilatos has filed an application in this office to purchase the following described tide lands situate in Clallam county, Washington, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the north line of Front street twenty-five feet west of the south west corner of Lot six of Block one west of Laurel street in the townsite of the city of Port Angeles as shown on the official plat of the tide lands of Port Angeles filed in the office of the auditor of Clallam county, Wash.; thence north 58 deg. 45 min. W. 25 feet; thence north 31 deg. 15 min. E. 300 feet; thence south 58 deg. 45 min. E. 25 feet; thence south 31 deg. 15 min. W. 300 feet to place of beginning, containing 17-100 acres, more or less, according to the survey, and further described as the west half of Lot seven 7 of Block one 1 west of Laurel street in the town above described; Also, the portion of area of land contained between the south line of Railroad Avenue laid out upon the above mentioned plat and the inner harbor line and enclosed by the lines continued as above described on the east and west across the said Avenue north 31 deg. 15 min. E. until they meet the inner harbor line.

The appraisement of the above described tide land shall stand confirmed if no notice of contest is filed within the time prescribed by law.

Date of first publication 12th day of May 1893.

W. T. FORREST
Commissioner of public lands.
Hatch & Williams attorneys for applicant.

THE
PIONEER ABSTRACT CO.
Wm. K. CLARK Manager.
Prompt and careful attention to all Work entrusted to us.
PORT ANGELES, WASH.

No. 763.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
OLYMPIA, WASH.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Edwin Lewis Cross has filed an application in this office to purchase the following described tide lands situate in Clallam county, Wash., to wit:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Lot two 2 Block eleven 11 west of Tumwater waterway, thence northerly along the westerly line of said lot two 2 to an intersection with the inner harbor line, thence westerly along the inner harbor line one hundred 100 feet, more or less; thence southerly along the line of lot four 4 to the southwest corner of said lot four 4; thence easterly along the southerly line of said lots three 3 and four 4 being one hundred 100 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.

Also, all the tide land included in the area noted and described as Railway Avenue lying and being immediately between said lots three 3 and four 4 and the lots described as 3 and 4 in Block No. one hundred and eleven 111 of Government Townsite Reserve, the same being one hundred 100 feet by seventy 70 feet, more or less, as shown by the plats of the survey of the tide lands in front of the City of Port Angeles in said county and state, said plats being on file in the office of the auditor of said Clallam county.

The appraisement of the above described tide land shall stand confirmed if no notice of contest is filed within the time prescribed by law.

Date of first publication 19th day of May, 1893.

W. T. FORREST
Commissioner of public lands

No. 762.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
OLYMPIA, WASH.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Edwin Lewis Cross has filed an application in this office to purchase the following described tide lands situate in Clallam county, Wash., to wit:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Lot six 6, Block eleven 11, west of Tumwater waterway; thence northerly along the westerly line of Lot six 6 to an intersection with the inner harbor line; thence westerly along the inner harbor line one hundred 100 feet, more or less; thence southerly along the line of Lot eight 8 to the southwest corner of said Lot eight 8; thence easterly along the southerly line of Lots seven and eight 7 and 8 one hundred 100 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.

Also: All the tide lands included in the area noted and described as Railway Avenue, lying and being immediately between said Lots seven and eight 7 and 8 and the lots described as seven 7 and eight 8 in Block one hundred and eleven 111 of Government Townsite Reserve, the same being about one hundred 100 feet by seventy 70 feet as shown by the plats of the survey of the tide lands in front of the City of Port Angeles, in the said county and state, said plats being on file in the office of the auditor of said Clallam county.

The appraisement of the above described tide land shall stand confirmed if no notice of contest is filed within the time prescribed by law

Date of first publication 19th day of May 1893.

W. T. FORREST
Commissioner of public lands.

No. 765.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
OLYMPIA, WASH.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Nicolai has filed an application in this office to purchase the following described tide lands situate in Clallam county, Washington, to wit:

Beginning at the SW corner of Lot four 4 Block eleven 11 west of Laurel street according to the plat of tide lands in Port Angeles and of record with the auditor of Clallam county Washington, thence N. 31 deg. 15 min. E. 341 feet and to inner harbor line N. 44 deg. 43 min. W. 51 51-100 feet along said inner harbor line S. 31 deg. 15 min. W. 345 feet to Railroad Avenue S. 50 deg. 35 min. E. 50 60-100 feet along said Railroad Avenue to place of beginning, containing 36-100 acres, more or less, and being further described as all of Lot five 5 Block eleven 11.

Also, the following tract: Beginning at the SW corner of Lot five above described, thence N. 31 deg. 15 min. E. 345 feet to inner harbor line N. 44 deg. 43 min. W. 51 58-100 feet along said inner harbor line S. 31 deg. 15 min. W. 350 feet to Railroad Avenue, S. 50. deg. 35 min. E. 50-60-100 feet along said Railroad Avenue to place of beginning, containing 37-100 acres, more or less, and being further described as all of Lot six 6 Block eleven 11. Also, that portion of Railroad Avenue lying between above described tract and Lots five 5 and six 6 of Block one hundred and eleven 111 of the Government Reserve of Port Angeles as shown on plat herein

The appraisement of the above described tide land shall stand confirmed if no notice of contest is filed within the time prescribed by law.

Date of first publication 19th day of May, 1893.

W. T. FORREST
Commissioner of public lands.
Louis Williams, attorney for applicant.

No. 764.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land,

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
OLYMPIA, WASH.

Notice is hereby given that Mary Easter has filed an application in this office to purchase the following described tide lands situate in Clallam county, Washington, to wit:

Beginning at the NW corner of Railroad Avenue and D street according to the plat of tide lands at Port Angeles and of record in the office of the auditor of Clallam county; thence N. 31 deg. 15 min. E. 308 feet to inner harbor line, N. 44 deg. 43 min. W. 51 51-100 feet along said harbor line, S. 31 deg. 15 min. W. 328 feet to Railroad Avenue, S. 55 deg. 16 min E. 50 30-100 feet along said Avenue to place of beginning, the same being further described as Lot one 1 Block eleven 11 west of Laurel street, containing 34-100 acres.

Also, the following tract: Beginning at the SW corner of Lot 1 Block 11 above described, thence N. 31 deg. 15 min. E. 328 feet to inner harbor line N. 44 deg. 43 min. W. 51 51-100 feet along said harbor line, S. 31 deg. 15 min. W. 332 40-100 feet to Railroad Avenue S. 50 deg. 35 min. E. 50 60-100 feet along said Railroad Avenue to place of beginning, containing 36-100 acres and further described as lot two 2 Block eleven 11 west of Laurel street. Also that portion of Railroad Avenue lying between above described lots and lots one 1 and two 2 Block one hundred and eleven 111 of the Port Angeles Townsite Reservation as shown on plat herein mentioned.

The appraisement of the above described tide land shall stand confirmed if no notice of contest is filed within the time prescribed by law.

Date of first publication 19th day of May, 1893.

W. T. FORREST
Commissioner of public lands.
Louis Williams, attorney for applicant.

No 780.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
OLYMPIA, WASH.

Notice is hereby given that T. G. Rayner has filed an application in this office to purchase the following described tide lands situate in Clallam county, Wash., to wit:

The easterly one-half of Lot numbered five in Block numbered one west of Laurel street, of the tide lands in front of the City of Port Angeles, as shown upon the official plats of the tide lands of the City of Port Angeles, on file in the office of the county auditor of said Clallam county and which said tract of tide lands is described by metes and bounds as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of Front street 200 feet westerly from the westerly line of Laurel street all in the City of Port Angeles, and all as shown upon the said official plats above mentioned, and running thence north 58 degrees 45 minutes west 25 feet; thence north 31 degrees 15 minutes east 300 feet; thence south 58 degrees 45 minutes east 25 feet, and thence south 31 degrees 15 minutes west 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 17-100 of an acre, more or less.

The appraisement of the above described tide land shall stand confirmed if no notice of contest is filed within the time prescribed by law.

Date of first publication 19th day of May, 1893.

W. T. FORREST
Commissioner of public lands.

No. 805.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
OLYMPIA, WASH.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph L. Nelson has filed an application in this office to purchase the following described tide land situate in Clallam county, Wash., towit:

Beginning at the southwest corner of Block 16, B of tide lands as shown by the official plats of survey of tide lands in front of the City of Port Angeles, in said county and state, said plats being on file in the office of the Auditor of said Clallam county, thence N. 26 deg. 37½ min. W. 188 feet to the northwest corner of Lot 8, Block 16, "B," thence N. 31 deg. 16 min. E. 305 feet, to where the north line of Lot 8 intersects the south line of Lagoon waterway, as shown on said plats of tide lands; thence east 36 feet to inner harbor line; thence south along inner harbor line 255 feet; thence with inner harbor line 80 feet, to the southeast corner of Block 16, "B"; thence south 55 deg. 27 min. W. 185 feet to place of beginning. It being the intent of this applicant to apply to purchase all of the tide land comprised in lots 6, 7, and 8 in Block 16, "B" of tide lands, as shown by said plats of survey or so much thereof as may be found to abut onto lots 4 and 5 in Block 134 of the Port Angeles Townsite Reserve. Also, the area noted on said plats as Railroad Avenue and lying immediately between the above described lots 6, 7 and 8 in Block 16, "B" of tide lands and said lots 4 and 5 in Block 134 of said Reserve.

The appraisement of the above described tide land shall stand confirmed if no notice of contest is filed within the time prescribed by law.

Date of first publication May 26, 1893.

W. T. FORREST
Commissioner of public lands.

NO. 821.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
OLYMPIA, WASH.

Notice is hereby given that Dugal C. Smith has filed an application in this office to purchase the following described tide lands situate in Clallam county, Washington, to wit:

Beginning at a point where the westerly line of Tumwater creek waterway would be intersected by the southerly line of Second street if extended between "A" and "B" streets in the city of Port Angeles as same is shown on the official plats of survey of tide lands in front of said city, said plats being on file in the office of the auditor of said county of Clallam; thence southerly along the westerly line of Tumwater creek waterway 140 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the northerly line of Railroad Avenue; thence westerly along the northerly line of Railroad Avenue 100 feet, more or less, to the westerly line of Lot No. 8 in said Block; thence northerly parallel with and 100 feet distant from the westerly line of Tumwater creek waterway to an intersection with the southerly line of Second street extended; thence easterly 100 feet to point of beginning, being a piece or tract of tide land about 100x140 feet in size.

The appraisement of the above described tide land shall stand confirmed if no notice of contest is filed within the time prescribed by law.

Date of first publication 2nd day of June, 1893.

W. T. FORREST,
Commissioner of public lands.
Allen Weir, attorney for applicant.

No. 817.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
OLYMPIA, WASH.

Notice is hereby given that Anthony Alexander has filed an application in this office to purchase the following described tide lands situate in Clallam county, Washington, to wit:

Beginning at the southwest corner of lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 west of Laurel street in Port Angeles in said county, as shown by the official plats of survey of tide lands in front of said city, said plats being on file in the office of the auditor of said Clallam county; thence north 31 deg. 15 min. east 525 60-100 feet to the inner harbor line; thence north 71 deg. 42 min. west 51 30-100 feet along said inner harbor line; thence south 31 deg. 15 min. west 519 20-100 feet to Railroad Avenue; thence south 65 deg. 21 min. east 50 5-10 feet to point of beginning, containing 55-100 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 5 of said Block.

Also; beginning at the SW corner of Lot No. 5 in said Block No. 9, thence N. 31 deg. 15 min. E. 519 20-100 feet to the inner harbor line; thence N. 71 deg. 42 min. W. 51 30-100 feet along said inner harbor line; thence S. 31 deg. 15 min. W. 512 80-100 feet to Railroad Avenue; thence S. 65 deg. 21 min. E. 5 5-10 feet to point of beginning, containing 54-100 acres, more or less, and being all of Lot No. 6 in said Block.

The appraisement of the above described tide land shall stand confirmed if no notice of contest is filed within the time prescribed by law.

Date of first publication, 2nd day of June, 1893.

W. T. FORREST
Commissioner of public lands.
Allen Weir, attorney for applicant.

No. 795.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
OLYMPIA, WASH.

Notice is hereby given that Roderick C. McLeod has filed an application in this office to purchase the following described tide lands situate in Clallam county, Washington, to wit:

Beginning at a point which is the northwest corner of Lot ten 10 in Block one hundred and ten 110, as shown on the official map of the Port Angeles Townsite Reserve said Block being the abutting property to Block ten 10 west of Laurel street as shown on the official map of the tide land survey of tide lands in front of the town of Port Angeles in said Clallam county and state of Washington, said plats being on file in the auditor's office of Clallam county "said beginning point also being at the meander line" thence north 31 degrees and 15 minutes east four-hundred and twenty-five 425 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the inner harbor line on westerly line of said Block ten 10 of tide lands, thence easterly along said inner harbor line one hundred 100 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the line between Lots eight 8 and nine 9 in said Block ten 10 of tide lands; thence south 31 degrees and 15 minutes west four hundred and fifty 450 feet, on said line between lots eight 8 and nine 9 in said Block ten 10 of tide lands to the northeast corner of lot nine 9 in Block one hundred and ten 110 of the Government Townsite Reserve "at meander line"; thence westerly along said meander line and north line of said lots nine 9 and ten 10 of said Block one hundred and ten 110 of the Townsite Reserve one hundred 100 feet, more or less, to point of beginning, said tract containing one and three-hundredths 1 3-100 of an acre, more or less, and embracing all of the tide land in the so-called Railroad Avenue which lies in front of the said Lots 9 and 10 of Block 110 of the Townsite Reserve.

The appraisement of the above described tide land shall stand confirmed if no notice of contest is filed within the time prescribed by law.

Date of first publication 26th day of May, 1893.

W. T. FORREST
Commissioner of public lands.

No. 770.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
OLYMPIA, WASH.

Notice is hereby given that Mary Easter has filed an application in this office to purchase the following described tide lands situate in Clallam county, Washington:

Beginning at a point on the east line of Laurel street and the west of Lot 9 Block 1 east of Laurel street according to the plats of tide lands at Port Angeles and of record in the office of the auditor of Clallam county, Wash., and 204 feet N. 31 deg. 15 min. E. from the SW corner of the lot above described, thence from said point N. 31 deg. 15 min. E. 50 feet, S. 58 deg. 45 min. E. 50 feet, S. 31 deg. 15 min. W. 50 feet, N. 58 deg. 45 min. W. 50 feet to place of beginning, containing 6-100 acres, more or less, and being further described as 50 feet in a square form of Lot 9 Block 1 above described.

The appraisement of the above described tide land shall stand confirmed if no notice of contest is filed within the time prescribed by law.

Date of first publication 19th day of May, 1893.

W. T. FORREST
Commissioner of public lands.
Louis Williams, attorney for applicant.

A DRESSMAKING CLASS.

A SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN WHERE GIRLS ARE TAUGHT TO SEW.

A Place to Learn How to Design and Make Pretty Costumes—The Pratt Institute Where Teachers and Lecturers Receive Their Education.

Seeing a wealthy, traveled, elegant young woman recently, in a very pretty costume of her own designing and making in the school for dressmaking, Pratt institute, Brooklyn, led the writer to visit this department of the institute, as well as those in which millinery and cooking are taught.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays are visiting days.

There are three graded courses in the dressmaking department, which occupy three light, cheerful rooms of the upper part of the house; airy and sweet, and furnished with every requisite for good and perfect work. There are historical pictures of costumes on the walls, blackboards for demonstrations of designs, exhibits of free hand drawing, long tables for cutting out work and comfortable chairs for workers.

As a preliminary instruction for the course stitchery in all its branches is taught. Picture to yourself some twenty-five or thirty young girls sitting at rows of desks, or little tables, facing a desk at one end of the room, where a teacher at the moment is giving a lecture on the proper method of making and inserting a gusset, an angular piece of cloth for strengthening some part of a garment.

It happens now to be a little bit of white muslin, which the teacher is manipulating, turning and twisting in her fingers, folding it in proper shape, turning down the corners, and showing where it should be gathered in the center, the whole dissertation being listened to with quick interest, and followed in example by the pupils, each girl having her bit of cloth to experiment upon.

DRESSMAKING FROM COPY.

All the rudiments of stitching are made upon materials, patches of cloth, furnished them by the school. Later, when the pupil is an adept in sewing, she makes undergarments with a degree of elegance equal to those made by the French nuns. She is now prepared to enter the lowest of the dressmaking rooms.

Her draughts are made from measurement for basques or waists, which is demonstrated on the blackboard by the teacher, the pupil making a copy on brown paper, which is used as a pattern.

If the teacher finds the copy perfect the pupil cuts it in white cotton; it is basted and tried on. Here, too, the pupil is taught freehand drawing and to harmonize colors, as well as the beauty of proper lines. In another room the draping of a skirt and all the arts of finishing a costume are developed. Beautiful tea gowns, dinner and street dresses were hanging in a case which had been made by the classes, the materials having been furnished by the pupils, who had made each costume for herself or some friend in the tip of the mode, as the most reliable fashion books are consulted as to the style of these garments.

A design is made first for each costume, which is the work of the pupil, and painted in water colors. She may conventionalize her pattern from half a dozen fashion plates, or copy some one plate, and, if approved by the teacher, copy it in expensive or less costly materials. There is a harmony and beauty in these dresses which resembles the costumes made by the French modistes. An important feature of each of the courses is the talks on hygiene, and upon the selection of fabrics, and harmony of color and form in dress.

ALSO MILLINERY.

In the millinery department some very pretty materials were scattered on the long tables which were being made up by the class after the various designs for head adornments now in vogue—bonnets, round hats, toques, etc.—some as light as gossamer wings and others of heavier materials. The first lessons are demonstrated in canton flannels of bright colors, but in the finishing room elegant materials are used. Here again the becoming is taught, nature's lines, the features, the coloring and harmonizing all together. This is, indeed, a fine art, and one which milliners rarely possess. Here, too, all the fine materials are the property of the pupils. The teachers are adepts in their trade. During the year 350 pupils have been in this department. Fifteen dollars is charged for three months' course for day scholars and nine dollars for the evening classes. About the same tuition is charged for instruction in dressmaking. There are also free classes in both kinds of instruction.

Neither of the classes is taught every day, as they are divided to accommodate all the pupils. In the paid classes are rich girls who learn these trades or arts through preference, girls of moderate means who learn how to make stylish garments at a moderate rate, and poor girls who are sent by some benevolent people to gain a means of honest livelihood. There are women of middle age and young girls who sit together at the long tables, each equally in earnest as to the manufacture of a bonnet.

There are so many visitors on visiting days, and they ask so many questions of the pupils, that a printed notice is conspicuously placed to inform strangers that such conversation is not allowed. The visitor here learns for the first time, perhaps, that a properly constructed, graceful bonnet or round hat is designed from classic lines, beginning with the form of a cylinder.—E. E. Dickinson in New York Continent.

Women as Floriculturists.

"During the past five years," said a well known florist, "a number of women have taken to the cultivation of flowers as a business. The census bureau claims that there are over 300 floral establishments owned and managed by women. I know of fifty who are in the business within ten miles of this city. They are successful in raising flowers for the market, but in almost every case they are merely carrying on the business left them by husbands or other male relatives.

"One young German woman of Union Hill, the second wife of a well-to-do gardener who died shortly after marriage, took hold of the business and has built up an immense trade. She studies the market closely, and varies her stock in accordance with the demand, keeping always a little in advance of her competitors. Her energy and enterprise are remarkable and readily account for her great success."—New York Telegram.

There are people who feel an interest in the great subject of the restoration to fallen man, and more particularly to woman, of that lost possession, the prehensile toe. Miss Dowle, the Carpathian girl, describes a woman's foot finely: "A woman is thudding about the room with her splendid bare feet. Every toe comes into play when the foot goes down, and is active and independent in a way that our insular toes are not, even when divested of their constraining boots."

THE REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY.

It Is an Interesting Country, but Little Known to Americans.

The republic of Paraguay has hitherto been one of the least known of the South American states. Situated in the heart of the continent, and communicating with the sea only by the intermediary of the Parana river, it has remained a far away country, forgotten, unvisited, unexplored. And yet in the old days its territory was the center of all the operations of the Europeans on the Atlantic coast of America.

During the early period of the Spanish occupation the settlers found hospitality in Paraguay sooner than on the more accessible banks of the river Plate, while its fertility, climate and geographical position recommended it to the Jesuits for the establishment of their "reductions," and for the essay of a system of communism which gave admirable results from the point of view of collective felicity. During 200 years the settlements of the Jesuits prospered. In 1764 the order was expelled; when the architects left it, the communistic edifice, within whose pleasant precincts the native Guarani population had learnt the elements of a simple and almost idyllic civilization, fell into ruins, and the whole country and the people quickly declined.

In the beginning of the present century, when the independence movement deprived the crown of Spain of its American colonies, Paraguay did not join in the generous and co-operative work of liberty, but shut itself up within its frontiers, trusting to its wealth and wishing to owe nothing to its neighbors. This policy was that of the dictator Francia and of his successors, Lopez I and Lopez II, whose despotic rule from the beginning of the century up to 1870 was virtually a continuation of the Jesuit system of state communism, minus the religious and recreative elements.

Critics who persist in considering universal suffrage to be the last word of political science have severely condemned these despots. The fact, however, remains that under their rule Paraguay reached a high degree of wealth and material well being, and threatened to assume a supremacy which alarmed its neighbors. The result of this uneasiness and jealousy was the war of the triple alliance of Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine against Paraguay, which began in 1864 and lasted five years, ending in the ruin of the latter country and the almost complete annihilation of the young and adult male population, and leaving in the land none but women and aged men.

Of the riches and prosperity of Paraguay there remained no vestiges. The army and fleet were destroyed. Ruin and misery were on all sides. The conquerors had only to divide the spoils after Lopez died, with arms in his hands, at Cerro Cora on March 1, 1870. The Paraguayans fought like heroes, and when, from want of men, they could fight no longer, a handful of patriots met at Asuncion, formed a triumvirate, resisted the pressure of the allies in the sphere of diplomacy, signed a treaty of peace and on Aug. 15, 1870, opened a constituent assembly, which established the new constitutional chart.—Theodore Child in Harper's.

Uncle Si's Steer.

Uncle Si runs what is known in the south as a "one mule farm." From general improvidence he is unable to buy a mule or the necessary feed for one. So he does—or did, rather—his plowing and hauling with a great, gaunt red steer named Bonaparte, appropriately shortened by Si to Bony, said steer finding his subsistence in the grass of the woods.

Not long ago Si's former mistress and present landlady saw him in front of his cabin with Bonaparte standing under, or more properly leaning against, a tree. A rope was tied around the steer's neck and fastened to a limb of the tree, so that his head was drawn well up. Si, standing on a stump, upon which was also a bucket filled with greasy rags, held the steer's mouth open with one hand, while with the other he was pushing down the creature's throat one of the rags rolled into a ball.

"What in the world are you doing Si?" exclaimed the lady.

"Givin' Ole Bony a new cud. He dun los' his'n," answered Si, gravely proceeding to roll up another ball. "Dat's what make him so po'," he added.

"Suppose you give him some corn," suggested the lady, scanning Bony's ribs and backbone.

"Critters can't eat cawn when dey ain't got no cud," replied Si.

Negroes all think that the ability to ruminate or chew the cud is the result of possessing an organ that somehow floats around loose, and which the animal can lose, and then have it restored by forcing greasy dishrags down the throat.

The lady finding Si not to be reasoned with in the matter left him, but inquired a few days later as to Bony's condition.

"He dun dade," was the sententious reply.

"The dishrags didn't cure him?"

"No'm. Ole Bony wuz too fur gone to make a new cud out'n 'im."—New York Herald.

History of Coffee Drinking.

While coffee (coffea arabica) now figures as one of the most considerable economic products, its use as an article of food in civilized countries is of comparatively recent origin. In Abyssinia and Ethiopia, where the coffee plant is indigenous, the people have been accustomed to decoctions from its berries from time immemorial. There the Arabs first tasted the fragrant draught; and, highly delighted therewith, transported some of the precious beans to their own country about the beginning of the fifteenth century. In Arabia the new exotic flourished luxuriantly, and, strangely enough, entered into the occasions of religious controversy.

Legend reports that a devout Moslem, who had heard of the wakeful effect produced upon browsing goats by its foliage, resolved to try what influence a brewing from its berries might have upon the somnolent dervishes who nonchalantly fell asleep during the protracted services. The result was magical. Drowsy laymen followed their example. Coffee became the national beverage of the faithful. Mohammedan pilgrims to Mecca carried beans to all lands whence they had come.

Egypt soon rejoiced in coffee houses, and in Constantinople (A. D. 1554) they acquired instant popularity. Mosques were overshadowed by them. Quickened wits of drinkers suggested intoxication to the religious, and political insubordination to the civil authorities. The former denounced the dangerous resorts and the latter shut them up. But the beverage triumphed.—Richard Wheatley in Harper's Weekly.

The Way of Life.

Ned (at the club)—Where's Tom? He is generally in time.

Fred—Tom's chair will be empty for some days. He bought a bicycle yesterday. Then he thought it would be such a pleasure to be able to ride. Now he writes it would be such a pleasure to be able to walk.—Exchange.

DANCE OF THE GHOSTS.

NO SILENT, GLIDING SPOOK, BUT A MOB OF NOISY GOBLINS.

Story of Spirits Which Banged Furniture and Seemed to Create Havoc Generally—Related by a Doctor Renowned for His Veracity and Bravery.

Dr. Wever, who lived in Screven county, this state, was a man of high and unimpeachable character as well as of brave and fearless heart. No one ever doubted his veracity or accused him of being superstitious. He fought gallantly in the Mexican war, belonging to the famous "Palmetto regiment" of South Carolina, and holding the rank of first lieutenant. And he had in his possession until his death a beautiful silver sword, presented to him by the citizens of Edgefield county for his bravery at Chapultepec, Buena Vista and many other hard fought fields of Mexico.

He was a very interesting and entertaining talker, and when in a reminiscent mood it was a treat to hear him tell of his experiences in war and of many hairbreadth escapes in the imminent deadly breach.

But the most exciting story I ever heard from the doctor's lips he told several of the boys one night when we were spending the evening over at his hospital home, and the earnest and impressive way in which he related it made us involuntarily glance round into the dark corners of the room, and marred to a certain extent the pleasure of our ride home.

When he was a young man, the doctor said, he took charge of one of his father's plantations in California. There was no other white man on the place, and the negro quarter was about half a mile away from the old two story dwelling in which the overseer had been accustomed to stay. The house was in a lonely place, and many were the stories told by those who had successively attempted to live in it, of the strange, mysterious, unseen beings who would come and hold high carnival there in the deep, still hours of the night. In other words, the house was said to be haunted.

THE HAUNTED ROOM.

There was an ancient and gloomy air about the place, such as usually gives rise to rumors of supernatural visitants, and to this the doctor said, together with its loneliness and the excited imaginations, perhaps of those who stayed there, he attributed all the uncanny things he had heard.

Anyhow he had never known yet what it was to be afraid, and as he had come there for the purpose of making a crop, he intended, no matter who else might dwell there in the midnight hours, to live in the house that year.

The day he moved in the former overseer and his family were taking away the last of their household goods. The doctor began to locate himself in a large room that opened on the piazza down stairs. But the overseer told him it was no use to do that, as he would be compelled to move. "For," said he, "they won't let you have any peace down here."

The doctor laughed and told him he didn't care a snap about "they," and as that room was the most convenient for his business he was going to occupy it. The man said he thought the same thing when he came there, but after the first night he and all his family moved up stairs and stayed there the rest of the time.

The doctor laughed again and fixed himself all comfortably in the large room.

That night he read for an hour or two after he had finished his supper, and then went to bed with his pistol and a box of matches within easy reach of his hand. He had been asleep he knew not how long, when he was suddenly awakened by a most terrific clashing sound, as if the whole house was falling in on him.

A FEARFUL HUBBUB.

Then, right in the room where he was, the chairs were taken up and thrown furiously against the wall, the table was overturned with fearful violence and the noise was deafening and terrific. Over him and around him, everywhere in the room, up against the ceiling and then down, as if it would go through the very floor itself, was the terrible banging and crashing of furniture.

When he first awoke so suddenly he had half raised himself in bed to listen, but he now found himself crouching down to escape, if possible, the awful havoc that was going on around him. It seemed as if twenty men were in the room tearing everything to pieces. For the first time in his life the doctor said he was scared. His hair even began to play fantastic tricks. But finally, the noise continuing with tenfold fury, he reached out easily and found the box of matches. Taking one out he struck it, expecting to see—he knew not what.

As the light flashed up he looked, and lo! everything was in its place in the room—chairs, table and furniture—just as he had left it. The noise had suddenly ceased when he struck the match, and it was now still. The air was so thick with silence that it was absolutely frightening.

He heard no more of it that night nor the next, but the third night he suddenly awoke as before with the curious noises in his ears. Again the chairs were seemingly thrown by giant hands against the wall and broken to pieces. Again it seemed as if the whole army of men were in the room knocking it asunder. And again he struck a match and found everything in its place and the silence of the grave.

TRACING THE SPIRITS.

In a week or two the doctor said he became accustomed to the strange things, and they did not affect him other than to rouse him up and keep him awake until they stopped, which was generally in a few minutes. Sometimes he would not hear it for a week, and again it would come several nights in succession.

As to what it was he was unable to say. He could not account for it in any way in the world. He examined the house and premises thoroughly, but could get no clew to the mysterious visitor. Once, and once only, he heard the noise up stairs, or at least he heard it going up the steps. It sounded like some one walking heavily with chains dragging around him.

Jumping from his bed he struck a light and thought that at least he would find out who his midnight intruder was. At the foot of the stairs there was a door, which he closed and locked, so that whatever it was it might not escape that way. Hurrying up the steps whither the noise had immediately preceded him, he searched quickly in both the rooms and found nothing.

All during the year the same thing continued. One night his cousin came over and slept with him, and was nearly frightened to death when he awoke and heard the fearful noise. Immediately they got up and together examined the whole house and place, but saw or heard nothing that would tend to explain the mystery. The doctor said from that time he could never venture in there after dark.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Possible Evolution of Women's Clubs.

The words of a New York woman—who, by the way, is not a member of any club—are interesting. "I have been wondering," she says, "if French flats have not had something to do with the evolution of club life. Twenty years ago boarding houses were the homes of the large numbers of well to do New York families I recall now the case of a friend of mine, and hers was only one of many. Her husband received a salary of $8,000 a year, yet she felt that she could not keep up a separate establishment to her liking on that, and the two—they had no children—paid seventy-five dollars a week the year round for a parlor and bedroom in a first class boarding house. They were very particular where they went and who the other inmates of the house were, but having secured a desirable place, she really found much of her society in the household circle.

"When the apartment system became popular she took one. At the end of six months, however, she confessed herself the victim of unconquerable loneliness and ennui, gave up her pretty suite of rooms and returned to boarding house quarters. Several years later, six or seven at least, she tried it again, the second time with better success, because, as she told me, 'she had something to do outside, now that her school alumnæ had a New York circle.' Today that friend is a prized member of three clubs and one of the busiest women in the city. It seems to me as if the history of her experience has a meaning in relation to the development of women's clubs."—Her Point of View in New York Times.

Always Dress for Dinner.

Dressing for dinner or the evening meal, whatever it is, has a decidedly moral effect. Not that an elaborate toilet is necessary; nor in this country where, in most families, life is on a simple basis, is it requisite for a man to don his evening clothes. But if each member of the family is required to give ten or fifteen minutes' careful attention to the toilet, the result will surely be apparent in increased courtesy among the members of the household, and a certain home dignity that is very desirable. "But," says the tired housemother, "all this involves extra expense." A little extra trouble it may be at first, but this will be more than compensated by the restful feeling it will give. Let us help you by a few suggestions, one at least.

Keep regular evening home dress, and arrange some pretty and becoming fichus to brighten and freshen the corsage. Lace being both pretty and inexpensive, it involves a very small outlay. The draped part of the fichus may be made of white mull, which can be washed as often as required, or of any pretty color of soft China silk. Cuffs of the same lace should be basted in the sleeves, and even a shabby gown becomes a pretty toilette that will gladden the eyes of your family. For young girls a pretty silk shirt will give a becoming change from the dark dress usually worn.—Boston Transcript.

About Darning.

Darning, as it was taught by our grandmothers, is almost unknown in our day. Life is so full nowadays, and machinery has so nearly superseded hand labor, that the old laborious and neat mending, seems almost a waste of time when new garments may be had at such a small cost. But handsome damask will probably always be costly, and those who keep a well stocked linen closet should often take a careful personal supervision of the table napery. The first great principle of darning, a careful old housekeeper tells us, is "Never darn a hole;" this is the same moral that is set forth in the well known and somewhat contradictory axiom of good breeding, "Never make an apology." The meaning when applied in that sense is obvious—"Never do anything that requires an apology," and in this instance the old lady's dictum would, therefore, be simply, "Never leave an article so long unexamined as to find it worn into a hole." Another useful resolution is to buy a set of table linen and some extra napkins every year.—Lewiston Journal.

Why Women Should Be Thankful.

Women have great reason to be thankful for their general ignorance; the less a woman knows the happier she is. Our heads are not confused and distressed with the mists and mazes of politics; we, with a few painful exceptions, are blessedly unaware that the country will be shipwrecked and the world overturned if B is elected and C is not; we do not have to contend in caucuses or rant in conventions; we know that the country has gone on and the government endured though B was made its chief ruler and C disappointed; the world wags in spite of tariff or free trade, and we don't meddle with its revolutions because we don't know how or why. Yes, had I been blessed—or t'other thinged—with seventeen daughters, I should earnestly have prayed that they might every one be beautiful and silly, so that they should have made early and happy marriages, been sure always of "Her sweet, safe corner by the household fire."—Rose Terry Cook.

Ladies, Stay in Bed.

Polly Peppers says that early rising wears out women too fast. I notice that our thrifty greataunts and grandmothers had a habit of dying early and giving their husbands an opportunity of leading two or three blushing brides to the altar. Now, I don't propose to leave any chance for my husband to get any such double or triple bliss as that. I don't intend to have any other woman walking around in my shoes, appropriating my kisses and doing other disagreeable things which I should object to.

I mean to take care of myself so as to last as long as my better half. No woman has any business, ordinarily, to get up and go to work at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning. If there is anything in the world that a woman needs it is plenty of rest. If she feels tired and languid in the morning and hates to get up, it is a sure sign that she is overdoing and wearing out. Six o'clock is as early as any one ought to get up and go to work.—American Home.

Frank R. Stockton's One Receipt.

Frank R. Stockton tells with great glee how once, many years ago, he invented a dish and got two dollars for the invention. It was while he was sub-editor of Hearth and Home, a weekly paper of which Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge was the editor. He had contributed to every department save the household department. This put him on his mettle. So he handed in a receipt of his own concocting. Mrs. Dodge accepted it and paid for it at the current rates—two dollars. The dish is called "cold pink," and here is the receipt Take all the white meat left over from the Thanksgiving turkey and chop it up very fine. Pour a thin cranberry sauce over the cold meat. Mix well, put it in a china form and set it away to get cold. When cold serve it. It makes a delightful dish. But alas! as Mr. Stockton himself remarks, there is never any turkey left over from the Thanksgiving dinner.—New York Epoch.

The Brave Marquis.

A regiment once marched into Perigueux to take up quarters there, and the whole town was out to see the soldiers enter. The citizens crowded out into the line of march. "Drive them back!" commanded the colonel. Most of the spectators shrank away. Only one man remained immovable—a great, white haired man, with crossed arms, defiant mien, and a contemptuous smile on his lips. He was the Marquis Marle de Sainte-Maria. A captain, named Roland, tapped him on the breast with the handle of his sword. Marle de Sainte-Maria snatched the sword, snapped it over his knee and threw the bits in Roland's face. A hand to hand fight followed. The marquis was arrested and confined in his hotel under a guard of three soldiers.

He remained there five days, and then learned that at 4 o'clock on the following morning the regiment, with Captain Roland, would march away. To get his satisfaction he must hunt Roland down like a fox, and he resolved to do it. Early in the morning he climbed up the chimney of the room in which he was imprisoned, over five roofs, and down the scuttle of the house of a friend. He swallowed a glass of wine, put a chicken bone in his pocket, got a sword and a horse and galloped off toward the cross roads which the regiment must pass on its way to Paris. He arrived there at 5 o'clock.

He dismounted, threw off his great coat, rolled up his sleeves, unsheathed his sword, and stood still in the middle of the Paris road. The regiment marched into sight presently, but the marquis did not move. It came within speaking distance, and he still stood motionless, sword in hand. The first line of the regiment was but a few rods away, but the marquis did not even move an eyelash. "So far and no further," every line in his face said. The soldiers hesitated and halted. The marquis shouted one word, "Roland." "Forward, Captain Roland!" commanded the colonel, and the captain stood before the marquis, sword in hand. Ten passes and the marquis had his sword through Roland's heart. He withdrew it, wiped it carefully, rolled down his sleeves, threw on his big coat and rode away to Perigueux.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Difficulties of Agricultural Experiments.

The lack of suitable men has not been the only drawback to the work of the younger stations. Two clauses in the act passed by congress allowing only $3,000 of the first and $750 of each succeeding appropriation to be used for buildings, and requiring that from the very first at least four bulletins a year be issued, while ultimately it may prove of advantage to them, has certainly tended at first to bring them no praise. It was supposed that the states would furnish buildings, but unfortunately some of them furnished either inadequate ones or none at all, and in one or two instances even the annual appropriation which the state had previously given to the agricutural college was abolished.

The fact that quarterly bulletins were required by law, whether the station had valuable matter on hand or not, coupled with the fact that in many instances men wholly new to the business had to write them, tended at first to distribute more or less matter of questionable value. As the bulletins have general circulation among the class for which they are intended only in the state in which they were issued, many states necessarily sent out some compilations on the same topics which, to all practical purposes, were duplicates of each other. Bulletins, too, had to be written in popular style, in order that they might be understood by men whose education, in too many instances, had been limited to the winter district school.

If it be also remembered that these newly formed stations have been organized scarcely three years, and have not been in working order for that length of time; that they are going through the same trials as the older stations have had; that they have to break down the prejudices of many farmers, as the older stations have largely done; and that they were popularly expected to show in a few months results equal to those which even the German experiment stations have conquered only after years of strict application, with the aid of the best scientists of that scientific nation—it cannot be wondered at that these newborn stations have in several instances fallen short of what was expected of them.—Professor Charles L. Parsons in Popular Science Monthly.

Old Time Quadroon Balls in New Orleans.

On entering, the guard, in full uniform, conducted us to a side room, where another guard examined us from head to foot to see if we had arms, and while undergoing this inspection I had an opportunity of surveying the premises. I saw stored away fully a barrel of weapons of all descriptions and sizes, numbered and labeled, such as dirks, stilettos, pistols, bowie knives, sharp and strong enough to cleave a man in two at one blow. Getting our tickets we were ushered into the ballroom up stairs, where several hundred men and women were waltzing to a band of music.

Everything was conducted in the most orderly manner, and I was struck with the precision of these women in their waltzes and dances. Coming from a mixed race famous for it, as they were all French and Spanish, many of them fairly equaled the renowned Carmencita in abandon and action. The partners of these dusky damsels were, of course, white.

The colored gentry were entirely excluded; all others had access to these balls upon payment of two dollars to three dollars, according to seats in the boxes or galleries, which were generally filled by strangers, who visited New Orleans from all parts of the world, which in a measure accounts for the quantity of arms taken from them.

The colored ladies partook of the color of the Indian and conducted themselves properly. They were indulged in ices, lemonade and sherbets, and all they seemed to care for was the dance and the waltz, in which they excelled.—Cor. Louisville Courier Journal.

A Remarkable Find.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Lyman Abbott and some other women were speaking of remarkable cases in which lost articles had been found. Mrs. Beecher said: "The most extraordinary case I ever heard of happened many years ago. One day Mr. H. B. Claflin came to our house to see Mr. Beecher. While he was talking to him he happened to put his hand up to his shirt bosom and found that he had lost a diamond pin. It was early in the winter and there was snow on the ground. Mr. Beecher went out with him and, following the direction Mr. Claflin had taken, they made diligent search, but could get no trace of it.

"Mr. Claflin gave it up as lost, although he offered a reward for its recovery. The following spring, when the snow was thawing, Mr. Claflin was again on his way to our house, and when within a few yards of it he saw something glistening on the sidewalk. He picked it up and it was the identical pin he had lost. I think that was a most extraordinary case."—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE OLD HOME.

I steal into the old, old home,
With silent, solemn pace,
For the dwelling of my childhood days
Is now a haunted place;
And the memories of bygone years
Stand forth before my mind,
With shadowy fingers beckoning
To what is left behind.

I list for sounds where all is still,
For voices that are gone;
But I only hear my echoed tread
And the breeze's hollow moan.
I seek for forms that are no more
Amid the twilight gloom;
But I only see my shadow dark
Flung wide across the room.

And as I wander sadly on,
A thousand fancies throng;
I see my mother's angel face
That's vanished now so long.
I see the forms of those I loved,
Old friends of happier years;
And as I gaze, my aching heart
O'erflows in flooding tears.

Oh, home, old home—thou art not here!
Thy shadow only stays;
Thou art not in these silent rooms,
These lone, deserted ways.
But where the friends of other days
Have gathered, bright and fair—
Where smiling forms of those I loved
Are waiting—Home is there.
—Arthur L. Salmon in Once a Week.

HE MADE BABY SLEEP.

How a Hard Hearted Man Declared War on a Screaming Infant and Won.

It is a paradoxical fact that the only persons who know exactly how children should be brought up are the people who never have any.

Now there is a reason for everything, especially for a paradox, and the reason which presents itself in this case is that the sentimentality indulged in by the overfond mother too often overbalances her good sense and good judgment.

There is a man in New York who had pranced around nights waiting on young household tyrants and catering to the foolish sentimentality of the mother till he was tired of it.

In vain he begged her to let the stout lunged scion of recent date cry it out when he roused the neighborhood in the middle of the night to promote entertainment for his benefit.

The foolish hearted mother feared the combat with a one-year-old despot, whose persistence she was familiar with. But when a man entertains an idea to the extent of turning it three or four times over in his mind you may look for results. The Sunday following the idea became a resolution.

Mr. Baby had been in the habit of being rocked to sleep for his daily nap—it was a favor he bestowed as a reward for the patience of the rocker—he slept when he couldn't longer prop his eyelids up. He was therefore very much amazed that Sunday after his mother had gone to church, when he was placed on the bed, a bottle of milk put in his hand and he was told to go to sleep.

He swallowed the milk without stopping for breath, and then rose up and indulged in a vigorous howl. The man on the outside of the door believed in filling up the internal organism, so again he filled the bottle, and this time strapped the youthful enthusiast on his back on a pillow and left him. But after swallowing the second installment of lacteal refreshment the undaunted baby again rose up—pillow and all—and while promenading about on the bed with some difficulty, sent up his voice in a mighty volume.

The father looked about to see that the windows were all secure. Then he went in and strapped another pillow, this time to the front of the disturber of the Sunday peace. By this time Mr. Baby perceived that war was declared. His chubby arms and legs struck out right and left, accompanied with muffled but vigorous howls. The clock moved along toward the hour for the mother to return. The man on the outside began to grow nervous. Certain facts presented themselves to his mind in a new light. He began to understand his wife's reluctance to the plan.

Then he went out to the back of the house and blackened his shoes. He polished them very carefully, to consume as much time as possible, and when the doorbell rang he started guiltily, half expecting a vigilance committee from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The cries had ceased, and when his wife entered he was calmly reading the paper, and there were only strangled sobs coming at regular intervals from the sleeping innocent to tell the tale. But she was a woman of comprehension, and she knew there had been a conflict.

Again that night a determined man repeated the contest of the morning—but it was a brief one—and before he went to his business the next morning he wrested a solemn vow from the mother that she would repeat the experiment at the hour for the nap.

The vanquished enemy of personal comfort gave one long, despairing note of surrender, and that was the last of it.

There is a great deal of sentimentality wasted on small children by sympathetic and foolish parents. That is the reason why old maids and bachelors and childless people really do know a great deal better how to bring up a child than its parents do.—New York Evening Sun.

About Packing.

Collect everything all over the house that belongs to you. Take everything out of closets and drawers, and put everything on the bed or where you can see it. Place heavy articles like books and boxes at the bottom. Now fold neatly but rapidly all your clothes in shapes just the size of the trunk, and lay them in, pressing each down firmly. Sit on them if necessary. Do not waste room by wrapping up things in paper. Put nothing superfluous into your box, and reject whatever you have really done with. As the end draws near keep calm.

Do not get excited, and remember that as all your things came in that box they must go into it again. Remember your sponge, toothbrushes, etc., for it is absurd to have bags or cases for these things and take them away empty. Button your boots before locking your trunk unless you have a pocket buttoner. Otherwise you will have the trouble of unlocking it again to take out that excellent buttoning tool with a long handle.

Look around your room before leaving it, and even open the upper bureau drawer once more. This is a mere ceremony, for you are sure you emptied it. Yet very often you find you have left something in it, perhaps your purse, which is useful in traveling. Delay then no longer, but go directly down stairs. Say goodby, and get into the wagon without exclaiming: "Oh, my umbrella! I left it up stairs. No; here it is in my hand!"

Albert Beltgen has been arrested at Boise City, Idaho, for the murder of Charles I. Knight, whose body was found floating in the Snake river a short time ago. Knight had reared Beltgen from his infancy. Knight was a peddler, and the murder was committed to secure his jewelry.