THE BEACON.

VOL. 2. PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1893. NO. 24.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Trying to Enforce the Geary Exclusion Act.

WORMS IN THE VINEYARDS.

Governor Rickards Issues a Proclamation Against Importing Sheep Into Montana.

Salt Lake has voted $25,000 in school bonds.

Nevada farmers are pleased with the crop outlook in the State.

Another prospector at San Diego claims to have found the Pegleg mine. His name is John Ingram, and his age is 63.

There is much sympathy at Spokane for Mr. Cannon, whose banking house has just failed. The assets will cover all liabilities.

A vast deposit of borate of lime has been discovered in the Calico Mountains. The find is thought to be worth millions of dollars.

The Naval Board at Mare Island in making their report have pronounced the Monterey to be all that the contract required.

The citizens of Ashland are making a determined effort to raise the $12,000 which is required to insure the location of a branch of the Portland University there.

The Los Angeles Times will put in a new perfecting press this week, and with it introduce seven linotype type-setting machines, the first to appear in California.

We wonder, says the Yuma Sentinel, if there is another town outside of Yuma in the universe where any of its citizens are charged from 50 cents to $1 for drinking water in a saloon or barber shop?

The Bradstreet agency reports eighteen failures in the Pacific Coast States and Territories for the past week, as compared with fourteen for the previous week and ten for the corresponding week of 1892.

A large draft of seamen from the Mare Island naval rendezvous will be sent to Honolulu by the next steamer to reinforce the crews of the United States ship Adams and the cruiser Boston, now there.

Governor Richards of Montana has issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of sheep into Montana from Oregon, California, Nevada, Washington, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Colorado or New Mexico, except upon the certificate of the State Veterinarian that the sheep have been inspected and found free of any infectious or contagious disease.

Worms have again appeared in the vineyards west of Fresno, Cal., by millions, and in several localities people are fighting them with relays of Chinese, who work night and day. The worms work night, and in some places several acres have been stripped of leaves in a few hours as if a band of sheep had gone through the vineyards. It is thought the pest will be cleaned out.

The McKinney will case at Stockton, Cal., has been stopped. A motion for a nonsuit was agreed to by the contestant, a colored woman, who swore she married McKinney in 1878, when the records would prove that she had married a man named Nicholas in 1879. There was every evidence of conspiring to obtain the McKinney money, and it is possible a conspiracy case may be formed.

Penitentiary convicts are now making about 40,000 brick a day. The Salem Statesman says: "It is a pity they could not make enough for the soldiers' home, the branch asylum and all other prospective buildings now, before the starting of the proposed jute mill, so as to keep the idle convicts employed. They aim to make 3,000,000 this season, to be used in public buildings and additions provided for by the last Legislature.

The cases against the trapmen of the Columbia river have for the second time in two years fallen to the ground, and Hon. C. W. Fulton and his brother won two cases recently for the defense, one after the other. The Prosecuting Attorney declared he would never again bring a charge against a trapman or a gill-net fisherman. He declared it utterly useless to try to secure a conviction, and stated that it would never be possible for the State to win a case of the kind when the lawyers so mixed the jury up with the jurisdiction question that they were unable to agree on anything. Mr. Fulton produced certificates held by both defendants, and argued that the laws of Congress giving Oregon jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases to the Washington shore of the Columbia only applied to the service of processes and to crimes committed on a floating boat or other craft and not to anything fixed into the bed of the river on the Washington side. He claimed in addition that, if a Clatsop county jury pronounced jurisdiction over Washington fishtraps, the State of Washington could with just as much reason levy dues on and control the Union Pacific wharves that run out toward the middle channel from Astoria. Judge Cleveland, being powerless to instruct the juries on the question of law, was barred from instructing either jury, and the Fultons secured acquittal for every one of their clients. The question unfortunately is no nearer settlement than ever. The Sheriff of the county and all his deputies are denouncing Fish Commissioner Crawford of Washington for what they claim is flagrant dereliction of duty in favor of the trapowners.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed Worthington Ford of Brooklyn, N. Y., chief of the bureau of statistics in the Treasury Department. During the last Cleveland administration Ford served as chief of the bureau of statistics of the Department of State. Mr. Ford is worth nearly $1,000,000.

The Star says that President Cleveland has told members of Congress that under no circumstances would there be an issue of bonds unless especially authorized by Congress. The administration, he said, was not responsible for the present financial situation, and it lays with Congress and not the administration to find a remedy for it.

Plans are being made by Secretary Hoke Smith for an extensive summer tour through the West. These plans are not fully developed, and the time of his departure is therefore unknown. He will, however, visit points in Indian Territory and then proceed to California, returning by the route of the Northern Pacific railroad. Mrs. Smith has decided to accompany him on his travels.

During the first three months of the present administration ended June 3 the total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed was 6,537, of which 4,672 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and death and 1,865 by removals. During the corresponding period of the previous administration the total number appointed was 8,226, or 1,686 more than were appointed during the last three months. Of these 2,659 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and death and 5,567 by removals. The number of appointments made on resignations was 2,015 greater during the first quarter of the administration than during the last, and the number made on removals was 3,502 less during Cleveland's first quarter than during Harrison's.

Secretary Gresham has received information from Minister Blount that warrants the conclusion that he is prepared to indorse all that has been done in Hawaii, and that he is now strongly inclined to recommend at least the establishment of a United States protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands. The Secretary is also in official ignorance of the reported interference of Claus Spreckels in behalf of the restoration of monarchy and of his insistence upon the repayment by the provisional government of money advanced by him to the late monarchy. The Secretary is, of course, in receipt of information from Blount that he does not feel justified in publishing, but he feels no hesitation in denying the accuracy of the above report.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The ax Gladstone has been using at Hawarden is to be on exhibition at the World's Fair.

Florida, somewhat late it would seem, is appropriating $25,000 for State use at the World's Fair on condition that the railroads give a like sum.

The foreign commissioners at the World's Fair propose to have an independent board of jurors and to issue diplomas on their own account.

The World's Fair managers have figured expenses down to $20,000 a day, whereas the daily average revenue from admissions and concessions is about $30,000.

A majority of the United States Circuit Court has decided the World's Fair must close Sundays. Judges Wood and Jenkins ordered that an injunction be issued restraining the officials from opening the gates of the fair grounds. Judge Grosscup dissented, recommending that the injunction applied for by the United States District Attorney be not granted. The decision of Judges Wood and Jenkins, though reaching the same point in the end, take this action on widely diverging grounds, and dissenting opinion differs radically from both. The courtrooms were crowded when the decision was read. Judge Wood read his own opinion, in which he concluded that Jackson Park was lawfully devoted for exposition purposes, and that the exposition had been in fact turned over to the control of the Federal government by the local corporation, and that its control was therefore as absolute as its control of the Federal building. He held that the Sunday-closing rule, having once been passed by the local directory and approved by the National Commission, former body could not change it. Regarding the case before Judge Stein of the State court he held it was no bar to the proceedings, because it is inadmissible to say that the government must in comity yield to a State court.

A man named Arnold and Harlow Higginbotham, who secured the concession as official and only photographers on the grounds at a salary of $2,000 a year and 10 per cent on all work, which meant about $25,000, have ruined themselves by officiousness in getting themselves tangled up with the council of administration, and will probably be disciplined. They went so far as to declare that representatives of illustrated newspapers could not make sketches on the grounds, and the other day one of these artists was arrested and taken before Arndd, who constituted himself a Magistrae for the occasion and utterly ignored the permit issued to the artist by Director-General Davis. When the information of this reached the Director-General he was wroth, and the matter was referred to the council of administration, which will interview Arnold. This s not the most serious matter about the s haughty photographers. The Imperia German Commissioners made complaint against them to the effect that Arnod refused to return them negatives of photographs taken of paintings in the German section of the fine-arts gallery. The United States government signed an agreement that all negatives of photographs or other exhibits should be returnd to the commissioners. This agreement however, had no effect on Arnold, and the matter was laid before the council of administration.

EASTERN NEWS.

The Gould Stocks Suffer an Enormous Shrinkage.

FURNITURE FACTORIES CLOSE.

Government Inspectors Investigate the Affairs of the Postoffice at Kansas City.

The church taxation bill was defeated in the Michigan House by a vote of 32 to 35.

The Texas Central is looking over ground for its proposed extension in Mexico.

Philadelphia wants a new mint building. The money is appropriated for a new site.

Governor Flower of New York is worth several million dollars, and he is taxed for $10,000.

Thousands of acres of land have been laid waste in Southern Arkansas by the recent floods.

Joseph Pulitzer of the World has given $100,000 to the building fund of the Columbia College.

The Railroad Tax Assessors of Kansas are being urged by popular clamor to increase the taxes.

Dunn, chief of the weather bureau, promises one of the warmest summers we have ever experienced.

The Bell Telephone Company has secured an injunction against the McKeesport Company at Pittsburg.

A company has been chartered in Kansas to print and circulate campaign matter for the People's party.

Kansas crops are improved. Wheat is giving better promise, and the corn acreage will be larger than usual.

Seventy furniture factories at Cincinnati have closed. This is the answer to the demands of the workmen for nine hours and other concessions.

Tammany is in clover. The Governor of New York did not veto the bill that gives Tammany $10,000,000 dock improvements.

Since Jay Gould's death the "Gould stocks" have suffered a shrinkage of more than $50,000,000, and one-half of this falls upon his estate.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Saturday referred to Dr. Briggs as a modern prophet, fit to rank with the prophets of the Bible.

Michigan health officers are accused by Canadian papers of "working" Dominion railways under threats of interfering with their traffic arrangements.

Hundreds of English sparrows have built their nests in the World's Fair buildings, and before the show closes they will have increased to thousands.

Representative W. L. Wilson of West Virginia, who is Cleveland's choice for Chairman of the Congressional Ways and Means Committee, favors an income tax.

The Kansas millers are buying wheat outside of the State for July and September delivery for fear that the home crop will not meet their grinding requirements.

Late reports from South Dakota and Nebraska state that cholera has wiped out whole herds of hogs, and that the scarcity will be greater than it was a year ago.

The St. Luke's Hospital property on Fifth avenue, New York, has been sold for $2,400,000 in cash to an unknown millionaire; one report says to Collis P. Huntington.

A call from some of the prominent ladies of Boston for a fund to provide rocking chairs for aged women unable to buy them was responded to by contributions amounting to over $400.

General Boynton in a letter in the Washington Post says the demand of the old soldiers is that the pension roll shall be made a roll of honor, and a weeding out of the undeserving is necessary.

The total immigration to the United States during the ten months ended April 30, 1893, was 334,825, a decline of 119,133 from the immigration of the corresponding ten months of the previous year.

The annual report of the Southern Pacific Company (the entire system) for the year ending December 3, 1892, shows net earnings of $17,603,996, against $19,286,204 in 1892, being a decrease of $1,602,203.

It is reported in Washington that Attorney-General Olney and Assistant Secretary of State Quincy will resign at an early date, and that there is a chance for a Pacific Coast man getting one of the positions.

The Carnegie Land Company and the Carnegie Iron Company of Johnson City, Tenn., have made assignments to J. W. Cure. The liabilities of the two concerns are due largely to Eastern and Northern parties.

The Confederate Memorial and Literary Society of Richmond, Va., proposes to restore the old "Confederate White House," where Jefferson Davis lived in that city, and keep it as a memorial hall. It is now occupied by a school.

The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution proposes that the Columbian Liberty Bell, which is to be exhibited at the World's Fair, shall afterward be transported from place to place throughout the world as a missionary of freedom.

Government Inspectors have been pushing an investigation into the affairs of the postoffice at Kansas City. Eight postoffice clerks and five carriers have already been discharged for duplicating and hypothecating their salaries with money-lenders.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

Wood pulp is rapidly becoming one of the most universally used of manufactured articles.

Beggars are so numerous in Paris that they support a newspaper devoted to their interests.

Kentucky leads the Southern States in the production of tobacco, with a crop of 221,880,000 pounds.

Reports from the lumber regions of Michigan and Wisconsin indicate that the trade is very brisk.

The year 1892 was one of the worst years ever known in the iron and steel industries of Great Britain.

Europe consumes upward of $24,000,000 worth of gold and silver annually for plate, jewelry and ornaments.

It is stated in the Omaha Bee that 3,000 persons have secured homes through building associations in Nebraska.

The largest piece of mica in the world was recently taken out of a North Carolina quarry. It measures 9½x16 inches.

The producers of maple sugar in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont will get about $70,000 in sugar bounties this year.

The total value of the live-stock products of Kansas in 1892 was $42,853,835. Ten years before that the total was $20,559,934.

The length of the New York State canals is 628 miles, and the expenditures upon them for the year 1891 aggregated $3,661,102.

The Ohio law making it unlawful to discharge an employe because of his being a union man has been declared constitutional.

The number of sheep in Iowa has increased 18 per cent in the last two years, and the value per head has increased 22 per cent in the same time.

And now it is Connecticut that discovers the necessity of a building-association law that shall restrict the wildcat business done in that State.

There are some rich colored men. One in Washington is worth $200,000. A "light-complected" colored man in that city is reckoned as a half-millionaire.

A woman's building company has been formed in Toledo, O., and the names of the directors, of whom there are fifteen, are all prefixed by "Mrs." or "Miss."

The production of mercury reaches about 55,000 to 60,000 frascos per annum. The frascos are enormous bottles of cast iron, which contain four arrobes of about twenty-five pounds each.

Large numbers of Italians and Hungarians are being discharged from the anthracite coal fields. A number of electric mining machines have been introduced in Western Philadelphia.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix has ordered a bell to be placed in the Episcopal Church at Cooperstown as a memorial of his father, General John A. Dix.

Lieutenant Nixon, the designer of the cruiser New York, is but 34 years of age. He was graduated from the Naval Academy about a dozen years ago.

Mme. Madeline Lemaire and Mlle. Breslau, who are serving on the jury of the Salon of the Champs de Mars, are the first women who have held that position in any salon.

Prof. Poole, for forty years connected with the British Museum, latterly being in charge of ancient coins, is about to leave that institution to become a lecturer in University College, Chicago.

Detroit is slowly but surely equipping an art museum, which will eventually be a great credit to that enterprising city. Recent subscriptions include two of $10,000 each from D. M. Ferry and Thomas W. Palmer.

John Burns, the London labor leader, began his summer series of Sunday lectures at Battersea Park recently. He is said to possess an almost old-fashioned courtesy of private intercourse. His great hobby is skating.

A son of General Zabala, the commander of the Nicaraguan insurgents, who recently won a victory over the government troops, is attending school in Boston. He was much elated at his father's military success.

The first wife of Brigham Young is in Chicago with her daughter. She is described as a sweet, dignified woman of 72, of medium size, with a gentle face, kindly gray eyes and gray hair drawn back over either side of her temples.

Henry Jones, "Cavendish" of the London Field, the great authority on whist, who is now in this country, is an expert billiard-player as well as a whist champion. He can beat most of the amateurs, and runs the professionals very close.

One of the Kip family in San Francisco, a relative of the late Bishop Kip, has recently discovered a commission issued by James II's Governor-General in America, Francis Lovelace, commissioning Jacob Kip of New York Lieutenant of a foot company. He was afterward appointed Secretary of the Council of New York, and built the old Kip's Bay farmhouse.

"Pere" Hyacinthe Loyson has given a denial to the rumor about his intention of returning to the Roman Catholic Church after a preparatory "retreat" in the monastery of Grande Chartreuse. It was even stated that the ex-Carmelite was at the present moment engaged in meditations within the precincts of the cloister. M. Loyson as a matter of fact is living quietly in his little villa at Neuilly with his family.

Caran d'Ache, the most popular of modern continental caricaturists, looks like a soldier. He is of Russian ancestry, and his nom de plume is the Russian word for pencil. If he were to sign his sketches "Emanuel Poire," few people would recognize them as his handiwork, though that is his real name. Like Lieutenant Viaud, whom the world knows as Pierre Loti, he could circumnavigate the globe incognito by the simple process of utilizing his real name and discarding his nom de plume.

FOREIGN CABLES.

Revolutionists in Spain Make a Demonstration.

THE FEMALES PREDOMINATE.

The Parisian Newspapers Fear That France's Whole Indo-Chinese Empire is at Stake.

The slave trade in Morocco continues to flourish.

Cholera cases are reported at Marseilles, Cette and Toulouse, France.

It is proposed to levy an income tax in Germany to meet the military credits.

Bismarck is expected to come in out of the wet and patch up a truce with the Emperor.

Austria and Hungary will introduce their new currency on the 1st of January, 1895.

The Catholic priests of France have been ordered to denounce Freemasonry from their pulpits.

The French Senate has passed a bill to facilitate civil actions against the Panama canal swindlers.

The Czar has distributed half a million presents in celebration of the tenth anniversary of his coronation.

The British have proclaimed a protectorate over Uganda, Africa, and still farther extended her colonial possessions.

The Liverpool papers say that the passenger bookings by most transatlantic lines have enormously increased of late.

In the cremation chamber at Milan, Italy, portraits of the dead are attached to the urns in which their ashes are preserved.

There is a predominance of females over males in Spain, the number of the former being 8,943,000 and of the latter 8,607,000.

The British government's appropriation for the exposition was only $300,000, the government of India allowing $25,000 additional.

Revolutionists made a demonstration at Navarre, which the Spanish government soon quelled, killing ten and wounding several.

India's wheat-crop prospects are said to be good, although the harvest will be two or three weeks late. The crop should be equal to last year's.

In obedience to the order of the French residents the Siamese have withdrawn from Cammon, the principal military post of Northern Anam.

Strong influence is being brought to bear on Gladstone to induce him to visit Ireland this summer. Cork is spoken of as the center of the tour.

The Austrian army bill has been accepted without a murmur by Parliament, though it was 10,000,000 florins more than generally anticipated.

The electoral canvass proceeds quietly in France and without unusual portent, and it is therefore a safe conclusion that France will stand by the Republic.

In addressing the delegates at Vienna Count Kalnoky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, ridiculed the idea that general disarmament of European powers was possible.

Emperor William says that under no circumstances will he countenance proposals to limit the suffrage for the purpose of strengthening the government in the Reichstag.

Reports from several cities of Asiatic Turkey say that cholera has appeared in many districts and was spreading rapidly. Along the Lower Tigris and the Shat-el-Arab river people are dying by the thousands.

There is reported to be much complaint in England at the poverty of the clergy. The 5,552 benefices in England and Wales afford a yearly income of less than $1,000 to the incumbents.

French naval architects have designed a protected top or steel fortress at mast tops on battle ships that is regarded as a big improvement by the Navy Department of this government.

The calmest Parisian papers go to the length of saying that the existence of France's whole Indo-Chinese Empire is at stake. There seems a universal demand in Paris that a big army and fleet shall be forthwith dispatched.

Much of the plate that was used in the ceremonies attending the reception of the Czar at the Chudov Monastery, Moscow, was stolen, it is believed with the connivance of some of the priests. The loss is over 2,500,000 rubles.

A Belgian named Fuller, who was arrested in Olmutz, has confessed that he helped to steal the jewels of the Countess of Flanders last February. His confession implicates a London aristocrat and several of the Countess' servants.

The Prince of Wales first announced his son's engagement in an after-dinner speech, in which, alluding to the absence of the Duke of York, he remarked: "As he has been engaged for only two days to a charming young lady, you can easily understand the cause of his absence."

The gates and bars which still survive in some of the London thoroughfares as an unasserted claim of certain landholders to rights in the streets are to be abolished, the House of Lords finally sanctioned a bill promoted by the County Council. These gates number fifty-nine.

In the British Commons, replying to a query, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that Attorney-General Sir Charles Russell received $10,000 for six weeks' service as counsel for Great Britain before the Behring Sea tribunal. Williams, Liberal Union, gave notice of a motion to reduce the amount.

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, 16c per lb; medium, 8@11c.

HAY—In carload lots: Puget Sound, $9.50@11.00 per ton.

GRAIN—In carload lots: Oats, choice, $29@30 per ton; barley, $20; wheat, chicken feed, $23@24; corn, $24.50; cracked, $25.50.

POTATOES—Choice, $35@40 per ton.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Choice ranch butter, 15@20c; fresh ranch eggs, 17c.

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, 5c per lb; medium, 3½@4c; light, under 46 lbs, 2c; salted kip, 2@3c, and calf, 3@4c; green hides 1c less than salted; dry hides, 6c; dry elk, 9@15c; dry deer skins, summer, 28@35c; winter, 18@25c; sheep skins, 60@75c; full wool, $1@1.40; wool, 10@12c; 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, 6⅛c. 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@3¼ per lb; pink, 3½@4c; bayos, 3¼@4c; butter, 5½c; 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, 14¼c per lb; White Frost, tierces, 13¾c; 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, $24.85; 60-lb cases, $24.95; 36-lb cases, $25.05; 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, $24.85.

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, 11¼c per lb.

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND POULTRY.

BUTTER — Best Eastern creamery, strictly fresh, 60-lb tubs, 24c per lb; choice dairy, 17@20c; fresh California roll, 21@25c; pickle roll, 20c; Eastern, 2-lb prints, 26c.

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

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

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

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

POTATOES—Choice, $40@45 per ton.

VEGETABLES—Cabbages, new, 2c per lb; onions, new, 1¾@2c; parsnips, $1.25 per sack; rutabagas, $1.00; beets, $1.75; new white turnips, $1.75; carrots, $1.50 per sack; cauliflower, $1.00@1.10 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS — Lemons, California, $4.00@5.00; Sicily, $6.50; limes, $1 per 100 or $7 per case; bananas, $2.50@3.50 per bunch; apples, $2@2.25 per box; New York Baldwins, $6.00 per bbl; navel oranges, $3.75 per case; seedlings, $2.25@$2.75 per box; St. Michaels, $3.75; Malta bloods, $3.75; cherries, $1.25@1.50 per box; gooseberries, 6c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Apricots, bleached, 19c 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.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	75
Single Copies	5 Cents

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 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.

"A SIDE ISSUE"?

A Silver Club organized in Port Angeles a short time ago has for its object the putting of gold and silver on equal footing—also the free coinage of both. Whether this is the only object we do not know; but this we do know. The People's party platform covers the whole ground so for as more money is concerned. The more side issues raised by the party the worse it will be for it. Let the people meet on common ground and "keep in the middle of the road." No fusion, no sidetracking.—*The People.*

The second demand of the Peoples Party National platform reads: "1. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1." If this is a side issue we would be pleased to know what are the chief issues raised by the party.

General James B. Weaver, the late Populist candidate for president, said in a recent interview, which was reproduced in his own paper, the Farmers Tribune, "It is impossible to overestimate the magnitude of the silver controversy. It is the line on which all the forces are being marshalled for the great conflict. It is the line of least resistance and there is where the first great battle against plutocracy must be fought." There is not a man of recognized standing and ability in the People's Party in the United States to-day, that does not say silver is the leading issue. There is not a Populist newspaper of influence in the country that does not say the same thing.

The demonetization of silver has caused more misery in the United States than the civil war—a strong statement but subject of proof. It increased the debt of the people of the United States more than the civil war did. Is the stopping of the continuance of this crime a side issue?

The mortgage debt of the country is not less than	$12,000,000,000
Debts of States, Railroads, Counties, etc., and debts due banks	10,400,000,000
Bank deposits due on demand	4,269,000,000
All kinds of currency redeemable in gold	1,139,745,170
Total debt	27,808,745,170
Gold in the United States	664,000,000

In other words, we have more than $41 of debt for every gold dollar with which to pay it, and under the rulings of the Secretaries of the Treasury silver certificates issued for silver bullion are nothing more than evidences of indebtedness to be redeemed in gold at the pleasure of the holder, consequently we are upon a single gold basis. The remonetization of silver would more than double our money basis and our ability to pay our debts. And the advantage would be continually increasing as silver was being coined under free coinage.

Under free coinage the price of silver would advance to $1.29 an ounce. The United States exported last year $1,015,750,000 worth of merchandise. Seven hundred and ninety million dollars of this total were farm and kindred products that would increase in value as the price of silver advanced so that we would receive $395,000,000 more than we do now. This would leave us $95,000,000 after paying our interest charges to Europe instead of $100,000,000 deficit as now. And this sum, it should be borne in mind, would go into the pockets of the producing classes.

We imported $827,402,000 worth of merchandise, which would not advance in price, as would our products that we export, unless the nations we trade with adopt free coinage of silver also, or increase the supply of money in other ways. In other words we will get half as much again as we do now for our exports and will have to pay no more for our imports.

Cleveland will call a special session of congress in September to repeal the Sherman silver law so as to stop the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month and prevent that amount of token money going into circulation. If the Populists want the currency still further contracted they will remain silent on the silver question and let the gold bugs have their own way.

"Let the people meet on common ground and 'keep in the middle of the road.' No fusion, no sidetracking," says *The People.* It is hard to catch our esteemed cotemporary's meaning except that relating to "no fusion." We do not think our friend is really opposed to free coinage upon the basis it was during the first eighty years of the life of the nation, as the article would indicate, but that doubts are entertained of the advisability of allowing any other than Populists to take part or help in the work of righting some of our financial ills. We are afraid that if we do not accept the aid of some who are now Republicans or Democrats we will wait a long time before we get free coinage or any other measure we are particularly interested in.

THE National Watchman, a weekly newspaper published at Washington, D. C., under the direction of the Congressional Committee of the Peoples' Party, has placed at the head of its editorial columns the following short platform, believing the money question the one great issue to be settled now:

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that this amount of gold and silver shall be supplemented with a full legal tender paper money in sufficient volume to maintain equitable prices.

We demand that all money shall be issued by the government direct to the people, and that all money so issued shall be a full legal tender for all debts, private or public.

A little discussion is going the round of our press on the idea of concentrating our energy on the money question as the one idea for the next presidential campaign. We have a national platform, but during the year we find the enemy is concentrating on the money question openly. Heretofore they openly dodged that issue. Shall we use the good judgment of a military leader on the battle field? That is the plain and vital question. He laid out his line of battle; but when he saw the enemy concentrate on a vital point, he hurled his masses to that place, breaking all other lines but not abandoning the field, because that defeated the enemy. Now our people agree that the money question is the great fighting point; and plutocracy is moving all its forces in that direction, indicating that they recognize that as the battle ground, and free silver as the first line of works to be taken. Are we using good judgment to dally and parade around tariff and transportation while that battle is on? Does not the situation call to us, "Move into line" to support free silver? every man to the breach." The great battle is for an honest money and an honest volume; and we want every man to help; and to begin now, when the first attack is made to rescue the silver. That's our idea.—Coming Crisis.

The Financial Issue.

We have defined our position so many times in regard to this matter that it is useless to do so again. The trend of recent events conspire to make finance the leading issue notwithstanding all efforts to side track it. When Congress meets it's first business will be directed to this issue and the whole nation will be drawn into controversy. It will be the battle royal of the century concerning this question and every preparation possible should be made to meet it. There is no time to be lost in getting ready for this conflict. The money owners are hard at work making use of every factor that will strengthen their forces, or hamper the cause of reform. All minor questions, pet schemes or even equally important measures, must be subordinated for the present to a final contest over this measure. No matter how great the necessity for land, transportation and other reforms, all of which every candid reformer must admit, it is absolutely criminal to a certain extent to insist upon their consideration at this juncture. Every condition is at hand to make a successful fight on the question of financial reform. Why not make it and have it settled? After this is out of the way other reforms will more easily follow. The people's Party must gain a victory on some of its demands. There is no disguising this fact. Its very existence depends upon this proposition. "Nothing succeeds like success" applies to politics and political parties with more force than any other organization or undertaking. Why not look this matter square in the face and force an issue? Why not consent to set aside temporarily the other demands and unite in one solid body in this great battle. In this lies no abandonment of principle, no backward step or acknowledgment of weakness. It is evidence of a settled purpose, a fixed determination and a decisive character strong enough to take advantage of every mistake of our adversary, and profit by every fortuitous circumstance. Let every friend of reform consider this proposition carefully.—National Watchman.

Dungeness Department.

W. L. Church made a trip to Townsend Saturday.

George Alexander killed a large panther Sunday.

Misses Ebey and Hancock left for home Friday.

Capt. C. H. Morgan returned from up sound Wednesday.

Farmers Mercantile company have the ware-house on the dock filled with hay.

A large number from here attended Children's day at Sequim hall Sunday evening.

The Ladies Aid society will serve strawberries, ice cream and etc. on the Fourth of July.

Mr. Hall, from Tacoma, brought twenty head of horses on the Willapa Wednesday morning.

The Hadlock and Jamestown base ball clubs will cross bats here on the 4th. A good game can be looked for.

For wagons, buggies, mowers, reapers, rakes, plows, harrows and any kind of farming implements go to the Farmers Mercantile company.

Twenty horses are now listed for the races on the 4th. The track is in fine condition, level as a floor, but a little dusty which will be packed as soon as the large sprinkler is put to work.

Farmers Mercantile company pays the highest prices for farm products and always have stock of potatoes, eggs, butter, hay, chickens and etc. on hand. Mail orders promptly filled.

School election in district 28 passed off quietly though a large vote was cast which resulted as follows: Director for three years term, J. B. Dick; Director for two years term, John Morrisey; For clerk, J. H. Holden.

On Sunday, June 25th, 1893, the M. E. church (a model of beauty and utility) in the new town of Dungeness will be dedicated. T. B. Ford D. D., Seattle presiding elder, Rev N. S. Buckner, of Olympia, with other ministers and workers will be present taking part in the services. Morning service at 11 a. m. and evening service at 7:30 p. m. Special and suitable hymns and anthems by the choir. All who can have a hearty invitation to join us on this occasion. Friends from a distance will have accommodations furnished by advising the pastor. Geo. Kindred, preacher in charge.

The following program for the celebration of the Fourth of July at Dungeness: Salute, 5 a m; Procession at 9 a. m sharp; Opening Exercises; Oration by Geo. C. Hatch, of Port Angeles; Music by Band; Chorus; Reading Declaration of Independence; Free Dinner (Basket) 12 m. Sports: Greased Pig; Sack Race; Standing Jump; Hop Step and Jump; Boys Race under 8 years of age; Boys Race under 12 years of age; Wheelbarrow Race; Race for men over 50 years of age; Fat mens Race; Girls Race; Canoe Race; Base Ball, 2:30 p. m., Hadlocks vs Jamestowns; Horse Races; Pony Race quarter mile free to all; Trotting single heat for colts under 4 year old; Running quarter mile single heat free for all; Trotting 2 best in 3 free for all; Running quarter mile single heat for work horses; Trotting 2 best in 3 for horses without records; Running 2 best in 3 free for all; Tug war; Fire works; Grand Ball in the evening; Two hundred and fifty dollar purses. Steamers Willapa, Garland and Monticello will run excursions from Seattle. Hadlock, Townsend, Port Williams, Port Angeles and all way ports from Neah Bay to Dungeness. The Brass Band will meet all steamers and escort visitors to grounds The Park and Race track is only one block from steamboat landing.

Sequim Siftings.

Everyone nearly through planting.

Mr. L. Williams went to Angeles Saturday.

Miss Ettie Priest came home from Angeles last Wednesday.

The surveyor and viewers are out surveying the Summonds road.

The boy preacher was on Sequim prairie, and preached Sunday.

Captain Lawrenson took a beef to Bugge Brothers at Port Williams.

The sociable was a grand success last week. They took in $30 to buy an organ for the hall.

Mr. Knapman came home on the 11th from the county commissioners meeting Mrs. Knapman and daughter Lena were down and spent two days at Angeles.

Mr. Holler is agent fo the "History of the New World." It is a good book of over 800 pages and 600 colored pictures He is a lively agent. He went into four houses and got three subscriptions.

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.

Arrivals at Hotel Arlington.

Thos Williams, Port Williams; Allen Weir, Olympia; A C Wadsworth, Seattle; Samuel Gamble, San Francisco; C Foster, W E Harlan, Seattle; B K Hill, Spokane; Wm W Garlick, Lost Mountain; M E Ackles, R McMichael, Quillayute; H E Ramalis, Neah Bay; A D Kerroo, Seattle; F H Dingle, Port Townsend; W H Roden, San Francisco; R A Kerrer, San Francisco; S Baxter, Seattle; Geo Alexander, Port Townsend; Chas F Munday, Seattle; Frank T Balch, Boston; S G Yerkes, Port Townsend; M V B Lamoreaux and wife, Beaver.

With the third part of "Omega," the work of the French astronomer Flammarion, which appears in The Cosmopolitan for July, the reader is able to grasp something of the great purpose of the author. "Omega" is declared by those who have read the entire work to be one of the most remarkable writings of the century. While pretending to be a novel, it is a work having a deeply philosophical purpose, as is more fully developed in later chapters. It is something that no fairly intelligent person can afford not to read, and is surely destined to become a classic.

THE ALICE HOUSE.

M. V. ALBRIGHT, Prop.

Neatly Furnished Rooms at from 25 to 50 Cents per night.

—Front St., Between Oak and Cherry—

PORT ANGELES - - - - - - WASH.

U. S. Land Filings and Proofs.

HARRY E. LUTZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
U. S. COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Front street PORT ANGELES, WASH.

HART, NICHOLLS & McKENNEY.

Contractors and Builders.

Plans and Specifications furnished and Estimates given.

DUNGENESS, - - - - - - WASH.

-:-HOTEL ARLINGTON-:-

(American and European Plan.)

H. B. CRCKETT, Proprietor.

Free express to and from the boats.

Port Angeles, Wash.

R. C. WILSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

G. K. ESTES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

BENTON EMBREE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Office in Opera House Block.

C. E. GAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Office with Geo. C. Hatch.

LOUIS WILLIAMS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office on Front Street.

W. T. STROTHER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Free Consultation and Prescriptions on Fridays to poor people.
Night calls answered at office.

OFFICE:—OPERA HOUSE BUILDING.

Miss H. C. DRAPER,

Millinery
—and—
Fancy Goods.

Front Street. PORT ANGELES.

The Angeles Restaurant
—AND—
OYSTER HOUSE.

Front Street, near Oak.

Fresh Eastern and Olympia Oysters Always on Hand.

PORT ANGELES, - - - WASH.

PAUL NIPOU,

— DEALER IN —
Fresh Fruits
—o—and—o—
Confectionery.

Choicest Brands of Cigars in the Market.

Front St. PORT ANGELES.

MONA'S SALOON,

— T. MONA, Proprietor.—

THE BEST OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

-:-Pool and Billiard Tables-:-

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

OLD CROW SALOON.

M. GERAGHTY, Prop.

Lillis Cuban Blossom Cigars-:-

-:-Kentucky Whiskey.

THE OAK SALOON

—A. MONA, Proprietor.—

THE FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS.

-:-Family Trade a Speciality-:-

Port Angeles, - - Wash

MERCHANTS BANK

OF PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

Capital and Surplus - - - $100,000

President . . . . WM. M. LADD
Vice President . . . . N. C. STRONG
Cashier . . . . . C. F. SEAL

Transacts a General Banking Business. Interest allowed on time deposits; collections made at all points on favorable terms; sells exchange on London Paris, Berlin and all principal cities of Europe. Correspond with Ladd & Tilton, Portland, Or.; Dexter, Horton & Co., Seattle; Bank of California, San Francisco; Nat. Park Bank, N. Y. City.

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

Str. Monticello
—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 " "
" DUNGENESS - - - - 12 " "
Arrives PORT ANGELES - - - -

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.

-:IT IS FUN!:-

To stand around among the Men's Suit tables and hear the buyers talk about the new Spring Suits that we are going to sell at

$ 8, 10, 12, $

Visit every clothing house in the city, after that spend five minutes of your time to inspect these suits.

SEE OUR NEW STYLE HATS JUST RECEIVED.

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, Texas, 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.
S. L. MYERS, Proprietor,
West Front Street. PORT ANGELES.

Farmers' Mercantile Company,

—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
of Every Description.

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

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

CHAMPION MOWERS & REAPERS
THE MITCHELL WAGON
All Kinds of Hay Tools.

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

FRESH MEAT, BUTTER AND FRESH EGGS.

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

- - - - - - Wash

Port Angeles Traffic and Transfer Company.

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
STABLE ON MORSE'S WHARF.

General Teaming of all Descriptions.

Agents for Studebaker Wagons. PORT ANGELES.

THE BEACON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1893.

Weekly Metorological Report.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTUE,
WEATHER BUREAU
PORT ANGELES, WASH., June 14, 1893.

DAY.	Date—June	Temperature. Highest	Temperature. Lowest	Wind. Prevailing Direction	Wind. Force	Precipitation	State of weather
Thursday	8	56	50	W	Fresh	.06	Cl'dy
Friday	9	56	50	Var	Light	.03	Cl'dy
Saturday	10	59	48	W	Fresh	.12	Cl'dy
Sunday	11	57	40	W	"	.T	Cl'dy
Monday	12	55	46	Var	Light	T	Cl'dy
Tuesday	13	54	47	Var	"	.01	Cl'dy
Wednesday	14	58	56	Var	Fresh	.07	Pt Cldy

Highest wind and direction for the week, 22 miles. West.

Average rainfall since January 1, 11 65 inch's, for 9 years.

Total amount of rainfall since Jan. 1, 18.41 in

Total excess since Jan. 1, 2 79 in.

WM. BELL, Observer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

M. Geraghty was in Seattle this week.

C. A. Barnes came down from Seattle Sunday.

A street is being opened from Fifth to Tenth streets

Mr. and Mrs. Malony returned from Seattle to-day.

Geo. W. Meagher and son returned Sunday from Chicago.

Mr E. J. Myers and family moved to Oregon Tuesday morning.

A ten pound boy was born to the wife of W. E. Young last Friday.

Work is now progressing on the Lincoln Heights Methodist church.

Born, to the wife of Harry Jacobs, a ten pound boy, Saturday evening.

The Baxter-Pullen case will probably take up all next week in the superior court.

Mrs. Lusk and her daughter Nellie left on Tuesday's boat for their old home at Fredonia, Kansas.

B. F. Dean, the postmaster at Blyn, and his son Orville came down from that place Wednesday.

The Port Angeles Silver League will meet at the council chamber Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Everybody invited

The property owners on H street have decided to open up their street, or as much of it as lies on the hill, themselves

Sheriff Morse took Lars Antone Nilson, recently from San Francisco, to the insane asylum at Steilacoom last Saturday.

The Port Angeles Dramatic club are now practicing on another play that will probably be given at the opera house in the near future.

The steamer City of Puebla leaves San Francisco June 19th arriving here on the morning of the 22nd. On the following trip she will leave San Francisco July 5

Steamer Monticello broke a blade off her propeller as she was going into Seattle Wednesday night and as a consequence did not make the usual run Thursday.

E. D. Campbell has leased the Dolan wharf, and the Willapa and Garland now land there instead at the Morse dock Campbell has reduced the wharf charges from 50 to 25 cents per ton.

Mr. Thomas Alexander's son Frederick, aged 4 years, died last evening at 6 o'clock. The funeral took place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the family residence at Tenth and Pine streets.

Children's day exercises will be held in the First M. E. church on Sunday June 18th, at 10:30 a. m. An interesting program has been prepared for the occasion. A hearty invitation extended to all.

The steamer Garland has made another change in her run. She now runs between Seattle and Port Angeles, arriving here Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings and returning to Seattle the following mornings.

Clarence Seely returned from Tacoma where he has been at work for some time, last Saturday, so as to be with his father during his sickness. Clarence was taken sick the following Monday, but is some better now. The father, Mr. B. F. Seely, is somewhat improved.

Jno. Gibson escaped from the city jail Wednesday night in very much the same manner that Schwartz did last winter, by skipping out the door while the jailor, J. P. Collins, was at the back part of the room. He was in jail on a fifteen days sentence for disturbing the peace of A. A. Richardson.

Allen Weir, representing Frank Fisher and Geo. Fend, applied Wednesday to the superior court for a restraining order restraining the mayor and the city council from establishing streets across the tide flats at Lincoln street. This is aimed to prevent the establishing of Railroad Avenue.

MARRIED.—Mr Fred Lamoreux, of Port Angeles, and Miss Lillian Maxfield, of Quillayute, at the Alice house, Saturday evening, Judge McClinton, officiating. Mr. Lamoreux is one of our rising young attorneys, and the bride is the daughter of Mr. Jesse S. Maxfield, one of the oldest settlers of the county.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Port Angeles postoffice, June 10th, 1893: Geo. Clark, Mrs. F. Banks; Chas. Bennett; M. T. Bradley (2); Mrs. Ina Smith; Austin Faulkner; N. Bernier; Johan Johnson; W. Larfinger; Miss Brine; Mrs. Anthony McLellan; Robt. Schoulan; J. D. Zels. In calling for the above letters please say advertised. J. S. Fenn, postmaster.

A. A. Richardson, R. A. Grimes, C. E. Mallette, F. S. Mackintosh and L. R. Flowers returned on Sunday's boat from a brief visit to Seattle.

Wednesday evening was the time set for the council to take action on the charges preferred against City Clerk Humphries, but some of the councilmen were not anxious to take part in the proceedings. All the Populist councilmen were there but they neglected to begin business before eight o'clock, the time required by ordinance, otherwise the council stands adjourned for one week. Councilman Rose and Metcalfe appeared at 8:10.

The entertainment and social given by the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Baptist church in the Clark building Tuesday evening was a complete success, financially and socially. Messrs. Edgar McCormick, E. G. Petterson, N. W. Merrifield and Ed Hatch and Miss Dora Maggart rendered recitations, and many songs were given that enlivened the occasion. After refreshments were served an hour was spent in the way of a social. It is the intention of the society to give an entertainment every month.

Barnes Talks Railroad at the Board of Trade.

After calling the meeting to order, at the Board of Trade Monday evening, Col. Coolican stated that so far there had been no hitch in the railroad arrangements, or in the matter relating to the opening of the reserve. He said that the Board of Trade had watched and aided all it could in a word done its duty. He then urged that money be raised so that we could celebrate the Fourth of July in proper style.

Captain Bradley followed Col. Coolican, giving a short history of the early struggles of Port Angeles and predicting future greatness.

Mr. C. A. Barnes was next called upon. He stated that at the last meeting held at the opera house to raise the railroad subsidy the promise had been made that work on the road would be commenced within thirty days from that date. Owing to the financial crash in New York this was rendered impossible in fact all new enterprises in the United States had come to a standstill because of the stringency in the money market. But now, he said, the outlook was brighter and they could go on again, and work would begin on the railroad before the bond expired. Mr. Plummer wanted to know what the situation was at Port Angeles and it was decided that Mr. Carrigan should go on to New York to explain the situation here, at Mr. Plummer's expense. Mr. Barnes thought it would be a good idea to celebrate the Fourth of July with pick and shovel on the line of the new railroad.

Mr. Carrigan said that while the proposition for him to go to New York had taken him by surprise a few hours previous, he would be ready to take the early morning boat for that place. While there, he said he would possibly be able to get other capitalists interested and induce manufacturing industries to come here. He would go to Washington also, and if the reserve appraisement had not already been approved by that time would do what he could to hasten matters.

At the suggestion of Louis Williams, Mr. Carrigan was endorsed as the representative of the citizens of Port Angeles.

The Port Angeles Silver League.

The meetings of the Port Angeles Silver League are held at the Council Chamber every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

This organization is non-partisan Everyone in favor of the free coinage of silver is invited to join. No dues are exacted of members of the local league and only one dollar of members of the parent society—The Pan-American Bi Metallic Association—who gets all the publications of the Association for one year.

CONSTITUTION AND BY LAWS.

The name of this organization shall be the Port Angeles Silver League. Our motto, "Equal Rights for Gold and Silver, and Free Coinage for both." Our object, to use every legitimate means to secure the free coinage of silver.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, We recognize the free coinage of silver as being one of the most important questions now agitating the public mind; an issue fraught with vast good or untold evil, to millions of people and an issue of direct vital interest to every citizen of our country; and,

WHEREAS, We note, with deep regret, the fact that the leaders, and their blind followers, in the two great political parties with which the most of us, for years, have been affiliated, insist upon placing a higher value on party success, and its accompanying spoils of office, than they do upon the public welfare; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the fact, we believe the time is now come when every voter in the nation should rise to the dignity of an American citizen and have haste to assert his independence of any political party, unless that party shall protect his rights from the merciless grasp of the money power; and,

WHEREAS, We recognize the fact that every wealth-producer in the nation, be he employer or wage-earner, has a direct and deep interest in the question of the free coinage of silver; and,

WHEREAS, The deceit which has for years been practiced, and the honeyed words which for years have been used by the leaders of the two great political parties, have exhausted both our confidence and our patience; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in our opinion the public welfare is of vastly greater importance than party success. Believing this to be it

Resolved, That as individuals, Populists, Republicans, Prohibitionists or Democrats, we will use our best endeavors to secure the full restoration of silver as money; that our efforts in that direction shall be at the primaries, always giving due notice that we will not be bound by the action of any party unless they shall nominate undoubted free silver coinage candidates on equivocal free coinage platforms.

Resolved, That each individual member of this league unequivocally pledges himself that, until this question is settled, he will vote for no candidate for any state or national office who does not heartily favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly ask the enactment by the National Congress of a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Resolved, That we thoroughly appreciate and cordially indorse the splendid work that has been and is being done in this behalf at the National capital by those members of Congress who favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly invite the active co-operation of the friends of silver in every voting precinct in the Union; organization means success.

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions shall be the Constitution of this league.

BY-LAWS.

The officers of this league shall consist of a President, vice-President, and Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected to serve for the period of six months and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Any officer of this league may be fined, censured or removed for negligence of duty, by a three-fifths vote of the members present.

Regular meetings of the league shall be held every Saturday evening.

All meetings shall be open, but no one, not a member, shall be allowed to participate in the proceedings except by consent of the league.

Any of these articles may be altered, or new ones adopted at any regular meeting by a three-fifths vote of the members present, notice of any change in the constitution being submitted in writing one week previous to its adoption.

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

Organize.

As National organizer of the Pan American Bi-Metallic Association for the State of Washington, I desire to receive communications from persons wishing to organize free coinage clubs in any part of the State. Address G. K. ESTES,
Port Angeles, Wash.

At a Bargain.

City lots, Suburban lots, Acreage, and relinquishments to homestead claims. Inquire on N. W. MERRIFIELD.
Office on Front street.

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

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 reasonable 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.

Sunday school is held every Sunday at 1 o'clock a. m. and services at 12 at the school house on Tenth street between Pine and Cedar streets.

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.

Rev. M. U. Squire, the pastor of the M. E. 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.

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 splendid claims for sale, cheap.

New Map of Clallam County.

Mr. E. A. Fitzhenry, the county surveyor, has just finished and is now filling orders for the most complete map of Clallam county ever issued. He has been more than two years on the work and one can rely upon every point being absolutely correct. The map shows every postoffice; wagon roads and trails; all surveyed lands, occupied, and not occupied, all streams and their names; all the lakes, hot springs and parks in the mountains; height of mountain peaks, and the relative position of Victoria and Vancouver Island. The map is 22x40 inches in size. Price $1.50. Address

E. A. FITZHENRY,
Port Angeles, Wash.

New Map of Port Angeles.

Complete guide map of Port Angeles, size 30 inches by 54 inches including tidelands, harbor, inner and outer harbor lines, the old Townsite and all the Reservation and adjacent Suburbs, 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

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

Reserve Lots.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive filings and will take proofs in all matters of claims to Port Angeles Townsite Reservation Lots as well as homestead and Preemption claims. As the county receives a great and much needed benefit from the fees paid the clerk in such cases, and the cost to the claimants is never any greater at the Court House than if paid to private parties, and as all lots and parcels of land become taxable as soon as title passes to individuals, it is deemed of interest to all having such claims to make their filings and proofs before the Clerk of the Superior Court.

A. A. RICHARDSON
County Clerk.

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.

No. 819.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
OLYMPIA, WASH.

Notice is hereby given that Jerome M. Snider 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 [illegible] 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. 12 min. W. along the inner harbor line 84 feet; thence S. 31 deg. 16 min. W. 366 feet; thence N. 75 deg. 17 min. E. 120 feet; thence N. 31 deg. 16 min. E. 531 feet to place of beginning.

"SECOND TRACT."

Beginning at the northwest corner of Lot numbered 10 in Block numbered [illegible] 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. 12 min. W. along the inner harbor line 52 feet; thence S. 31 deg. 16 min. W. 465 feet; thence S. 65 deg. 10 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 plat 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. 16 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. 16 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 intention of the applicant to apply to purchase all the tide land comprised in Lots 3 and 4 in Block 12 of tide land 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. 818.

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. 832.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS.
OLYMPIA, WASH.

Notice is hereby given that Geo. L. Sweat 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, 10 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, 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 100 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.

Notice Sheriff's Sale.

AUGUST LARSON, Plaintiff,
vs
BENJAMIN H. BURGESS, Defendant,
No. 652.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
COUNTY OF CLALLAM.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Superior Court in and for Clallam County, Washington dated the 12th day of June, 1893, in a certain action wherein August Larson, plaintiff, in said action, recovered judgment against Benjamin H. Burgess, Defendant, thereon, for seven hundred forty-six and 50-100 (746.50) dollars, costs of suit, and accruing costs, on the 6th day of July, 1893, I have levied upon the following described property of said defendant, to wit: the east half (E½) of the southwest quarter (SW¼) of section Six (6) township thirty (30) north of range eight (8) west Willamette Meridian Clallam County, State of Washington.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 17th day of July, A. D., 1893, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north front door of the Court House in the City of Port Angeles in said Clallam County, I will sell all of the right, title and interest of the said Benjamin H. Burgess defendant, in and to the above described property, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1893.

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

Lamoreux & Guy attorneys for plaintiff 215t

Notice Sheriff's Sale.

G. H. WILCOX, Plaintiff,
vs
JOEL H. ALBRIGHT AND ANNIE A. ALBRIGHT, Defendants.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, } ss
COUNTY OF CLALLAM.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the superior Court in and for Clallam County, Washington, dated the 15th day of June, 1893, in a certain action wherein, G. H. Wilcox, plaintiff, in said action recovered judgment against Joel H. Albright and Annie A. Albright, defendants therein for seven hundred dollars, principal, one hundred and eighty-nine dollars, interest attorneys fees in the sum of fifty dollars, and thirty-six and 55-100 dollars, costs of suit and accruing costs on the 6th day of June, 1893, I have levied upon the following described property of said defendants, to wit: The north half (N½) of the southwest quarter (SW¼) of section number four (4), in township number thirty (30) north of range number eight (8) west, containing eighty (80) acres, more or less, according to the Government survey.

Notice is hereby given that on 15th day of July, A. D., 1893, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the north door of the court house, in the County of Clallam, State of Washington, I will sell all the right title and interest of the said Joel H. Albright and Annie A. Albright, defendants, in and to the above described property, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1893.

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

Lamoreux & Guy attorneys for plaintiff 215t

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

No. 803.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
OLYMPIA, WASH.

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

Beginning at the outlaw corner of Block 16, 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. 16 deg. 22½ min. W. 188 feet to the northwest corner of Lot 8, Block 16, "B;" thence N. 31 deg. 16 min. E. 555 feet, to where the north line of Lot 8 intersects the south line of Lagoon waterway, as shown on said plats of tide land; 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 5 deg. 27 min. W. 185 feet to place of beginning. It is our 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 land, as shown by said plats of survey or so much thereof as may be found to abut onto its land in Block 131 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 the tide lands and said lots 6 and 7 in Block 131 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. 831.

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 Front street as laid down between "A" and "B" streets in the City of Port Angeles as 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 140 feet distant from the westerly line of Tumwater creek waterway to an intersection with the south line of Second street extended; thence easterly on said to point of beginning, being a piece or lot 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. 837.

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 land situate in Clallam county, Washington, to wit:

Beginning at the southwest corner of Lot 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 5 deg. 6 min. east 55 feet; thence S. 84 deg. 54 min. E. 100 feet to the inner harbor line; thence south 7 deg. 12 min. east 51 feet along said harbor line; thence south 1 deg. 56 min. west 59 feet to Railroad avenue; thence south 5 deg. 6 min. west 50 feet to point of beginning, containing [illegible] acres, more or less, and being the [illegible] of Lot No. 9 in said Block.

Also, beginning at the SW corner of Lot [illegible] said Block No. 9; thence south 5 deg. 6 min. west [illegible] feet to the inner harbor line; thence S. 84 deg. 54 min. E. [illegible] feet; thence [illegible] to point of beginning, containing [illegible] acres, more or less, and being the [illegible] of Lot No. 8 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. 746.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS,
OLYMPIA, WASH.

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

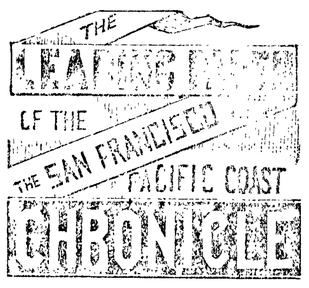
Beginning at a point on the east line of Laurel street [illegible] of section 10 in Township [illegible] Willamette Meridian and Block [illegible] in the City of Port Angeles according to the official plat of survey of said city on file in the office of the auditor of said county of Clallam; thence [illegible] along said inner harbor line [illegible] feet, more or less, to an intersection with the [illegible] line of Lot No. 8 in said Block; thence northerly parallel with and 140 feet distant from the westerly line of Tumwater creek waterway to an intersection with the south line of Second street extended; thence easterly on said to point of beginning, being a piece or lot 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.

Louis Williams, attorney for applicant.

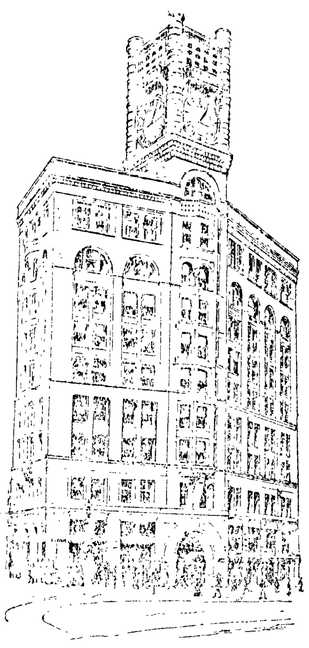


THE CHRONICLE ranks with the greatest newspapers in the United States.

THE CHRONICLE has no equal on the Pacific coast. Its ability, enterprise and news.

THE CHRONICLE'S Telegraphic Reports are the latest and most reliable, its Local News the fullest and spicicst, and its Editorials from the ablest pen in the country.

THE CHRONICLE has always been, and always will be the friend and champion of the people against combinations, cliques, corporations or oppressions of any kind. It will be independent in everything, neutral in nothing.



THE NEW CHRONICLE BUILDING.

THE DAILY,
By Mail, Postage Paid,
ONLY $6.70 A YEAR

The Weekly Chronicle
—THE—
Greatest Weekly in the Country.

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE, the most brilliant and complete Weekly Newspaper in the world. Interesting stories, artistic engravings, latest news, interesting and reliable Information upon Agriculture, Horticulture, &c.

$1.50 FOR ONE YEAR

Including postage to any part of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

SAMPLE COPY SENT FREE.

DO YOU WANT ANY THING IN THE NEWSPAPER LINE?

THE DAILY CHRONICLE
THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE

READ THE LIST:

	Full Price
Daily Chronicle, without Sunday edition, one year	$ 6 70
Weekly Chronicle, one year	1 50
Daily Chronicle and Weekly Chronicle, one year	4 50
Daily Chronicle, Sunday edition, and Weekly Chronicle, one year	1 50
Daily Chronicle, Sunday edition, and Weekly Chronicle, one year	4 00
Weekly Chronicle and Weekly Oregonian, one year	3 00
Weekly Chronicle and Weekly Times, one year	2 00
Weekly Chronicle and Weekly Examiner, one year	2 00
Weekly Chronicle and Weekly Call, one year	2 00
Weekly Chronicle and Weekly Post, one year	2 00
Weekly Chronicle and Weekly News, one year	2 00
Weekly Chronicle and Weekly Star, one year	2 00
Weekly Chronicle and Weekly Bee, one year	2 00
Weekly Chronicle and Weekly Herald, one year	2 00
Weekly Chronicle and Weekly Times, Examiner, Call, Post, News, Star, Bee, Herald, one year	8 00

Above Rates include the Prepaid Postage on the Paper.

ADDRESS
M. H. de YOUNG,
Proprietor S. F. Chronicle,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

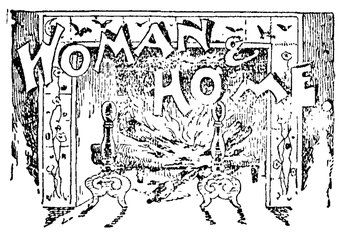
The Circulation of the CHRONICLE is equal to that of ALL THE OTHER San Francisco Morning Papers Combined.

PORT ANGELES
UNDERTAKING PARLORS
W. H. BROWN, Proprietor.
UNDERTAKER and
FUNERAL DIRECTOR

EVERYTHING required for first-class funerals on short notice and at moderate prices. Embalming for shipment a specialty. No extra charge for attending funerals in the neighboring towns.

Parlors open day and night.

Cor. Front and Oak Streets
PORT ANGELES.



HOME ENTERTAINMENT.

A Frank and Sensible Discussion of the Part That Dancing Takes in It.

My appeal is addressed to the upper middle class, in whose hands the progress of the community really lies. There is good reason to believe that with this class dancing has less firm hold than would appear, and, indeed, that it only keeps its place because no more reasonable form of social intercourse has been devised. Certainly, with them the practice is not specially valued for the objectionable features which are peculiar to the modern style, and no protest would be raised against any change that would preserve the social usefulness.

Two things are needed—the round dance must give place either to the minuet and other old dances, or, if possible, to new forms where there is no greater familiarity than the touching of hands; and the total amount of dancing must be brought into a better proportion with other kinds of social entertainment. The second of these demands is, perhaps, the more serious, for it involves the difficult question of what is to fill up the blank spaces.

It is so convenient when you get all your friends together to set them dancing till it is time for supper. You have not asked them to meet each other because you fancied that they had any ideas or tastes in common, but simply because they have entertained you and you must repay them. The only thing you know they can all do and care to do is to dance. Now, why not put an end to all this fictitious kind of entertainment? To a large extent it is the result of indolence.

Parents find it the easiest way to amuse their daughters. It is too much trouble and perhaps expense, to take them to concerts, to the theater, to lectures. The sons can find amusement for themselves, but for the daughters—let us give a dance! And then all the people we ask will ask them back, and quite a number of evenings will be disposed of. The dancing party at present is largely usurping the place that should be filled by the means of public entertainment and culture. Let us narrow our circle of friends to the people whom we really wish to see for their own sakes, and we shall then not only have more leisure for other pursuits, but find less difficulty and more satisfaction in giving our guests a pleasant evening when we do invite them.

What, then, is the ideal of an evening party? Surely, if there has been even the slightest selection of the guests on the ground of common sympathies, conversation will fitly absorb a good deal of the time. A certain amount of well chosen music will be always acceptable, even in a general company. Games will probably be suitable entertainment to some, and dancing undoubtedly ought to have a place wherever there are young people. The pleasures of rhythmical motion give a most desirable relief from the effort of talking or listening, and a more decorous style of dancing will offer little temptation to crush out the quieter forms of intercourse.

If such a plan were to admit of more frequent social gatherings where young and old could meet together, that would be to some an additional reason for seeking to commend it to public favor.—Westminster Review.

The Poor Woman's Parlor.

If you have ever visited at the home of a poor woman you will remember that one of the doors opening into the hall was always closed. "That room," the daughter of the house will tell you, "is not furnished yet. Mother is saving it for the parlor." Some day you will visit there again, a great many years after, and will be shown the realized ambition of a woman's life—her parlor. The pride that her wealthier sisters take in furniture that cost a sum larger than the poor woman ever heard of is not as great as the pathetic air of pride and awe with which she will unlock the door opening into the hall, step softly across the floor of a very dark room, pull up a blind a few inches, and ask you what you think of it.

If you are young and thoughtless it seems but an ordinarily furnished room to you. If you are older, in the light of the satisfied pride that you see on the woman's face near the window, it is the loveliest room you ever saw. She sits down, after inviting you to do the same, and you notice that she sits on the extreme edge of the chair, as though afraid to wear the plush out. The carpet is of a bright and cheerful color. Her life has probably been devoid of the cheerfulness that now shows up in the carpet she saved so many years to buy.

Every little article in the room has its history. The mat on the floor was bought with egg money. The bright chromos on the wall were bought with a little extra money saved by taking a few boarders. The wonderfully embroidered table cover, she will tell you, was made by a neighbor.

"I can't do such work," the tired, proud voice will say, "but Mrs. Larkin 'lowed she could make it for me, if I would pay for it in butter." Her feet step softly on the carpet when she crosses the room, as though she was afraid heavy shoes were too hard for it, and you have an impression that she would have taken them off at the door and walked in in her stocking feet if you had not been with her.

She wipes her hands carefully on her apron before she picks up the few ornaments on the table to show you. When you leave the room she puts the chairs carefully back against the wall, picks a piece of lint off the carpet, pulls down the blind, takes one last proud look at her parlor and locks the door. You remain there months longer, but unless death visits the house the front parlor will never be opened to your sight again.—Atchison Globe.

For Nothing.

Self sacrifice comes natural with women. Much of it is born in them, and what is not is ground in them from their childhood by education. For the sake of her home duties a girl gives up amusements and privileges which her brother would never be expected to forego for the like reason. As she grows older this spirit grows, encouraged by all tradition and outside influence. Often its power masters her altogether, and her life becomes one long devotion to endless labor and acceptance of unpleasant things, that the pleasant part of living may be kept sacred for the rest of the family.

The purely useless side of this entire self abnegation must sometimes strike the beholder. Such effacing of individuality is not uncommon, and it gives as little real benefit to the family as it does to the individual.

Putting aside the moral effect on the younger members of a family brought up to regard their mother as a machine run for the family service, does the woman who so gives herself for the well being of her family really accomplish all she desires? If she work without pause or slackening day in and day out does she always feel satisfied, with admiring onlookers, that it is the noblest way to so spend her health and energies? If she renounces all recreation and higher life for herself, and gives up all communion of mind and spirit with her husband and children, is the reward adequate that is paid to them in a better kept house, a more bountifully supplied larder or handsomer clothes?

If overfatigue causes her to become petulant or complaining, is not the atmosphere of home more greatly injured than the added cleaning and cooking can repair? If she is too worn out to give sympathy and help to the children's joys and sorrows what do the finer clothes and furniture obtained avail? And if, as sometimes happens, outraged nature gives way, and others must step into the breach, do their own work and the played out woman's as well, and take care of her into the bargain, what has she gained by her extreme efforts that she has not lost by the breakdown?

A life laid down in a worthy cause is not lost, but gained; but is this cause worthy?—Harper's Bazar.

Rules for Walking with Comfort.

Is the reason why many women find walking fatiguing because they do not know how to walk? Certainly the carriage of the shoulders has much to do with the ease with which one gets over the ground. One set of directions for getting in good position is this: Stand erect, head thrown back, with arms rigidly at the sides, shoulders dropped as low as possible, palms forward. Then lift the arms, keeping the rest of the body in the position thus obtained.

Stand before a mirror and lift the shoulders up and drop them, the arms hanging loosely. Do it over and over again till the shoulders are perfectly limp. Now, as this limpness may extend to other muscles, straighten the backbone (don't let the shoulders rise with it) and walk about the room for four or five minutes, with the spinal column as erect as you can carry it, but not rigid, and the shoulders and arms devitalized, hanging as though lifeless. Now straighten the head and neck by drawing in the chin, but do not hold the head stiffly, rather poise it, keeping the chin in, so that you can turn it easily from side to side.

After the above points are mastered take slow, deep inhalations (say eight to a minute), permitting only the chest to expand and fall, not the shoulders (this, too, to be a habit). And finally adopt all this in walking, inclining the body a little forward, taking care, however, not to lift the lower limbs by the thigh muscles, but let them come up themselves by a slight spring or pressure of the toes as the foot leaves the ground. This gait and carriage of the body, if practiced until habitual, will make walking a delight to hundreds to whom it is now a burden.—Zion's Hearld.

What a Woman Has to Bear.

What would a man do, I wonder, if things went so irretrievably wrong with him as they do with some of us women? A woman has to clinch her hands and grit her teeth and bear her lot. And yet you tell us a man is the stronger. I tell you, my dear, I know a dozen women who could discount any soldier that ever fought in the Crimean wars for downright heroism and pluck. Where do you find the man who is willing to wear shabby clothes and old boots and a seedy hat that his boys may go fine as fiddles?

Where do you find a man who will get up cold mornings and make the fire, tramp to work through snow, pick his way through flooding rain, weather northeast blasts and go hungry and cold that he may keep the children together which a bad and wayward mother has deserted? First thing a man would do in such a case would be to board the children out with convenient relatives. How long would a man brace up under the servant question?

How long would he endure the insolence and the flings of cruel and covert enemies because the children needed all he could give them, and only along the thorny road of continual harassment and trial might he attain the earnings needed to render them happy and comfortable? If a man is insulted he settles the insult with a blow straight from the shoulder, and that is the end of it. He would never be able to endure, as some women do, a never ending round of persecution that would whiten the hairs on a sealskin jacket!—Chicago Herald.

Coral Hanging Baskets.

I have been making an old fashioned imitation of a coral hanging basket with very good success. Years ago I made a number of baskets for friends, and, although the work may not be the latest "craze" in fancy work, one who takes the very small amount of trouble to make one will have a pretty and serviceable ornament. The foundation of the basket may not be as easily obtained now as it was years ago, when hoop skirts were worn, however, I found no difficulty in procuring hoops with the covering on.

These I bent in a pretty shape for a basket and tied with wrapping twine, leaving the ends of the twine about a quarter of an inch long. When the basket was well shaped I covered it with knots and ends of strings, arranging them about an inch apart all over the basket, leaving ends of irregular length, but none longer than an inch, and tying knots of different sizes. When my basket was decorated all over in this manner, I melted half a pound of beeswax in a shallow pan and stirred in enough Japanese vermilion to get the desired coral color, then by rolling the basket well in the melted wax it adhered to the knots and hoops and completely covered them.

When the basket became cool I had a very pretty ornament and a useful one. These baskets are very durable, and will even stand the test of being exposed to the weather a number of seasons.—Prairie Farmer.

Boiling Meats.

In boiling meats never put them in cold water, but put them into that which is boiling briskly. This will coagulate the albumen on the inside, close the pores and prevent the water from soaking out the juices. If salted meats need freshening let it be previously done with cold water and frequent changing of it. Tough and cheap pieces can be made very tender and palatable as follows:

Put into the pot with a little more water than will be finally needed. Set into the top of this pot a pan containing cold water. Have this pan fit the pot closely. If the water in this pan gets boiling hot dip it out and add cold water from time to time. Boil the meat until it gets tender. The steam and flavor of the meat will be condensed on the bottom of the pan containing the water, and drop back into the pot and be retained.

When the meat is well done remove the pan and let it simmer down slowly until it is thick enough to jelly when cold. Now remove the meat, take out the bones, place in a crock, place over it the boiled liquid and lay over it a large plate and place a weight on it. When cold it is excellent cut down for tea. Tough fresh meat or corned beef used in this way is superior to meat boiled in an open vessel from which the flavor has escaped.—Exchange.

Size of Hands and Feet of Ancient Women.

An interesting fact was brought out at the historical exhibition in Paris, where specimens of gloves were seen dating back to those of the Grecian empire. The sizes of those gloves were proof indisputable that among the belles of ancient days, and even those of the Middle Ages, the tiny hands so common among the women of today were entirely unknown.

A visit to the Hohenzollern museum will convince any one that the small foot was equally rare in earlier times, and that, judging from their slippers, the feet of the famous Prussian queens and princesses would do credit to a dandy in the Grenadier Guards. Only the beautiful Queen Louise possessed delicate and pretty feet, the satin shoe belonging to her lamented and revered majesty seeming like those of a child beside the square toed No. 6 slippers of the Empress Augusta and the No. 5 wedding slippers belonging to the ex-Empress Frederick.—New York Sun.

Things That Will Lighten Work.

Flour cannot be too cold for pastry, cookies or kindred doughs, while for yeast bread it should be warm enough to favor the growth of the yeast plant. For the same reason warm water should be used with yeast, while with cream tartar and soda it would hasten the escape of the gas, and cold liquids only are allowable.

Doughs that stick to rolling pin, board and hands in a hot kitchen should be set away till thoroughly chilled, but all trouble might have been saved by using cold fat, flour and liquid at first, and the texture of the dough would have been better.

Potatoes are boiled and drained, and then closely covered, instead of being shaken in a draft of air to become white and floury by parting with the superfluous steam.

Whites of eggs may be beaten to a stiff froth by an open window when it would be impossible in a steamy kitchen.—Arthur's Home Magazine.

Live Like Lovers.

Married people should treat each other like lovers all their lives—then they would be happy. Bickering and quarreling would soon break off love affairs; consequently lovers indulge in such only to a limited extent.

Women should grow more devoted and men fonder after marriage if they have the slightest idea of being happy as wives and husbands. It is losing sight of this fundamental truth which leads to hundreds of divorces.

Yet many a man will scold his wife who would never think of breathing a harsh word to his sweetheart, and many a wife will look glum and morose on her husband's return who had only smiles and words of cheer for him when he was her suitor.

How can such people expect to be happy?—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The Woman Who Laughs.

For a good, everyday household angel give us a woman who laughs. Her biscuit may not be always just right, and she may occasionally burn her bread and forget to replace dislocated buttons, but for solid comfort all day and every day, she is a paragon. Home is not a battlefield, nor life one long, unending row. The trick of always seeing the bright side, or, if the matter has no bright side, of shining up the dark one, is a very important faculty, one of the things no woman should be without. We are not all born with the sunshine in our hearts, as the Irish prettily phrase it, but we can cultivate a cheerful sense of humor if we only try.—Rural New Yorker.

Neat Ways of Cooking Eggs.

One time when I was poaching eggs for an invalid a plan came to me. I put in the pan a couple of muffin rings, first rubbing some butter on them, then dropped my eggs each inside of a ring. When the eggs were cooked I lifted off the ring and had the satisfaction of taking up something that looked very nice.

I tried the same plan when frying eggs and was equally pleased with the result. Like all novices, I did not think water boiled unless it boiled violently, and my eggs were torn by the tossing. To poach eggs the water should not boil violently.—Cor. New York Tribune.

Where to Put Plasters for Neuralgia.

Neuralgia in the face has been cured by applying a mustard plaster to the elbow. For neuralgia in the head apply the plaster to the back of the neck. The reason for this is that mustard is said to touch the nerves the moment it begins to draw or burn, and to be of the most use must be applied to the nerve centers or directly over the place where it will touch the affected nerve most quickly.—Washington Star.

Deep frying is loudly inveighed against by those who have not the inclination to discover that less fat is absorbed by pieces of fish plunged in deep fat than those which are turned from side to side in a limited quantity, and that the intense heat of the fat cooks it more thoroughly than is possible by any other method, and if carefully drained on paper little fat remains.

The emeralds of Mrs. August Belmont, of New York, the widow of the banker, were for years the talk of the town, but finer ones are now owned by Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the former's being probably the costliest and finest in the United States.

It is said that milk is made especially nutritious if it is put in a jar and stood in a moderately hot oven for eight or ten hours. It is then called "baked milk," and has become thick and creamy.

The hands may be kept from perspiring by powdering them with finely pulverized starch, perfumed with orris root or sandalwood powder, or anything else that may be preferred.

To extract paint from clothing, saturate the spots with spirits of turpentine, let it remain several hours, then rub it and it will come off.

To clean ceilings that have been blackened by smoke from a lamp, wash off with rags that have been dipped in soda water.

Yellow spots on the linen or cotton produced by the iron may be removed by setting them in the broiling sun.

A PERFECTLY FITTING COAT.

An Invention Whereby We Shall Never Need to Return for Alterations.

It was a jolly crowd of tailors and designers that gathered in room 4, the members of the Illinois State Merchant Tailors and Garment Designers' association. S. Bisceglia, an excitable Italian tailor of Chicago, produced from a long box three wonderous machines. One after another he spread out on the table the metal sheets, which had to be fastened on the body like plates of armor on a knight errant. He called his ingenious machines adjustable patterns for drafting garments, trousers and sleeves.

James Veale, of Decatur, stripped off his coat and submitted to Bisceglia's operation. He was fitted with leathern plates and metal plates until he looked like a horse in harness. The Italian deftly shot sliding bars along the plates until they fitted close to the body. Then he took off his pattern, spread it on a sheet of paper and marked off the lines for a coat. John Lorenz got up and said there seemed to be a loss of time in measuring by the new method. He said it took only two minutes to measure a man ordinarily, whereas Bisceglia's operation extended over fifteen minutes.

"But, yes," exclaimed the Italian, "a man comes but once to be fitted with my pattern. I take the measure, it is a perfect fit. You take the measure, the customer must return again to try on the coat before you know it will fit him. But, yes, he comes but once to me and saves the time."

The chairman ruled Bisceglia out of order. Charles J. Stone measured the pattern as marked out on the paper and compared it with Veale's own measurement. He found that the Italian tailor had cut a perfect fit, except where he had overmeasured in the front.

"But yes," said Bisceglia, "it is my fault. It is no fault of the invention."

George W. Du Nah contended that tailors had not to fit but to drape the human figure, and individual brain work had much to do with the result. C. J. Stone explained that the Italian claimed that his invention gave a set of block patterns that could be graded from twenty to forty, as was necessary. He claimed that his pattern could be enlarged to any size, according to taste, and that any customer would not have to spend more than fifteen minutes in getting a perfect fit.—Chicago Herald.

Ohio's Big Gas Well.

Findlay was a small and almost unknown town when gas was struck. It took a year for the news of the wonderful discoveries to spread, and it was not till 1886, when the great Karg well, with a capacity of 15,000,000 cubic feet daily, was struck, that the attention of the public was arrested by the developments and possibilities at Findlay.

The great Karg well was discovered on Jan. 20, 1886, by a boring of 1,144 feet. The gas was conducted 48 feet above the ground through a 6-inch pipe, and when lighted the flame rose from 20 to 30 feet above the pipe; with a short pipe the flames ascended to the height of 60 feet. The gas leaves the well with a pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch, and with so much force that it has raised a piece of iron weighing three tons more than 100 feet above the ground.

It is difficult to imagine the magnificent effect of this burning well at night. The noise of the escaping gas which, at the rate of 15,000,000 cubic feet per day, is like the roar of Niagara or like the thunder of a dozen railroad trains, drowning all conversation. On the nights of the first winter it was opened the ground was frozen and the people not being used to it within the radius of a half a mile were disturbed in their slumbers, especially when there was a change of wind. The sound under extraordinary conditions of the atmosphere has been heard fifteen miles away and on a dark night the light reflected on the clouds discerned for fifty miles.—Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio.

Why Southerners Excel in Horsemanship.

It will be accepted as a truism that the man or people that does any given thing the most constantly will be apt to excel in that one thing. Apply this to the riding of the southerners. Now the climate and soil, the thicker population, and more industrious habits of the eastern and middle states produced excellent roads at a much earlier period than in the south. In fact there are few places in the south today where the roads can be called tolerable. Good roads are wont to be followed by wheeled transportation; poor roads force people to cling to the saddle. When the northern farmer goes to the nearest town he drives because the roads are good, and he can carry his stuff to better advantage; the southerner rides because the roads for a great part of the year are impassable to wheels. This breeds the universal habit of horseback work.

The same thing applies to women. To visit their neighbors, go to church or shopping in the nearest village, the women must make use of the saddle. This necessity of the country, where the roads are bad, becomes habit of the city, where the roads are better. The southerner has been in the saddle constantly for many generations, and today boys and girls alike ride the colts in pasture, with only a stick to guide them. In the north these conditions and habits ceased long ago. Riding is a mere fashion of very recent origin, though it has acquired such an impetus that it may have come to stay.—Colonel T. A. Dodge in Harper's.

Bulky Copper Coin.

In Alaska thin copper plates beaten into the form of a shield are money. They are often painted or etched, and they are kept by the rich old Indian bondholders in a special room and offered food at times. Duels are fought with them in a strange way. If a native has been insulted, instead of breaking his enemy's head with a club, he goes to his own bank and breaks up a copper or two. The man who insulted him must do the same or lose rank. Some of these coppers are three feet long.

Copper currency is also used in the "Dark Continent." The pieces are in form of a St. Andrew cross, cast by the natives and very heavy. They used to be valued at a slave. Traders were not able to counterfeit these bulky pennies so as to deceive the sharp eyes of the Africans.—Philadelphia Press.

The Windmill Scarecrow.

The man with a taste for mechanics has a great leaning toward the windmill. One Maine farmer annually erects one upon a tower twenty feet high. The whirligig possesses an enormous sweep of wing. After this mill has been in operation about a month it develops a voice. It isn't a sweet voice, but is one that will guard a corn piece better than a regiment of soldiers. By night, with a stiff breeze, it will lift up that voice and wail for a whole town, with voice to spare. Just what the crows and neighbors think of that man you may imagine better than words can tell.—Lewiston Journal.

How a Baby's Cry Saved a Life.

"Confound that child, how he yells!" exclaimed an irate passenger on a Coney Island boat. "I'd like to see the brat spanked or chucked overboard. I don't see why children are made so that they can howl so loud anyhow."

"Of course you don't," replied the irate man's companion, who had been listening to the infantile squalls without any signs of perturbation. "Of course you don't. How should a crusty old bachelor know anything about matters that pertain to another sphere of existence. But I can tell you that I once saved a life by vigorous howling when I was a little bit of a player."

"Saved a life by howling? Go and tell that to the marines!"

"It is a fact, I assure you," replied the imperturbable man, lighting a fresh cigar. "I have my mother's word for it that when I was a baby in arms I used to be a prodigious howler. When I was three my elder brother was six years old. One winter morning he went out to a pond that was covered with ice and I toddled after him, luckily for him. He began poking at the ice with a stick, and in he flopped and came up under the ice, so that all the chances were dead against him. I didn't waste any time trying to get him out. I just devoted my energies to doing what I could do best—I howled as I had never howled before.

"One of the servants was in the garden a long way off hanging up clothes. But my penetrating howl reached her, and instead of howling back to me to shut up, as you would have done, she clapped on a full head of steam and made a bee line for that pond. Fortunately she kept hold of the clothes prop that she had had in her hand when my signal of alarm reached her and arrived just in time to fish my brother out before life became extinct. My howling did it. And that's why whenever I hear a child howl I never murmur. You can never tell when the howl may come in handy."—New York Herald.

Charcoal in Wood.

A puzzle in tree growth is how to account for the charcoal, which forms the main part of the structure. Every botanist knows that the leading component of a tree trunk is charcoal. All that is in a tree it has to get from the atmosphere. This atmosphere contains carbonic acid gas, which is a compound of oxygen and carbon. It is known that the leaves absorb this carbonic acid gas, and that in some way it is decomposed—it is believed by the action of light. The carbon which we popularly term charcoal is retained, while the oxygen is sent back again into the atmosphere.

We know that something of this kind must be, because we find the charcoal there, but in endeavoring to conceive of the process by which this is brought about we are as much at a loss as we are in discussing how the world was made. If the separation of the oxygen from the carbon occurs in the green of the leaf we have to regard the solid carbon descending through the whole system to the uttermost ends of the roots, which is not in accord with any a priori reasoning, nor has there been any observation whatever to sustain such a view of the case.

On the other hand, if we are to regard each young cell as the unit of plant life, through which all the operations for the perpetuation of the individual are transacted, there is no method known by which the oxygen is sent back to the leaves from these cell individuals. Whichever way we turn on this charcoal question, we are met with equal difficulties, and all the conscientious biologist can say about it is, "I do not know." Many a time some class book has settled the whole question; but few are satisfied, and it comes up continually for a new solution.—Thomas Meehan in Philadelphia Ledger.

The Life of Steam Boilers.

An English naval engineer has invented a simple and ingenious system for adding to the effectiveness and life of steam boilers by doing away with the severe strain which follows the first starting of the furnaces. The remedy consists of an arrangement whereby the present furnace fronts are substituted by steel heating chambers of the same strength as the boiler. These chambers, which do not in any way interfere with the great furnace, are, at starting, filled with water from the bottom of the boiler or from any other point in the boiler where there is no circulation.

A small fire is lighted in the furnace at first, which heats up the water in the chambers, and by degrees the remainder of the water in the boiler becomes heated, and the shell is also gradually warmed, a uniform temperature being thus obtained. As soon as the temperature has become uniform the fires are made up and steam is raised to the working pressure. The primary work of the heaters having been accomplished, they are now used as feed water heaters. The feed water, instead of going into the boiler direct, is diverted into the heaters and is brought to a temperature of 220 degs. Fahrenheit.—New York Telegram.

Reading Men by Means of the Dog.

Warden Davis, of the Jackson (Mich.) prison, has a peculiar method of reading the nature of the prisoners in his charge. "A mean man hates a dog," said Warden Davis, "you can put that down as morally certain. I have stationed my old family dog here—good old soul, never had a mean thought in his life, did you, old man—at the gate as the convicts filed through, and watched their faces as they saw him. The men whom we know to be wicked, black souled criminals either look away from the dog or glare at him with a look of wild ferocity, while the better class of convicts smile pleasantly at the old chap and frequently favor him with a pleasant word."—Exchange.

The Silk Industry.

Attempts have been made to raise the silkworm in the United States, but not with marked success. Before the Revolutionary war the silkworm was introduced into Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, but the industry died out completely during the Revolution and has not been resumed to any considerable extent. But the silk manufactures of this country form an important part of its business. By the census of 1880 it appeared that there were 382 factories, with a capital of $19,125,300, employing 30,000 hands and turning out in the preceding year $34,519,723 worth of goods.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Where Man Is Inferior to Animals.

There seems to be no doubt that man, compared with other animals, is very poorly equipped for locomotion. The horse walks on its toe nails, likewise the mountain goat and all other beasts that are swift. You can yourself discern the superiority of this method for grace and rapidity by observing the ballet dancer, who, by the artificial cultivation of certain muscles, is enabled to prance upon her toes and without touching her heels to the ground.—Washington Star.

KING'S RIVER CANYON.

A Region That Is Said to Rival the Yosemite in Natural Beauty.

"Except in the matter of waterfalls, Yosemite isn't in it when compared with the great King's river canyon," said Artist C. D. Robinson.

"John P. Irish said that the beauty of the Yosemite valley was its oneness," resumed Mr. Robinson. "I cannot understand what he means by that. If he means the oneness of the Yosemite ring he is just about right, but if he means that the Yosemite valley stands alone by itself he is away in the background. He does not know anything at all about the Yosemite, and I don't think he ever saw the valley until he was appointed one of its commissioners.

"John Muir can offer indisputable evidence that the Yosemite valley repeats itself time and again all through the Sierras, with the exception of the Hetchy-Hetchy valley. You can see the Hetchy-Hetchy valley inside of the Yosemite, and there is nothing to jar upon the scene of harmony. But some of the peaks in the great King's river canyon are equally as high. You can set the Yosemite and Hetchy-Hetchy valleys together in the King's river canyon, and there will be plenty of room to move them up and down lengthwise.

"The canyon increases in importance and magnitude as you go up the valley, but the broadest spaces are found near its mouth. The narrowest part, where the glaciers have worked most actively, is at its upper end, and there its walls are the loftiest.

"J. M. Hutchings, the pioneer, was the original explorer of King's river canyon, as he was of the Yosemite valley. All the trails and other improvements in the Yosemite valley were designed by him."

Mr. Robinson was loud in his praise of the scenic beauty of the King's river canyon. He exhibited several oil sketches in proof of his statement, and these sketches are remarkable for the emerald meadows, the lofty peaks and the deep blue skies they portray. In fact, this deep blueness, verging on indigo, seems to be an exaggeration, but Mr. Robinson declares that his sky tint is as true to nature as his art could make it.

One of these sketches portrays Mount Hutchings, a bold peak rising between 4,000 and 5,000 feet above the floor of the valley, through which flows the picturesque stream known as the south fork of the King's river. The only waterfall of any great magnitude is the Roaring river falls. It appears to be not more than twenty-five feet wide and fifty feet high, but by measurements made by surveyors it is fifty feet wide by 100 feet high.

Its appearance is deceptive because of the lofty cliffs that close in on it on the sides and in the rear. The water falls over a precipice, making a beautiful fan of foam, and spreading out in a turbulent, eddying mass into Roaring river. The wall back of it stands 2,000 feet above the level of the river, and on the left hand side rises a peak on whose top the snow falls while it rains on the river below.

The Muir dome, about half way up the valley, is an imposing mountain, and very much resembles the north dome of the Yosemite. It stands nearly 5,000 feet above the level of the valley. It is really an elevated ridge, the front face of which bears a very strong resemblance to El Capitan in the Yosemite valley.

Another sketch in oil portrays a somber, towering wall of blue granite, roughly furrowed by the storms of centuries.

Mr. Muir has named it the Seven Gables, on account of its remarkable resemblance to the gables of an immense building. At the foot of this mountain is a beautiful emerald meadow whose sides are studded with giant sequoias.

The highest summit crossed by Messrs. Robinson and Muir stands 8,500 feet above sea level. It has been named the Great Summit.

In the canyon are five great groves of sequoias, one of the trees named General Grant measuring thirty-nine feet in diameter at the base. The trunk has been burned from a circular form into that of an ellipse, and its original diameter must have been more than forty feet. The valley is from 75 to 100 miles east of Fresno city, and is uninhabited save by a few dwellers in cabins.—San Francisco Examiner.

Scarecrows in Maine.

A ride along a country road just after planting is over 50 per cent. more enjoyable than a visit to an ark full of Jarley's wax works. It isn't a question of art but of variety, captivating and exhilarating. Every man along the road has an original and strictly peculiar idea as to what will scare a crow into hysterics and keep him scared. He then proceeds to work out that idea with a casual suggestion from his wife assisting him, and with a few blood curdling details furnished by his youthful son, if he handily possesses one.

Therefore the resulting creation is something to think about by day and fit to form the central figure in a nightmare. And as farmers in constructing scarecrows do not borrow ideas from the neighbors the crow is always busy choking down new fears and experiencing new terrors at every turn in his ungainly flight.

And then again the ogre of the fields is a great character delineator. The humorous farmer never so picturesquely displays his humor as when constructing a scarecrow. The soul of the ugly farmer lowers upon us from some truculent shape propped up in a corn piece, and the neat and methodical man is just as careful in making his crow terrifier as in all his other business.—Holman F. Day in Lewiston Journal.

Noises People Like.

It is not now, as it was for a long time, surprising to me that the man who invented a clothesline pulley which did not speak failed. Some eyes were lifted in surprise, four pretty mouths smiled and one of them revealed teeth small and white as those of a young wolf. He failed because people who live in tenements and have become accustomed to the squeak like it. We have no squeaking pulleys in West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, but we have the slipshod tramp, tramp of a worthy, aged, retired physician, who sempiternally goes from his house to the corner, from the corner to his house, from sunrise to sunset, in sunshine or in rain, and I like it.—New York Times.

A Classic Heir.

There is growing in this city a generation about which few persons here or abroad have definite ideas. An example of it sat in the private office of an ancient, celebrated, conservative dry goods house yesterday. "Don't fear to talk before him," said one of the partners of the firm to a hesitating debtor; "he hasn't the time to listen. True, he has nothing to do. He is a poet, you know. He reads Pindar in the Greek text. He has learned Hebrew, Arabic, the oriental languages, including Sanskrit, and knows by heart all the dictionaries. Yes, I suppose you would call him a dude. He is heir to the millions of our senior."—New York Times.