THE BEACON.

VOL. 2. PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1893. NO. 25.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Strange Complaint Prevalent Among Cattle.

HUGE CROP OF MUSTARD SEED.

A Bogus Colored Widow Arrested, Charged With Perjury—No More Coyote Bounty.

Flagstaff, A. T., has been selected as the site for the Territorial Reform School.

The Collector of Customs at Victoria, B. C., has paid out in sealing claims $50,123.

Prospectors have reached San Bernardino from the Colorado Desert with "pockets full of gold nuggets."

Much activity is being manifested in the canning of lobsters and fish and otherwise profiting from the fisheries along the lower coast of California.

Oregon expects to clip 17,000,000 pounds of wool this year, her increase in sheep over last year being estimated at 90 per cent, all of which is sheer gain.

The expedition from San Diego into the Colorado Desert after the illusive Pegleg mine has been forced to return, owing to the extreme heat encountered.

James Lamoreau of Idaho Falls has brought suit in the Fifth District Court against the Ensor Institute of Pocatello for $6,000 damages, because they tried and failed to cure him of the liquor habit.

The Pend d'Oreille river is rising rapidly, being within six feet as high at present as at any time last year. Every indication points toward the water being higher this year than ever known before.

The offices of the Southern division of the Santa Fe railroad, heretofore located in San Bernardino, are being removed to Los Angeles to take quarters in the new depot recently erected in the latter city.

Arrangements have been completed for the right of way to construct a canal on a cut-off at the mouth of the Yuba river, the object being to relieve the river during high water and make the channel more direct.

Work on the double-turreted monitor Monadnock has been practically suspended during the past month, 200 mechanics having been taken off the working force and assigned to other work about the navy yard.

The Chinese and white men heretofore employed at $1.25 on the Southern Pacific railroad between El Paso and Los Angeles are being replaced with Mexicans from Chihuahua at $1 per day. It is openly stated that the spirit of the contract law is being broken.

W. A. Shaw, a real-estate dealer of Salem, induced Mrs. Elizabeth Joseph to deed her home to him for an alleged consideration of $6,000, that sum to be paid her at the rate of $250 a year for twenty-four years, without interest or security. Shaw exacted a promise of secrecy, but finally Mrs. Joseph consulted some attorneys. Shaw's lawyers advised him to deed back the property, and that has been done.

Z. M. Potter of San Miguel mesa, San Diego county, Cal., was ridiculed a few months ago when it became known that he was to raise a crop of mustard seed. The crop will mature about July 1, and it is estimated to be about 1,500 pounds of seed an acre, or about sixty-five tons in all. This is from about eight pounds an acre of the seed sown. The total crop is worth $10,400 at 8 cents a pound, which is the ruling price.

Attorney-General Chamberlain has rendered an opinion upon the Weston Normal School act, in which he says it is evident that the Legislature did not intend that the appropriation should be expended in the erection of new buildings, but only in the payment of salaries, the purchase of needful and proper apparatus, and generally in settlement of such expenses as might be incurred in the successful arrangement of the school.

A strange complaint is prevalent among the cattle in San Bernardino county, Cal. It is a disease of the bone, similar to ray fungus, which starts inside the bone and consumes it. Generally it starts in the bones of the left shoulder, gradually reaching other portions of the body and invariably terminates in death, generally in from three to five months. It is as fatal as glanders and is supposed to be as contagious. It generally attacks cattle pastured on heavy dark loam.

The Fresno Expositor says: An item is going the rounds of the California press that "millions of worms are devastating the vineyards of Fresno county." This is altogether an error. Worms are not devastating the vineyards to any extent. They have appeared at two or three points outside the regular vineyard district, but have done no material injury to the grape crop of this county. The worm that is doing the most of the damage in this vicinity is the worm of the still.

There are indications that the failure of the bank of Hamilon, Job & Co. at Corvallis is much wore than was at first anticipated. The firm owned considerable outside property hat it is probable cannot be realized on for years. The deposits were about $17,000. Among the number Conductor C.C. Kennedy, with an amount reported at $1,500 to $4,000. In any event the faiure will tie up a large amount of money for some time, and will materially affect business in Corvallis. The State of Oregon had $15,000 in the bank, deposited there for use in the constructio of the new Agricultural College buildings. Benton county had $10,000 and Lincoln county $4,000 on deposit, mneys recently collected from taxes.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Queen Margherita of Italy on the occasion of her wedding day received among other things over 22,000 begging letters.

Governor Hogg of Texas has delivered another didactic address to his people. It seems to be Hogg and homily down on the Mexican border now.

The entertainment to the Duke of Veragua cost New York $37,000, it is stated. That's why they emphasize the word over there when they refer to him as his Highness.

Senator and Mrs. Hawley of Connecticut have given up their proposed trip to England this summer to visit relatives of Mrs. Hawley, and will remain at their cottage in Woodmont, New Haven county, Conn.

Dr. Julia Washburn of Lexington, Ky., is in charge of a bureau in the Kentucky State Medical Society, and will deliver the public address this year at the meeting of that body in Danville on "Women in Medicine."

Editor George W. Childs is fitting up the Philadelphia Ledger with a band of trained pigeons to act as messengers and carriers of "copy" from distant reporters. It is expected that the scheme will be a great success.

The Duke of Edinburgh, it is understood, is among the heaviest sufferers in England by the recent bank suspension in Australia. As the Duke is a very wealthy man, he will not be embarrassed by the misfortune.

Governor Russell of Massachusetts has selected for his private secretary (to succeed Samuel Roads, Jr.) Charles Warren, a Harvard graduate of 1889, who, though only 25 years of age, has already shown ability as a campaign organizer. Warren is an independent in politics.

Some of the wealthy American women who are now Londoners have in hand a project to endow in perpetuity a cot in the Victoria Hospital in memory of young Abraham Lincoln, whose death, following a painful illness, occurred during his father's residence in London.

Lord Roberts' services in India are to be commemorated by an equestrian statue on the Maiden at Calcutta. Already between £3,000 and £4,000 has been subscribed by the native Princes and personal friends, and it is thought that the fund will reach a large amount.

Probably the oldest illustrious pianist in the world is Mme. Clara Schumann, who is known abroad as "the queen of players." She has been before the public nearly as long as the Biblically allotted lifetime, having made her debut in Leipsic three score years and five ago at the age of 8.

Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D., pastor of St. James' Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, who has 700 widely scattered members in his congregation, thinks nothing of doing his ten miles on a bicycle in prosecuting his pastoral duties, though he is 70 years old. He has three sons in the ministry also.

Ex-Secretary and Mrs. J. W. Foster, when the Behring Sea arbitration proceedings are finished, will turn their faces to the eastward for a year of travel, during which time they will make a tour of the world. It is not yet decided whether or not they will be accompanied by their youngest daughter and her husband, who accompanied them abroad and are at present with them at Paris.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

There are 552,720 telephones.

A self-operating bicycle is announced.

The bottle industry of England is declining.

Washington, D. C., has underground trolleys.

Our 1892 wheat crop was 519,000,000 bushels.

An Englishman claims to own a $1,000,000 yacht.

The Earl of Dudley has the largest life insurance—$6,000,000.

Boats on the New York canals are to be propelled by electricity.

Over 1,000 steamships are traversing the four great ocean routes.

The American Flint Bottle Company is the latest projected trust.

The telephone lines of Sweden are to be bought by the government.

Georgia raises more watermelons than any other State in the Union.

At least $720,000,000 worth of British property is always on the sea.

The revenue from the New York docks is more than $2,000,000 a year.

It is said to cost $60,000 to get out one number of Scribner's Magazine.

The English people consume annually over five pounds of tea per capita.

At an average price of 3 cents per head an acre of cabbage will return $200.

The Johannesburg gold mines produced, during 1892, 1,525,394 ounces of gold.

The first American fire insurance company began business at Philadelphia in 1794.

Mexico levies an income tax on public and private clerks and salaried employes.

Minneapolis has a $250,000 co-operative coal company, which furnishes fuel at cost.

It is estimated that Butte, Mont., will produce 130,000,000 pounds of copper this year.

There is a chef de cuisine in Paris now said to be able to cook an egg in 500 different styles.

A State Federation of Labor was organized week before last by the labor unions in Iowa.

In Prussia incomes above $100 are taxed. Only one person in forty-three has over $750 income.

Over 25,000 women in this country are engaged in the decoration of different kinds of china and pottery.

EASTERN NEWS.

The Exports of Breadstuffs for Past Nine Months.

GRADUATES OF WEST POINT.

The Number of Marriages in Kansas During the Past Year—Last Letter of Washington.

There are in Pennsylvania over 6,000 members of the Sons of Veterans.

Virginia Populists are making preparations for an active campaign this fall.

Twenty-three illicit distilleries were raided in North Carolina week before last.

Residents of Lake George are very anxious to have a fish hatchery located there.

An electric railway, several hundred miles in length, is to be built in Tennessee.

The sentiment against bull-fighting is spreading to nearly all the States of Mexico.

Floods in the Tombigbee and Saxapuila rivers have injured the Mississippi cotton crops.

Moonshiners in Pickens county, Ala., disguised as whitcaps, murdered a witness against them.

Five thousand people in and around Hope, Ark., were left homeless and destitute by the recent tornado.

A peculiar characteristic of Washington's death rate is the excessive mortality among infants and children.

The last letter written by George Washington has recently been sold at auction in Philadelphia for $850.

Western roads are paying commissions of $5 and $6 each passenger to get the immigrant traffic from New York.

Forty-two foreign nations are now represented at the World's Columbian Exposition by 327 representatives.

The Connecticut Legislature has repealed the statute requiring drunkards to tell where they bought their liquor.

The sheriffs of Kansas propose to make a fight for the commissions on sales of property cut off by the last Legislature.

Ex-Labor Commissioner Peck of New York has fled the country. It is said he feared punishment for burning his office records.

In the last two months fully one-half of the young hogs in Northern Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska have died of cholera.

Passenger business over the Pennsylvania lines is now so heavy that the company declines to furnish cars for picnics or excursions.

The merchants tailors of Texas have formed a State organization to fight competition of agents from abroad who take orders in that State.

The Massachusetts Commission on Highway Improvement finds that half the towns of the State cannot afford to improve their roads.

Suits for $150,000 against the various branches of the Standard Oil Company have grown out of the big flood and fire on Oil creek last summer.

Though the entire cotton crop of the country was under 7,000,000 bales last year the enterprising New York Cotton Exchange sold 52,450,500 bales.

Senator Sherman has just moved into his new $150,000 house. Much of the Senator's wealth has been made by investment in Washington real estate.

The exports of breadstuffs from the United States the past nine months have shown a loss of nearly $100,000,000 in comparison with the preceding year.

According to the Albany Law Journal women are eligible as delegates under the law providing for the holding of a constitutional convention in that State.

The Civil Service Commission has been called upon to decide whether the Postmaster-General can remove a clerk in the classified service for insubordination.

The cable cars on Broadway, New York, appear to be a great success, taking in, it is said, nearly three times as much money as the horse cars they displaced.

There is mourning among the gypsies because of the death in Illinois of Mrs. Harrison, who had been chosen to succeed Mrs. Young as Queen of the Romany folk.

Mr. Jewell, the latest of the Kansas rainmakers, whose first attempts chanced to be coincident with remarkable rainfalls, finds that he cannot play the trick a second time.

Rev. Mr. McAnney of Tarrytown, N. Y., thinks 10,000,000 of the people of this country will die of cholera before fall if the World's Fair should be kept open Sundays.

Leading capitalists in Eastern cities have been conferring with a view of forming a company to establish electric lines on large scale in a number of cities, East and West.

A loft for homing pigeons is to be fitted up in the Public Ledger building at Philadelphia, and for the first time this air-line messenger service will become an established feature of a newspaper plant.

The Italians of New York city, who now number about 100,000, have never yet appeared as a power in politics, and only a small proportion of them have even taken the trouble to procure papers of naturalization.

There were 10,145 marriages in Kansas last year. A notable fact is that 6,739 of these weddings, more than half of all, were of colored people, though the negroes of the State number only some 50,000 in a total population of about 1,500,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Acting Land Commissioner Powers has rendered a decision in which he orders canceled on the ground of fraud and collusion about twenty-three timber and stone entries of valuable timber lands in the Vancouver land district, Wash., and now held by J. B. Montgomery of Portland, Or., to whom the lands were transferred immediately after final proofs were made.

The board, consisting of engineers of the army and three engineers from civil life, appointed to examine and report upon the feasibility of a boat railway or some other method of improved navigation at The Dalles has submitted its report to the War Department. Up to the present time the department has refused to make it public, because the report was ordered by Congress and, it is claimed, must be made public in Congress. Enough is learned about it, however, to know that the boat-railway proposition has received a black eye; also the canal, which, it is claimed, would cost too much money. The only scheme recommended by the board is said to be a portage railway. It will be almost impossible for the Oregon delegation in Congress to overturn this report.

The Department of State has not been informed of the reported purpose of the Chinese government to retaliate upon the United States, evidenced by the reported prohibition of the purchase, use or sale of American kerosene in the province of Amoy. Even if there has been such a prohibition, it is not believed at the department that it can be regarded as a measure adopted in a spirit of retaliation, but rather as an exhibition of the extremely conservative character of the Chinese, whose resistance to such an innovation as the use of kerosene may have been strengthened by some recent casualties. Moreover, it is a fact that a mere Viceroy of a province would scarcely be authorized to institute a policy of retaliation, which would rather be initiated by the imperial government itself.

Secretary Smith was asked the other day what would be the probable policy of the Interior Department in reference to the approval of lists of Northern Pacific lands under the grant which was not earned in the time specified, but yet to which the company assumes title. The Secretary seemed to be of the opinion that, the lands having been earned, the company would undoubtedly be entitled to them, and that in the approval of the lists, unless the statutes said that they could not be approved if not earned in time, he supposed that he should not take that question into consideration. He intended to follow the law, no matter what the assumption might be of parties interested. He added: "There is no doubt that the building of the road was a great improvement. It has been of vast benefit to the country, and the government has had the advantage of selling its lands, and the country has been settled and developed. Of course, the road has been built and the lands have been earned. I shall look into the law on the subject before making approval, and shall act on the law, whatever it is." It was suggested that quite a large party in Congress was anxious to forfeit these lands. The Secretary said that he had heard of it, but that he would have to follow the law Congress had enacted rather than anything that may be in prospect. The probabilities are that the lists will be approved and any efforts made to forfeit the lands will be defeated by the Democratic administration, as it seems to be regarded that the road, even if it did not complete its line in the time specified, made every effort to do so, and its intention was amply shown from the fact that the road was really built.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Auditor Ackerman and Fred W. Peck, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the World's Fair, have united in a statement regarding the finances of the fair. The total expenses for May, they say, were less than $600,000, or about $18,400 per day, while the total receipts were $720,000, the exposition being open but twenty-seven days. The expenses are being reduced largely every day, while the average daily revenues from admissions and collections are constantly increasing.

Much-needed money is now flowing into the treasury of the exposition as a result of the largely increased attendance of visitors. No one welcomes the change more than Treasurer Seeburger, whose position since May 1 has not been an enviable one. The exposition has been short of ready money to liquidate its obligations to contractors and employes, and it is not out of the woods yet by any means. Bank and commercial failures in that region and the panicky feeling among savings-bank depositors, which has just subsided, have made it impossible for the exposition corporation to borrow any large sum of money, and the directors have stuck manfully to the pay-as-you-go policy, having confidence in a speedy and permanent change in the number of paid admissions. The 100,000 mark has been passed at the gates several times, and is accepted as an indication of an era of prosperity and a plentitude of cash to pay off all outstanding bills. There is a standing order at the finance department for Auditor Ackerman to hold all vouchers for money due on April and May contract work in his office until there is money to spare in the treasury for the payment of it. It means that only March bills have been paid on contract work, but the employes of the exposition have been paid promptly. There is much discontent among the workmen on the pay roll of the fair on account of the order just issued by the director of works reducing the force to an eight-hour basis and eight hours' pay. They have been working ten hours and for eleven hours' pay. There is talk of striking, but such a step is likely to result in the strikers being put on an indefinite vacation basis without pay.

FOREIGN CABLES.

Aggregate Cost of Standing Armies of Europe.

CARRIER PIGEONS AT RACES.

The French Authorities Threaten to Totally Prohibit the Telling of Fortunes—Etc.

Turkey has quarantined vessels from Marseilles.

Father Hyacinth is to return to the Catholic fold.

President Carnot's health is very feeble. He needs rest.

They are talking of a world's fair in London in 1895 or 1896.

The anti-Semitic faction in Germany is broken into three sections.

France claims to have the biggest and most powerful gun yet invented.

French courts are granting decrees of divorce at the rate of 6,000 a year.

There is a strike of coal miners at Kladno, Bohemia, and it is spreading.

The Czarowitz will attend the autumn maneuvers of the Austro-Hungarian army.

There are five Admirals in the British navy, each of whom is more than 90 years old.

Queen Victoria has just knighted half a dozen English editors and raised another to the peerage.

The latest news from Calcutta unmistakably points to an approaching crisis in the currency question.

The clove tax is the principal source of Zanzibar revenue. It brings in more than 450,000 rupees a year.

Princess Waldemar of Denmark has been confined to her house since she used a razor on the royal corn.

German government will suppress any agitation in favor of the severance of Alsace-Lorraine from Germany.

The late Duke of Sutherland is said to have made ninety-one wills before he secured one that was entirely satisfactory.

Carrier pigeons are used at all the Paris trotting and running tracks to send the results of races to the city betting resorts.

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

The recent great floods in the Transvaal have been followed by outbreaks of fever, which have carried off hundreds of victims.

According to the computation of a Paris correspondent the standing armies of Europe last year cost an aggregate of $813,800,800.

The British Anti-Slavery Society reports that the slave trade in Morocco still flourishes, young girls bringing from $130 to $280.

A number of European workmen have been driven from Cabool, Afghanistan. The Ameer had them escorted out of the country in safety.

Negotiations have been concluded between England and China, by which the former is to have increased privileges of trade with Thibet.

The Empress Frederick has recently founded in Berlin a home for English governesses, which is open to American governesses as well.

The Minister of the Colonies has introduced in the Spanish Cortes a bill providing for the reorganization of the government of Cuba.

The emigration from Ireland during 1892 showed the smallest volume, with four exceptions, since 1851. The United States got 91.5 per cent.

A fatal duel in Brussels has resulted in thirteen months' imprisonment for the surviving principal and four months for each of the four seconds.

Under Sir Gerald Portal's management Zanzibar is becoming quite civilized, and the sanitary arrangements are becoming rapidly improved.

It is reported, but hardly credited, that more than $50,000,000 has been raised in France to pay for resuming work on the Panama canal.

In France the authorities threaten to totally prohibit fortune-telling and to prosecute every person engaged in any way in foretelling the future.

It is stated that the rate of taxation is so high in Russia that one-half the income of the people is used up in paying the demands of the government.

A petition is in circulation in the province of Corunna, Spain, seeking a protectorate from England. Spain is sending troops to suppress the disaffection.

The Sultan's enthusiasm has been fired by the account of the success of Chicago's Exposition, and is trying to get up a world's fair in Constantinople.

The Pope has sent his thanks to Cardinal Gibbons for a discourse recently delivered by the Cardinal in favor of restoration of the temporal power of the Pope.

MM. Baihut and Blondin, convicted of corruption in connection with the Panama canal lottery, will escape by a decision of the Court of Cassation on Appeal.

Miss Lucy Booth, the youngest daughter of General Booth, leads the Salvation Army among the women of India. She dresses and lives in all respects like the natives.

Emperor William denies the intention attributed to him of dissolving the Reichstag a second time if the newly elected body should prove unfavorable to the army bill.

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 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, 4@4½c per lb; medium, 3@3½c; light, under 46 lbs, 2@3c; salted kip, 3c, and calf, 3@4c; green hides 1c less than salted; dry hides, 6c; dry elk, 8@12c; dry deer skins, summer, 28@35c; winter, 15@20c; sheep skins, 60@75c; full wool, 90c@$1.10; wool, 8@10c; tallow, 3½c.

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, 5⅝c; dry granulated in bbl, 6⅜c. In kegs each of the above at ¼c advance on prices quoted.

FLOUR, ETC.—Washington, $3.75 per bbl; patent, $4.25; California brands, $4.35; buckwheat flour, $6.50; per cwt, $3.50; graham, $3.25 per bbl; 10-lb sacks, $1.90 per cwt; rye flour, $4.50 per bbl; 10-lb sacks, $2.75 per cwt; rye meal, $4.25 per bbl, per cwt, $2.50; oat groats, $6.00@6.40 per bbl; hominy, $2.75 per cwt; cracked wheat, $2.75; rolled wheat, $5.00@5.50 per bbl; whole wheat flour, $2.75 per cwt; pearl barley, 4½c per lb; split peas, 5½c; table cornmeal, yellow, $1.85 per cwt in 10-lb sacks; 50s, $1.75; white, 10s, $2.10; 50s, $2.00.

BEANS—Small white, 3½@3¾ per lb; pink, 3½@4c; bayos, 3¾@4c; butter, 5¾c; 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, 14½c per lb; Queen leaf, tierces, 12½c; compound, tierces, 9½c.

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, 60@75c; 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@3.00 per bunch; apples, $2 per box; navel oranges, $3.75 per case; seedlings, $2.00@$2.50 per box; St. Michaels, $3.75; Malta bloods, $3.75; strawberries, $2.75@3.00 per crate; cherries, 90c@$1.40.

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 23, 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.

In an interview with a Brooklyn Eagle correspondent, Secretary Carlisle says; "If we are going to let the Republicans remain in office I would like to know what we held an election for. We might as well have let President Harrison stay in the White House and run the government." The Populists have claimed all the time that there was no difference between the Republican and Democratic parties and now Secretary Carlisle corroborates the statement. Both parties are now divided on the money question, but Wall Street controls Cleveland and the leaders of the Republican party. A large majority of the voters of both parties west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio rivers recognize the fact that it is to their interest to have the free coinage of silver, and their representatives in congress were pledged to work to that end, but Cleveland now thinks that he can bulldoze and bribe enough congressmen with federal patronage to effect the repeal of the Sherman law, and consequently will call a special session of congress in September for that purpose. He could talk of nothing but the "robber tariff," during the campaign but now that he is in office he had rather listen to the dictation of the gold bugs than monkey with the tariff. But with all his trying Cleveland will not be able to down silver. The people are rapidly realizing that there is not enough money in circulation to do the business of the country—the failure of more than 1200 banks and other large business concerns the past month tell them this—and they will not consent to further contraction. We must face the issue, it is now either free coinage of silver as the Populists demand or a return to the wild-cat banking system we had before the war, and with gold alone as the money of final redemption as advocated by Cleveland. Which will you have?

Something Wrong.

The Republican National Committee recently held a meeting at Louisville, Ky. They talked over the situation but didn't say much about tariff. The speeches made on the occasion developed the fact that they don't know yet what hit them in the last election. The most remarkable thing however, that didn't occur was, that among a number of resolutions passed they omitted, for the first time in a period of twenty-five years to "point with pride" to their past record. There is something wrong—a screw loose somewhere. It is a cold day when the average Republican politician will neglect such a golden opportunity to "point with pride" to the glorious record of his party. It is true the cold chills of defeat were still creeping up their spinal columns, but they should not have omitted that part of their past record. There are many other things to which they might have called the attention of a public that is altogether too prone to forget. It might, for instance, have called attention to the fact that it provided payment for the soldier who fought for the Union, in depreciated paper money, while it paid the bond holder in gold.

It might have mentioned the fact that it was the father of the national banking system.

It might have taken upon itself the glory of contracting the currency and bringing ruin, poverty and misery to thousands of honest citizens of the republic.

It might have patted itself on the back for the part it played in strengthening the public credit by giving the bondholders six hundred million dollars more value than the contract called for.

It might have said "we point with pride" at the demonetization of silver.

It should have "pointed with pride" at the back salary grab.

At the Pacific Railroad subsidies.
At the Credit Mobilier swindle.
At the wholesale squandering of public lands.
At the whisky frauds;
At the Star Route mail stealings.
At the infamous Resumption Act and its distressing results;
At the low prices of the products of labor.
At the 9,000,000 mortgaged homes;
At the 10,000 millionaires;
At the 2,000,000 tramps;
At the increased number of tenant farmers;
At the increase of landlords;
At the increase debts;
At the increase of bankruptcies;
At the increase of crime;
At the increase of lunacy;
At the increase of suicides;
At the increase of corruption;
At the increase of usury;
At the increase of trusts;
At the increase of pauperism;
At the increase of palaces;
At the increase of hovels;
At the increase of prostitution;
At the increase of stealing;
At the increase of poverty;
At the increase of suffering;
What a glorious record!

The legacy left by the Repub'ican party for the Democratic party to foster. New Whatcom Champion.

Financial Problems.

Whatever increases the demand for gold increases the value of gold. Nothing will stop the rise of gold and the fall of prices but more gold, or make silver do the work of gold, as before its fraudulent demonetization in 1873. More gold we cannot have, it does not exist. Silver, then, must be made to take its place.

Not more bonds, not more debts and taxes to pay, but more standard money to pay debts and taxes with, is what is wanted now. Gold and silver cannot be kept at a parity by increasing the demand for gold by making it the only money of final redemption. The opposite course is the true one. Lessen the demand for gold by making silver do the same work as gold, as before 1873. Pay out silver coin equally with gold coin. Bimetallism, not gold monometallism is the remedy.

Gold that does not come to us in the course of trade will not stay when bought with bonds; it will flow away as fast as brought in in that way unless kept locked up where it will do nobody any good, but on the contrary, make it scarcer and tend to increase its value. There is no end to the stream of gold that might be kept flowing in and out by buying it over and over with bonds; but that policy, if followed long enough, would bankrupt any nation on the earth. We might as well try to stop the course of the Niagara by pumping the water back into Lake Erie. The more gold bought with bonds the larger the outflow will be to be bought back with more bonds. More standard money to pay bonds with, is what the world needs, and not more bonds to pay.

It is admitted on all sides that gold has risen in value at least 50 per cent. since the demonetization of silver in 1873, and that it is still rising and must, under existing conditions, continue to rise indefinitely. In the same degree that gold has risen prices have fallen, and must continue to fall as gold rises, and as prices fall the burden of debts and taxes increases. Is such a money standard an honest one? On the contrary, it is the most covert and effective engine of robbery possible to devise. By this means billions, in the last twenty years, have been filched from producers, tax-payers and debtors and gathered into the coffers of money lenders, and the robbery still goes on, and will go on as long as gold is kept the sole money standard. How long will the people of the United States submit to the injustice of the single gold standard?

During all the period in which money has been in use in the world the money in circulation has itself constituted the standard of value, and such a thing as a money standard apart from the money in circulation has been heretofore unknown. We are, however, now confronted with the condition of a gold standard without a gold currency; that is, with a money standard composed of a metal of which there is not a supply for currency, and which can be controlled by a comparatively few men. A few hundred men control more than two-thirds of all the gold outside of Asian hoards, and a comparatively few more people control the bulk of the rest.

In a few years the gold that was formerly scattered widely over the world has been gathered into a few great treasuries and its ownership is becoming more restricted every year, and more and more subject to arbitrary control.

Thus is the money standard controlled and manipulated in the interest of great creditors. The debts of the world go on increasing, while the means of payment become more and more restricted. A gold standard without a gold currency is a dangerous experiment. Bimetallism would make the control of the measure of values by a few men impossible.

The nominal amount of greenbacks is $346,000,000, no allowance being made for loss. But the greenbacks have been in circulation since 1862, and it would probably be an inside estimate to say that $46,000,000 never would come in.

Take then, the greenbacks that might be presented for redemption at $300,000,000, and notes issued under the act of 1890 at $128,000,000, and we have a total of $428,000,000 redeemable in gold or silver coin, at the option of the government, and $311,000,000 of gold and silver, coin bullion that may be coined, available for their redemption, with a monthly accumulation of the difference between the market price and coinage value of 4,500,000 ounces of silver. And yet, with all this silver in the Treasury, and coming in, it is proposed to sell bonds and buy more gold, ostensibly for the purpose of redeeming these notes, but really to furnish bonds for investors and aid exporters to get the gold they want for Austria and other countries.

Under the laws of the United States, every dollar of this coin, or bullion that may be coined, is available, not only for the redemption of greenbacks, but for the payment of all debts of the Government.

The question then is: Shall the Secretary of the Treasury exercise the option the law gives him, to pay in either gold or silver, and coin and pay out this silver, or shall a new debt be created, in order that the holders of notes and bonds may have gold at their option?

How long can a policy of issuing bonds and buying gold last? Nothing is plainer than that such a policy, if entered upon, must sooner or later come to an end, and the longer it is pursued the worse the ending will be. Moreover, unless the silver purchased under the act of 1890 is coined and used as money, it cannot be used at all; it cannot be sold, it is not even collateral security for the notes issued to purchase it. It can be used in no way except by coining it.

The issue is plain. Shall the silver in the Treasury be used for the redemption of outstanding notes and the payment of bonds, the same as gold, or shall a new debt be created, new bonds be issued to buy gold?

The force of legal-tender is to give to one who has money to pay the option of paying in the kind of legal-tender money which is most convenient or advantageous to him. The option always rest with the payor. If the payee had the option, the force of legal-tender would be at once annulled. The payee, in that case, would of course choose the dearer kind of money, and if everybody exercised that right there would in the end be but one kind of money and that the dearest.

In the payment of public debts the option, by law, rests with the Government, and the Secretary of the Treasury has no right to surrender the option to pay Government obligations in either gold or silver. But this right has been given up, with the consequence that gold is always demanded by the note holder when presenting the note for payment.

But the option legally belongs to the Government and should be recovered to it and exercised in the interest of all the people, and not solely for the benefit of speculators in gold. The way to relieve the strain on gold is to pay out silver.

The chief value of gold comes from the demand for it by everybody for money. When silver was subjected to the same monetary demand its value was equal to that of gold on the ratio of 15½ to 1. When silver was demonetized in 1873, and the demand for this metal for money was shut off, the entire demand for money fell upon gold, with the result that gold has greatly increased in value, not only as compared with silver, but with everything else.

The only way the metals can be brought together is to subject them both again to the same monetary demand by giving them the same monetary rights; that is, by restoring to both metals the right to free and unlimited coinage. It is impossible that the two metals can have the same value while one is subjected to unlimited demand for money and the demand for the other limited to the arts and for subsidiary money; or, to state the same thing another way, four-fifths, if not nine-tenths, of the value of gold comes from its use as money. Admit silver again to the same use and its value would at once be restored; if not it would be time enough then to talk of a change of ratio.

How foolish, to one who understands the source of value of these metals, is the prattle about "putting a dollar's worth of silver in a dollar," when it is the money use that gives to either metal its chief value.—American Bimetallic League.

In a recent number of The Cosmopolitan a story was published, entitled "The House of the Dragons," which received wide criticism because of the importance of the life problems involved. A daughter of Bishop Potter, who was for some time connected with important mission work among the working girls of New York, has undertaken to reply, and discuss another side of the question in the July number.

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"	DUNGENESS	12.00 P. M.
Arrives	PORT ANGELES	2.00 P. M.

GOING EAST—Daily, Except Monday.

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

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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.

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THE BEACON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1893.

Weekly Metorological Report.

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

DAY.	Date—June	TEMPERATURE. Highest	Lowest	WIND. Prevailing Direction	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	PtCldy

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

Average rainfall since January 1, 14.65 inch's, for 9 years.

Total amount of rainfall since Jan. 1, 18.44 in

Total excess since Jan. 1, 2.79 in.

WM. BELL, Observer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

L. Mona has leased the Olympian house.

G. V. Smith returned on Sunday from San Francisco.

Senator Leland Stanford, of California, died Tuesday morning.

Benton Embree returned from a visit to Seattle, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, of Sequim, were in town Saturday.

Miss Clara Chase left for Port Townsend Saturday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dorsey were down from Dungeness Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lotzgesell, of Dungeness, were here Saturday.

Hon. Allen Weir returned from a brief visit to Olympia Wednesday.

Mrs. S. B. Roberson and daughter, of Dungeness, were down from that place Monday.

Misses Alice and Elsie Ware went to Sequim Saturday. They will remain there until fall.

Mrs. Botsford returned Tuesday from Salem, Oregon, where she has been for some months past.

Work was commenced yesterday on the new addition to be built on the east side of the Central school building.

Is the Bible a Revelation from God? will be the question considered at the Congregational church Sunday evening.

F. A. Fish has purchased of the Port Angeles Mill & Lumber company their lumber yard at the corner of First and Cherry streets.

The case of Baxter vs Pullen, that has occupied the attention of the superior court the past three weeks, will probably be given to the jury tomorrow.

The next meeting of the Silver League will be held at the council chamber Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Free coinage literature will be given to those who attend. Everybody welcome.

Capt. W. L. Powell has received his commission appointing him agent for the Neah Bay Indians. He held the office under Cleveland's former administration.

The appeal of B. F. Schwartz in the State supreme court has been dismissed, but there is now pending an application for a reinstatement of the appeal on the grounds of inadvertance and other causes.

On Saturday the superior court sustained the demurrer of the city attorney against the injunction which Allen Weir applied for on behalf of Frank Fisher and Geo. Fend to restrain the city from establishing streets across the tide land claimed by them.

Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Baxter went to Seattle to attend the china wedding of Rev. T. B. Ford and Mrs. Ford. Mr. Ford is the presiding elder of this M. E. conference. Mr. Baxter will attend the dedication of the new Methodist church at Dungeness next Sunday, on his way home.

Thirty-eight bank failures in Indiana in one day, and yet there are men so blind or idiotic as to say the volume of money is large enough to do the business of the country. Gentlemen, would you awake and open your eyes if Gabriel were to blow his trumpet and hell was yawning before you?—Journal, Rossville, Ind.

The Port Angeles Dramatic Club which gave such an excellent rendering of the "Ticket of Leave Man" last March are about to give another entertainment which will take place on Saturday evening July 1st. The subject of their effort on this occaion is "Megs Diversion," and judging from their previous efforts we anticipate an intelligent and interesting representation.

Let us shift the burden from the masses to the privileged classes, who have grown rich under the favoritism of the government, the bondholding classes whose greedy coffers have swallowed up the interest on the war debt. The taxing power should not spend its force on the poor man's cottage; it should touch the big income of the idle bondholder. We need more justice and equity in our system of taxation.—Alanta Constitution.

From the report of the weather bureau at this place we find that for the past eight years for the month of July the mean or normal temperature has been 54 degrees. The warmest July was that of 1888, with an average of 55 degrees. The coldest July was that of 1887, with an average of 52 degrees. Average precipitation for the month, .48 inches. Average number of cloudless days, 17; partly cloudy days, 8; cloudy days, 6. The prevailing winds have been from the west.

Last week the Indians at Neah Bay killed another big whale. It was towed into the bay and anchored so that it lay on the beach when the tide ran out. As soon as the water receded the Indians gathered around the gigantic carcass as thick as they could stand, each with a knife in hand. By a common impulse they all commenced cutting and eating, giving utterance to exclamations of the greatest satisfaction and enjoyment. Before the tide came in the whale had been cut into pieces and carried away.—Port Crescent Leader.

An interesting article on the "City of Brooklyn," by Murat Halstead; the peculiar games of the New Mexican Indians, by Chas. F. Lummis; "Sorosis," by Margaret Manton Merrill; the fight of the Cumberland and Merrimac, told by Capt. Thos. Selfridge, one of the survivors; a paper on "The Deserted Homes of New England," an account of the Brussels Monetary Conference, by one of its most distinguished members; a curious story of the southwest, by Opie Read and a contribution by Mr. Howells, are among the many important papers of the June issue.

Why Maintain High Passenger Rates.

E. P. Vining, ex-chairman of the late Transcontinental Association, in discussing railroad rate wars with a Post-Intelligencer reporter, said, "Experience shows the remarkable fact that, making allowance for the difference between prosperous and hard times and the development of its tributary territory, the gross amount of passenger fares received by a railroad remain about the same. Whether the rates be high or low, the amount of travel is stimulated by reduced fares, so that the loss on each individual fare is fully made up by the increased number of fares. The only difference to a railroad company occasioned by a passenger rate war is the increased number of passengers, and if trains were running nearly empty at the high rate, it costs little or nothing more to carry them filled at the lower rate.

Report of Lost Mountain School.

A report of the Lost Mountain school for the month commencing May 15th and ending June 9th, is as follows: Total number enrolled, 27; average number belonging, 25; per cent of attendance, 97; number cases of tardiness, 7; number of visitors, 9. Those that were neither absent nor tardy were Myrtie Van Orman, Fannie Stone, Mollie Daniels, Leona Daniels, Exa Morris, Jessie Stone, Ed Garlick, Henry Duncan, Stanley Stone, Earl Gage, Aubrey Daniels, Jos. Garlick, Hattie Van Orman, and Llano Morris. Those in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th reader course who received a general average over 90 per cent were Freddie Morris, 94; Sidna Morris, 91; Exa Morris, 93; Fannie Stone, 97; John Caskey, 93; Roscoe Garlick, 93; Myrtie Van Orman, 93, and Stanley Stone, 95. LIZZIE BURROWS, Teacher.

Clallam Bay News.

Clallam Bay Record.

During the week about ten new settlers have passed through town, mostly to the Dicky country.

Mrs. C. Snyder is getting lumber sent down from here to Sale river for a new dwelling house on her claim at that place.

Miss Phrona Carpenter and Miss Nellie Hodgkin returned last Friday to their home at the Sekiou from Port Townsend.

Arthur McNally made final proof on his homstead, near Pysht, on Monday before George W. O'Brien, U. S. Commissioner.

Miss Libby Goodwin, of this place, has taken a claim on Dicky lake and returned on Saturday from a visit to that locality.

A social dance took place at Fairservice hall last Friday evening and a similar gay and festive event on Monday evening.

Road Supervisor Brown, of Beaver, was in town Monday, getting supplies for his road camp at Burnt mountain. He now has a large crew at work on the Clallam-Beaver road.

Three tons of powder arrived here on a schooner Monday which will be used in blasting on the Beaver road. It is stored in a little house on the sand spit near the mouth of the river.

At the school election held on Monday afternoon P. J. Peterson was elected director for the term of three years and P. Hedley re-elected clerk for one year. Sixty-four votes were polled.

County Commissioner Lamb has been stopping in town for several days. He is looking after the county road work between here and Beaver and his time will be occupied for some weeks between here and the road camp at Burnt mountain.

Schuyler Fox, a fairly educated, well informed and remarkably thrifty Neah Bay Indian, brought a cargo of 208 sealskins to Seattle in his own schooner last week. He killed the seals off the Flattery rocks within the last few months, and it is said that he has been offered $12 apiece for the skins.

Work was commenced last Monday on the building of a sash and door factory. The project is in charge of Thomas Benson who has secured a bonus of land for a site from the Kellogg land company on condition that the factory will be in operation next month. The location is on the river bank facing the bridge on Quillayute street. Mr. Benson expects to push the work along and says the factory will be in operation in July. Doors, sashes, mouldings, etc, will be manufactured and the new industry will be a useful and valuable one for the town. The main building will be 40x60 feet, of one story. A dry house will be added to it, later on.

A state land cruiser who has been out through the west end of the county selecting vacant tracts of land came in from Quillayute Wednesday and departed for Seattle. He says that in the two new townships in Jefferson county which are open for filings this month there are thirty-five thousand acres of vacant land. He has also found considerable vacant land in one or two townships in the Quillayute country which were surveyed years ago. He says the state has no desire to disturb or bother actual settlers in the possession of their claims, and where land has inadvertently been filed upon, which belongs to a settler, the proper officers have released the land without cost to the settler.

Arrivals at Hotel Arlington.

B. W. Morgan, San Francisco; James H. Riley, Blyn; Frank Wilkins, Sequim; C K Hammond, J W Dodge, Walter Eby, Mrs R S Green, A J Fisker, Seattle; A T Thayer, E T Chase, Portland, Ore; A B Mayes, Geo Glasgoe, Spokane; Chas O Sweet, San Francisco; Jas P Fallshee, Pysht; F T Balch, Boston; Geo Lotzgesell and wife, Dungeness; Lucien Giandin, Port Townsend; W A Daniels, Forrest; Mrs Kelly and daughter, Victoria; R L Harter, Thos Watts, Lynden; R S Dimmick, East Clallam; E J Streiau, Seattle; H Ballinger, Port Townsend; Arthur Yamwel, New Whatcom; J W Martin, T J Thorsen, G E Cameron, Seattle; E C Quinn, Neah Bay.

The Situation and the Remedy.

Gold has risen in value more than fifty per cent. since 1873; it is still rising, and, under present conditions, must continue to rise at an accelerated rate. Prices have fallen; they are still falling, and must continue to fall as gold rises.

To put out more credit currency redeemable in gold, as some propose, will prove no remedy, but, on the other hand, would aggravate the evil. Nothing will cure this disorder but more gold, or make silver again do the work of gold, as before 1872. More gold we cannot have; it cannot be produced, it does not exist; but, on the other hand, is continually becoming scarcer. What the world requires is more standard money to redeem with, and not more promises to be redeemed in gold. The remedy, therefore, is a return to bimetallism.

Join the AMERICAN BIMETALLIC LEAGUE, one dollar membership fees secures all its publications. Or THE PAN-AMERICAN BIMETALLIC ASSOCIATION, one dollar membership fee secures all its publications, membership in both organizations for $1.75. Address

G. K ESTES
Vice President Pan-American Bimetallic Association, Port Angeles, Wash.

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 leagues 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 Rigts 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 valuation upon party success, and the accompanying spoils of office, than they do upon the public weal; 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 make 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 Union, 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 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 these members of Congress who favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver

Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly invite the active cooperation 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. Call 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 11th 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 resonable prices.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

G. K. ESTES
Port Angeles, Wash.

New Map of Port Angeles.

Complete guide map of Port Angeles, size 30 inches by 53 inches including tide lands, meander, inner and outer harbor lines, the old Townsite and all the Reservation and adjacent 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

Mr. 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 fee-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.

No. 815.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS, OLYMPIA, WASH

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

Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Oak street, 100 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 north 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.

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

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

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

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF CLALLAM } ss

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, attorney fees in the sum of fifty dollars, and thirty-six and 55-100 dollars, costs of suit and accruing costs on the 7th day of June, 1893, I have levied upon the following described property, as 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. BURNSIDE
Deputy.
Lamoreux & Gay attorneys for plaintiff. 24-5t

Notice Sheriff's Sale.

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

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF CLALLAM } ss.

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 therein, for eleven-hundred forty-six and 20-100 ($1146.20) dollars, and thirty three and 60-100 ($33.60) dollars, costs of suit, and accruing costs, on the 6th day of May, 1893, I have levied upon the following described property of said defendant, to wit: The east half (E½) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) 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 two 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 the 13th day of June, 1893.

S. G. MORSE,
24-5t Sheriff of Clallam County, Wash.

NO. 821.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS, OLYMPIA, WASH.

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

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

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

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

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

No. 817.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS, OLYMPIA, WASH.

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

Beginning at the southwest corner of lot No. 4 in Block No. 9 west of Laurel street in Port Angeles in said county, as shown by the official plats of survey of tide lands in front of said city, said plats being on file in the office of the auditor of said Clallam county; thence north 31 deg. 15 min. east 525 60-100 feet to the inner harbor line; thence north 71 deg. 42 min. west 51 30-100 feet along said inner harbor line; thence south 31 deg. 15 min. west 519 50-100 feet to Railroad avenue; thence south 65 deg. 41 min. east 50 5-10 feet to point of beginning, containing 55-100 acre, more or less, being Lot No. 5 of said Block.

Also, beginning at the SW corner of Lot No. 5 in said Block No. 9, thence N. 31 deg. 15 min. E. 519 50-100 feet to the inner harbor line; thence N. 71 deg. 42 min. W. 51 3-100 feet along said inner harbor line; thence S. 31 deg. 15 min. W. 512 85-100 feet to Railroad Avenue; thence S. 65 deg. 21 min. E. 55 5-10 feet to point of beginning, containing 51-100 acres, more or less, and being Lot No. 6 in said Block.

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

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

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

No. 822.

Notice of Application to Purchase Tide Land.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS. OLYMPIA, WASH.

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

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

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

Date of first publication 2nd day of June 1893.

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

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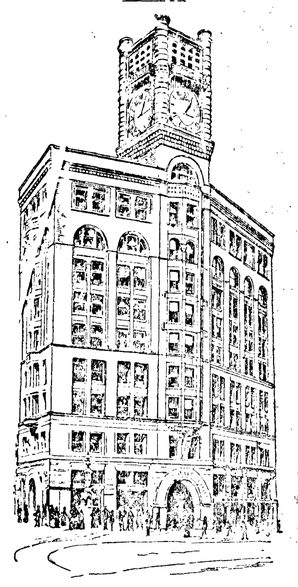

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WOMEN AT THE FAIR.

Preparations Being Made to Exhibit the Products of Their Industry.

There is no intention on the part of the women who have been deputized to hold a share in the Chicago World's fair to let the opportunity pass for advancing women's interests, and if worse comes to worst they will very likely show themselves equal to managing the affairs of both sexes at the exposition.

Mrs. Ralph Trautman, who is a New York woman, was made first vice president of the board of lady managers at their meeting held last November in Chicago. She was named by Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, the Republican commissioner, and Mrs. Lloyd Brice was the choice of Mr. James H. Breslin, the Democratic commissioner. Mrs. Brice has resigned, and it is presumed that Mrs. William C. Whitney will take her place; but although the latter lady was notified of her appointment some months ago she has not yet signified her intention to accept. Her co-operation is looked for, however, in the autumn.

Probably no more capable woman could have been selected for the office of first vice president, and as such the representative of the largest state in the Union, than Mrs. Trautman. Without being a suffragist, or connected with any of the radical movements of women, she has been for many years devoted to their interests. Her name is known in connection with many charitable organizations in this city, and she is not only full of energy and determination, but is a woman of fine executive ability, a quality much needed in the task she has before her.

As yet no headway whatever has been made with work, except such as Mrs. Trautman herself has undertaken. The state government did not see fit to pass a bill at Albany in the spring to provide the commissioners and their associates with money, and now nothing can be done about the appropriation until next January. This is a great disappointment, but it is hoped that by the first of the year the interest will have so increased that there will be no trouble about money. Certain it is that New York ought to have the best building and the best showing of any of the states.

Meantime Mrs. Trautman is not without plans. She is now obtaining statistics in regard to the female labor in factories, regardless of the articles made. As soon as this point is settled she will then take definite industries, and personally and by correspondence learn what the manufacturers intend to exhibit at the fair. She will then personally visit the factories and learn how largely female labor predominates. Her alternate, Mrs. John Pope, has conceived a scheme for getting into communication with another class of women workers all over the state.

Mrs. Pope is an artist, and her judgment is worth a great deal. Her idea is to establish a bureau of information in this city, then to have a representative of the woman's department visit the towns and villages and inspect such exhibits of a decorative and artistic nature as the women have prepared. Many of the articles will doubtless have to be rejected, and it is proposed to do this before they are sent in vast quantities to Chicago, and to avoid a later disappointment for these women workers.

The women's work will be placed side by side with that of men, and the merit of the articles will be awarded regardless of sex. Women will have the right to award some of the prizes. The woman's building is a place where women may exhibit by themselves if they so prefer. Rooms of public comfort are to be assigned for those who come alone or with children. Women will be able to learn there about accommodations, and about the places they wish to see, and there will be women guides to direct them. These arrangements will be of great advantage to those with limited amounts to spend. There will be committee rooms where women can confer.

Mrs. Potter Palmer is very desirous that the interior decoration of this building shall be made by women. As for Mrs. Palmer's general direction of all the matters placed in her hands, too much cannot be said in praise. Those who personally knew her were aware of the remarkable qualities which fitted her for her present place; but since she has been in contact with the 115 lady managers she has been enthusiastically pronounced not to have an equal.

Although she has been accustomed to a luxurious home and surroundings, she seems to be none the less able to see and feel for those whose lot is not as fortunate as hers. She is so interested that every woman shall have her opportunity for advancement that she is even endeavoring to establish a fund to develop latent talent, in order that all may have a chance to exhibit at the fair.—New York Sun.

Mrs. Thompson's Life and Gifts.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the noted philanthropist, who has just been declared insane, is a Vermonter. She was born in Rutland on Feb. 21, 1821, and was the daughter of Samuel Rowell, a poor farmer. When she was nine years old she went as maid-of-all-work to a neighbor's family, receiving as wages twenty-five cents a week. Her education was self acquired. She grew to be such a remarkably handsome and intelligent woman that while on a visit to Boston in 1843 she so impressed Thomas Thompson, a millionaire of that city, that he sought her hand. They were married early in 1844, and, until his death in 1869, they spent much of their income for charitable purposes.

The use of the entire income of the vast estate was then left to Mrs. Thompson. She gave large sums to aid the cause of temperance. She has given $100,000 to provide business pursuits for heads of families, hundreds of whom are now rich through her bounty. She gave $10,000 to a congress commission to investigate yellow fever. She founded the town of Longmont, at the base of the Rocky mountains, and gave 640 acres of land with $300 to each colonist in Saline county, Kan.

Mrs. Thompson was one of the largest contributors to purchase the Vassar college telescope, and she gave to the Concord School of Philosophy the building in which the summer meetings are held. She suggested and carried out with her own money a song service for the poor in many of the big cities of the country. She bought Francis B. Carpenter's painting, "The Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln in the Presence of His Cabinet," and presented it to congress. In consequence of this, freedom of the house was given her, a right no other woman, not even the president's wife, possessed.

In 1883 she gave $1,000 to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Two years later she gave the trustees of the last named association $25,000 for scientific research in its broadest sense. This is now known as the "Elizabeth Thompson Science Fund," and is controlled by the International Scientific congress.—Rutland (Vt.) Letter.

The Late Jane Stuart Woolsey.

Many have read with tender emotions the notice of the death of Miss Jane Stuart Woolsey. She was a woman of rare gifts and graces, which made her greatly admired and loved at home and by a large circle of friends. But she was more widely known for her loyalty to the country and her devotion to the soldiers. During the war of the rebellion she and her sisters were among the first to leave their homes to seek the welfare of our soldiers in camp. They were early engaged in organizing the sanitary commission on the field, on transports and in the hospitals.

The name of Jane Woolsey is remembered with reverent love by many to whom she ministered. After the close of the war she remained in the military hospitals until they were closed. On her return to New York she was placed in charge of the commissary department of the Presbyterian hospital of that city, where she labored for the sick and injured until her own strength was overtaxed and exhausted. For years she had been an invalid and a great sufferer. She died at her sister's home at Tironda, Fishkill-on-the Hudson.

She was nearly related to President Theodore Woolsey, D. D., of Yale. She was the second daughter of the late Charles William Woolsey, of New York, who was lost on the steamer Lexington, which was burned on the sound. One of her sisters is the wife of Dr. Francis Bacon, of New Haven, and is a member of the state board of charities. Another was the wife of the Rev. Robert Howland, D. D., rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, of New York. Another married Dr. H. Lenox Hodge, of Philadelphia, who is a brother of Dr. J. Aspinwall Hodge, of this city.

Another is Mrs. Joseph Howland, whose husband was colonel of the Sixteenth New York regiment and served in the Army of the Potomac, and after the battle of Gaines' Mill was breveted brigadier general, and who was in 1865 made treasurer of the state of New York. Another sister is the wife of Edward Mitchell, a New York lawyer.—Hartford Courant.

When You Go Away with Children.

"How can we manage with all the dreadful baggage to carry toys and books, just for a few short months' outing?" Use wisdom, but don't fail to tuck in the soft bright balls, the sleepy bedtime jingles and picture books, the knitted Billy in blue trousers and red jacket, the precious rag, Mary Jane; delights proof against accidents by land or sea. Don't forget the shawls and wraps not too good for tents; bright tents stretched over poles or shrubs for the curly heads to pop under. Many a royal feast or banquet is served under mamma's big old plaid, and many a tired, flushed little darling has been mothered under its soft folds.

A Washington mother once spent the summer on the Nantucket shore with three little ones under ten. She took no nurse, and half her time was given up to actual rest. (It sounds incredible.) She had one trunk less than most mothers of gowns and sashes and hats, but one more filled with toys for summer use; balls, blocks, whole families of dollies most fearfully and wonderfully made, a little chime of bells of sweet tune to hang like a gypsy kettle on strong crossed standards, half a dozen tiny batons for little fingers to use, two or three cheap, small hammocks, and plenty of tin dishes and patty pans for pies, cake cutters for sand cookies and spoons enough to avoid discussion.

All summer this family worked to rest. They slept under the pine trees to the sighing of fragrant pine branches and breathed in salt air and health enough to last them all the year. Too busy to be unhappy, they triumphed over dress and fashion. They had room for all the overflow of irrepressibles. Individual nature flashed into the sand, the water, the low trees, and never in the swift coming years can that same abandon of joy return. — Cor. Springfield Homestead.

An Outdoor Bazaar.

A very successful bazaar which had some novel features was held recently in a suburban community. It was purely an outdoor affair, the stalls being tents and marquees arranged in a semicircle on a level lawn. Every stall was beautifully trimmed with flowers and potted plants, hanging baskets, ferneries and the like, and a really fine rockery, or grotto, arranged in the foreground made an effective and efficient entrance barrier.

A dairy stall was something of an innovation, and the dainty little hampers holding butter, eggs and cream cheese sold off very rapidly. Fruit packed in decorative baskets also turned an easy penny, and several of them, for its presiding genius. A honey stall had its headquarters in a tent simulating a beehive, upon which was painted, in very freehand design, large bees.

In lieu of the perennial scrap basket, a wishing well furnished a pretty substitute. This was made by sinking a large washtub into the earth about three feet, piling a rim of stones about it which came up above the turf perhaps eighteen inches, and which were moss covered at the top. A well sweep was improvised with a pole and bucket, and a library step ladder, also moss covered, made a suitable post for the little girl who drew up the bucket for you from the well for "five cents a time."

This was arranged under a small circular tent open all around. The ticket takers stood on either side of a huge floral screen, cleverly fashioned from two or three fine meshed discarded hammocks. These were stretched between poles, and, having first been plentifully stuck full of greens, were picked out with beautiful roses, the fete having been arranged just when these lovely flowers are in great profusion.—New York Times.

Woman and Enterprise.

The inevitable young woman with the inevitable kodak was on hand to photograph the broken machinery of the Servia. It is even related that this particular young woman further relieved the tedium of the weary while of waiting for rescue by photographing Prince George of Greece, who was good enough to pose for her. Royalty itself is not exempt from the demands of the pursuing kodak. The kodak craze is nothing short of a mania when it has fastened its relentless focus upon a person. A few weeks ago a newspaper woman was discovered in a muddled heap, her fingers in her hair and her eyes fixed dreamily on vacancy. "What is the matter with you?" asked some one.

"Well, I've got an idea. You know I bought a new kodak the other day. Now, I was thinking if I could only disguise myself and get into Sing Sing and photograph the electrocution it would make such an interesting series of pictures, and then what a hit it would make as a newspaper story. But," and she sighed wearily, "I'm afraid it can't be done." And now she can't imagine why some one laughed. Women's ideas for great hits in newspaper work are always so practicable!

This is no reflection on woman's ability as a journalist, however. The day is past forever when women are shut out from journalism simply because they are women. They are now recognized as important factors in the production of newspapers. They are faithful, reliable and punctual, and they have an instinct for interesting trivialities that no man living possesses or can acquire.—New York Recorder.

Newport's Prettiest Belle.

In discussing Newport one invariably comes back to Miss Sallie Hargous like a bee to the clover. With her warm, pink cheeks and pleasant eyes this deep toned belle remains one of the most grateful sights of the summer. I wish to point her out as she takes the air of Bellevue and astonishes the eye of the lesser populace. The young woman must have a wonderfully voluminous correspondence, because she has made it her custom to read it while stretched out in her victoria. As she flashes under the trees the birds overhead peep at the missives and, seeing "Dearest Sallie" at the head, they sing for joy, telling the story so that only the breezes and leaves can understand.—Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A Woman's Weapon.

A woman of Sun Prairie, Wis., will always be glad that she took an umbrella with her when she went to pick raspberries. She did not need it to protect herself from the sun, but from a tramp. She broke its ribs over his head, blinded him in one eye with the ferrule and threatened to brain him with the club handle if he didn't go on about his business. He went, and she picked a full measure of berries before she went home and told her folks.—Detroit Free Press.

Folding doors between parlors are no longer considered necessary, and not being artistic their doom is pronounced. Instead, fine grilled work archways are substituted, with open panel and bracket sides, which make resting places for vase or bust. These are treated in no end of fanciful ways, silk draperies and swinging lamps, potted palms, stained glass and metal work all being employed in their decoration.

The attendance at the free outdoor gymnasium for women in Boston has averaged 1,200 daily. So long as the schools were in session the girls' classes, comprising a membership of nearly 250, met after 4 o'clock every day. Large classes of working girls have lately been formed, which meet after 6:30 p. m. The benefit of outdoor intelligent exercise to these girls can hardly be overestimated.

There are fashion writers who tell you of marvels to be wrought with your last summer's frock, all for a paltry trifle. Deluded by her sophistries you go down to the shops with a light heart and an equally light purse, there to discover that the fashion writer wrote it "all out of her head."

Bouquets are being revived at English balls this summer, for the English have a fancy for balls in midsummer. One recently carried was of rare orchids, and cost, it is said, $150, which is quite up to the wildest tales of cisatlantic extravagance.

Mrs. Dickson, of the National Health society, is giving homely hygiene talks at the Leopold Coffee Tavern, Kingston, England. How to wash, dress and feed babies was the subject of one of these lectures.

Rev. Sophia Gibb, for nine years pastor of the Universalist church of Decatur, Ills., has received a call to the pastorate of the Unitarian society of Janesville, Wis.

General Butler's Brain.

By his enemies General Butler was called every vile name under the sun except fool. Even the bitterest among them gave him the credit of having an extraordinary quality of brains. Butler's head, like Daniel Webster's, increased with his years. His brain weighed four ounces more than Webster's, which was one of the largest on record. The brain of a man of average intelligence weighs from 46 to 53 ounces, that of an idiot about 23 ounces, that of a woman from 41 to 47 ounces. The size of the brain was believed by the ancients to bear a general relation to intellectual capacity of the individual. Cuvier's brain weighed rather more that 64 ounces, that of Dr. Abercrombie 63 ounces, and that of Dupuytren 62½ ounces. These were men of unusual intelligence.

On the other hand, it is well known that these weights have been equaled by the brains of persons who never displayed any remarkable intellect. There was a mulatto in Cincinnati whose brain weighed 68 3-8 ounces. He had been a slave and was never regarded as particularly intelligent. He was illiterate, but is said to have been reserved, meditative and economical. The brain of Carey, the Irish informer, weighed 61 ounces.—New York Tribune.

A Dog That Recognizes a Tune.

All dogs, no more than all people, can distinguish one tune from another, but some dogs can, among them a fox terrier of birth, but it must be admitted of little breeding, called Tug. There is a family in town, living in a fourth story apartment, of which different members are apt to come home at odd hours of the night, and from one reason or another frequently without a night key. It is the custom in that case for the member outside to whistle "The Warrior Bold," a tune that dates back from old courting day signals. The family ear is now so attuned to this melody when whistled that it will waken any member out of the soundest sleep.

This sensitiveness was not supposed to extend to the dog, but the other evening a belated member, coming home just after the door was closed and aware of the pain it would give the janitor, she deftly whistled "The Warrior Bold." The family was remote, but Tug, sound asleep on her chair, heard the tune in her sleep, jumped up and ran into the room where the family was and called their attention in the liveliest barks to the tune outside.—New York Evening Sun.

Elevator Courtesies.

A few years ago every man in an elevator bared his head at the entrance of a woman. It is not so now, as every one who has occasion to enter the large office buildings knows.

In the country the courtesy is still continued. At least that is the experience of a man who entered the elevator in the Wauregan House, Norwich, Conn., recently.

The hotel is five stories in height, and the gentleman's room was on the third floor. He did not object at all when the car had ascended to the second floor to have the boy return to the office floor to take on a lady. He did think it was carrying elevator courtesy almost too far, however, when upon reaching the third landing the boy turned and said: "I'll take this lady up to her floor—the fifth—now and will let you out on the way down. You don't mind, do you?"

The man did mind, but of course, while doing a great deal of thinking, he said nothing.—New York Herald.

Art In Burmah.

The workmen of Burmah, although they have little idea of composition, are wonderfully fertile designers of details. They can all draw with freedom and grace. Their legends are full of stirring incidents and deal with a varied range of characters, from the puny human infant to the grotesque man eating monster. Their standards of masculine and feminine beauty differ from ours, but are nevertheless quite possible. Without the insight, the delicate refinement of the Japanese, they are free from the extravagance of the Chinese, and there is nothing in their art so debased as the representations of Hindoo gods.—Magazine of Art.

Prehistoric Trepanning.

One can understand how that if a piece of skull had been regarded as in contact with a demon or spirit it would be respected as an amulet, and that so the rondelles removed from the heads of men who had been subject to epileptic fits would acquire a virtue in the eyes of the ignorant and superstitious and be employed as charms. And this seems to be both the simplest and most intelligible explanation of the phenomena of hole pierced heads and of the wearing of the portions removed from those heads by men and women who had not themselves been trepanned.—Popular Science Monthly.

Musical Directions.

The following good story is told of the secretary of a musical society: A gentleman rang his doorbell one evening recently and asked if a Mr. —— lived there.

"No," said the intensely musical Henry, pointing up the street, "he lives about an octave—I mean eight doors—higher."—Exchange.

THE WISDOM OF ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Some Amusing Answers from Ambitious Future Schoolmasters.

We have it on Biblical authority that when the blind lead the blind they both fall into the ditch. If Mr. Oakley's report for 1890 on training colleges for schoolmasters be taken as an index of the intellectual caliber of the gentlemen who are to instruct our youth in the mysteries of education when it is free, the state of culture in the next generation will be very "ditchy" indeed. Very wisely the inspectors do not give any clew to the particular college whose students produce the most amusing blunders.

To confuse Roger Bacon with Francis of the same ilk, commonly called Lord Bacon, but more properly Lord Verulam and Viscount St. Albans, is excusable in any one whose knowledge of English literature is crammed for an examination; but when a future schoolmaster gravely informs the education department that "Viscount Verulam was the first British martyr who suffered death under Nero," the public may be excused for asking whether the vengeance of Shakespeare has not at last fallen upon Mr. Donnelly and the Bacon society.

Probably it was the indisputable fact that blacksmiths deal with iron and that steam engines are largely made of this metal which induced a gentleman to propound the theorum that "Adam Smith was noted as the inventor of the steamship of Glasgow in the present reign," the last item of information having no doubt been thrown in for picturesque effect. Pendragon is variously described as "a god of five dragons," "a dragon of five legs," "St. George and the dragon," "huge cliffs discernible at a great distance"—anything, in fact, except the real meaning of the word.

Plainly the examination papers prove that the training colleges are not homes of poetry. Two lines given for correction were:

This England never did nor never shall
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror!

One candidate's correction was, "Foot should be feet, for a conqueror would have two feet;" another sapiently observed, "A foot cannot be proud—the word is misplaced;" a third, evidently a cynic with unpatriotic as well as unpoetic feelings hypercritically observed, "This sentence is wrong, for England has lain at the foot of a conqueror, to wit, William the Conqueror;" and, as if to enforce his cynicism, the candidate actually underlined the word "has." Then, again, several students mixed their patriotism with anatomy. Says one, "It is incorrect to say proud foot, as the foot is not affected by such a very human feeling as pride;" another puts it, practically, that "A country is too large to be at anybody's feet."

Two gentlemen, strong in physiology, put it that "foot should be feet, it being natural that a conqueror should have both feet," forgetful of the doughty Witherington, who "when his legs they were cut off, he fought upon his stumps;" and "Foot is wrong, because it is not natural to suppose anything with only one leg." And, lastly, a plain, blunt man says, "If England was to be subdued the conqueror would be proud, not his foot." After these exhibitions of English, as it is understood in our training colleges, it is not surprising to find a student gravely informing his examiners that Dr. Johnson wrote the Bible.—London Telegraph.

Odd Items in Old Churches.

There are odd items in many of our churches of which we are quite unaware; and there are many others which, though seen, we pass by with scarcely a glance at them for want of understanding their meaning or use.

The penitential cell in the Temple church is one such. High up in the thickness of the north wall, looking down, through two narrow openings, upon the magnificent rotunda, with its mystic circle of porphyry columns and effigies of crosslegged knights lying full length on the glistening pavement, and into the long chancel, is a small stone cell, too short for a man to lie down in at full length, and too low for him to stand upright in, in which recusants were confined for penance.

A narrow stone stair winds up till it arrives at the small, strong, low door of access to it, and passes on to the triforium around the rotunda, now lined with monuments to the memory of legal worthies formerly on the walls of the church below. Word has been handed down to us that a knight, Walter le Bachelor by name, was led up this stair, thrust into this cell and with irons on his limbs left to die of starvation, when his body was dragged down the winding stair and buried in the grounds outside.

Perhaps it is this tradition that gives the stony cell an enchanting and pathetic interest that brings it back again to the minds of those who have looked into it, long after the busy traffic of the Strand, close by, has effaced the memory of the showy Elizabethan splendor of the Templars' hall and parliament room, with their carved oak and painted glass.—Gentleman's Magazine.

The Value of American Forests.

Probably you will be surprised when I tell you that the annual increase of the forests by natural growth, representing the interest which we are at liberty to draw without impairing the principal, exceeds in the United States alone ten times the value of the gold and silver output of this country, and is worth more than three times the product of all our mineral and coal mines put together. If to the value of our total mining product be added the value of all the stone quarries and petroleum resources, and this sum be increased by the estimated value of all the steamboats, sailing vessels and canalboats plying in American waters, it will still be less than the value of the annual forest product of the nation by a sum sufficient to purchase at cost of construction all the canals, buy up at par all stocks of the telegraph companies, pay their bonded debts and equip all the telephone lines.—Interview in Washington Star.

Twisted Wire Nails.

The twisted wire nail—a cross between a screw and the ordinary plain wire nail—is said to be working its way into popular favor, and is believed to represent as great an improvement upon the plain wire nail as that useful invention is over the old cut nail. The twisted wire nail not only crushes the fibers of the wood less than the two other forms of nail, but by its screw shape possesses a much greater holding power than the other forms.—New York Telegram.

After Them.

Excited Citizen—Do you know that the Graball bank has closed and not an official can be found? Do you know we suspect they have run"——

Police Officer—Y-e-s, we know all about it.

"Oh, you do, eh? Well, what have you done?"

"Oh, we're after 'em hot an heavy. We've already caught the janitor."—New York Weekly.

A Terrible Appetite.

A prominent physician of Louisville claims to have a case which is unique in the history of medicine, and is that of a child of six years old which has developed an appetite for her own blood. The child is that of respectable parents, who are exceedingly sensitive on the subject of the little one's unheard of characteristics, and their reluctance to have the matter made public has prevented the doctor reporting the case for the benefit of the profession. He has, however, taken into consultation a famous English physician, who agrees with him in pronouncing the case unparalleled.

The child is an intelligent little girl, of a gentle disposition and apparently quite healthy. When asked why she wants to suck her blood she declares she is thirsty for it and cannot help doing it. Her singular appetite is of only about six weeks' duration, and was first noticed by her mother finding her one morning bathed in blood, with a wound torn in her forearm.

Supposing a rat had bitten her the doctor was summoned, who, questioning the child, was horrified to hear her frankly state she had inflicted the wound herself. She has repeated the act some half a dozen times since at irregular intervals, and narrowly escaped bleeding to death on one or two occasions. She has been severely punished for the act, but to no avail. Her parents declare that there is nothing in the family history to explain the thing. It is thought the child will outgrow the morbid appetite.—Philadelphia Times.

To Obviate Trolley Poles.

If the invention of Dr. Bates, of this city, stands the test of experiment the entire electric railway system of overhead wires and poles will soon be superseded by a simple conduit bolted to the center of the track. Some such invention is greatly needed. The overhead maze of wires is a constant source of delay and danger. The place for all electric wires, whether for railways, telegraphs or telephones, is underground, or properly insulated and protected in conduits, as proposed by Dr. Bates.

The main difficulty to be apprehended with the new invention is with snow and ice in winter. The slot which admits the trolley arm from the car into the conduit is protected from rain and dust by a steel strip which acts with a spring. If this strip and spring can protect the slot alike from rain and dust in summer, and from snow and ice in winter, the invention may prove to be one of the most important in years. President Lowry deems the invention to possess considerable merit, and will undoubtedly give it thorough trial.—Minneapolis Tribune.

His Hair Quickly Bleached in a Cavern.

William Gormly is a farmer in Hickory township. He has been making a tunnel in the side of the hill to a spring for the purpose of carrying water to a field below. John Grimes was employed to dig the tunnel.

When he had proceeded about thirty feet into the hill, and some twenty feet from the surface, he found himself in a cavelike hollow, the roof of which was rock, in which there was a cra[illegible] from which he could [illegible]. Wh[illegible] he reached the hollow, or cave, the [illegible] apparently sank in where he had [illegible] digging, and he found himself a pris[illegible] twenty feet under ground. He ca[illegible] for help, and later Mr. Gormly procure[illegible] assistance, and, after working all night, released him, after being in the hole eighteen hours.

Mr. Grimes' hair was jet black when he entered the tunnel, but it turned snow white during the time he was imprisoned.—Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Ice Cure.

About two years ago a contributor to The North American Review called attention to the hygienic value of refrigeration, and predicted that climatic fevers would yet be cured in ice cooled hospitals. That prediction seems to have been verified by an actual experiment. Havana papers publish circumstantial reports from Santiago de Cuba where a Spanish physician is treating, and invariably curing, yellow fever patients in a camera polar (polar chamber), i. e., in a sanitarium reduced by means of ice to a temperature nearly 40 degs. below the average of the outdoor atmosphere. The result appears plausible enough, and the only puzzle seems why Yankee enterprise has not long ago acted upon the hint that the first night frosts put a stop to the malarial disorders of our gulf states.

New Sugar Process.

It is claimed that a new process has recently been made in the manufacture of sorghum sugar by which gum substances may be eliminated from the saccharine matter, and which will make the cane yield from fifty to seventy pounds more sugar to the ton than it has been doing. Professor Wiley, who has been experimenting in this, says that sorghum sugar will bring about three cents a pound and possibly four cents. This will give the farmer more for his product than anything else he can produce, and still leave a good profit to the manufacturer.—New York Journal.

The Voucher Was Slow, but It Came.

A case of better late than never was brought to light recently. James W. Miller, Sr., who was postmaster at Hamilton, Boone county, Ky., under President Lincoln, has received a voucher for $18 for salary due him. He was postmaster nearly thirty years ago.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Borers of the city artesian well at Fort Worth, Tex., are of the opinion that the drill will soon penetrate a huge volume of boiling water, as the temperature increases with every few feet they go down, and at last accounts was 121 degs. at a depth of 2,900 feet.

By the will of Leslie Frederick Morgan, of London, four-tenths of his estate, valued at $250,000, is to be divided into four equal shares and distributed among the poor or any deserving charities of Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago and San Francisco.