THE BEE.

Terms. $200 per year. Home Rule, Justice, Equality and Recognition according to Merit. 5 cent per copy.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1883. NO. 21.

Mr. A. Spofford
Library Capitol

FINE CLOTHING

FOR

MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS!

AT

THE MISFIT STORE,

CORNER 10th AND F STREETS.

Cannot be surpassed in variety of style, reliability of material, thoroughness and workmanship, perfection of fit, or elegance of finish, while prices are 25 to 40 per cent lower than those of any house in the city

OVERCOATS FOR MEN AT

$5, worth $8; $6, worth $10; $7, worth $13; $8, worth $15; $10, worth $18; $12, worth $20; $15, worth $25; $20, worth $35.

Boy's Overcoats at

$2.50, worth $4.50; $3.75, worth $6; $5, worth $9; $6, worth $10; $8, worth $15; $10, worth $18; $12, worth $20.

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' SUITS AT

$8, worth $13; $10 worth $15; $12, worth $20; $15, worth $25; $20, worth $35 Full Dress Black Suits at $25, worth $45.

BOY'S & CHILDREN'S SUITS AT

$2.75, worth $4; $3.50, worth $6; $4, worth $7.50; $5, worth $9; $6, worth $10; $7.50, worth $12; $9, worth $15; $10, worth $18.

PANTS! PANTS!!

A splendid assortment from $2 up.

GOSSAMERS,

Best make, from $2 up. These goods are equal and superior to any good shown here. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded at

The Misfit Store, Cor. 10th & F Sts.

Make no mistake and come to the corner of 10th and F Sts., N. W.

JUST RECEIVED.

OUR NEW WINTER STOCK.

Fresh and desirable styles in Silks, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Brocade Silks, Cashmeres, Dress Goods and Shawls. Great bargains from the Large Auction Sales in New York and Baltimore. Black Cashmere at 55 cents, fully worth $1. A line of Blankets which are slightly imperfect, at $1, $1.50, $2.50 and $3 per pair. Full line of perfect goods at moderate prices. Lace Curtains, Brocatelle and Crimson Plush. Corsets—Domestic, 50 and 75 cents; Foreign, $1 and $1.50. Hosiery and Underwear. Gents' White Shirts, the best in the market, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1. 3-Button Kid Gloves, $1 per pair. Every pair warranted. 5-hook Lacing Kid Gloves, $1.25 per pair. 6-button Mousquetaire Kid, $1. 50 per pair. Flannels, Cloaking Cloth, Silk Henrietta, &c. Grand opening of our New Shawl and Cloak Department. Great bargains.

L. BEHREND'S BALTIMORE STORE, 908 Seventh Street, N. W.

JOHN F. ELLIS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1852,

937 Pennsylvania Avenue, Near Tenth Street

PIANOS AND ORGANS

For Sale at Reasonable Prices, on Easy Terms

Tuning, Repairing and Moving promptly attended to. Cornets, Violins, Flutes Guitars, and everything in the music line for

CASH OR ON INSTALMENTS.

JOHN F. ELLIS & CO.,

937 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

SAMSTAG'S TOY AUCTION,

NO. 935 7th ST., N. W.

BETWEEN

I AND MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

Sales in the morning commence at 10 o'clock, and 7 o'clock in the evening. Everything will be sold to the highest bidder.

S. SAMSTAG, Auct'r.

THE ORIGINAL

LONDON MISFIT STORE,

912 F STREET, OPPOSITE MASONIC TEMPLE.

RESULT OF EXCESS,

Overproduction and backwardness of trade in many sections have terminated in misfortune to manufacturers in general, who, to secure ready cash, have been compelled to part with their accumulated stocks at great concession of prices as the following offering of

ALL WOOL CASSIMERE SUITS

Will best illustrate. 500 Cassimere Suits purchased this week from one of the leading manufacturers, and which we offer at from $3.50 to $5.00 under the regular price per garment. Overcoats in 50 different styles, including Melton $5.50, former price $9; Fine Cassimere $7, former price $15; elegant Blue Caster Beavers $11,25, former price $19; Magnificent satin-lined Chinchillas at $14.50, former price $30. Boys' and Children's Clothing at 50 per cent. below the regular price. Pants from $1 up. Gossamer coats from $1.50 up.

ORIGINAL LONDON MISFIT STORE,

912 F Street, Opposite Masonic Temple.

SIX DOORS FROM NINTH STREET.

THE

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Is swiftly passing by and you will have missed to your sorrow a real good bargain at

HEILBRUN'S GREAT SALE

of first-class Boots and Shoes. In order to close out his immense stock, he now offers,

$6.00 hand made Boots for	$4.50
4.00 calf and kid Boots	3.00
3.00 kip, grain and calf Boots	2.50
2.50 double sole calf Boots now	2.00
2.00 solid kip Boots, only	1.50
1.75 boys, all leather Boots at	1,25
3.50 gent's fair stitched Gaiters	2.50
3.00 ladies kid and pebble button	2.00
1.50 solid lace and button	1.00
Chil d's copper toe shoes	40

Arctics and Rubber Boots, all sizes.

L. HEILBRUN,
402 7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

—Never forget—

"The Old Woman in the Window."

Postal Rates Ninety Years Ago.

In these days of cheap postage the following provisions of the first law of Congress on the subject will be read with interest:

February 20, 1792, was the date of the first act fixing rates of postage on domestic letters, and established the following rates to take effect on June 1, 1792:

Act February 20, 1792, section 9, by land: For every single letter not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents; for every single letter over 30 miles and not exceeding 60 miles, 8 cents; for every single letter over 60 miles and not exceeding 100 miles, 10 cents; for every single letter over 100 miles and not exceeding 150 miles, 12½ cents; for every single letter over 150 miles and not exceeding 200 miles, 15 cents; for every single letter over 200 miles and not exceeding 250 miles, 17 cents; for every single letter over 250 miles and not exceeding 350 miles, 20 cents; for every single letter over 350 miles and not exceeding 450 miles, 22 cents; for every single letter over 450 miles, 25 cents; for every double letter, double the same rates; for every triple letter triple the same rates; for every packet weighing one ounce avoirdupois to pay at the rate of four single letters for each ounce, and in that proportion for any greater weight.

To thoroughly realize the colossal littleness of a man one must figure as a bridegroom at a church wedding ceremony.

Paradise Valley.

A correspondent writes: Perhaps there is no combination of mountain and river scenery in America that will impress the spectator so much as that along the canons and valleys of the Yellowstone, from Livingston to the Mammoth Hot springs. Snow-crowned peaks appear in succession; hill sides brown and round: barren gulches spotted with the white tent of the placer miner and his "pard." Cliffs with broken and fantastic profiles; mysterious depressions whose wild aspect is softened by thick woods of pine; a wonderfully pleasing picture which takes new shape at every new point of view. Trails of elk and mountain sheep, visible in steep reaches of fine broken rock, with occasionally the skull and antlers of some such game left bleaching where they fell. There are also numerous vestiges of glaciers in the shape of immense moraines, the like of which geologists have never met with except among the Alps. Foothills much harder to surmount than their graceful outlines would indicate; sloping valleys lush with grass; a road which now overhangs the impetuous river, and presently is so far from it as to give but a glimpse of thickets of trees upon its margin.

This region has been called Paradise valley. It presents an appearance which makes the name appropriate. Probably it is not as fertile as the original Garden of Eden, and it lacks groves and orchards. The elevation and the early frosts, even though the bleached soil be plentifully irrigated, will always interfere with the growth of anything but the hardier grains and vegetables, yet the country has a charming appearance, and the raptures which people indulge in on beholding it are quite warranted. There are many places in the old world lauded to the last degree for scenic features that lack very much of beauty and grandeur which here present themselves, to say nothing of the vastness and amazing variety of the picture.

Iron horse shoes were invented A. D. 43.

The Street-Car.

To a person not much accustomed to travel, writes Charles Dudley Warner, in *St. Nicholas*, there is a mild excitement in getting on board of a street-car; it is in the nature of an adventure. The roar of the wheels in the iron track, the cheerful jingling of the bells, the effort to attract the attention of the driver, who, with one hand on the brake and the other controlling his fiery steeds, is always looking for a belated and hurrying passenger up the wrong street; the scant courtesy of the conductor, who watches, with his hand on the bell-pull, the placing of your foot on the step in order to give the little shock necessary to settle your ideas—this mere getting on board has its pleasing anxieties and surprises. And then there is also the curiosity as to your fellow-passengers, and the advantage in studying character in a vehicle where people usually think it unnecessary to conceal their real natures. I have noticed that the first-comers in a car seem to think they have a sort of property in it, and they resent with a stare of surprise the entrance of the last-comer, as if his right to a seat depended upon them. In no other conveyance, I think, does one so perfectly realize how queer people are. Nowhere else, perhaps, are ugliness, oddity and eccentricity in dress such an offense. And then the passengers, ugly as they may be, are so indifferent to your opinion. It is something amazing, the conceit of ugly people.

He Wanted to Know.

Dumley was making an evening call, and the nice little boy of the family had been allowed to remain up a little later than usual.

"Ma," he said, during a lull in the conversation, "can whisky talk?"

"Certainly not," said ma. "What put that absurd notion in your head?"

"Well," he replied, "I heard you say to pa that whisky was telling on Mr. Dumley, and I wanted to know what it said."—*Philadelphia Call.*

Grief knits two hearts in closer bands than happiness ever can; and common suffering is a far stronger link than common joy.

MORMON WOMEN.

Their Deplorable Condition in the Land of the Latter-Day Saints.

A poverty-stricken Mormon is frequently the possessor of three or four wives. They all live in a single hut, and the children that are brought into the world are early taught an utter disregard of moral law. The thrifty saints, however, have an establishment for each wife, and can live very comfortably off them. The wives spin, wash, scrub and farm, and in that manner secure enough of the world's goods to keep their lord and master without work. A bishop's wife did the laundry work for my family. "I am compelled to wash for the Gentiles while on earth," she would often say, "but in heaven they will be servants to me." John Taylor, the president of the Mormon church, had five wives in 1860, but since the passage of the Edmunds law he has put all but one away. At the last general conference of the church he was twitted about his cowardice, and told that he should obey God's law rather than man's.

The women of Utah are not beautiful. As a class they are very homely. The missionaries who travel, succeed in gaining many female converts, but as a rule they get nothing but the fools of the village, who, besides being dull of mind, are homely of face and form. In Europe, however, some very pretty peasant girls are picked up, who, as soon as they get to Utah, are appropriated by aged saints and toothless bishops. The church is doing all in its power to get converts. John Morgan, the president of the mission in the South, has made the assertion that he expected to get 1700 men and women this year in the South alone. The converts from this section are sent to Colorado, where large colonies are springing up almost daily. The European victims are settled in Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico. In Salt Lake City the Gentiles are to the Mormons as one is to five. The business there is almost entirely in the hands of the Mormons. The municipal government of the city is Mormon. The mayor, common council, the police force, the city courts and the fire department are all Mormon. The only hospital in the city is sustained by Gentiles. The Mormon poor, and there are many of them, oftentimes die in the streets. One-tenth of what each Mormon earns or raises upon his farm is given to the church, ostensibly for the benefit of the poor, but in reality to be divided among the leaders of the church. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars are collected in this manner annually. A part of that sum is used to corrupt officers of the goverment and legislators, while the balance goes toward the support of the twelve apostles, the president of stakes, the elders of seventies, the patriarchs, and the high priests who form what is called the Melchizedek priesthood, and the bishops, deacons, and teachers who constitute the Aaronite priesthood. The patriarchs also bless children at $2 a bless, and as it is all profit, make money by the transaction. The bishops, deacons and teachers advise the members of the church in temporal affairs; tell them how to hoe their beans, make frocks and cast their votes. The method I would suggest for the suppression of polygamy is a law compelling the publicity of all marriages hereafter performed in Utah. Let the ceremony be public, and let the records be kept in a public place. As it now is, the saint takes a girl to the endowment house, and after a few hours' ceremony is wedded to her. The record of the proceedings is guarded jealously, and everyone connected with the ceremony sworn to secrecy, the penalty of disobedience being disembowelment.

Woman's Work in a Mint.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that fifty females employed in the mint in that city are called adjusters and their pay is $2.75 a day, counting week-days and all holidays but Sundays. Their hours are from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, with the exception of Saturdays, when they cease at 2 o'clock. These adjusters occupy two large rooms on the second floor of the mint. One is used for the adjusting of silver and the other for that of gold. The floors are carpeted, and each lady had a marble-top table, a pair of scales, and a fine, delicate file. Before the gold is turned over to them to be adjusted it goes through the process of being rolled, annealed, cut, and washed. They then take it in a state called "bldnks," that is, perfectly smooth, and the weighing is done. It is weighed to see if each piece be of standard weight, which must be 412½ grains for a silver dollar, a slight discrepancy being allowed on either side. If a coin is found outside of the limit after being weighed by the adjuster it is returned; if too light it is condemned and it must be remelted; if too heavy it is filed to its proper weight. This is the ladies' work, and an interesting sight it is to watch the small white fingers deftly handling the shining pieces. A room near the adjusting-room has been set aside for the ladies, who use it as a lunch-room; two long tables are provided and a janitress furnishes hot water for making tea, and also keeps the place neat and clean. Several of the ladies have been in the mint for a number of years.

A Lively Time with Bears.

R. H. Rawles proposed that we take a bear hunt on Monday morning. We made every preparation the evening before, and after a hearty breakfast, at 5 o'clock mounted our horses for the hunt. We were provided with Winchester rifles and three well-trained bear dogs. After a run of about an hour they came to bay. We hitched our horses and crawled through the brush to the dogs. The undergrowth was so thick that we could not see ten feet ahead of us, but at last we found the bear, a large brown one, perched on the limb of a large pine tree, about a hundred feet from the ground. We took position and commenced firing. Bears are very tenacious of life and this one proved no exception to the rule, as we each fired three times before he fell. When we reached him he was dead.

We now started back, intending to cut a way in from our horses and to pack him out, but we had not proceeded one hundred yards when the dogs became very excited and commenced barking up another tree. Looking up we discovered two bears, a brown one and a black one lying close together on a large limb. We took position with the understanding that I was to take the brown, and Mr. Rawles the black one. Just as we got ready to fire I cast my eye down the tree, and near the ground, the brush having obstructed our view, I discovered a large bear hanging to the side of a tree broadside to me. Mr. Rawles, being further round, could not see it plain, and told me he would reserve his fire and for me to go for him. I was about forty feet from it and fired twice when it tumbled, badly wounded.

We now turned our attention to the other two in the tree. At the first fire they commenced bawling—the barking of the dogs, the bawling of the bears and the rapid firing of our Winchesters made it lively, I can assure you. We fired three shots apiece before they fell. One of them was pretty lively when he reached the terra firma, and it required two more shots, at a distance of ten feet, to kill him. The other rolled about fifty feet down the hill, and was dead when we got to it. The dogs now took the trail of the wounded one, and after a run of a quarter of a mile brought it to bay. When we came up we found it up a large macondra tree, about thirty feet from the ground. He looked to me to be as large as a four-year-old bullock. He was badly wounded, but still able to make an ugly fight. He fell at the first fire, but lodged in the forks of the tree; but three or more shots apiece brought him to the ground.

We again started for our horses very much elated with our success, but had not gone more than a hundred yards when the dogs started in full cry, going this time in the direction of our horses. We supposed that this time they had jumped a panther. They had scarcely gone a hundred yards before they had treed their game. We now examined our rifles and found that we had both emptied our magazines. I found six cartridges in my pockets, but they were two large for Mr. Rawles's gun. When we came up with the dogs we again found they had another bear—this time a fine black one. Mr. Rawles being without ammunition, I had all the fun to myself. If there is anything that will make a man feel out of place, it is to be in a bear fight without a weapon to fight with. I fired two shots, one of which passed through the heart, and he was dead by the time he struck the ground.—*Santa Rosa (Cal.) Democrat.*

He Barely Escaped.

"Well, my dear," said an Austin man to the wife of his bosom, "shall I call for you, say at three o'clock, this afternoon?"

"Call for me! Why, what for?" inquired his wife in an evident tone of surprise.

"To go to the milliner's after a hat."

"After a hat! Why, hubby, didn't we get a new hat for me only yesterday? What on earth are you talking about?"

"Oh, I forgot, surely. Why, yes, so we did. I see it now very plainly. It is only every *other* day you want a new hat."

By stepping out hastily and holding the door shut, he managed to escape merited punishment.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

It has been thought that the freezing of sap causes trees to expand in cold weather. Prof. Thomas Meehan finds, however, that such is not the case, as the trees contract to a considerable extent.

A remarkable modification of the microscope has just been perfected by Mr. J. Leiter, of Vienna. It has received the name of gastroscope, and it is to be used for viewing the interior of the human stomach.

A recent French law makes revaccination incumbent upon every student received into the lyceums and colleges. Since the experiment was made at the Lycee Louis le Grand, not a single case of variola or varioloid has appeared.

A specimen of vegetable wool is on exhibition at Amsterdam. It comes from Java. When it is freed from its leathery covering and the seeds, through a very simple process, it is worth between sixteen and seventeen cents a pound.

The danger of lead-poisoning to which the use of glazed earthenware may expose people has been pointed out in a communication to the French academy of sciences. The glaze contains much lead, which is readily extracted by any substance that is allowed to ferment in the dishes. Freedom from risk may be secured by varnishing the glazed surface with boro. silicate of lime.

A new fuel, called "turbato," is now being made in Mexico. It consists principally of bog peat, which is mixed with a proper proportion of bitumen. The fuel is said to burn freely and with but little smoke, giving more heat than wood and nearly as much as the best bituminous coal. It can be sold in Mexico at a lower price than wood or coal, as the ingredients necessary for its manufacture exist in inexhaustible quantities in that country.

According to Col. A. Parnell, R. A., official records show that 2,270 persons were killed by lightning in Russia (exclusive of Poland and Finland) during the five years from 1870 to 1874. Of these persons no less than 2,161 dwelt in the country. During the same period, in the same territory, 4,192 fires were caused by lightning, 4,099 of them being in the country.

China's Young Emperor.

A letter in the *North China News* reports the youthful emperor as very bright and as making rapid and satisfactory progress with his studies. He proceeds to the school-room every day shortly after the cabinet council—say about 8 or 9 o'clock—and continues with his teachers, of whom there are several, till 1 or 2 p. m. His progress is said to be twice as rapid as Chinese youths, and the plan adopted seems to be most rational. It is not with him a mere question of committing a certain number of characters to memory, but his teachers read over the passages several times and explain to him the meaning of the characters. Being now 13 years of age, having ascended the throne when a boy of four, he meets his ministers at the council every morning, and in his audiences he is instructed by the western empress, his aunt, empress regent, what questions to put. No eunuchs or attendants whatever are allowed to be present at these meetings. All state documents are kept strictly private. They are sent sealed to the empress for her inspection, and the emperor takes his with him to his private quarters. At his public interviews he is always attended by his ministers. His father is seldom there, but Prince Kung is always present. The emperor resembles his father, the seventh prince, very much. As is well-known, most of Tao Kuang's sons are of a slender build, and rather poor and meager aspect. Their bodily presence is emphatically weak. When the emperor proceeds to the school-room or elsewhere through the courts of the palace, those on guard give the alarm, and the eunuchs and others immediately retire within the rooms and draw the curtains. The very dogs have been trained to observe this rule, and on the mention of the word shou, they, too, retire into concealment before the august presence of the Bodgo-khan. The empress is said to be a very able woman, but with a fiery temper. The prince has already set up a telephone between his palace and his garden, where he loves to sit surrounded by all nature in artificial miniature. In his garden he has a lake, with boats, islands, rockeries, hill, etc., and erected in conspicuous places he has foreign representations of wild animals. He lately added some clay deer to his selections. His pleasure grounds are more extensive even than those in the palace, which are not much over an acre in extent.