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County and City Official Paper.

SEATTLE, TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

The dispatch from Washington announcing that a treaty is being drafted for the annexation of Hawaii will cause surprise. The project has dropped into the background lately, but the administration has evidently had the matter under serious consideration. President McKinley has shown already that he does not permit sentiment to warp his judgment, and if after mature deliberation his government recommends that policy it may be safely assumed that the cabinet is satisfied as to the wisdom of pursuing it.

There are many responsibilities to be shouldered in assuming any sort of control over the islands. Some of them are so grave that it has hitherto been considered unwise to add such a burden to a country happily free from any territory, except Alaska, not closely within its continental boundaries. The indebtedness, the character of the population, the treaty relations of the government with other powers, and the isolation of the islands form a condition which must inevitably cause this country more or less annoyance.

We are confronted, however, with the probability of England, Germany or Japan acquiring domination over the islands, and this the American people would resent. Annexation is probably the choice of the less of two evils. There is little doubt that if the question were put to popular vote in the country annexation would be indorsed by a majority sufficiently large to justify the government in obeying.

The details of the proposed treaty are not known yet, and the only important feature so far published is that relating to the form of government. The proposition to make Hawaii a county of California would be stoutly resisted. The government it needs is of a far more arbitrary kind than that afforded by county organization. Even as a territory it would be very injudicious to permit for the present an independent legislative body. The internal dissensions are such that the control must be in the hands of a governor directly responsible to the Federal authorities. Local organizations of a municipal character might be permitted, but even these would have to be subject to a general control until the status of the foreign population and the natives had been established on a basis of harmony. The foreign population consists of two elements as distinct as the Kanakas from the whites. One class of foreigners is made up of American, English and German merchants and plantation owners; the Chinese and Japanese coolies constitute another class. To this latter must be added a gathering of illiterates from other countries who will have to be treated much as the natives are.

For some time it would be necessary to keep a naval establishment in the vicinity of the islands, and a military force might also be desirable. The ruling class has no patriotic impulse; it is a mere settlement of merchants whose business interests are their sole motive. In the direction of affairs under the United States government they would seek to promote their rival interests, and justice will call for a nice discrimination in adjusting them. The great number of contract laborers would also have to be considered, and altogether the project of making the islands a county of California seems to be wholly out of the question. The pensioning of the queen and the princess is a small matter which need give us no concern.

On the other hand, the acquisition of the islands would afford us only indirect advantages and these mostly of a strategic character, powerful enough, however, to induce us not to permit any other country to control them. The opportune time to act must be determined by those in a position to best know the conditions.

STANLEY'S DRAMATIC NOTION.

There is something very dramatic in the idea of the Indian Stanley, who wanted to die fighting. He had committed murder, and his arrest was almost certain to be followed by capital punishment. He did not fear death or seek to escape it. He only asked that instead of being hanged by the neck with a rope, he should be permitted to encounter death mounted on his horse, with his war paint on, riding at full gallop, and firing in return. He had pictured the scene, and with his squaw and horse had taken up his place on the hills ready to meet the foe, evidently imagining that one at least among the brave soldiers who were grouped around the commanding officer would be willing to risk his life in such an encounter in the presence of all the braves of the whites and the Indians. The Indians themselves evidently thought that this would be the result, and they assembled in large numbers to witness an event now so rare.

The conduct of the Indian agent seems very commonplace in such a picturesque scene, but his judgment was sound. His presence must have resembled that of the advent on the stage of a city policeman among the gorgeously attired banditti of an Italian opera. He must have seemed a very tame personage to those young warriors whose blood has tingled at the stories of heroism of their sires around the camp fire. It may have been too bad to disappoint the Indians, but his action will do more toward checking murder than would the gratification of the request of Stanley. It was not war; it was not a contest between brave men representing rival factions; it was the arrest of a man who had violated the law, and must be punished according to law.

It was a good lesson for those Indians, notwithstanding their disappointment. It was an opportunity to teach them that the laws must be obeyed and that punishment for crime entails degradation and does not bring glory.

THIS COUNTRY MUST LEAD.

If the recommendation of the senate committee on international expositions is adopted, congress will appropriate $350,000 for the proper representation of this country at the Paris exposition of 1900. This is not too large a sum, and if there is any material increase in the revenue within the next year congress could well afford at the next term to increase it. It is no disparagement to the World's fair held at Chicago to say that the proposed exposition will form one of the most notable achievements of our times. Coming at the close of the century it will form an illustrative epitome of the world's progress during a hundred years remarkably prolific in every form of energy and progress. The United States, which has contributed more than any other nation to the accomplishments of the nineteenth century, should be represented with adequate dignity.

The French have always been very successful in exhibitions of this character. The exposition in London in 1851 was the first of the great series of international displays, but France had already achieved distinction in Europe by very admirable efforts in that direction. So early as 1798, and on a larger scale in 1801, there were industrial expositions in Paris. They were little more than national aggregations, with occasional contributions from other countries, but France is entitled to the place of pioneer in such exhibitions. The first one, however, to attract very extensive notice was that in England in 1828, which was held under royal auspices, and led to those grander collections of industrial works in London in 1851 and 1862. Small as the earlier French expositions were, it is fair to admit, however, that to France belongs the credit of conceiving the idea of an international exposition, and it is quite fitting that in Paris should be held the last one of the century.

Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the wonderful advancement than by placing side by side the articles in use in 1800, considered sufficiently meritorious and novel to be exhibited, and those performing a similar part in 1900. The distance between some of these would be so great as to be almost ludicrous. The needle made of steel with the grooved eye, punched by machinery, was considered a remarkable advance over the tediously made needle hammered and shaped by hand. Such an instrument was so valuable that it was handed down from generation to generation. The needle of 1800 would stand by the sewing machine of 1900. Wide is the gap, too, between many other inventions of the century. The steel pen, which distanced the quill pen, cut with knives specially made for the purpose, and which everybody carried when such knives were first made, must be laid along side the typewriter. The much-lauded sperm candle, which was heralded as such a boon to those who could not afford wax and had to put up with tallow, would be on exhibition with the incandescent bulb. Locomotives, warships, pianos, bicycles, telephones, X-rays, suggest the many improvements which are perceptible to everybody, but no less important marvels have been wrought in machinery, whose cleverness is known only to the few, but which have brought into every household innumerable comforts unknown at the beginning of this century.

In all these wonders the United States, which was a mere infant at the commencement of the century, has been a leader. It is especially appropriate, therefore, that our display should overshadow all others in splendor. The fact that it is held at the most popular capital in Europe is a further reason why this country should take pride in forcing the contrast and marking our progress. It is of more importance to us to have Europe know what we are accomplishing than to have our own country know. A far greater benefit is to be derived from an exhibition of our skill to the people of Europe than was derived by such a display in one of our own cities. The World's fair was a splendid advertisement and did us much good, but the location of Paris, as the center of dense foreign populations, naturally enables many more to attend. The attendance there will largely include the lower class, which could not afford to make a trip across the Atlantic to see a fair, but who form just that population which we most desire. We were visited in Chicago by rich people and by wholesale dealers; in Paris our display will be visited by tens of thousands of desirable citizens and of desirable customers.

In calling the attention of congress to the Paris exposition of 1878, President Hayes said that a well-selected exposition of the products of American industry on that occasion would tend to stimulate national commerce and emigration, as well as to promote the traditional friendship between the two countries. What was true then is even more true now. Congress delayed action until the latest moment, giving only three months for the necessary preparation for that exposition, and fixing the appropriation at a sum much less than that recommended by the secretary of state. It is true our display was much more extensive and representative than it had ever been before, and that for utility it surpassed those of all, except three or four of the leading nations, but even then it did not do us justice. Our tardiness at that time exposed us to some very caustic comment, and Commissioner General McCormick expressed the hope that thereafter, with due regard to international courtesy and our prestige, when all of the powers of the world are to take part in an exposition, our government may act "neither reluctantly nor parsimoniously," but "with ready cordiality and in a manner to give a just idea of our actual progress in science, art, education and industry."

Half a million dollars would not be too much for this government to spend in insuring that the United States contribution to every department should be such as to leave no question of our supremacy in nearly every branch of industry. We can leave for the time the older nations, whose leisure permits devotion to the arts and to literature, to parade their exploits and their accomplishments. We will admire them and will endeavor to emulate them, but in the first century of our life we are content to have laid the foundations for the prosperity which will enable us to enjoy later the exquisite products of the masters of the old world. We need not be ashamed to see some of our own artists and sculptors alongside those of Europe, but our triumphs have been in the industries.

The exhibit of the United States at Paris in 1900 should be that of the most progressive country in the world; it should be such that there should be no question, no hesitancy, no doubt, but a universal verdict that the United States leads all.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN CUTLERY.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, is one of those captivating talkers who should always keep away from the introduction of facts into their speeches. He can make a brilliant speech when he avoids facts, but facts do undoubtedly spoil it. Facts are to Senator Vest's speeches what funny anecdotes are to sermons. Funny stories have their place, but that place is not in sermons; they mar the effect and distract the attention of the listener. Facts are all very well in their place, but that place is not in Senator Vest's speeches; they mar the effect and distract the attention of the auditor from the rolling periods and dazzling apostrophies, which have done so much to keep Mr. Vest in the United States senate.

In the course of the debate on the tariff Mr. Vest, who belongs to that branch of the Democracy known as Bourbons, still thinks it a part of his duty as a Democrat to oppose a protective tariff because that is one of the principles of the Republican party. If the Democrats were in favor of protection, Mr. Vest is one of those valuable gentlemen who would be quite as willing and just as ready to demonstrate that it was the only salvation of the country.

Knowing that Mr. Vest is opposed to a tariff on general principles, those who are likely to be injured by it have found him a very willing advocate of every objection. When, for instance, the cutlery paragraphs were considered, and the tariff on penknives, pocket knives, razors and scissors was under discussion, Mr. Vest offered a substitute embodying the rates of the present law. He did not know why this should be done, but he read a statement from a large cutlery house, showing a comparison between the Wilson rate and the proposed rate, for the purpose of proving that the latter would keep out foreign goods. This would not seem much of an objection to an American mechanic, who could see increased demand for his labor, but it did seem so to Mr. Vest.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, pointed out that 1,266,000 dozen knives were imported last year, and 250,000 dozen were made in the United States, showing that only one-fifth of the demand was supplied by this country. This would be no objection to an American mechanic, but it did not affect Mr. Vest or disarm his opposition.

It was then pointed out that the effect of a protective tariff would be to very greatly increase the consumption of home manufactures and even to promote foreign trade in American cutlery. Senator Vest, who seems to have been quite well fortified by importers of cutlery, then read another letter, which stated that the writer had shipped 800 dozen knives to Sheffield, showing that our cutlery was invading the great English cutlery center. The senator gave an object lesson in cutlery by spreading many kinds of pocket knives, table knives, etc., on the desks around him. He pointed out that in each case the American knife was better and cheaper than the English knife. He wanted to demonstrate, he said, that we make better cutlery and pay more to our laborers, and yet it was proposed to raise the duty. The effect of the tariff, then, would be to keep out the inferior grade of goods shipped from Europe, the work of cheap labor, and to preserve for our market the whole of this country for the better grade of goods at a lower price and with a higher rate of wages to the laborer. Mr. Vest could not see this; he could only see that if we kept out the foreign goods we were going to make it worse for the importers.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, cannot make a speech like Mr. Vest, but he can see the point of a proposition much more readily. He quietly remarked that Mr. Vest's own statements showed that the duty hurt no one in this country, and that as a result of it the American cutler was making a better knife and selling it for less than the English maker received for the same knife in Sheffield.

There could scarcely be a better illustration of the soundness of the doctrine of protection as applied to our conditions. Here is a clear case, where through the operations of a tariff, an American industry has been fostered so well that it enables us to compete with the English in their own market, while we have continued to pay a much higher rate of wages to the laborer. The new schedule will extend this protection so that the market will be kept free from the common grades of English manufacturers. No man who wants a good knife or a good razor cares whether he pays 10 cents or 15 cents or even 25 cents more or less, provided he is sure of getting an article which will be of service to him. When cheap goods are palmed off upon the buyer as of prime quality because they bear a Sheffield stamp a fraud is perpetrated upon the American buyer as well as upon the American workman who has lost the work represented by every piece of cutlery made abroad.

Pennsylvania has evidently undertaken to discriminate by law between native and foreign residents. There was probably a reluctance to abridge privileges accorded worthy foreigners in that state, the main idea being to discourage the immigration of the less desirable classes, such as Huns, who have, as a rule, made poor citizens, being ignorant and lawless. The bill on this subject recently passed by the legislature provides that any person, firm, corporation, etc., that employs foreign-born and unnaturalized persons must deduct 3 cents per day from each man's wages and pay it over to the county. A careful record of all these foreigners must be kept, and any person who shall fail to collect the tax or keep the record is liable to a fine of $200.

The Populist convention today ought to be very interesting, for it is the first time the members of that organization have come together for some months, and a general pow-wow ought to bring forth some highly entertaining expressions of opinion. A good deal has happened since the close of the last campaign which has not coincided with the views of the true Populist, and past sins of omission and commission are likely to be pretty thoroughly ventilated.

A Havana paper takes very serious exceptions to Consul General Lee because our representative in Cuba has dared "to do business in his shirt sleeves in a room where hung the portrait of our noble queen." Instead of finding fault, they should have praised the general and pointed to him as an example, at the same time urging the royalists to go, take off their coats and work.

It is reported that the sultan has asked Russia and Germany to stand by him in his demand for a cession of Thessaly, and as the other powers of the so-called concert refuse to go on with the arbitration it looks as if the next thing necessary will be some sort of an armistice between the members of the concert.

Barney Barnato's death was as sensational as his sudden rise to wealth and notoriety through mining speculations in South Africa. There is nothing to learn from his recent career, unless it be that some people are born lucky and others are not; and that is something which has been known for centuries.

It is very unfortunate that Senator Aldrich is unable to be present in the senate during the tariff discussion, for, aside from a learned defense of the bill, he could no doubt have given his fellow-senators more general information on revenue laws than any other man in the body.

President McKinley told the keeper of Vanderbilt's establishment, Biltmore, that if the newspaper men in his party were not to be admitted, then he himself didn't care to go in. Everybody went in, and the president is evidently making himself solid with the members of the press.

The late Harriet Beecher Stowe spelled phonetically. The personal pronoun was always written by her in lower case form, that is as "i." In some respects, therefore, she differed from several special correspondents sent over to Greece by American newspapers.

John W. Foster has been unable to get the British government to agree to a closed sealing season, but if our envoy is able to secure the assent of Russia and Japan to such an agreement possibly John Bull may not be so persistent in his refusal.

Poor old free trade received some rather severe thrusts in London on Saturday at the hands of the Duke of Devonshire, and what is the more noteworthy is that the most of the British press agree that a good deal of what he said was true.

The New York Herald has started a fund for the relief of Mark Twain. No doubt there will be many donations, but New York is a poor place in which to start funds. The Grant monument contributions proved this.

The Chicago Tribune has just celebrated its fiftieth birthday, and is now, as it has been for many years, one of the best newspapers published in the United States, which means one of the best in the world.

It is worthy of remark that more attempts at assassination have been made in recent years against the presidents of republics than against autocrats and the heads of constitutional monarchies.

It is three months since congress met, and it is safe to say that when the tariff bill is finally agreed to the majority of both houses will vote for an adjournment, and very willingly, too.

It is said that $40,000 was paid by spectators to see which was the better man, Maher or Sharkey. It is to be hoped that those who put up this amount of money are satisfied.

President Faure's would-be assassin is probably one of the usual enemies of society who, if he had been captured, would have shouted, "Vive la revolution."

It may not be out of place to remind people that some wise person a few months ago predicted that the world would come to an end on Sunday last.

It will surprise people when they read the report of the director of the mint to find out that in 1896 South Dakota produced more gold than Montana.

Judging from the number of recent accidents to airships, it would appear that they are nothing more than balloons, and poor balloons at that.

It is getting to be a question now as to which is the more tiresome—constant talk of hard times or this January weather in June.

The Calamity Howl.

Wheeling Register.

The agitators and the newspapers that are raising the calamity howl now and misrepresenting the cause of the depression do not want better times to come. They know that prosperity will be a vindication of the Republican policy now being rapidly made into law, and that it will spike the Popocratic guns, whether they be labeled free silver or free trade.

THE STATE PRESS.

Colville Statesman-Index: At last the agricultural college has received, not a figurative, but a literal blowin' up.

Spokane Chronicle: The new city administration thus far has been coming up to the fullest expectations of the people, and judging from the actions of both mayor and councilmen, it would seem that the wheels of progress and reform have but just begun to revolve.

Spokesman-Review: "As the sky grew gray this morning with the approach of day the Northern Pacific liner Olympia made clear of the ocean dock and started for the Orient with $125,048 worth of general merchandise, mails and passengers"—Tacoma Ledger.

The Ledger neglects to inform an eager public the exact valuation placed upon the passengers. Such generalization in important matters of this sort is reprehensible. The Ledger should be more particular.

Wenatchee Advance: Last Sunday's issue of the Post-Intelligencer gave on its first page a facsimile of the first page of that paper as it appeared the morning after the Seattle fire eight years ago last Sunday. It is an interesting page and a portion is especially worth more than a passing thought. From the account there given no one at first thought the fire would be of any great consequence; it looked easy to conquer, but the water supply failed and $10,000,000 worth of property went up in smoke.

COAST PAPERS.

Portland Telegram: New York "reform" police authorities have a disagreeable habit of withholding their disapproval of phizenghts until after the gate money has been paid in.

Los Angeles Times: The San Francisco Examiner calls Mr. Bryan "the foremost of Americans;" but if he is, then the hindmost ones are so far in the rear that they must be plumb out of sight.

San Francisco Bulletin: The explanation that the recent disturbance in Iowa was caused by the shock of a striking meteor, and not by an earthquake, suggests that the lightning has already begun to feel around for Mr. Allison.

San Francisco Call: David Bennett Hill has just told an interviewer, "the discord in the Democratic party is like a row between man and wife," but as David has never been married, the opinion will not have weight as that of an expert.

Stockton Mail: The daily bulletins issued by the Durrants have become disgusting. If no sense of shame bows down the parents of this wretched and horribly wicked man, a sense of decency ought to forbid the newspapers publishing the rot.

FACTS OF INTEREST.

Augusta, Me., boasts of one woman who voted for McKinley. She lived in Colorado at the time, though.

It may not be well known that the first four letters of the alphabet in Dr. Murray's "New English Dictionary" cover 89,736 words. Of these, however, only 47,736 are in current use.

A man going to work on a bicycle and carrying a hod over his shoulder on the wheel was one of the funny sights on Olneyville square, Providence, the other day, and it illustrates the extent to which the popular use of the bicycle is reaching.

A consular letter gives the result of eight months' work of the public school children of Brussels in gathering up (at the request of the teachers, on the way to and from school) refuse metals, tin cans and foil, paint tubes, etc., the proceeds of the sale of which completely equipped 500 poor children with clothing and sent ninety sick ones to recuperation colonies.

BITS OF HUMOR.

Mrs. Nodd—That dog of Simpson's was howling all night. Now, don't you consider that a sign of death?

Nodd—It was, my dear—the death of the dog.—New York Evening Journal.

"Fortune," observed the farmer who had recently acquired a gold brick, "is a blamed sight more likely to knock at a man's door than to meet him at the railroad depot when he goes to the city."—Puck.

Waiter (seeing dissatisfaction on guest's face)—Wasn't the dinner cooked to suit you, sir?

Guest—Yes; all but the bill. Just take that back and tell them to boil it down a little.—Tid-Bits.

NOTABLE PEOPLE.

Queen Elizabeth and Mary Stuart always handled their meat with their fingers.

Rudyard Kipling has just delivered to the editor of a well-known American magazine the manuscript of a new short story entitled "Number 007."

Ouida has already another short novel in the press, although "Le Selve" has been out but a few weeks. The new story shows the difficulty of putting ideas of social equality into practice. The title is "The Altruist."

Richard Olney told a crowd of lawyers the other evening that the study and practice of law "inevitably engendered the altruistic habit of mind." Webster defines altruism as regard for others, both natural and moral; devotion to the interests of others; brotherly kindness — opposed to egoism or selfishness.

A letter to the Philadelphia Bulletin says: "Two years ago, when I saw him last, there was no gathering of Americans in Paris in which Theodore Tilton was not a conspicuous, honored, perfectly fascinating spirit. He is neither feeble nor bent, and, so far as physique goes and the essence called health, he is as young as he was when he was the cynosure of the brightest in New York. Of his resources I have not heard him speak, but he lives comfortably, and, though he does no regular literary work, his pen is by no means idle."

PERSONAL INCIDENTS.

While a party of senators and representatives were visiting Monticello, the old home of Thomas Jefferson, the other day, Representative Tongue, of Oregon, asked a venerable contraband, who was driving the carriage and pointing out objects of interest to his passengers: "Were there any battles fought around here?"

"No, sah; no, sah," was the reply. "Not since the wah, sah."

Gov. Drake, of Iowa, in a recent speech, told a new story of a meeting between Lincoln and A. H. Pickering, of Chicago. Mr. Pickering, who is a very tall man, was a resident of Iowa at the time of Lincoln's election, and was engaged in shipping cattle. He and Mr. Drake went to Chicago on business, and, hearing that Lincoln was in the city, they sent up their cards and were shown to the president-elect's room. "When we got to Lincoln's room," said Gov. Drake, in his speech, "he opened the door, and on seeing Pickering asked: 'How tall are you?' Pickering said: 'Six feet four.' 'Why,' cried Lincoln, 'that's my height. Let's measure.'" And then the president of the United States and the cattle shipper stood back to back, while the first lady of the land, Mrs. Lincoln, who was a little woman, after standing on tiptoe and reaching to the tops of their heads, decided that it was a tie.

Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, besides being one of the best exponents of a sound financial system, is an extremely good story teller, says the Philadelphia Press. He was entertaining a group of his colleagues the other day with anecdotes of peculiar people he had met, and told the following on one of his preacher constituents:

The minister was illustrating the omnipotence of God by showing that the least as well as the greatest of things had been created by him. "Just think," said the minister, "when God made the mountains He made the little rills; when God made the mighty behemoth He made the sparrow, and when God made me He made a daisy."

NORTHWEST NEWS.

New Whatcom's new oil factory will be in operation July 1 and will during the first year turn out ten barrels of oil a day.

Frank Bondurant was on Wednesday acquitted in the superior court of the charge of malicious injury to freehold. The jury was out for more than eighteen hours and would probably have found him guilty had not a confessed accomplice in the alleged offense been the principal witness of the state.

A team of horses driven by Joseph Lapray, an old resident of Stevens county, became unmanageable a few days ago, and ran away. He was thrown from the wagon and knocked into unconsciousness. He was in that condition when found some hours later. His spine is injured and he is hurt internally.

The damage which occurred to the steamer Ellensburg on the Okanogan near the mouth of Johnson creek recently will cost her owners only $100. She came in contact with a wire cable used for ferry purposes. The ferryman failed to lower the cable as is his custom when given the signal by the Ellensburg.

A very handsome commencement souvenir has been issued by the Chehalis public schools. It is beautifully gotten up and printed with half-tone illustrations of the members of the classes of the last four years. There are school statistics, both as to finances and courses of study, with information as to the alumni and a roster of graduates.

While sawing a log at a logging camp at Lake Whatcom recently, the men who were working near James Humphrey felled a tree in his direction without giving warning soon enough, and he barely had time to throw himself under the log which broke the fall of the big mass of wood which came crashing down upon it. He was knocked insensible, however, and otherwise severely bruised, but will be able to be around as usual in a day or two.

Deep Creek Jones is credited with having made this statement at Spokane recently concerning the meeting of the Democratic state committee: "The committee should not and in my opinion will not express any opinion in regard to the policy of the party. It has no authority from the party to do so. The business of the committee is to carry on the work of the party and that is the object of the meeting. We should announce ourselves as being in an inviting attitude to all silver forces and do nothing that will estrange anyone from us that may help us or join with us in the future."

There's a Difference.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Imagine Mayor Warwick taking an escort of police and heading a grand bicycle parade on Sunday, as Mayor Harrison did in Chicago. The sensation it would create in Philadelphia would be immense and far from pleasant for the administration. But public sentiments appear to be different in Chicago.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

is far ahead of any blood remedy on the market, for it does so much more. Besides removing impurities, and toning up the run-down system, it cures any blood disease, it matters not how deep-seated or obstinate, which other so-called blood remedies fail to reach. It is a real blood remedy for real blood diseases.

Mr. Asa Smith, of Greencastle, Ind., writes: "I had such a bad case of Sciatic Rheumatism that I became absolutely helpless—unable to take my food or handle myself in any way. I took many patent medicines, but they did not reach my trouble. One dozen bottles of S. S. S. cured me sound and well, and I now weigh 170."

Books on blood and skin diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Dinner Set Sale.

Special Values For This Week Only.

98-piece Decorated Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets, in four decorations, reduced from $9.50 to $7.50.

102-piece Decorated Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets, in four decorations, reduced from $12.00 to $9.50.

Decorated German China Dinner Sets, good patterns, worth $17.50, $18.00, $19.50; all reduced for this week to $15.00.

Limoges China Dinner Sets, fine decorations, good shapes, worth $20.00; for this week, $20.00.

Toilets from $1.75 up.

Special sale this week.

M. SELLER & CO.

FUN MAKING

and health making are included in the making of HIRES Rootbeer. The preparation of this great temperance drink is an event of importance in a million well regulated homes.

HIRES Rootbeer

is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty.

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And a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

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30, 32, 34 East 57th street.

Academic, College—Preparatory and Art Departments. Special students admitted.

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Those of which there is but one of each kind. Well, they're

Now One-Half Price.

You will now be able to secure a beauty at $5.00, $7.50 or $10.00. You can't buy prettier than you'll find in this lot.

Splendid Medium and Light-Colored Checks and Stripes in 37-inch...

Dress Goods.

worth 25c to 35c, at

18c a Yard.

These goods are desirable. Some are all wool, and some quite that.

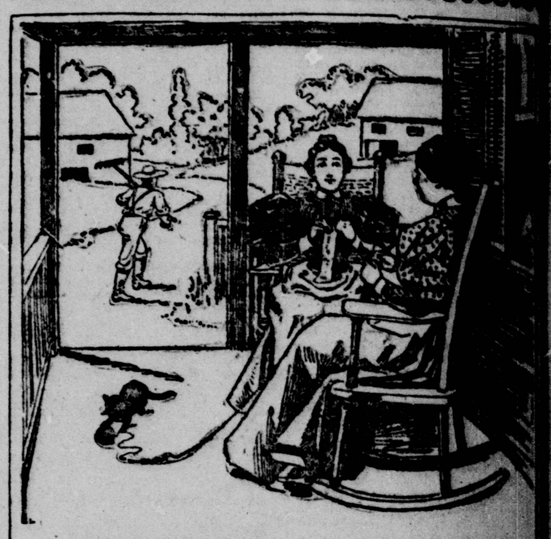
ANOTHER LOT.

Splendid All Wool, Silk and Wool, and Mohair Novelties, 38 to 42 inches wide, worth every cent of 65c a yard,

Now 28c Yard.

These will give you as good service as will any single dress money can buy.

BAILLARGEON'S



MRS. PERKINS. Jack Burroughs' wife told me that all last Winter he was poorly and had no appetite, but that in March the man from New York, who boarded with them at the farm last Summer, sent him some Ripans Tabules and they seemed to hit the trouble, whatever it was. Jack was brighter the very next day, had a better appetite and now his health is ever so much better than it has been at any time before in ten years.

MRS. COLE. I have noticed that he walks more briskly and his eyes are brighter, but did not know the cause of the change.

MRS. PERKINS. The cause is Ripans Tabules, and one gives relief.

H. CLAY EVERSOLE OPTICIAN.

MANY PERSONS

Do not see as well as they should. Others see well till their eyes become tired. Others suffer with constant aches, which medicine does not relieve, because the trouble comes from eye-strain and the only remedy is a pair of glasses properly fitted. If for any cause your eyes are defective, call on us. We have the appliances, skill and experience to fit any eye that glasses will help.

H. Clay Eversole, Specialist, 720 First avenue, Seattle.

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Window Glass, Mirror Plates, Glass Doors and Doors, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, etc. F. W. Devoe & Co.'s Celebrated Paints.

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THE BON MARCHÉ

Nordhoff & Co

NOS. 1425, 1427, 1429 SECOND AVENUE. Near Pike.

The Grandest Offer of the Season.

FRIDAY NEXT.

Ladies' and Men's $4 and $4.50 Hand Sewed Shoes for

$2.25

Ladies' Hand-Sewed Shoes, in oxblood, fine black, viei kid, chocolate, brown and mahogany, cloth or kid top, black edges, light and heavy soles, hand turned and hand welts, in fifteen different styles of toes, new attractive up-to-date styles made by the best shoemakers of the country, every pair fully warranted in every way, width from A to Double E, complete lines of sizes, the usual price elsewhere $4 and $4.50 pair, on sale Friday, June 18th, only at $2.25 pair.

Men's $4 Shoes Friday next for $2.25 pair.

Men's finest quality Calf Drum Shoes, in Princeton, Derby, Harvard, Yale, Lincoln toe, in lace and congress, light and medium heavy soles, well made and of the best material for good service, every pair warranted; complete line of sizes and widths, the $4 quality on sale Friday only at $2.25 pair.

See shoe display in window.