TWO NEW HANDBOOKS

OFICIAL PUBLICATIONS ON HAWAII AND ALASKA.

Bureau of American Republics Gives Useful Information—The Mystery of How Section 22 Got Into the Tariff Bill—A Hard Nut for McKenna to Crack—The Dyea and Skaguay Sub-Ports—Washington Pensions and Patents.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 10.—The interest which recent events, commercial and political, have given to the Hawaiian Republic and to the territory of Alaska has induced the bureau of American Republics to compile for publication, in the form of a "Handbook," the latest data and information relating to those countries obtainable from official sources. These works, which are now ready for distribution, are in a neat and attractive form, and each contains an elaborate map, compiled by the United States coast and geodetic survey.

The Handbook of Hawaii is a publication of 180 pages, and treats in detail and fully of the natural resources, industries and commerce of these islands. A concise and interesting historical sketch of the islands, from the date of their discovery by that intrepid English navigator, Capt. Cook, in the early days of the year 1778, to the present time, is given. The story is told of the enforced cession of the group to Great Britain in 1843, and of the restoration of Hawaiian sovereignty a few months later. It appears also that in 1849 a French naval force was landed and occupied the custom house at Honolulu, and other government buildings. This act of the French naval commander was disavowed by his government and the hostile force promptly withdrawn.

The treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation negotiated by Commodore Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, of the United States navy, with the government of the Hawaiian islands (then known as the Sandwich islands), December 23, 1826, is given in full. The treaty antidates by ten years the first made by Great Britain. Following are given the various treaties with the United States, and an exhibit of the commercial relations with the islands, all showing the manifest destiny of the Hawaiian islands to become an integral part of the United States.

The handbook of Alaska is of 130 pages, and like that of Hawaii, contains a chart showing its geographical position; it treats of the area, population, climate and resources of that far-off territory. The feature of the work is, of course, that which brought it into existence—the discovery and description of the gold fields of the Klondike region. It appears that this little-known country has an area of 577,390 square miles, with a sea coast of 26,000 miles, exceeding that of the balance of the United States nearly two and a half times. The territory was acquired by purchase from Russia March 30, 1867, and the limits of the possession were stated in the treaty of that date. Question has, however arisen between the government of the United States and that of Canada as to the boundary line, and the matter is now in course of amicable adjustment between the two governments. The subject of the fur seal and other fisheries is given extended notice, and much diplomatic correspondence of the ever vexed question of the seal fisheries is introduced.

According to Prof. Spurr, of the United States geological survey, the first discovery of gold in the Yukon district was made in 1885, and on the same authority the gold-producing belt extends in an east and west direction several hundred miles. The handbook contains the full text of the United States mining laws which apply to Alaska. Reference is made at some length to the present mail and transportation facilities, and also to the projected railway to the gold fields. Both handbooks are sold by the bureau at 25 cents each.

Section 22 of the new Dingley tariff law is a very brief and harmless looking paragraph, but nothing in the whole bill has stirred up such a hornet's nest in the United States since the passage of the act. Senator Chandler promptly designated it as a legislative trick, and Senator Frye, as chairman of the committee on commerce, replied that it was not connived at by any of the members of the conference committee, who were all gentlemen and above suspicion. This moved Mr. Chandler to remark that Senator Frye was a good witness to prove what he had at first charged, and that it must have been inserted in the bill fraudulently when the chairman himself confessed that he did not know anything about it being there.

In order to fully understand why this paragraph in the tariff bill has created such a row all over the country, it is well to reproduce its text in full. It is as follows:

"Sec. 22. That a discriminating duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade."

Any lawyer, let alone a private citizen, reading this over will see at a glance what a nut the attorney general has to crack. And it is this cracking that the importers all over the United States, more especially in New England and on the Pacific coast contiguous to British Columbia, are waiting for. If the attorney general doesn't crack it to suit them, then they will appeal to the supreme court of the United States.

Attorney General McKenna states that there is no truth in the report that President McKinley and his entire cabinet will be consulted before he announces his decision on the above section. The reason that it has been so long delayed is not that the president has been absent from the city, but that the attorney general has not finished his investigations, and was not ready, therefore to write an opinion. One reason for the delay was that the attorney general has been moving into his new home in this city, and could not find time during that period to study the subject of discriminating duties.

The comptroller of the currency states that no cashier has yet been appointed in the place of J. Y. Coffman, of the First National Bank of Chehalis, Wash.

John W. Hurd, a protege of Representative Lewis, has just been granted a pension at $6 a month, from June 16, 1892, which will give Mr. Hurd about $375 in cash at the present time. Mr. Hurd is an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Orting.

Henry Stimon, of Seattle, who is an applicant for pension, has had his case listed for final disposition.

The claim of Joseph M. Ives, of Carrollton, Wash., awaits evidence as to when the rheumatism and catarrh from which he is suffering were contracted.

Patents have been issued to Charles R. Bergham, of Everett, Wash., for a fluid pressure steering gear, and to William T. Beard, of Boise, Idaho, for an expanding reamer. Mr. Beard has died since applying for a patent, and the patent has been issued to Mr. J. Maloney, administrator of Mr. Beard's estate.

The treasury department is in receipt of several copies of the resolutions passed by the Port Townsend Board of Trade, protesting against the transportation of Canadian goods in bond from the recently established sub-ports, Dyea and Skaguay bay, through American territory to the boundary line of British Columbia without payment of duty. A copy of these resolutions was sent to the president, secretary of the treasury and to each of the senators and representatives from the state. The president naturally referred his to the secretary of the treasury, and the senators and members did likewise, favorably indorsing the same. Secretary Gage has, however, taken no action in the matter.

Original pensions have been granted to Ernest Serfling, of Sherlock; Henry W. Turk, of Mount Pleasant; Charles D. Palmateer, of Pomeroy, and Joseph Parera, of the Soldiers' Home, Orting.

A pension has been granted to the minor child of William J. Taylor, of Garfield. Violet Gragg, of Garfield, has been granted a pension as a widow of an Indian war veteran.

Leave of absence for two months, from August 17, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, has been granted to First Lieut. Charles Miller, Sixteenth infantry. First Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, Fourth cavalry, has also been granted a leave of absence for one month.

Corporal John W. McNiece, Company E, Fourteenth infantry, now at Vancouver Barracks, will be sent to Whipple Barracks, Arizona, for medical treatment.

Joseph R. Thomas, has filed his bonds and received his commission as postmaster at Blaine, Wash.

The star service from White Salmon to Trout lake has been changed, permitting the contractor to extend the service so as to begin at Bingen, thereby increasing the distance two miles.

The following change in the star schedule from Shelton to Union has been ordered: Leave Shelton daily, except Sunday, at 8 a. m., arriving at Union at 2 p. m., and returning leave Union daily, except Sunday, at 2 p. m., arriving at Shelton by 6 p. m.

ALLAN B. SLAUSEN.

A SAMOAN DANCE.

How the Girls of the Island Entertained Visitors.

Harper's Magazine.

The girls having announced that they would give a dance that night, after a short interval of rest, spent the remainder of the afternoon weaving wreaths of flowers and dressing their hair. When night came the guest house was lighted with two or three lamps placed upon the floor, and a screen was arranged at the far end, behind which the girls retired to make their preparations. Four musicians seated themselves on one side, and proceeded to beat a sort of wooden drum, at the sound of which the guests began to assemble. Neither the chief nor the old men showed themselves, as the siva is looked upon with great disfavor by the missionaries, and the elders doubtless thought it would not be decorous of them to be present, though they gave me to understand that they had no objection to the dance taking place. The house was soon filled with the young men and girls, who sat chatting, laughing and smoking and facing a clear place left in the center for the performers.

The musicians beat a sharp tattoo on the drums, and, at a great round of applause and clapping of hands, the four girls appear from behind the screen and take their places in the open space. Their handsome brown bodies glisten with cocoanut oil, and their hair is decorated with shells and white and scarlet flowers, and each is clad in a very short lava lava of about the size of a large pocket handkerchief. Over this is a fringed and tasseled girdle made of pandanus fiber and dyed in brilliant colors, and each wears round the neck and falling over the breasts a wreath of strongly scented flowers.

The lamps are now placed on the edge of the mats, and the girls seat themselves in a line facing them. One begins singing in a shrill high-pitched voice, and the others in turn take up the strain, the four voices blending in a weird sort of harmony, to which the beating of the drums and the deep bass of the musicians make an effective accompaniment. As the girls sing, their bodies sway from side to side, the arms wave gracefully in perfect time, while the music, which commences slowly, gradually quickens, until arms, bodies and voices are gradually going at lightning speed; then they gradually slow down again, and the song dies away in a soft tender whisper.

After more applause and loud shouts of "Lelei! lelei!" (good! good!) the girls stand up, the music starts again, and they begin to dance the real Samoan siva, the anathema maranatha of the missionary, and the chief delight of the pleasure-loving islander. The brown bodies, glistening in the fitful night, sway from the hips in dreamy languorous motion, while the arms are waved from side to side, quivering, rising and falling like the rippling of water when the breeze kisses its surface; the air is heavy with the sensuous odor of the wreaths and the scented oil with which their bodies are anointed; the limpid brown eyes gleam with strange light, and are veiled again by the drooping lids. Again the music quickens, and is intermingled with quaint barbaric discords; the drums give forth a louder, harsher note, and the voluptuous swaying motion gives place to quick leaps high in the air, wild gestures and tempestuous tossing of the limbs; the wreaths and girdles whirl and twist, the eyes that were so soft and dreamy now gleam and sparkle like burning coals; louder still sounds the shouting and the drums, quicker speeds the dance, till at length with one wild cry it ceases and the girls sink on the mats, panting and quivering with excitement and exhaustion.

NUGGETS OF GOLD.

Only a grave 'mid the ice and snow,
Where the waters of Hootalinqua flow,
A little mound smoothed lovingly o'er,
And watered with tears from hearts that were sore.
Only a baby, but the mother-heart,
Must ever ache with a ceaseless smart.
The wonderful Klondike lay beyond,
So with one last look they hurried on,
Only a grave 'mid the ice and cold—
Baby life bartered for nuggets of gold.

Away in the South where the sun shines bright,
In a beautiful land of warmth and light,
Where the tendrils green of the ivy vine
Over the gate so lovingly twine,
A young wife stands with eyes grown dim,
Waiting and watching for news of him.
Waiting for news from that far-off land,
Where gold is washed from the Yukon's sand,
Her once fair face grown haggard and old—
Happiness bartered for nuggets of gold.

Only a mother, wrinkled and gray,
Is left alone at the close of the day,
Her sons are lying side by side,
And over them sweeps the Yukon's tide.
Alone in the night a young girl weeps,
While the world around so peacefully sleeps;
A father and a lover's race is run,
In the wonderful land of the midnight sun.
Only these words and the story is told:
Loving hearts broken for nuggets of gold.

Mothers and daughters and sweethearts and wives,
Waiting and watching with tear-dimmed eyes,
Waiting for news from the land of gold,
While a thousand fears turn the heart's blood cold;
Happiness bartered, and innocent lives,
While forms grow bent and tears dim eyes;
Loving hearts broken with sorrow and care,
That seems too much for them to bear.
And faces grown worn and haggard and old—
Are they worth the price, these nuggets of gold?

EDITH M. CHURCH.

Van Camp's Macaroni and Cheese.
A new delicacy. At your grocers.

Elegant offices for rent low. Sullivan building.

Current Magazines.

An attractive and timely contribution to the opening pages of the September North American Review is that by Prof. Goldwin Smith, who discusses the question, "Are Our School Histories Anglophobe?" F. B. Thurber furnishes a valuable article on "The Right of Contract," and an interesting paper on "Egyptian Prisons" is presented by Maj. Arthur Griffiths, her majesty's inspector of prisons. A most appalling state of affairs is disclosed by Charles Frederick Holder's graphic article on "Chinese Slavery in America," while under the title of "The Lesser Man" Mrs. G. G. Buckler deals most cleverly with the woman question. M. G. Mulhall, in his concluding paper in his series on "The Progress of the United States," draws attention to "The Pacific States." Admirers of athletic sports will find food for reflection in the article by Hamblen Sears on "The Influence of Climate in International Athletics," while "The Problem of the Twentieth Century City" is forcibly considered by the Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D. "Farmers' Institutes and Their Work" are instructively treated by Frederick W. Taylor. Under the caption of "The United States and the Western Hemisphere" two articles of strong interest are presented.

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The September number of Ev'ry Month is a beautifully illustrated book of prose and song. The musical department is made up of "A Message From the Old Folks," song and chorus by W. C. Carleton; "Such Is My Love for Thee," an exquisite song and refrain by Raymond A. Browne; "Under the Palms," gavotte, by Jacob Henry Ellis, and the "Premier March and Two-Step," by William Frederick Peters. Of the many literary features, a notable one is an excellently illustrated article on Newport, and there is another concerning the great musical collection of Frederick W. Stearns, of Detroit. The author of "On Many Seas," William Hamblen, contributes a humorous short story entitled "Cosgrove's Revenge," and the departments concerning "The World in General," "Plays and Players" and "Women in Particular," are filled with clever matter and rare pictures of notabilities in their respective fields. The other features of the magazines are quite up to the high standard maintained by this bright periodical.

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"The Sphinx of Gold, and Other Sonnets," which opens the second series of pamphlet editions of poems by Franklyn W. Lee, now being issued by the Post, Rush City, Minn., is far and away the best yet received from this source. The fourteen sonnets show marked development in thought and construction, and form an interesting collection based upon philosophical lines.

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Among the notable features of the Argonaut for September 13 are: "In the Garden of Romance: Showing How Your Modern Anglo-Saxon Conducts His Tragedy," by Gwendolen Overton; "The Convict," an impressionist sketch by Bart Kennedy, and "The Father of Modern Russia," a long review of a new and interesting history of Peter the Great.

NEW MUSIC PUBLICATIONS.

"The Flower Song," by R. Y. Barrows, published last month is worthy of commendation to all female vocalists. It is dainty and pleasing, and written within an easy range to suit many voices. The "Flower Song" will probably have a wide circulation. Price 40 cents.

"The Peacock That Sailed Away," by Fred Field Bullard, is a thoroughly enjoyable "nonsense song" of the more refined type. It tells the story of a vain glorious peacock who "borrowed the dipper and sailed away." Suitable for medium voice. Range C to E. Price 40 cents.

"Little Boy Blue," by Florence B. Joyce, is one of the daintiest little songs for contraltos recently published. It is just the song a vocalist desires to have in reserve for special occasions, when a tender, unpretentious little love song is more desirable than an elaborate composition. Price 30 cents.

"That's the Time When 'No' Means 'Yes,'" is of the popular type, thoroughly catchy in words and melody. The verses are light and merry, with a thoroughly catchy rhythm that is very enjoyable. Price 50 cents.

A list of suggestions for singers at this time without a mention of J. C. Bartlett's "A Dream" would certainly be incomplete. Four arrangements are now printed of this song, so that it can be had to suit any voice. It is without question the most beautiful concert and home song published for years. The great popularity it is destined to have its beginning; over 20,000 copies have already been printed to it.

Literary Notes.

"The Right Side of the Car," by John Uri Lloyd, author of "Etidorpha," will be issued by Richard G. Badger & Co, of Boston, early in November.

"The Old House, and Other Poems and Sketches," by Grace Boylan, will be issued during this month by Palmer & Co., Chicago, and E. R. Herrick & Co., New York.

G. B. Putnam's Sons announce that they will include in their series of the "Writings of the Fathers of the Republic," "The Works of Samuel Adams," edited by Harry Alonzo Cushing.

A work which is exceptional in its importance and timely interest is Miss Fielde's "Political Primer of New York State and City," announced for early publication by the Macmillans.

The Macmillan Company announces among the books to be published in October two volumes containing "The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning," with portraits and other appropriate illustrations.

Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co., of Boston, have acquired from the poet's literary executors the sole right to issue the works of Walt Whitman, and they will bring out greatly improved editions of "Leaves of Grass" and the "Complete Prose Works" early in the autumn.

Thomas Dunn English is well known as the author of "Ben Bolt," but few people are aware that he has written some of the best fairy tales in the English language. A collection of these will be published with illustrations by Miss Elizabeth S. Tucker. Some of the "Tales" were published years ago in Harper's Magazine and other periodicals.

It may be of interest to the reading public to know that the orders for Mr. Hall Caine's "The Christian," preceding actual publication, made it necessary to order a third printing before the book was actually published and distributed. It is unnecessary to say, in view of the well-known success of "The Manxman," that each printing order was exceptionally large.

Dodd, Mead & Co.'s preliminary announcements for the fall season include, in fiction: R. D. Blackmore's "Dariel," his new romance of Surrey; Henry Seton Merriman's "In Kedar's Tents;" George Macdonald's "Salted With Fire," the story of a minister; W. Clark Russell's "The Two Captains;" Amelia E. Barr's "The King's Highway;" Max Pemberton's "The Queen of the Jesters," and Joseph Hocking's "The Birthright."

The Macmillan Company is about to publish a new "Handbook of European History," by Arthur Hassall, general editor of the Periods of European History series. It is gotten up somewhat after the plan of "Nichols' Historical Tables or the Chronological Outlines of Literature," by Ryland and Whitcomb. Parallel columns show what events of importance were taking place in different countries at or about the same time.

There has long been need of a text book on Roman history, which is suited to the present requirements of the college entrance examinations. At one time the so-called primers of the history of Greece and Rome supplied all that was considered necessary for a student to know before entering college, and it has been difficult since to find a text book at once brief enough for the limited time which the high school student can give to the subject and full enough for use according to modern methods of teaching. Admirably suited to the use of high schools and college preparatory schools is the "Short History of Rome," by E. S. Shuckburgh. The history is well supplied with maps, plans and a few illustrations. Each chapter is preceded by a brief topical outline, which is carried through the chapter also in paragraph headings.

When "How to Be Happy Though Married" was first offered to American publishers, it was stated that the head of one publishing house refused to even read the book, as he "did not want anything in the nature of a marriage guide." His subsequent regret when he learned of the true character of this witty and wonderfully successful book can be better imagined than described. A companion is asked for publication, under the title of "The Love Affairs of Some Famous Men." The author of both books is the Rev. E. J. Hardy, one of the best-loved chaplains in the navy of her Britannic majesty.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce a translation from the French, in "Le Voyage Artistique a Bayreuth," by A. Lavignac. This sympathetic account of Bayreuth and the Wagnerian cult is wonderfully complete and interesting. The author gives a short description of the picturesque town, a concise and accurate biography of Wagner, and takes the reader into the atmosphere of this Mecca of musicians before giving an analysis of the drama and the music. Each opera is treated separately and the account of the plot is interesting and poetic, while the spiritual and philosophical significance that underlies it is given in a deft and unobtrusive manner. The musical analysis of each separate work follows.

Mr. William P. Patton, formerly publisher of Paper and Press, has engaged with the Avil Printing Company, of Philadelphia to bring out under his immediate supervision at an early date what promises to be the most remarkable work on printing and the illustrative arts ever issued. The "Graphic Age" is the title selected, and the book is to be issued as a historical and biographical souvenir, embracing the facts of history in condensed form, arranged in chronological order for ready reference and preservation. The illustrations for embellishing the text will have contemporaneous relation thereto, and will consist of rarest specimens, in facsimile, of the art handicraft of the various epochs touched upon, thus identifying and connecting those periods in the history of these arts contributing most to their evolution and advancement up to and including our own time.

WHY LETTERS GO ASTRAY.

An Uncommon Arrangement of the Address May Cause a Delay.

Boston Transcript.

It is a wrong impression that to write the destination before the name in addressing mail matter makes the address plainer and helps the clerks in assorting the mail. This is sometimes done, and instead of facilitating it upsets the work. At any rate, the letter thus addressed is likely to be put aside, and once it is out of the current the delay may be a long one.

In the first assortment, the clerks naturally look at the last part of the address for the state or country to which the mail is going, and throw it into separate pouches for various routes or states or cities. Instead of stopping in the middle of a rush to correct little errors, the clerks lay such matter aside and go on with the work by getting as much as possible of the mail on hand off on the first dispatch. To place stamps properly is also important where canceling machines are used. By an unnatural arrangement of an address a letter is, in the first place, likely to be missent. When a letter arrives in a city among the city mail, the street and number are looked for and little notice is taken of the name of the address or of the state.

Generally the street, and perhaps the number also, can be found, even if the letter should have gone to another part of the country, and the mistake is not discovered until the letter carrier has tried to deliver the letter. Even then the real mistake is not discovered, for the letter is turned over to the directory searchers, who, of course, pay no attention to the address. If they do not find the name in the directory, they mark the letter accordingly and send it to the general delivery division, where it is kept until the expiration of thirty days after its arrival in the postoffice. When the thirty days are up and the letter still remains in the office, it must be returned to the sender, if the sender's address is given.

This was the course of a letter that was returned to a western state from the Boston office the other day. It had gone through all the formalities given, in the pursuit of the addressee, and at the end of the legal term for holding the letter it was discovered that it was directed to another state. The address was typewritten and plain, but since the letter had been started on the wrong course it had to follow the trail to the end. Some postal employes advocate writing the name of the county also upon the letters to insure them against the probability of going astray. The fact that there are as many as twenty places of the same name is given as a good reason for this addition to an address.

New Remedy for Burns.

London Standard.

Dr. Thierry, of the Paris charity hospital, has by happy chance made a discovery which may prove of immense benefit in the treatment of burns. Having been in the habit of using picric acid in solution, as an antiseptic, he found one day, when some sealing wax fell on his hand at a time when it was impregnated with this acid, that he scarcely felt any pain, and the same immunity showed itself when he let a burning match fall on his hand. He has since found that all pains from burning cease soon after bathing the part affected in a solution of this acid.

SUNSET ON PUGET SOUND.

A down the low west 'mid bright masses of clouds,
Sinks the grand orb of day and his splendor enshrods
All nature in beauty. The waves flash and gleam,
Reflecting the light of the sun's parting beam.

There's a glint on the water of purple and gold,
As the sun drops to rest and the shadows unfold
The Olympics, whose summits are bathed in a glow,
And a rosy light softens Rainier, capped with snow.

This light is reflected again on the deep,
Where sea gulls are circling in unresting sweep,
The white sails now glimmer so ghost-like afar—
And see! on the dark waves there ripples a star.

E. S. C.

Should Be Treated Humanely.

Huntsville, Ala., Mercury.

There is no reason to expect convicts to be treated as parlor boarders, but they should be worked, clothed and fed systematically. The state laws usually designate the number of hours convicts shall work and the law decrees enforcement in that regard.

Feed the baby on Washington Condensed Milk and it will thrive, because this brand contains more butter fat than other brands and is what the baby needs. 15c a can.

Rainier Beer always gives satisfaction. Pure, refreshing, and always the best.

Van Camp's Macaroni and Cheese.
A new delicacy. At your grocers.

More Healthful,
More Agreeable,
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TO USE A GAS STOVE
Because
Gas is clean—coal is not.
Gas does away with unnecessary labor.
Gas is not wasteful—coal is.
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Washington Dental and Photographic Supply Co.
Opposite Postoffice, 211 Columbia Street.
—CAMERAS—
We keep the best styles. Any one can use them. No charge for showing you how. Mail orders a specialty.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 50 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. 25 cents a bottle.

The Perfume of Violets
The purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the flush of Hebe combine in Pozzoni's wondrous Powder.

AMUSEMENTS.

Third Avenue Theater.
W. M. RUSSELL, Manager.
Commencing Sunday, Sept. 12
Broadway Theater Co.
—IN—
"The Gray Mare"
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.
"MOTHS,"
Thursday, Friday, Saturday.
Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c; box seats, $1.00.
Seats on sale theater box office Monday morning at 10 a. m. Tel. Pike 5.

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...AT...
No. 708 Second Avenue.
(NEW YORK BLOCK.)
For Boys' and Girls' School Shoes, for Boys' School Suits, for Men's Business and Dress Suits, for Underwear and Hosiery and Shoes of all kinds go to
708 SECOND AVENUE
You will save over 50 per cent.
We have made room to unpack and place on sale, to be sold at the following prices, 800 Pairs Men's Woolen Hose worth 25c for 17c.
200 Pairs Boys' and Gents' Heavy, Fast Black Cotton Hose, worth 12½c, for 6c per pair.
250 Suits of Men's Fine Woolen Natural Gray Underwear, pearl buttons and silk finished neck underwear, worth 75c each, 45c each or 85c a suit.
275 Suits of Men's Extra Heavy Fine All-Wool Underwear, Camel's Hair, high finished, worth $1.00 each, 65c each, or $1.25 a suit.
500 Men's Black and Brown Fedora Hats, worth $3.50 and $4.00, $1.45.
200 Young Men's Medium Weight suits in plain colors, browns and grays, ages 15 to 20, worth $7.50 for $3.25 a suit.
500 Men's Finest of Black Clay Worsted in Sack and Frocks, these are made in the latest of style, thoroughly sewed throughout with silk, worth $20, $9.95.
350 Men's Fine Cashmere Suits in neat dark fall patterns, in sacks and frocks and double breasted sacks, worth $10.00, $4.95.
250 Men's Finest English Melton Overcoats, thoroughly lined throughout with the finest of silk lining, worth $25, $11.95.
We have also made new reductions from the already low prices in such lots as we have only a few of a kind left in shoes, clothing, hats and underwear.
Do not make a mistake in the place, 708 Second avenue, on the east side of the street, north of Cherry street corner.

WASHINGTON RICE MILL
215-217 Fourth Ave. South. P. O. Box 224.
Rice mill capacity 7 tons daily; large line all kinds of rice always on hand. Broken rice for breweries; rice bran for animal food. Fifty tons fireworks all kinds just received.

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Hotel and Lodging House Keepers, Take Notice—
For a few days we offer
8-4 Unbleached Mohawk Sheetings, standard quality, 12½c yard.
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8-4 Bleached Lockwood Sheetings, none better, 15c yard.
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Ready-Made Sheets and Pillow Cases.
Bleached Pillow Cases, 42x36, 10c each.
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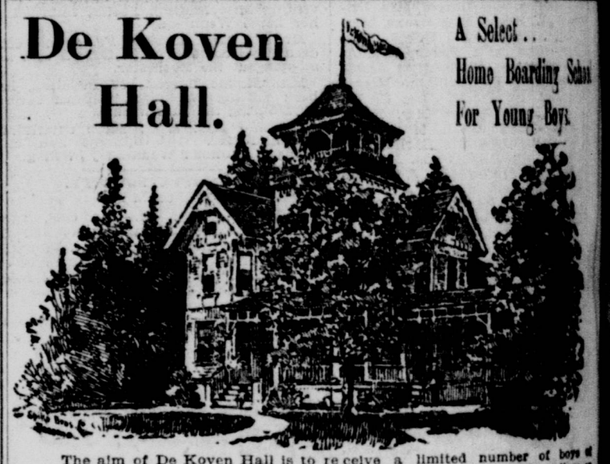
Bleached Pillow Cases, 50x36, 15c each.
Bleached Sheets, torn by hand, ironed, hemmed and ready for use.
8-4 size, 45c. 9-4 size, 50c. 10-4 size, 55c.
Fraser & Wilson,
Second Av. and University St.

De Koven Hall.
A Select Home Boarding School For Young Boys.



The aim of De Koven Hall is to receive a limited number of boys of good character, under the age of fourteen, and prepare them for college or a business life, combining the discipline of a school with home influences. The school building is well equipped and located in a beautiful spot in the country, offering to the pupils excellent opportunity for outdoor games.
The instruction is thorough and personal.
For circular and information address
D. S. PULFORD, Lake View, Washington.

M. LEVY & CO. 111 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.
Terry-Denny Building.
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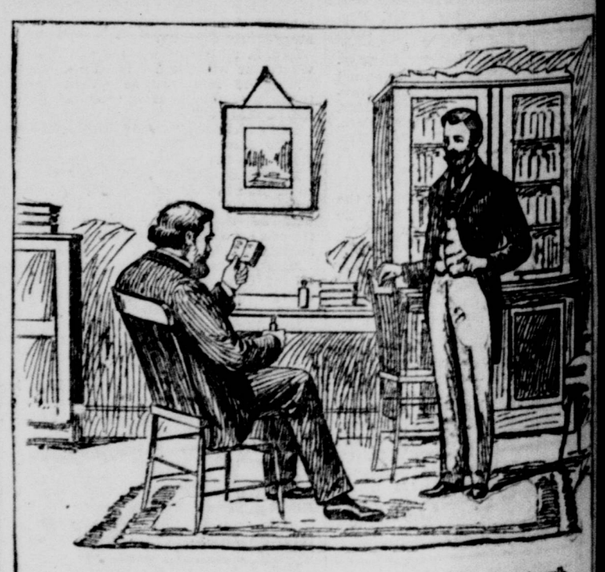

A New York literary man relates that he recently had occasion to consult a well-known physician for a stomach trouble which was pronounced a type of dyspepsia. "After consultation," he writes, "the Doctor gave me a prescription, and I was somewhat surprised to note that the formula was nearly identical with that of

Ripans Tabules

for which I had, on more than one occasion, prepared advertising matter. I had the prescription filled, and it proved satisfactory, giving quick relief. A week later, when I had taken all the medicine, I again called on the Doctor and mentioned the similarity of his prescription and the proprietary remedy spoken of, showing him both the remedy itself and the formula. The Doctor was at first somewhat inclined to criticise what he called patent medicines, but appeared to be surprised when he noted to what extent his own prescription conformed to the formula I showed him. It was practically the same. After a short time devoted to noting the careful manner in which the proprietary medicine was prepared, he wound up by prescribing it for my case. Of course I had to pay him for telling me to do this, but it was worth the cost to have such high professional assurance that the advertised article was, in fact, the scientific formula that it purported to be. I might have taken the proprietary medicine in the beginning and saved the Doctor's fee, but I think the confidence I have acquired in the efficacy of the remedy, through the Doctor's indorsement of it, is well worth the fee."