Washington Standard.

"Hew to the Line, Let the Chips Fall Where They May."

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WASHINGTON STANDARD

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JOHN MILLER MURPHY,

Editor and Proprietor

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OF OLYMPIA, WASH.

Capital, - - - $100,000.

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Transacts a general banking business. Foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold. Telegraphic transfers made on all principal cities. Collections a specialty.

Olympia, May 16, 1890. y1

TELEPHONE CALL, 506. MESSENGER CALL 506.

P. A. WOOD & CO.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

No. 709 Pacific Avenue,

TACOMA, - - WASHINGTON.

BODEGA BAR CONNECTED.

Family trade a specialty.

Free delivery of all Goods Inside City Limits.

February 21, 1890 tf

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JAMES McEWEN, Prop.

DEALER IN

FRESH AND CURED MEATS,

Lard, Tallow, Vegetables, Etc.

Corner Main and Fifth Streets.

Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge

Olympia, Sept. 28, 1890. tf

CARLTON HOUSE,

A. D. WHITNEY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS favorite hotel is now open for the reception of the public. New house and new furniture throughout. *Everything First-Class.*

Rooms can be secured by Telegraph.

COLUMBIA St. bet. Third and Fourth.

Olympia, June 2, 1890. tf

R. KINCAID, M. D.,

Graduate of Queen's University, and late Senior Surgeon of the Nicholl's Hospital, Ontario, Canada.

PHYSICIAN,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR

— OFFICE. —

ROOMS AND - - WILLIAMS BLOCK

Olympia, March 29, 1889.

H. A. ROOT, Probate Judge. J. R. MITCHELL.

ROOT & MITCHELL,

LAW, REAL ESTATE

AND INSURANCE OFFICE.

LAND FILINGS AND PROOF TAKEN.

Olympia, May 11, 1890. tf

CHAS. H. AYER T. N. ALLEN

ALLEN & AYER,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

ROOMS 6 AND 7, TURNER'S BLOCK,

OLYMPIA, WASH.

Olympia, Nov. 7, 1890.

J. W. Crawford,

Attorney-at-Law.

No. 120 Fourth street, Williams Block, opposite McKenny Block.

SPECIAL attention given to criminal defenses and divorce proceedings. Will also practice before local and General Land Offices, and prosecute pension and bounty claims.

Olympia, Sept. 20, 1890. tf

A. P. FITCH.

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PRACTICES in all Courts and U. S. Land Offices.

ROOMS 2 AND 3 TURNER'S BLOCK.

OLYMPIA, WASH

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EDDY & GORDON,

Attorneys at Law.

Rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4, Woodruff Block.

OLYMPIA, - - - WASHINGTON

Illumination.

THE Olympia Gas and Electric Light Company is prepared to furnish the love to the citizens of Olympia.

Office at Works, Eastside.

A. H. CHAMBERS
Secretary.

THE OFFICE,

FOURTH STREET, BET. MAIN AND COLUMBIA.

OLYMPIA, WASH.

CALL AND SEE ME.

J. H. WILSON, Prop.

Olympia, Jan. 25, 1889. tf

JOB PRINTING of all kinds. Neatly executed at the office of the WASHINGTON STANDARD.

The Telegram.

Exchange.

Is this the telegraph office?
Asked a childish voice one day,
As I touched the click of my instrument
With its message from far away.
As it ceased, I turned at my elbow
Stood the merest scrap of a boy,
Whose childish face was all aglow
With the light of hidden joy.

The golden curls on his forehead
Shaded eyes of deepest blue,
As if a bit of the summer sky
Had lost its them its too.
They scanned my office rapidly
From ceiling down to floor,
Then turned on mine their eager gaze
As he asked the question o'er

Is this the tel graph office?
"It is, my little man."
I said, "pray tell me what you want,
And I'll help you if I can."
Then the blue eyes grew more eager
And the breath came thick and fast;
And I saw within the chubby hands
A folded paper grasped.

"Nurse told me," he said, "that the lightning
Came down on the wires some day
And my mamma has gone to heaven
And I'm lonely when she is away
For my papa is very busy
And hasn't much time for me.
So I thought I'd write her a letter,
And I've brought it for you to see.

"I've printed it big so the angels
Could read out quick the name
And carry it straight to my mamma,
And tell her how it came.
And now won't you please to take it,
And throw it up good and strong,
Against the wires in a funder shower
And the angels will take it along."

Ah! what could I tell the darling
For my eyes were filling fast,
I turned away to kiss the tears
But I cheerfully spoke at last.
"I'll do the best I can, my child,"
Was all that I could say.
Thank you," he said, then scanned the sky
"Do you think it will funder to-day?"

But the blue sky smiled in answer,
And the sun shone dazzling bright,
And his face, as he slowly turned away
Lost some of its gladsome light.
"But nurse," he said, "if I stay so long,
Won't let me come any more.
So good-bye, I'll come and see you again
Right after a funder shower."

Big Facts in Little Space.

About 450 B. C. the Ionians first introduced the present system of writing from left to right; previous to the above date, from right to left prevailed.

There are at least ten million nerve-fibres in the human body.

Three and a half millions of people are always on the seas of the world.

One-half the people that are born die before the age of sixteen.

A recent survey has established the number of glaciers in the Alps at 1,155, of which 249 have a length of more than four and three-quarter miles.

A grain of musk will scent a room for twenty years and at the end of that time will not show it has diminished in the least.

A grain of carmine and a half a grain of aniline will tinge a hogshead of water so that a strong microscope will detect coloring matter in every drop.

A luminous buoy has been invented, the light of which is phosphuret of calcium, and is visible two and a half miles away.

The proportion of Anglo-Saxon words in the English Bible is 97 per cent. of the whole.

The receipts of the French Treasury are larger than those of any other civilized nation.

It takes about three seconds for a message to go from one end of the Atlantic cable to the other. This is about seven hundred miles a second.

Only one person in a thousand dies of old age.

An inch of rain means 100 tons of water on every acre.

The smallest known insect, the Pteratomus Putnamii, a parasite of the ichneumon, is but one ninetieth of an inch in length.

The thickness of the human hair varies from the two-hundred-and-fiftieth to the six-hundreth part of an inch.

Blonde hair is the finest and red the coarsest.

The force required to open an oyster appears to be 1,319½ times the weight of the shelless creature.

It has been calculated that there about 200,000 families living in London on about £1 a week.

The Breathing of a Locomotive.

Iron.

The "breathing" of a locomotive—that is to say, the number of puffs given by a railway engine during its journey—depends upon the circumstances of its driving-wheels and their speed. No matter what the rate of speed may be, for every one round of the driving-wheels a locomotive will give four puffs—two out of each cylinder, the cylinders being double. The sizes of driving-wheels vary, some being eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-two feet in circumference, although they are generally made of twenty feet. The express speed varies from fifty-four to fifty-eight miles an hour. Taking the average circumference of the driving-wheel to be twenty feet, and the speed per hour fifty miles, a locomotive will give, going at express speed, 880 puffs per minute, or 52,800 puffs per hour, the wheel revolving 13,200 times in sixty minutes, giving 1,056 puffs per mile. Therefore, an express going from London to Liverpool, a distance of 201¼ miles, will throw out 213,048 puffs before arriving at its destination. During the tourist season of 1888 the journey from London to Edinburgh was accomplished in less than eight hours, the distance being 401 miles, giving a speed throughout of fifty miles an hour. A locomotive of an express train from London to Edinburgh, subject to the above conditions, will give 423,466 puffs.

THERE have been recent rich developments in the Cle-Elum mining district, and parties holding claims there are looking after them closely.

HOW TO PLAY BACCARAT.

Explanation of the Game Which is Now so Famous.

There is at present much scandal about the gambling propensities of the heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain, consequent upon the trial of Sir William Gordon Cumming for unfair play at baccarat. This game is unknown in this part of the world and is even comparatively new in England, but is now well known there since its introduction by the Prince of Wales, as in such matters what he does is the cue for the aristocracy and oi polloi of the tight little isle.

Baccarat is of French origin, where it is very popular at the fashionable clubs and has practically superseded and displaced the once favorite games of vingt-un and lansquenet. It was made popular by the Prince of Wales, who likes it for its even chances between the bank and players. In this respect it is one of the very fairest, if not the most fair game in existence, the percentage against the player being reduced to a minimum.

Rather more preparation is required for baccarat than most other games, except, perhaps, faro. It is played on a large oval table covered with the conventional billiard cloth marked into 10 divisions, five on each side of the banker, who sits in the middle. In the center of the table is a circular cavity containing a bag about eight inches in diameter and a foot deep, which is called the "waste basket." At the banker's right hand is the "kitty," usual to most gambling games, in which is deposited the game's "percentage." In front of the banker is a triangular-shaped piece of wood, against which the cards are placed when the pack is too large to be conveniently handled. There is a small piece of pasteboard or thin ivory, like a paper-cutter, with which a convenient slice is cut from the pack against the wooden block. With three decks of ordinary playing cards the mechanical apparatus is complete.

The game is not an intricate one and is primarily of chance, in which the element of skill enters but slightly, and resembles vingt-un more closely than any other. The bank is put up at auction and taken by the highest bidder, who at once starts his bank for the amount he has bid for it. The players, who are called punters, then draw for positions at the table, at which but 10 may sit, one at each marked division, the others to stand and play. The cards are shuffled and placed against the block, the dealer pauses until the bets have been made, and which may be any amount which does not exceed the sum in the bank. He then takes off a part of the pack and deals a card to the first punter on his right, then to the first on his left, then to himself and then repeats the operation. The three now examine their cards and any combination of spots which make eight or nine must be immediately called out and shown. One additional card may be drawn, but no combination of eight nor nine can beat that made by the two original cards. Ties are off. In case neither eight or nine are made, then the rule is that the combination nearest to those numbers is the one that is played, the same as in vingt-un.

In fact, the points of baccarat are the same as vingt-un, except that the ace never counts anything but one, and that ten spots and face cards all count as ciphers, thus making nine the highest point. Suppose the banker has dealt to the punter at his right a seven and a deuce, and to the punter at his left a five and a four, each hand is called out and displayed as making a combination of nine. This total, being made on the first two cards, is called a "natural," and, unless the banker has one also, he loses instanter, and must pay the stakes wagered, while an assistant throws the cards used into the waste basket. The lowest hand in the game is called "baccarat," being a cipher, formed either of face cards or any others of which the sum is 10. The game goes on in this manner until the cards are all in the waste basket, when the assistant takes out and shuffles them preparatory to the bidding for a new bank. During the game the cards are dealt to but two punters at a time, and to them until one of them loses a hand, when they are dealt to his neighbor.

This is the general plan of the game, but there are some 64 rules, very strict and severe, against punters and banker. They do not tend to complicate the game, but are mostly penalties and forfeits for mistakes in announcement by the punters or misdeals by the banker, etc.

A Queenly Luncheon.

Queen Victoria lately gave a luncheon in London, to ex Queen of Spain Isabella, and it may possibly interest a good many American readers to know what their majesties had to eat at their luncheon. The meat was not very much more elaborate than would be served at at an ordinary American midday dinner. The company at the royal table included the two Queens seated side by side, the duke and duchess of Edinburgh, the prince and princess Henry of Battenberg, the Spanish ambassador, and the suite in attendance on both their majesties, twenty-two persons in all. First a salad of caviare and radishes was served, then cups of bouillon, which the Queen of Spain sipped gingerly with her spoon, while Queen Victoria gulped it down in mouthfuls from the cup. A curry of prawns followed, a dish which her English majesty particularly likes as it is prepared for her by her Indian servants. Queen Isabella did not seem to appreciate it, and a mouthful or two not only made her red in the face but brought big beads of perspiration upon her royal brow. Queen Victoria appeared to resent her guest's discomfiture at the hot bon bouche.

The next dish was more cooling. It was every day roast chicken with potato croquettes. Her Spanish majesty asked for a second portion, greatly to the astonishment of the English Queen, who can never understand anybody being hungry. An omelet followed, or what is called an omelet at Windsor. It is really a chief d'œuvre of her majesty's cook. The eggs appear in a succession of circles, the yelks and the whites being like the lines of a target, the center of it being composed of a delicious savory compound. Her Spanish majesty enjoyed it immensely. Some ice pudding and a few grapes concluded the repast, Isabella of Spain drinking a tumbler and a half of champagne, while Victoria of England quenched her thirst with a long glass of ale.

The Richest Woman in America.

Once, not very long ago, a reduced gentlewoman who keeps a large boarding house in Baltimore received a letter from a woman signing herself Mrs. Hetty Green, asking that two rooms might be reserved for herself and her invalid son, who would be in Baltimore in a few days. The landlady reserved rooms, and Mrs. Green and the invalid boy arrived in due time. Now the landlady was not well up in railroad affairs, and had not the remotest suspicion that her quiet lodger was the richest woman in the United States, and the one of whom an editorial wag remarked, at the time of the appointment of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that if the President wanted to appoint a person who knew all about railroads, Mrs. Hetty Green was miles ahead of any other railroad sharp in the country. Nothing in Mrs. Green's style or manner of living was calculated to enlighten the landlady. She did not take the most expensive rooms in the house, and the only luxury she permitted herself was a daily drive in a livery stable carriage, with her crippled boy. But in a few days after her arrival a superb carriage dashed up to the door, and Miss Mary Garrett sent up her card. Next came Mrs. Robert Garrett, and then the president of the John Hopkins University. The Baltimore and Ohio magnates were very anxious to be friendly with Mrs. Hetty Green. This rather opened the landlady's eyes, but when Mrs. Green appeared one evening dressed to go to a splendid dinner given her by the Garretts, the landlady scarcely recognized her quiet lodger, for she was magnificently gowned, and wore the jewels that she reserves for very grand occasions. Then the whole thing dawned upon the landlady. She found out that the quiet lodger was a person regarded with respect, not to say superstitious awe, by every railroad magnate in the country. But the quiet lodger continued as quiet as ever, and looked sharply over her modest bill on leaving, before paying it.

Nellie Grant's Husband.

Algernon Sartoris is very near his end, somewhere in France, from delirium tremens. He owns much land in Wisconsin, especially about Green Bay and some in Sheboygan county. At one time the land on the south side of Cedar Lake was his.

He will be best remembered as the Englishman who married Nellie Grant. The Sartorises were an old English family and very wealthy. Algernon's father came to America and married an American actress, taking her back to England. There were two boys, Algernon being the younger, and wild. He was furnished plenty of money and bought much Wisconsin land. While he was here the elder boy was killed in England by being thrown from a horse, and the younger brother went back to England, taking Nellie Grant as his wife.

The family home was one of the most beautiful in England, it is said. Algernon proved anything but a good husband, but the family did all they could for Nellie and the two or three children. For several years he has been home but very little.

IT is proposed to establish a colony of Jews in North Carolina, who have been driven from Russia by the tyrannical course of that government. The scheme has been inaugurated by Baron Hirsch. Robbie Wessler, one of the representatives, is negotiating for 8,000 acres of land near Lenoir, 4,000 acres near Greensboro, and 12,000 near Littleton, in that State. Fifty thousand expelled Russian Jews, it is said, will be brought to the new colony very soon. The agents are negotiating for the purchase of the Hickory inn at Hickory, N. C., which town is to be made a sort of trading headquarters for the colony, near Lenoir. Forty thousand dollars is the sum offered the proprietor of the inn for his property. The immigrants are expected to arrive in the fall.

SUMMER DRINKS.

Reliable Receipts Published in Good Housekeeping.

NECTAR—Squeeze the juice from three oranges and as many lemons into a pitcher, add two tumblerfuls of water, and sweeten to taste. Then put in plenty of pounded ice, half a teaspoonful of rosewater, and a tumblerful of sherry or Maderia wine. Stir well and pour out.

FRENCH NEGUS—Take one pound of red cherries, four pounds of currants, two pounds of black cherries; squeeze all together and stand in a cool cellar for three days, then boil up the juice, add sugar, and bottle it. Added to ice water with slices of lemon, it makes a very refreshing summer drink.

COOL NEGUS—This is a favorite drink with our English cousins. To make it, take a bottle of currant wine, half a pound of sugar, a sliced lemon, and the rind of an orange cut very thin. Pour three pints of hot water over it all, and grate in half a nutmeg. Let it cool, then add broken ice, and drink.

SHERBET—Crush a quart of strawberries or other small fruit to a paste; add three pints of water and the juice of a lemon. Let the mixture stand two or three hours, then strain through a cloth to clear the seeds; add three-fourths of a pound of sugar, and stir until dissolved; add ice, and drink when quite cold. It is very delicious.

SHRUBS—These can be made of any fruits in the following manner: To three quarts of berries add one quart of vinegar. Let it stand for a day, then strain it, and add to each pint a pound of sugar, and let it boil half an hour, skimming it clear. When cool, add a wineglassful of brandy to each pint of the shrub, then bottle and put away. A few teaspoonfuls of this stirred in a tumbler of ice water forms a very pleasant and cooling draught.

SPRUCE BEER—This is an excellent summer drink. It should be made and bottled in the spring. To make it, allow one ounce of hops and a spoonful of ground ginger to each gallon of water; when well boiled, strain it and put in one pint of molasses and half a pint or less, of the essence of spruce; when cool, add a teacupful of yeast, and put into a clean cask and cork tightly. Let it ferment for a few days, then bottle it for use. It more convenient, boil sprigs of spruce fir, instead of using the essence.

They "Saw" Alvin's Diamonds.

Austin Statesman.

Charles L. Davis, the actor, otherwise known as "Alvin Joslin," was sitting recently on the porch of a hotel in Texas, when a man from Detroit stepped in front of him and looked over his head in search of an acquaintance, whom he supposed was in the hotel lobby. Davis, mistaking the Detroiter's purpose, remarked: "Ah, I see you admire my diamonds. This one"—indicating the stone on his shirt bosom—"cost me $3,000. These"—showing his cuff buttons—"cost me $2,500 each, and my wife has a trunkful up in our room."

The Detroit man did not say much, but that evening, by arrangement with the head waiter, Davis was placed at supper alone at a table where were several vacant chairs. Presently seven men, all commercial travelers, entered the dining-room, and each one had a large cut-glass fruit dish fastened on his breast, while glass prisms hung pendant from each coat and vest button.

Soberly marching to Davis' table, the seven men took the vacant seats, and the Detroit man entertained the alleged actor with: "Ah, I see you admire our diamonds. This one," pointing to the fruit dish, "cost me $3,000,000. These," indicating the prisms, "cost $250,000 each, and we have three carloads like them at the depot waiting to be side-tracked." Davis not only changed his table, but went to another hotel.

Curious Condensations.

Paris has 2,422,969 inhabitants.

Four-headed snakes are again reported from North Carolina.

A dove at Dana, Mass., set on a hen's egg and hatched out a fine chick.

A Johnstown, Pa., pug dog has a mania for jumping on and off moving trains.

Iron corrodes with great rapidity at or about the temperature of boiling water.

Some valuable pearls have recently been found in mussels taken from the Salmon river, New York.

In the gizzard of a hen killed at Lubec, Me., last week, was found a small gold pin lost 10 years ago.

A cow accidentally shut up in a barn at Cedar Rapids, Ia., stayed there four weeks without food or water. She was not much injured by her long fast.

The brass bands that are to furnish the music for B ston Common this summer are prohibited from playing anything but sacred music on Sundays.

While an Eagle Point Mich., woman was fondling a pet dog, her cat became so overcome with jealousy that it sprang upon the lady and severely bit her in the arm.

In the public parks, reservations and streets within the city limits of Washington are more than 120,000 trees and shrubs. These comprise 127 genera, with 447 distinct species.

An Alabama cat has a mania for stealing young chickens from their natural mothers and raising them herself. She is generally successful in making them fine hens and roosters.

A True Prophecy.

The Island County *Sun* has been publishing extracts from a diary kept by the wife of Col. Isaac N. Ebey, in the years 1852 and 1853. Col. and Mrs. Ebey were among the original settlers on that island. He is still living there, but his wife died in 1853. Under date of May 11, 1853, the following entry occurs, from which it will be seen that Mrs. Ebey had as true a conception of the future of this State, nearly forty years ago, as any resident can have at the present time. The reports of the late census and the trend of immigration to the northwest confirm the lady's prediction that the growth of Washington would eclipse that of Oregon.

May 11, 1853.—The mail carrier came to day with a great many papers for us. We have just receive news by the mail that our territory has been organized and called Washington, and a gentleman from Massachusetts by the name of Stevens is appointed Governor. We are all very much rejoiced at the idea of having a Territory of our own north of the Columbia. It will go forward in improvements and settle up very fast in spite of Oregon Territory. The great rush from the States will hereafter be for Washington Territory, and it will make one of the best States in the union. It has more advantages, besides its mild climate, than any State in the Union.

A California Big Tree to be Shown at the World's Fair.

It has been determined to send to the World's Fair, as a feature of the government exhibit, the largest specimen that can be obtained of the famous big trees of California. A tree thirty feet in diameter, which is about the largest size that grows, will be selected, and the limbs cut off thirty feet from the ground. The trunk will then be sawed into sections and the outside piece only sent to Chicago. On arrival at the exhibition the pieces will be put together so that the outside portion of the tree, several feet thick and thirty feet high, will stand just as it did in the forest. In order to cut the tree into sections it will be necessary to have a special saw made, about fifty feet in length, which will be operated by machinery that must be taken into the forest especially for the purpose. It is estimated that eight cars will be required to carry the tree to Chicago. It is proposed at present to place it in the center of the rotunda of the government building, which will be 120 feet in circumference. The interior of the tree will be decorated with cones, leaves, and other attachments of the tree, divided into rooms, and the whole illuminated with electric lights.

Edison's Story.

Edison's accomplishments are not all in the electric line. He can tell a good story capitally. He told one the other day about an experience he had recently in an up-country town in Pennsylvania one Sunday morning. He had been out to see some iron works. A cold rain was falling, and he got soaked through. When he reached his hotel the first thing he did was to order a hot Scotch.

"Can't give it to you," said the clerk.

"Eh? Can't give it to me? Why not?"

"Because it's Sunday. We can't sell anything to drink on Sunday."

"Well, but I'm wet through," said Edison, "and cold. I want a drink."

"Well, I'll tell you what we can do," replied the clerk; we can give you a kodak."

"What's a kodak?" asked Edison.

"You just go up to your room and press the button. We do the rest."

Edison got the drink.

Irish Figures.

There are in Ireland 468,674 less people now than there were nine years ago. In 1881 there were 5,174,836 souls in the Emerald Isle; the just completed census shows that there are now but 4,706,162.

A study of the religious statistics of this census reach some peculiar features. There the Catholics have suffered the greatest loss of all—in fact far greater than all other denominations. The combined decrease of communicants for the nine years aggregate 474,537; of this number the Catholics alone lost 411,746. But one denomination is able to show an increase. The Methodists have gained 6,396.

This clearly points out the great source of increase in that faith in this country. There are now in America 8,277,039; of this great host there have 90 per cent. of the church's whole loss in Ireland settled in the United States.

ABERDEEN has raised $2,000 for a Fourth of July celebration, and intends to make a grand spread on the birthday of freedom. A steamboat excursion to the harbor bar is on the programme for inland visitors.

A VOTE BY STATES.

A Presidential Election in the House Would Be a Curious Affair.

Indianapolis Journal Washington Letter.

Glancing over the list, by States, it appears that there are, of the 44 States, no less than 16 with solid Democratic delegations, and 13 more where the majority of the delegation is Democratic. There are 10 States with solid Republican delegations, and two with Republican majorities. Of the remaining three States two have Alliance majorities, while in the one remaining State, Minnesota, there are three Democrats, one Republican and one Alliance man, so that the delegation, on a vote, is Democratic. Summing up, the Democrats control the votes of 30 States, the Republicans 12, the Alliance two, a total of 44.

There are, then, 16 solid Democratic delegations and 10 Republican. The 16 solid Democratic delegations include a membership of 106, while the 10 solid Republican delegations number a total membership of 15. The great disparity lies in the fact that of the 10 solid Republican delegations 7 of them—Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming—consist of one member each, who is a solid Republican. There remain three solid States, of which two, South Dakota and Vermont, have two each, and the State of Maine, with Messrs. Reed, Boutelle, Dingley and Milliken, form a very solid delegation of four. This is the summary:

	Solid delegations.	Majority delegations	Total.
Democrats	15	14	30
Republicans	10	2	12
Alliance	0	2	2

On the division of States upon any question, therefore, the Democrats would carry the vote by 30 to 12, or a majority of 13.

STATE NEWS.

A new postoffice has been established at Chuckanut, Whatcom county.

Yakima is now shipping 1,000 pounds of strawberries to the Sound daily.

The noted temperance lecturer, George W. Bain, is delivering a series of lectures under the auspices of the Good Templars, at Seattle.

Crop reports from Eastern Washington continue very encouraging. The wheat yield of this year will doubtless be the largest in the State's history.

Rev. Cherington has resigned the presidency of the Puget Sound University and will re-enter the pulpit as pastor of the First Methodist church of Tacoma.

Technical objectives to the indictment are delaying the trial in the Superior Court at Walla Walla, of the soldiers charged with lynching gambler Hunt.

Spokane voted on issuing bonds to the amount of $1,200,000 on the 16th of the month for municipal purposes, chiefly to be expended in extending the water works system.

The Interior Department has apportioned the land survey fund among the Pacific Coast States for the next fiscal year as follows; California, 10,000; Oregon, $20,000; Washington, $65,000; Montana, $50,000; Idaho, $35,000, and Nevada, nothing.

The postmasters' salaries have been adjusted as follows: Olympia $2,300, increase of $200 over last year; Port Townsend $2,200, increase $200; Fairhaven $2,100, increase $500; East Portland, Oregon, $2,100, increase $200; Salem $2,500, increase $100.

Prosser is to have a newspaper owned by the Alliance Printing Company, recently organized with a capital stock of $2,000, with the object of publishing a paper at that point. The citizens of Prosser are to subscribe half the stock and John C. Boyle the balance.

The anti-Chinese agitation in Island county has stirred up public sentiment in that locality, and the citizens of Whidby Island last week adopted an agreement which virtually boycotts the almond-eyed citizen and all who countenance his presence in any way.

Washington can boast of some mighty trees. Among the last reported from a Mason county camp was one 104 feet long and over forty inches at the top, so that a stick of timber three feet square could be made full length, and one 136 feet long and twenty-eight inches at the top

The hills about Ellensburgh present an unusual sight for this time of year. There has been so little rain during the past year, and no snow to speak of, that the ground has remained dry up to the present time. The oldest settlers say they never saw the ground so dry throughout the winter and spring. The consequence is the grass on the hills is very short and is drying up prematurely. Fat cattle will not be the rule next fall.

Rapid progress is making in the construction of the Western Union telegraph line to Gray's Harbor. The line will be completed to Montesano in a very few days, and as soon after as possible it is proposed that the line shall be extended on down to the harbor. The T. O. & H. Telephone Company's line is to be discontinued west of Montesano after the 1st of July, when it is probable it will be operated, until the arrival of the Western Union, by harbor capitalists.

Blackman Bros. of Snohomish, whose sawmill was burned by an incendiary on Wednesday night, were about closing the sale of their mill and logging property to a Michigan firm when they were burned out. They had no insurance on their mill and will probably be ruined.

Friday of last week William Armstrong, a rancher near Hoquiam, attempted to go across the country without guide or compass. He lost his way, and finding an unoccupied cabin, built a fire and went to sleep. While slumbering his clothes caught fire and the man was terribly and perhaps fatally burned.

The Anti-Sunday Saloon Association, of Tacoma, are engaged in a labor which will demonstrate the injustice of the so-called Sunday law. They insist that all business, except such as is explicitly exempt from its operations by statute, shall be closed. Last Sunday most of the restaurants, and the cigar and fruit stands were kept closed, and the few eating houses that kept open will be prosecuted.

It is stated that some of the union miners at Newcastle, not satisfied with the condition of affairs at the mines, early Friday morning fired several shots at the working miners as they went to work. General Manager Smith, of the Oregon Improvement Company, says there are many of the white miners who want to return to work, but they fear the threats of the agitators who still have an idea that they can prevent the mines from being successfully worked.

A man was lost overboard from the steamer Emma Hayward, which took the Potter's Seattle run on Thursday evening. The man, who was a deck hand, was on board when the vessel left Whatcom, and before she reached the Tacoma wharf he was missing. It is not known when he disappeared from the steamer, or whether he committed suicide or fell overboard. No record of the man was left at Tacoma, the vessel belonging to Port Townsend, where a report of the case will be made.

While J. Donaldson, an employe of the Fremont mill, aged 25, and Ida Lunberg, a domestic, aged 20, were boating on Lake Union Sunday evening the boat capsized and both were drowned. They were changing seats, after passing under the Latona bridge, when Donaldson, in trying to support the boat, overbalanced it and it capsized. It came up right side up full of water. He supported the girl with one arm and held to the boat with the other, the girl struggling and screaming. Charles and Albert Pinkham paddled out to the rescue, and were within twenty feet when Donaldson, exhausted, lost his hold and the couple sank. They never rose again. Probably Donaldson's chances of escape were destroyed by the girl's struggles. The bodies were afterwards recovered. When taken from the water they were both locked in each others arms.

AN impressive sermon in short metre is preached by a writer in Washington *Post*: "There are 100,000 people in New York without permanent work, without a week's capital. While you are reading this 1,000,000 of men in this great, free country are looking for work—men with wives and families. It costs $400,000,000 annually to support pauperism in this land of liberty and equality. All the great wheat crop in the United States—$320,000,000 worth—couldn't pay this sum, And while all this is growing worse, 32,000 people of this country possesses as much wealth as the rest of the 64,000,000." And he might have added that Pennsylvania pays $5,000 a day to armed bullies to pop away at "protected" workmen who starve in the mines at 40 cents a day. Great country this.—*Telegraph.*

Two out of the six New England States are governed by chief magistrates who were not elected by the people. Bulkeley of Connecticut wasn't even voted for and Ladd of Rhode Island, just inaugurated, was "elected," by a minority vote. Considering the warmth with which these States resented transatlantic tyranny more than a century ago, this acquiescence is surprising.

The "angry tree," a woody plant, which grows from 10 to 25 feet high, and was formerly supposed to exist only in Nevada, has recently been found both in Eastern California and Arizona. If disturbed, this peculiar tree shows every sign of vexation, even to ruffling up its leaves, like the hair on an angry cat, and giving forth an unpleasant, sickening odor.

THE French army budget for next year is larger by 78,000,000 francs than in 1891. In accordance with the increased amount, 324 officers, 7,400 and 1,045 horses are to be added to the army. The new cavalry regiments will be formed. The army of France, for time of peace, will then muster 28,000 gendarmes and 139,000 horses.

JONES had a bad habit of snoring on the slightest provocation. "Where is your papa?" asked a visitor one day of Jones' youthful son and heir. "He's in his study asleep." "How do you know that he's asleep, my little man?" "I heard him; my papa sleeps out loud."

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Olympia, March 13, 1891. tf

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Polite attention and the best of supplies.

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