



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

VOLUME XXXIII.—NUMBER 45.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON: FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, 1893.

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## WASHINGTON STANDARD

ESTABLISHED 1854

JOHN MILLER MURPHY,

Editor and Proprietor.

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Six months in advance 1.40

Advertising Rates.

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per quarter 4.00

One square one insertion 1.00

subsequent insertions .50

Advertising, four squares or upward by the year, at special rates.

Local notices will be charged to the advertiser or other authorizing their insertion for the cash.

Announcements of marriages, births and deaths inserted free.

Obituary notices, resolutions of respect and other articles which do not possess a general interest will be inserted at one-half the rates for business advertisements.

## Business Cards.

Capital National Bank,

OF OLYMPIA, WASH.

Capital \$100,000.

President C. J. LORD

Vice President N. H. OWINGS

Cashier W. J. FOSTER

DIRECTORS: C. R. BROWN, Louis Bettman, Robt. Frost, N. H. Owings, C. C. White, F. M. Wade, C. J. Lord.

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, 1893

## DR. GUNN'S LIVER PILLS

ONLY ONE FOR A DOSE

RESULTS ARE WHAT TELL

We guarantee that one of these pills at a dose, will cure all cases of Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, and Distention of the bowels, and all other ailments arising from a disordered liver.

For sale by Adams Drug Store, Marr & Ross Proprietors, Olympia, Wash.

## PATRONIZE THE ACME DRUG STORE,

—EMPORIUM OF—

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Patent and Proprietary Medicines.

Druggists' Sundries and Stationery

THE MOTTO OF THIS HOUSE,

ATTENTION AND INTEGRITY.

Assures you satisfaction.

Special preparations have been made for compounding prescriptions. MARK & BROS., Proprietors.

## R. KINCAID, M. D.,

Graduate of Queen's University, and a young leader of the St. Michael's Hospital, Ontario, Canada.

## PHYSICIAN,

SURGEON AND ACCOUACHEUR

OFFICE: WILLIAMS BLOCK

Olympia, March 29, 1893.

## D. S. B. HENRY,

U. S. DEPUTY SURVEYOR

Residence: Sixth Street, Swan's Addition to Olympia, Wash.

SURVEYING of all kinds promptly attended to. The re-establishing of old Government lines a specialty. Townships surveyed and platted. Railroads located, and levels run for drains. Lands examined and character reported.

Olympia, April 16, 1890.

## J. C. RATHBUN,

Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace

Rooms and Washington.

140 Fourth St., Between Main and Washington.

## HARNED & BATES,

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

Funeral Directors.

Special attention given to embalming for shipment.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

West Fourth St. Telephone No. 7

Olympia, Feb. 5, 1891.

## HONG HAI & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Forty cases of FIRE CRACKERS just received and for sale at wholesale. Fifth street, between Main and Columbia

Olympia, Wash. 624.

## ANHEUSER-BUSCH

ST. LOUIS BUDWEISER BEER

—AT—

420 MAIN STREET.

## M. A. ROOT,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR

AT LAW.

Court House Building, Olympia, Wash.

127-924

## A. P. FITCH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

Rooms 2 and 3 TURKEL'S BLOCK.

OLYMPIA, WASH.

## MOUNT RAISER.

By HARRY FOX.

Mount Raiser, the mountain of the West, is a mountain of the future.

It is not only a mountain of the future, but a mountain of the present.

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## THE STATE HOP CROP.

THE IMMENSE YIELD AND LARGE PROFITS.

Mr. Meeker introduces an innovation in the State of Short Poles, which considerably reduces the expense of production.

An innovation in the hop growing business has been introduced into Washington by Ezra Meeker. It is the shortening of the hop poles 14 or 16 feet, above the ground, to 7 feet.

Last year he set out four acres of short poles; this year he and his sons are using short poles in all of their fields, which aggregate nearly 300 acres.

The short poles are said to be used quite generally in Oregon, New York and England. Some are in use in the new Western Yakima county, but in Western Washington their use is a novelty.

Mr. Meeker declares that the short poles are an entire success. All the other growers of the Puyallup and White river valleys do not yet seem ready to admit this much. In fact some of them have made bold to declare that Mr. Meeker has made a mistake, and that he will regret, say about next year, having sowed off the seven to nine feet from the tops of about 100,000 poles, which set over 100 acres of hops. In other words, they think he will eventually replace the long poles. Other growers are awaiting the result of Mr. Meeker's test on the short poles, and say they will not form a conclusion until they hear the result of this year's yield on the short poles expressed in figures.

The visitors to Mr. Meeker's two large fields at Kent, which he is now picking, would have no hesitancy in pronouncing the use of short poles a success. From pole to pole, lengthwise, crosswise and diagonally crosswise is strung twine on which the hop vines spread instead of climbing to the top of 16-foot poles. The vines have spread on the twine until they have reached and grown about each other. Such a mass of beautiful green vines, and, better yet, large yellow hops that one could almost eat, was probably never seen before in the State.

Imagine a thickly-matted mass of hops and vines raised seven feet from the ground and seventy-five acres in extent. Imagine another such mass 100 acres in extent. This will give some idea of the appearance of Mr. Meeker's two large yards, the former situated one mile west of Kent, in King county. The Northern Pacific's Seattle branch runs through the seventy-five acre field for a distance of half a mile.

"These are the nicest hops ever raised here, and they came from short poles," said Superintendent Myers, as he exhibited a sample of the two carloads which were shipped to London yesterday. Three carloads more will be shipped to-morrow. "They are nice, bright hops, and just what the London market wants," he went on.

"Some people claim we've lost \$30,000 by cutting off our poles. They are mistaken; that's all. These stories don't hurt Mr. Meeker any, but they do hurt the country by making people believe that the short poles are a failure.

"In the first place we are reducing expenses by using short poles. Last year we had eighteen to twenty men pulling poles at \$2 a day. That counts up. Next spring we will save cost of resetting the poles at a cost of \$2.50 an acre.

"Another chief object is to keep from cutting the vines. Heretofore we have had to cut our vines when the sap was in the tops. Of course the sap couldn't get back to the roots. This weakened the vine, and, we believe, it reduced the yield for the next year.

With short poles we move the boxes under the vines and pick them without cutting. The sap goes back into the roots and the vines are left uninjured. Later the tops die. Then, about January 1st, we will cut the dead tops off, burn them and clean up the yards. Yes, there is a little less trouble and expense about spraying the short-poled hops. But we go through them with horse sprayers and there is a better chance of getting the spraying material into all the tops when they are but seven feet from the ground than when they are up on a 16-foot pole. With short poles we calculate that we save \$5 an acre on pulling and resetting, besides getting better results from spraying and consequently better hops. We get stronger vines, and a stronger foliage. This gives the hops a yellow cast, and this is what they want in England. Next year Mr. Meeker will set out forty acres more hops, all with short poles.

"In these two yards we have about 600 picks, including children. They are picking 700 boxes daily. A good many pick two and some three boxes a day."

The seventeen hop kilns in the Kent yards are 24 feet square each, and seventy-five boxes of green hops are put in each kiln and spread out to a thickness of two and one-half feet.

A box of green hops weighs eighty pounds, and produces twenty-five pounds of dried hops. The seventeen kilns dry 1,300 boxes at a time, the drying process requiring on an average, twenty-six hours' time, the kilns being kept at a temperature of 125

## DEGREES BY MEANS OF A WOOD FIRE.

Some Valuable Information in Small Compass.

Mr. Kris Kringle in The Housekeeper.

If a textile is soiled with grease that is not strictly clean, naphtha will clean it most satisfactorily, and is superior to alcohol, chloroform, ether, or turpentine for this purpose.

Grease stains should be treated to an application of alcohol, before they have been washed and become dry upon the fabric. These stains are very stubborn if not treated while fresh.

Grease spots and other stains may be more easily removed from floor coverings than is generally supposed by inexperienced housekeepers. Finely pulverized soft soap, rubbed upon greased carpet, will soon draw out the oil, especially if it is warmed, and the powder may easily be brushed away after it has served its purpose.

Soiled spots upon garments and furnishings are likely to make the articles unpresentable long before they need a general renovation. Even if garments or fabrics are to be dyed, they must be first thoroughly cleaned, for the dirt, especially if of an oily description, would prevent the dye entering the fibres of which they are composed.

On a certain shelf of the family parlor, or in a little closet set apart for the purpose, should be placed all the substances, both mineral and vegetable, that are used for cleaning wearing apparel, carpets, rugs, marble, woodwork, etc., and each box, bottle, or parcel, should be labelled, either with the name of its contents, or with a written account of the article's virtues and the method of its application.

The most obstinate of all defilements to remove from fabrics, is mildew, which is a fungus growth. In fact, if it has been allowed to become firmly established, and is very dark, nothing that is now known will entirely destroy the evidence of its presence without injuring the goods.

Mildew that is of a light hue, however, may be faded away by boiling, sunning, and wearing the garments frequently.

Stains caused by whitewash are alkaline, and may be eradicated with vinegar or muriatic acid. Spots of tar or pitch should first be scraped with a dull blade until there is danger of injuring the fabric, and then they should be softened with clean oil. The tar and oil may be rubbed away together with a small stiff brush, or cloth, dipped in turpentine or benzine. Sometimes a second application of both oil and turpentine, or benzine, will be needed. Lay the garment in the air to allow the fumes to disperse.

Liquid ammonia, carbonate of ammonia in crystals, and oxalic acid in crystals, or dissolved in water, are prime necessities of good housekeeping. It will be found most convenient to place crystallized oxalic acid in a tin, and at once pour water upon it. A considerable quantity will very likely remain undissolved, after all the liquid has been used, and more water may then be added. This acid quickly removes ink stains and leather stains on white hosiery, fruit stains upon fabrics or upon the fingers, black (not red) iron rust, and also alkali spots on any fadeless material.

Acetic acid is a white vinegar, and is very useful in restoring colors that have been injured by the alkali in soap, or by an accident with soda, ammonia, or other substance of a similar nature. Soda will cause a black fabric to turn brown, but a touch of acetic acid, which will not in any way injure the fibre, will immediately restore the spot to its original hue.

Lemon juice and other acids are equally hostile to certain dark colors, and a stain of this kind may be removed with a touch of dissolved soda. The first application of soda will not be wholly successful, if the solution is less strong than one acid that caused the stain; in this case a second application will be needed.

Muriatic, or hydrochloric acid, is a compound of sulphuric acid and salt. It dissolves readily in water, and is one of the most valuable of restoratives for certain faded tints. It is particularly efficacious with many aniline or coal tar dyes. Red iron rust, which is not affected by oxalic acid, quickly disappears when touched with muriatic acid. If a delicately-colored cotton fabric is stained with rust of this kind, place the spot over a deep basin partly filled with boiling water, and when it has become well moistened by steam, touch the spot once, or oftener, with a tiny brush or feather, dipped in muriatic acid. The spot will quickly disappear, and the lately-disfigured portion of the material should be immediately dipped in water to remove the acid, and afterward rinsed in another water containing a small amount of soda, to prevent the escape of any part of the fibre. Enamelled tubs, if they are rusted, and stained china or porcelain may be perfectly cleaned with muriatic acid.

The members of the Sons of Temperance, organized at Walla Walla some two weeks ago, have two organizers in the field and are pushing hard to get enough lodges to have a grand division west of the Rocky mountains.

## TO CLEANSE FABRICS.

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