

Washington



Standard.

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

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Editor and Proprietor.

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Per form on reasonable terms.
Apply to JOHN MILLER MURPHY, Manager

HOW IT WAS FORMED

SOME INTERESTING GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Which show that Puget Sound is Not Due to Glacial Action—It is Simply a Fissure, as Explained by Fred G. Plummer.

Did you ever dig a well? Have you dug one near Tacoma? Did you notice carefully the formations of gravel, sand, clay and hard pan that it was necessary to pick or blast before the coveted water could be reached? If you did, you know that the Puget Sound country is peculiar. Perhaps your neighbor sunk a well, yet well only half as deep as yours and yet cut off your supply. Perhaps he was not satisfied with the flow and after going deeper both wells failed; or possibly after reaching a depth of only 10 or 15 feet, the water flowed so fast that it drove the diggers out.

If you have traveled much about the Puget Sound valley you have noticed that all the lands adjoining the Sound are of the same general formation. You know that the Sound has a beach line of nearly 2,000 miles, and that its depth is great and shores high. You have seen the various strata exposed at the bluffs or in the railroad cuts and saw pits, and perhaps have tried to study out how they were placed in such regular irregularity. If you have asked a miner or an assayer, or perhaps a wandering geologist about it, he has possibly said: "Oh, it is glacial, of course," and there it ended, for glacial theories cover a multitude of problems. But suppose that we, who live right here, study for ourselves and interpret independently the story nature has to tell.

There are many glaciers in Washington—probably forty—great rivers of ice and snow, which form upon the mountain slopes and flow into the valleys, eroding great beds and carrying great masses of rock down to the streams. Upon careful examination we find that the rocks as they are brought down are chipped and scratched, and worn, and finally dumped at the side or lower end of the glacier and make literal or terminal moraines. These moraines are therefore great piles of rocks and boulders piled one upon another, with spaces between which long after may be filled with sand or mud. If we examine the bed of the valley below the glacier we may find several terminal moraines, some recent near the glacier, and others more distant covered with a growth of brush or timber, but they are easy to recognize after we have carefully studied how the glaciers make them. Perhaps the glacier may be melting fast and receding up the valley, in which case it will trail its terminal moraine—spreading it out on the valley, and when a decade of relatively cold weather comes, it may plow its way into the deposit with tremendous power and form a veritable dam across the valley. The stream that issues from under the glacier flows on a steep grade and permits nothing to stay in its valley but heavy boulders. The stream is very muddy and probably contains every element, but its speed is so great that it makes no large deposit until it reaches the waters of the Sound, when it spreads a new layer upon the flats, which, as their name denotes, are nearly level. We must remember this—that at the upper end of the valley near the glacier, it is all boulders and gravel, while at the lower end solid mud. By the wearing of the glacier and the eroding of the glacier the stream is continually bringing down more material and forming the flats further and further into the Sound. Of course there is a place where the gravel bed ends and the mud begins—a change of grade, and is where the valley widens and where the flats began to be made, and consequently where the Sound used to extend to.

But we notice that all this is taking place in the valleys with positive accuracy such as border the Sound. It is evident that the Sound formations were not made by this kind of glacier at least. But the glacialists have another theory—that great continental sheets of ice covered the land several thousand years ago, and that they were instrumental in the depositing of this great layer of gravel. East of the Rocky mountains it would be called "drift," and in it would be seen all kinds and sizes of rocks, many of them scratched or striated and laid without order or stratification. Now let us presume that great ice sheets laid upon the west slope of the Cascades and the east slope of the Coast Range. What things would happen that we can state with positive accuracy? The direction of their flow would certainly be from the high lands toward the relatively low lands. They would bring down rocks from all the earlier formations which they crossed, hard and soft, large and small, coal, fossils and petrifications. Great terminal moraines would be found parallel with the axes of the ranges. A great flood of water from their melting would rush down the valley cutting a channel for itself and carrying along with it all the silt and mud, and would deposit it out in the ocean just as the streams from the present glaciers do, for the laws of nature have not changed since the

mountains were made. This stream, like others, would run down hill and would be widest where shallowest, other things being equal. It would form bars below bends and would scour out the reaches.

Do we find any of these features? I think not. The Sound is deepest where it is widest. Its bottom does not have a grade towards the ocean. The gravel beds seem to be of assorted gravels, and in between them we find great beds of the finest of clays. These clays were deposited by water so quiet that its motion was not sufficient to bring the smallest pebbles to mix with them. The whole formation is distinctly stratified and not like anything that glaciers or their streams are making in A. D. 1893. None of our gravels are striated. They are almost entirely of hard igneous rock, and rarely soft from weathering. They contain no fossils of the cretaceous or tertiary formations, which crop on our mountain slopes. The glaciers, if there were any, our great beds of sandstones and coals and yet we know from observation that all the glaciers which we are acquainted are not very particular what kind of rock they carry, but lay a piece of basalt and of purple clay by side in the terminal moraines.

Was Puget Sound a great fissure or crack in the surface of the earth? That is my opinion. If you examine a chart of the Sound you will notice at a glance that it is strikingly like the cracks seen in a dried up clay puddle, or in wall plaster, or in a poorly burned brick. Upon closer examination many features will be found to confirm this opinion. Notice Fox island, which is so plainly stratified parallel with its surface that it looks like a layer cake, but it has been tipped over and its northeastern side is under the water, while its southwestern side shows a 300-foot bluff as clean as if cut by a knife. The same may be said of Anderson and McNeil's islands, both of which are fractured or broken-backed, but continue their formation throughout. Remember that the formations are similar on opposite sides of the Sound. So plain is this that many fine clay beds have been found directly opposite known beds. One line of the best clay may be traced for over twelve miles, crossing the Sound four times. If you care to try an experiment, you can cut out the Sound from a chart and the remaining pieces will fit together like a puzzle, showing the fracture lines. Of course the Sound must be cut out as it formerly was, containing its lines up the valleys since filled with mud. The points of lands and corners of islands have since been worn off, but the intelligent experimenter will make allowance.

Washington is rising in more ways than one. During the period called by the geologists "glacial" the Sound (if it was in existence) was deeper than now—that is, the land was lower. How could it have been gouged out by ice if its waters were 1,000 feet deep? Would such an enormous glacier flowing down the Sound bed have left islands of soft stratified formation directly in its path? Would the lateral moraines have been water-worn problems, or would they be the same as the glaciers to-day make? Would they have been stratified and contain clay beds? Could it have squeezed itself through the narrow. Would it have existed in the valley while those on the mountain sides were smaller? Could it have cut deeper in spite of the salt water than the greater glaciers on the mountain sides? How account for Hood's canal, or Stuck valley, or the prairies?

Was such a fissure possible? Most certainly it was. Puget Sound lies between two great mountain ranges, both of which issued from fissures—cracks which extend on a great circle right around the earth bordering the Pacific ocean. Our volcanoes have contributed to the formation, but they are mere pimples compared with the enormous lava-flows that have issued from these vents. The Puget Sound fissure was recent—in fact, since waters deposited the gravels. It was accompanied or followed by a laterally wrenching strain, which possibly changed the courses of several rivers. Instead of flowing down the DuChutes channel, the Nisqually river now cuts right through a mountain of rock, which was plainly fractured. The Payallup, instead of flowing through Clover creek canyon and completing the prairies (which it left unfinished), now runs into Tacoma harbor. The White river has almost disappeared. The strata of the DuChutes valley and flows to DuChutes bay. These three changes are parallel and all to the northward of the former courses. Lake Chehalis and the former of the Coast Range are of the same great Coastless set of the mountains are plainly fissures, and possibly the Columbia river formerly used some of the coulees for beds.

Then again, we must presume that the climate east of the Cascades was not relatively much different from the Puget Sound climate during the so-called glacial period that it is now—that is to say, it was colder there, as now. Why did not greater glaciers on the eastern slopes make greater gravel, sand and clay deposits on that side and cut "Sound" through them? There was no scarcity of the same material to work with.

It should be acknowledged by thoughtful men that the glacial theory is overdone. A theory which presumes that drift deposits were made by ice sheets that extended in some longitudes into the torrid zone and on other meridians left no traces in temperate zones, is erroneous upon its face, for climates are, and always have been arranged in zones—modified, it is true, by ocean and air currents, but in zones.

FRUIT TREE PESTS.

AN INTERESTING PAPER ON THAT SUBJECT.

The Damage Done by These Pests—Formerly Unknown—Imported by Trees From Abroad—Remedies Suggested.

The following paper was read by Trevor Kincaid before the Thurston County Horticultural Society at the November meeting:

"The damage done by insects in the United States is almost beyond belief. A conservative estimate places the loss at \$380,000,000. Up to a recent date the orchards of this state have been comparatively free from injurious insects. But now that the acreage in fruit has been vastly increased and many of the Eastern pests imported with fruit trees brought from infested districts, it is becoming necessary to wage a stern war against the intruders.

"In defending ourselves from the attacks of insects it is of vital importance to have a general knowledge of the changes through which they pass at different periods. In the life of every insect there are four well marked stages:

"First—the egg, during which period no damage can be done.

"Second—the caterpillar or larva. It is during this stage that the largest amount of injury is done.

"Third—the chrysalis or pupa stage, during which most insects remain quiet and take no food.

"Fourth—the perfect insect. Some insects are injurious in all their stages after leaving the egg, but in most of them only the larva is destructive.

"Insects injurious to vegetation may be divided into two classes by the nature of their attacks:

"The first group consists of those that have mouth parts adapted for biting and chewing. The second group consists of those that have the mouth parts developed into a beak or snout adapted for sucking.

"The best method of destroying the first group is to apply some poisonous material to the foliage, such as Paris green or London purple. This being eaten with their food causes the death of the insect. The second is much more difficult to deal with, including as it does the various scale insects, plant lice, etc. As their food is drawn from beneath the surface, surface poisons do not affect them, and applications are required which will be mere contact with their bodies. The remedy of this nature that has the widest use is kerosene emulsion.

"A pest that has made itself rather conspicuous this fall is a species of canker worm. The eggs of this insect are laid by the female moth on the twigs of the trees which they infest, such as apple, plum, prune, etc. In a short time these eggs hatch out into small caterpillars which immediately begin to feed upon the leaves. During the next few weeks they gradually increase in size. When they have reached their full growth they are about two inches long, of various shades of green and brown in color, and move in a curious looping manner which has caused them to be named loop worms, measuring worms, etc. They now crawl down the trunk of the tree or drop from the branches by a silken thread to the ground, and burrowing into the soil change to the pupa or chrysalis. Here they remain until the females, which come out of the ground before the males, are absolutely wingless. Being entirely unable to fly, they seek out a suitable hole and climb up the trunk into the branches. Here they are joined by the perfectly winged males. After they have paired, the female proceeds to lay the eggs for another brood.

"The best remedy for this pest is an application of Paris green at the time the young caterpillars hatch out, or the females may be prevented from climbing into the trees by tying bands of some sticky substance such as tar around the tree trunks."

Royal Blue Fly.

Here is a recipe for a mince pie fit to grace a Christmas dinner. Take four pounds of meat, that is, two-thirds apple, one-third meat, three pounds of raisins, seeds and chopped; two pounds of currants, washed, picked over and dried; three quarts of cider, one pint of brandy, one heaping teaspoonful of cinnamon, one heaping teaspoonful of nutmeg, the same of cloves and half the quantity of mace. Make very sweet with brown sugar. The meat should be a good piece of lean beef, boiled the day before it is chopped. Half a pound of raw netted fish may be added. Chop the meat, clean out bits of skin and gristle and mix with twice the quantity of fine juicy apples, also chopped. Then put in the fruit, next the sugar and spices, lastly the liquor. Mix very thoroughly, cover closely and let all stand together for twenty-four hours before making the pie.

It has not been definitely ascertained what the hop crop of Yakima for 1893 amounted to, but that about 9,000 bales have already been shipped, and agent Humphrey, after consulting numerous buyers and growers, estimates that there are still between 1,600 and 1,800 bales left in the country.

ARTICLES WE CONSUME.

The strawberry crop of this country is estimated at 5,000,000 tons a year.

The world puts on its victuals every year \$3,000,000 worth of black pepper.

One county in New Jersey sends to New York ten carloads of lettuce a day.

The hog packers of this country last year killed and packed 20,912,000 hogs.

Over 600,000 cattle are annually slaughtered to make beef extract for soup.

One firm of oyster packers at Baltimore claims a capacity of 75,000 cans a day.

The people of this country annually consume each 162 ounces of tea and coffee.

The world's sugar plantations produce every year 6,000,000 tons of sugar.

France and Italy raise 33,000,000 bushels of chestnuts for home use and export.

One district in Tennessee exports annually over 10,000 quarts of blackberries.

The American breath is annually scented with 15,000,000 bushels of onions.

Switzerland sends to France every year 26,000 tons of milk and 13,000 of cheese.

In Italy last year 10,000 tons of cheese were devoured, with 16,000 tons of Paris.

Paris in 1890 perfumed its breath with 6,000 tons of onions and 700 tons of garlic.

The American people last year drank the decoction from 640,000,000 pounds of coffee.

Restaurant soup is partly flavored in this country with 22,000,000 bushels of carrots.

The Germans collectively refresh themselves with 83,000 tons of rice every year.

Over 12,000,000 bushels of buckwheat were last year manufactured into cakes.

Russia raises 1,200 pounds of grain and fifty-one pounds of meat to each inhabitant.

A German at home eats an average of sixty-eight pounds of beef and pork per annum.

The American sweet tooth is annually satisfied with 20,000 tons of maple sugar.

Canadian hens lay every year 152,000,000 eggs, to be made into omelets and egg-nog.

In France 67 per cent of the people live on rye bread, only 33 per cent on wheat bread.

The world's yeast powder is estimated to amount to an annual valuation of \$26,000,000.

One district in Florida sends annually to the New York market 50,000 crates of fruit.

There are 2,500,000 pounds of red snappers sent from Florida to New York every year.

The United States is said to have 140,000,000 geese of the kind which are used for food.

Volcanoes of the United States.

Excluding Alaska, the United States may be said to be non-volcanic, States Mr. Ralph S. Tarr, but it has not been so long. A chain of volcanoes extends from southern South America into Mexico, then there is a large break, and the interrupted chain begins again in Alaska, curves southward, and joins the chain of Japan. The intermediate non-volcanic area has just emerged from an era of stupendous activity. Future recognition of such activity is not improbable, for in the West are volcanoes so recent as, like Mt. Shasta, to retain their conical form, and some of these perhaps are no more dormant than was Vesuvius before the fatal year 1879, when it buried Pompeii and Herculaneum, beneath the most terrible storm of stones and ashes ever known to man. In the Canon of the Colorado, in the deserts of Nevada and Utah, and in New Mexico, exist small lava flows that must have been erupted in very recent years, probably since the white man's discovery of the continent. These seem to record the death throes of the country's latest volcanic giants. The eruptions have played a part in bringing up stores of metals, and the richest mines are found in the volcanic districts of Tertiary times.

Taught a Lesson.

A certain pompous lady, after teasing the shopman of a millinery establishment beyond the forbearance limit, pompously ordered a spool of cotton to be sent to her house. It was agreed she should be made an example of and a warning to her kind. She was surprised, and her neighbors intensely interested, soon after she arrived home. A common dog, drawn by four horses, proceeded slowly to her door. On the way, with bare arms, were a number of stalwart laborers. They were holding on vigorously to some object she could not see. It was a puzzling affair. The neighbors stared. After a deal of whip cracking and other impressive ceremonies the cart was backed against the curb. There, reposing calmly, and

up, in the center of the cart was the identical spool of cotton she had ordered.

With the aid of a plank it was finally rolled, barrel fashion, to the pavement. After a mortal struggle it was upended on the purchaser's doorstep. The fact that the purchaser came out a little later and kicked her property into the gutter detracted nothing from it.

A Mock Prayer.

There is now going the rounds of the press a column of satire in the form of a mock prayer addressed to President Cleveland, in which the terms of reverence common in the prayers of the church are intermingled with the rough language of the club room and the slang of the day. It is said to have been uttered in a recent Democratic Convention by Irwin Croke, Mayor of Irwin, Colorado, "while all the delegates reverently bowed their heads." Whatever of wit or cutting sarcasm there may have been in a parody of this kind, no true gentleman, be he Christian or infidel, could witness such a scene without shame for his countrymen. There are sources from which ribaldry and blasphemy naturally flow. It caused no great surprise when, at a national political convention of a certain party, the suggestion to open with prayer met with cries of "No, no, keep prayers out of politics," but when a party whose membership is in part at least, Christian, so far forgets itself as to mar the sanctity of their worship, there should be some primary training done on the subject of manners. As a rule the ordinances of the church are respected by all classes. Travesty of sacred things can only wound and lacerate the feelings of all who look upon life as real and earnest. Even the turning of sacred songs or tunes into doggerel and street songs is to be condemned. A due regard for the feelings of others should prompt us to avoid anything that will necessarily wound or offend them.

Conversation by Noted Authors.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

"I never heard distinguished people talk among themselves but once," declared a young lady the other day, "but then I was quite satisfied. It was even more interesting than I had expected."

"What did they talk about?" asked her companion curiously, "and who were they?"

The young lady named them—two noted authors, a gentleman and a lady. "And they talked," with a smile "about pokers."

"Pokers?" ejaculated the friend incredulously.

"Pokers!" repeated the first speaker firmly. "The authors had just built a new house, and her furnace did not work well. She thought her companion had one of the same kind in the house and asked about it."

"He gave her information and advice, and they branched off to pokers and the inquiry of manufacturers who make them of soft iron so that they bend out of shape the first time they are red hot. You have always heard, haven't you, that his style is exquisite and his English singularly clear and vigorous? Well, it is so, I assure you, when he talks of pokers, and she is charming when she talks in a humorous vein about back dampers and cold air boxes. I was delighted with its entire conversation, though it certainly was not what I anticipated."

MATTERS OF FACT.

Venezuela is in a state of revolution. A war between Ecuador and Peru is raging.

There are 117,000 unemployed men in Chicago.

The navy is short of sailors; 2,000 more men are needed.

The Yukon country in Alaska is attracting a great deal of attention at present.

Over \$150,000 worth of Columbian stamps for collection have been sold.

The Prince of Wales has been nominated for grand master of English Free Masons.

Ex-Gov. Russell, of Mass., has declined the Italian mission. He has his eye on the Presidency in '96.

Frederick's attorney's have trouble in getting a jury. Every citizen of Chicago has expressed himself against the murderer.

Congressman Doolittle has introduced a bill to create a department of labor in charge of a Secretary, who shall be a member of the President's cabinet.

A Large Man.

President Cleveland has been surveyed by a local tailor for a new suit of clothes, and I have been able to ascertain his exact dimensions. He is fifty-seven inches in circumference at the equator, which is just three inches less than five feet, and therefore, according to the old rule his diameter must be nineteen inches. He has grown nine inches in girth since he was last measured by the same tailor toward the close of his former term. His chest measurement is fifty-one inches, which show a gain of two inches in five years.—Chicago Record.

STATE NEWS.

About 10 inches of snow has fallen at Ellensburg this winter.

Walla Walla has a young lady who is not afraid to use a pistol on burglars.

A hot personal fight is going on between aspirants for the Quilcene post-office.

An early-closing movement is being generally agreed to by Walla Walla merchants.

No smoking or loud talking during office hours is allowed by the Townsend custom-house new rules.

The suit of Moran Bros., street contractors, against the city of Whatcom, has been decided in favor of the city.

Albert Richardson has been awarded \$10,000 damages for injuries sustained in an accident in the Carbon Hill coal mines.

Walla Walla amateurs presented "Pocahontas" Tuesday night with spectacular features and a cast of 46 people.

A farmers' institute will be held in Colfax during the holidays, under the management of the State agricultural college.

T. O. Abbott has sued the United States government for \$10,000 damages for removing the postoffice at Tacoma, from his building.

The contract for an electric-light plant at Port Angeles has been let to W. C. Williams, who will take \$37,000 in city bonds for his pay.

James Fowler, an Aberdeen logger, has been arrested by the Federal authorities for cutting timber on lieu land along the Washkuk.

Major F. A. Gaus, of the First regiment has resigned his commission. He was one of the best officers in service ever had. He now resides in Portland.

There is good prospect that the project initiated two years ago to utilize the falls of Whatcom creek for generating electricity will now be carried through.

Cattlemen east of the mountains are making large shipments to Eastern markets this year, and claim the results are better than selling to the Western coast trade.

The Gilbert Hunt Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of \$80,000, has been incorporated at Walla Walla to engage in the manufacture of threshing machines and other farm implements.

The Port Townsend chamber of commerce at its last meeting adopted a memorial to congress, urging that body to build a life-saving station on the coast at some point between Flattery rocks and Destruction island.

Mr. Alling, of Tacoma, is importing Mongolian pheasants to place on Fox island. He expects the woods to be full of them in a few years. With the Willamette valley so well stocked, it seems like going to needless trouble to send to China for these birds.

Barnett & Ricketts, of Colton, general merchandise dealers, assigned Tuesday to W. W. Renfro, for the benefit of creditors. Liabilities about \$7,500 and assets \$7,000. W. H. Barnett also assigned with individual assets of \$4,000 and \$2,500 liabilities.

According to a Tacoma paper, Lieutenant Elliott and his three comrades, who rescued the Carlin party, have received \$50 each for their services. As they expended more than this from their own pockets, the profit of their transaction is not apparent. General Carlin offered \$500 reward, but it is not forthcoming.

California Wine Co.

25 MAIN STREET.
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Olympia that they are now prepared to supply the family trade with

PURE WINES & LIQUORS.

PARTIAL PRICE LIST.

All other California wines at the very lowest prices. Sample room and beer hall attached. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. J. P. Sullivan, Manager.

ANDREW BOESL, PROPRIETOR OF THE Opera Exchange

570 Fourth St., Olympia.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

FRESH BEER ALWAYS ON TAP

JEFFERSON HOTEL

WM. STRINGER, Proprietor, Olympia.

A new 30-room furnished house located on 1st St.

Cor. Jefferson