A PLAIN STATEMENT.

FACTS AND FIGURES COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

How the Enormous sum of $2,500,000 has Piled Up for the People to Pay---Every Tax-Payer, Every Voter, Every Friend of Humanity and Well-Wisher of the State Should Give this Matter his Earnest Consideration.

To the Electors of the State of Washington: The position assumed by the Republican party of this State, arrogating to itself all honor and honesty; holding up to the people its administration of State affairs as "prudent, wise and patriotic," compels us to place before the voters of this State the following plain declarations of fact:

We desire the voters of this State to be the judges whether the facts as here adduced, all of which are taken from the State records, are the acts of "prudence and wisdom," or the acts of extravagance and absolute disregard of the public welfare.

NEARLY TWO MILLION AND A HALF.

We propose to show that the total indebtedness of the State today amounts to nearly $2,500,000; that nearly all of this indebtedness, with the exception of $200,000, the maximum limit laid down by the Constitution, has been incurred against the specific prohibition of the Constitution, and against the most emphatic command of the people of the State as expressed at the polls by their ballots on November 8, 1892.

We propose further to show that since the Hon. John H. McGraw took his oath as Governor, the State indebtedness has increased by nearly one million and a half, and that by the time his term of office shall have expired, it will be found that for every working day in the year his administration will have expended one thousand dollars a day more than its income, or, in other words, the State is running behind continuously at the rate of $1,000 a day, irrespective of interest.

We further propose to show that as the sun sets day after day, the State indebtedness grows more than five hundred dollars by virtue of interest accumulation on the debt incurred. Moreover, that while the State has at all times been paying interest on an average of two million dollars, it retained in the hands of its Treasurer on an average more than two hundred thousand dollars in cash, and that consequently while the State was paying in the neighborhood of $160,000 a year interest, the banks in this State were making between $20,000 and $25,000 a year profit on the use of the State's money.

That the puny attempts made to retrench and economize were but isolated instances, and that on the whole the salaries created when the State was admitted into the Union in 1889, prevail today. That the average cost of maintenance of inmates in the various penal institutions has been but slightly reduced, and that proper management of State affairs would have saved this State from thus plunging into debt at breakneck speed.

PRUDENT, WISE AND PATRIOTIC.

On the 26th day of August of this year, the Republican party in convention assembled at Tacoma, announced to the voters of this State that it "indorses and commends "the prudent, wise and patriotic conduct of public affairs under the chief magistracy of Hon. John H. McGraw; and denounces as false and malicious the attacks made upon our State administration from motives of personal revenge and for partisan purposes." Let us now see whether "personal revenge," or "partisanship" prompts the denunciation of such extravagant management of public affairs! When this Territory was admitted into the Union as a State the people adopted a Constitution, and in that Constitution, section 1, article 8, laid down the following provision with reference to incurring all indebtedness:

"The State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts, but such debts, direct and contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000), and the moneys arising from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever."

Human language could not possibly make more clear and explicit than does this section of the Constitution the wishes of the voters of this State. No one can doubt that it was the most intense desire of the people of this State to conduct their State affairs on a strictly cash basis, to avoid burdening itself and its future with an interest-bearing debt. Yet, as reasonable men, seeing contingencies, provided the extreme limit of debt which the State may incur to cover all reasonable requirements. The framers of the Constitution, further foreseeing the remote possibility of war, invasion or insurrection, made special provision for incurring special debts for such specific purposes as is provided in section 2 of said article.

EXPANDED WITHOUT CASH.

A Republican Legislature in 1891, finding that it could not "expand" on a strictly cash basis, submitted to the voters of this State an amendment to the Constitution wherein it asked the people to give their consent to a further increase of the State debt. That amendment was submitted to the people on the very day that the Hon. John H. McGraw was elected Governor, and may practically be considered as an instruction given by the voters of the State to that official, as to how he should conduct public affairs. The following table gives the vote of the State on this amendment:

VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

County.	For.	Against.
Adams	10	492
Asotin	9	215
Chehalis	356	1,156
Clallam	393	430
Clarke	237	1,705
Columbia	119	1,196
Cowlitz	152	1,069
Douglas	88	538
Garfield	85	682
Island	48	111
Jefferson	593	487
King	3,023	2,250
Kitsap	172	725
Kittitas	292	903
Klickitat	141	679
Lewis	523	1,699
Lincoln	183	1,283
Mason	210	273
Okanogan	80	256
Pacific	337	621
Pierce	2,657	4,212
San Juan	147	359
Skagit	467	1,292
Skamania	33	117
Snohomish	486	1,428
Spokane	475	2,546
Stevens	113	777
Thurston	1,225	385
Wahkiakum	56	155
Walla Walla	260	1,646
Whatcom	333	1,331
Whitman	359	3,464
Yakima	230	745
Total	13,625	35,207
Majority against		21,582

Out of 48,833 votes cast, 13,625 voted "Yes" and 25,207 voted "No." Out of the thirty-four counties in the State, two only voted for its adoption, and thirty two voted against it. The agricultural counties of this State were most emphatic in their command that no more debt should be incurred, Whitman for instance voting 359 for and 3,464 against; Walla Walla 216 for, 1,646 against; Spokane 475 for, 2,546 against; Clarke 237 for, 1,705 against. No command of the people could be uttered in more imperative language. The voters insisted that the business of this State should be done on the revenue derived, and not on money borrowed.

TOTAL DEBT JAN. 1, 1893.

The total debt of the State on the 1st of January, 1893, including bonded indebtedness and all special funds, did not exceed one million dollars. The total indebtedness of the State on September 1st of this year as taken from the books of the treasury is as follows: General fund, $727,817. Add to that $50,000, the average current expense for the month of September, making an outstanding warrant indebtedness drawing 8 per cent, at the present writing of $1,777,817. The military fund, also drawing 8 per cent interest, owed on the 1st of September, $93,272.98, and has probably reached the round sum of $100,000 by this time. The capitol fund owes $95,374.73. The warrants on the capitol fund, however, which also draw 8 per cent interest, are not direct charges against the State, the law specifying that they should be paid out of money derived from the sale of lands given by Congress to the State for capitol purposes.

The amount appropriated for the purpose of erecting normal school buildings at New Whatcom and Cheney is $100,000, drawing 7 per cent. interest. These warrants, too, are by law specified to be paid from money derived for normal school land sold. The bonded indebtedness of the State incurred in 1889 amounts to $300,000, drawing 3½ per cent interest. From these figures it is plain to every ordinary man of intelligence that the debt of this State today exceeds $2,400,000. Add to this the current expenses for November and December of this year, and the entire indebtedness of the State can safely be placed at two and one half millions.

As stated before, the total indebtedness of the State on the 1st of January, 1893, did not exceed one million dollars. The State Auditor's report of 1892 will show that the entire floating debt of the State amounted then to $761,049.11. Add to this $300,000 bonded indebtedness, makes a total of $861,049. There were, however, some deficiencies incurred in some of the State institutions, so that to be on the safe side we will admit that the State owed one million dollars when McGraw took office. We have shown the State will owe two and one half millions by the time his term of office expires. Thus the indebtedness of the State has increased one and one half million during four years, or at the rate of $375,000 per annum. Thus we have fully borne out our statement at the outset of this communication that the State is running behind to-day at the rate of one thousand dollars a day.

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

On fully two million dollars of the indebtedness the State pays 8 per cent interest. All the State officials having anything to do with the finances of the State admit that the average life of a warrant is two years. Thus the interest charge against the State's floating indebtedness is $160,000. That does not include the $10,000 fixed annual interest charge of the bonded indebtedness. Have we then overstated the facts when we claim that for every day in the year the State pays $500 interest on its indebtedness?

It may, however, be contended that the debt so incurred was unavoidable; that the administration could not foresee the large shrinkage in the payment of taxes.

First—Even if we all allow as an asset against this indebtedness, the entire delinquent tax roll of the State amounting to $800,000, it still has to account for the balance of the debt so contracted.

Second—The Auditor's report of 1894 will show that he, as the financial agent of the State, advised the Republican Legislature that the total revenue that they could possibly anticipate would not exceed $800,000 a year for the two years 1895 and 1896, yet notwithstanding this estimate, the total appropriation made by the Legislature of 1895 amounted to over one million, eight hundred thousand dollars. Thus the appropriation exceeds the estimate by one hundred thousand dollars a year. As a matter of fact, the auditor admits his estimate to have been erroneous—giving as an excuse that he did not expect the conditions of the State to grow worse and worse, but rather anticipated an improvement in the general conditions of the taxpayer—the total revenue that the State could derive during the years 1895 and 1896 will not exceed $650,000 per annum. When we say that the revenues of the state for 1895 and 1896 will not exceed $650,000, we mean that the full amount of taxes levied will not exceed that sum.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.

Here it will be seen that the Legislature appropriated $100,000 more per annum than it possibly could expect the revenue would net. That, as a matter of fact, the revenue falls short of this estimate $150,000 per annum. Thus, the total deficiency for the two years ending April 1, 1897, will be half a million dollars.

But in considering these deficiencies, interest accumulated must be taken into consideration. As stated before, the average life of a warrant is two years. Thus, for every dollar that the Legislature so appropriated, the tax-payer must pay $1.16, and when we say that the Legislature appropriated $1,800,000, we ought to add the interest, which by the time this money is paid, will amount to $288,000. Thus the real appropriations amounted to $1,044,000 per year, while the total possible revenue that the State can derive will not exceed $675,000 per year for the years 1895 and 1896. If that be prudent management of public affairs, we desire the voters of this State, and not the Republican party, to so adjudge it. Gov. McGraw is a business man. He is the President of one of the largest banks in this State. We want him to state if he, as a business man, and not as a politician, considers it prudent, wise and patriotic to spend daily $1,000 more than the income of the State, and increase the interest liability of the State $500 a day.

One would naturally think that a State whose financial affairs are in such serious condition would, as fast as it collected a dollar from the taxpayer, use it in paying off its debt, but the Treasurer's books show an entirely different state of affairs. The balance held by the Treasurer, commencing with the quarter ending March 31, 1893, up to the quarter ending June 30, 1896, are shown below:

Quarter ending March 31, 1893	$176,099
Quarter ending June 30, 1893	222,965
Quarter ending September 30, 1893	253,146
Quarter ending December 31, 1893	250,863
Quarter ending March 31, 1894	246,006
Quarter ending June 30, 1894	251,654
Quarter ending September 30, 1894	290,819
Quarter ending December 31, 1894	213,517
Quarter ending March 31, 1895	216,929
Quarter ending June 30, 1895	218,578
Quarter ending September 30, 1895	130,610
Quarter ending December 31, 1895	86,475
Quarter ending March 31, 1896	108,906
Quarter ending June 30, 1896	217,603

This table shows that the average amount of money held by the Treasurer during these three years and a half has been two hundred and six thousand and fourteen dollars.

CANNOT CLAIM IGNORANCE.

How can the Republican party claim ignorance as its excuse?

State Treasurer Bowen in his report of 1894 told the Legislature of the continuous accumulations of large sums of money in his hands, and that according to existing law it could not be used towards reducing the State indebtedness. But the influence of that mysterious power which had always crippled the Legislature when it came to passing acts beneficial to the public, had greater weight than the recommendations of the State Treasurer. True, an act of the Legislature of 1895 relieved the Treasury from an overflow of money in the permanent school fund. As a result on the quarter ending December 31, 1895, the amount of money on hand was only $86,475. But in the meantime other funds kept on increasing, and on the quarter ending June 30, 1896, the Treasurer had again on hand two hundred and seventeen thousand, six hundred and three dollars.

As a further illustration how "prudently" the public funds are managed, it is only necessary to state that the tide land fund has to day sixty thousand dollars on hand, with absolutely no provision of the law how to invest that money. Thus, the "merry" game goes on, the State paying interest on over two million dollars, while some bank is enjoying the use of $60,000 of state money.

We again request the President of the First National bank, the Hon. John H. McGraw, to tell the voters of this State whether it is "prudent, wise and patriotic" for a State that pays nearly one hundred and seventy five thousand dollars a year interest on what it owes, to keep more than $200,000 in cash continuously on hand and allow some banks to take in the neighborhood of $25,000 a year profit from the cash so kept on hand.

And yet the Republican party when it convened in Tacoma was as absolutely in possession of all the facts here presented to the voters as we are to-day. These facts are taken from the public record. Many of the statements here given are to be found in the reports of the State officers, printed and circulated free.

What can we think of a party that has the effrontery to hold out its administration of public affairs as "prudent, wise and patriotic," when, from a business standpoint, it committed that which no business man would tolerate for a moment, and from a legal standpoint it incurred a liability far beyond the constitutional limit, and practically violated all the specific prohibitions of the Constitution and the wishes of the people expressed at the ballot box in 1892.

RECAPITULATION.

(1) We have shown that when Hon. J. H. H. McGraw became Governor the total debt of the State, making allowance for all deficiencies in the various State institutions, had not yet reached one million dollars.

(2) That the debt of the State by the time Governor McGraw's term of office expires will have reached two million and a half dollars.

(3) That the total amount of debt the State may contract under the constitution is $400,000, and that the total amount due the State to-day as delinquent taxes, and which, according to a decision of the Supreme Court, is a proper asset, to offset the State debt, is about $800,000. Add to this the $200,000 used for normal school buildings, and capitol purposes, which is not a direct charge against the State, and we have still left a debt of one million one hundred thousand dollars; every dollar of which has been borrowed by the McGraw administration in direct violation of every constitutional and statutory provision.

(4) That, notwithstanding the enormous burden of debt the State carries, the banks of this State have always in their possession over two hundred thousand dollars of the State's money.

F. R. BAKER,
State Chairman Populist Party.
EDWIN SHARPE,
State Chairman Silver Republican Party.
H. T. JONES,
State Chairman Democratic Party.

An inquirer wants to know "where Bryan stands on pensions." The answer is best summed up in this paragraph from his letter of acceptance: "No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered injury in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which, like the United States, relies upon voluntary service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provision for those who have risked their lives in its defense and those who are dependent upon them." Can any language be plainer than this.

WE'VE got 'em on the run!

When a man owns a blooded horse he is always careful of its health. He looks after its diet and is particular that the feeding shall be regular and right. While he is doing this it is likely as not that he is himself suffering from some disease or disorder that if left to itself will go on and on till it develops seriously.

When the trouble gets so bad that he cannot work, he will begin to give himself the care he gave the horse at the start. The time to cure a disease is at the beginning and better than all is to so watch your health that disease will never come. Good, pure, rich, red blood is the best insurance against disease of any kind. Almost all diseases come from impure or impoverished blood. Keep the blood pure and strong and disease can find no foothold.

That is the principle on which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery works. It cleanses, purifies and enriches the blood; it puts and keeps the whole body in perfect order. Makes appetite good, digestion strong, assimilation perfect. It brings rudy, virile health.

"I got a cancer on my tongue and had it cut out. I consulted fifteen different physicians without deriving any benefit. At last I turned to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I persisted in its use and my health is better than ever before. Formerly every accidental wound I received began to fester, would not heal; now, such lacerations heal themselves."

Respectfully yours,

Peter J. Krocker
Inman, McPherson Co., Kan.

"OBJECT LESSONS."

The "Good Old Times" Pictures Do Not Stand the Test of Recorded Facts.

A goldbug missionary was stepping up Farnam street yesterday. He had a large lot of pretty pictures under his arm, and he handed them out to passers-by. These pictures told in vivid language of the wonderful prosperity enjoyed by the producers during the years 1889-92 inclusive and attributed all our woes to the fact that the conditions of those years have been done away with. Several of these pretty pictures were handed to The World-Herald office boy, and after looking at them he took down the files and looked at the market reports. He saw some strange things, and here are some of them:

One of the pretty pictures told how much the honey producers have lost because the conditions of 1889-92 have been done away with. But how about that? On Nov. 8, 1888, just a year before the beginning of the "good old times of 1889-92," honey was quoted on the Omaha market at 17 cents. After the "good old times" had been getting in their work for a while honey began to climb down. On Nov. 8, 1892, it was quoted on the Omaha market at 15 cents. This was a decline of 11 per cent during those "good old times" the Republican party gave us.

Then a pretty picture of a steam thrasher, six shocks of wheat and a straw stack was examined and the markets looked up. On Nov. 8, 1888, just a year before those "good old times of 1889-92" dawned upon us, wheat was quoted on the Chicago market at $1.15. But along came those "good old times of 1889-92" and wheat took a tumble until on Nov. 8, 1892, it was quoted on the Chicago market at 71 cents. "Those good old times of 1889-92" saw a slump of 38 per cent in the price of wheat, and there are some people wondering what kind of a chump is engaged around the Republican headquarters to deal out those pretty pictures.

Another picture was that of a big, fat hen lying on a platter all ready to be carved and eaten, and the legend beneath it told of how the price of it had been reduced by knocking out "those good old times of 1889-92." But the market reports say that the picture tells a lie. On Nov. 8, 1888, just one year before the dawning of those "good old times of 1889-92," country butter was quoted at 18 cents on the Omaha market. But along came those "good old times of 1889-92" and took a smash at the innocent cow and long suffering patent churn. And on Nov. 8, 1892, right in the middle of those "good old times," country butter was quoted at 15 cents. This was a slump of 16 per cent.

In its efforts to secure the vote of the producing classes the Republican campaign committee should first engage the services of an ablebodied man with a blue pencil.—Omaha World-Herald.

GOLD AT A PREMIUM.

One of the Goldbug Bugaboos That Has No Foundation In Common Sense.

One of the terrors which the near future holds for the gentlemen who carry their entire stock of patriotism in their individual pockets is that, in the event of Bryan's election and the inauguration of free coinage, gold may go to a premium over silver.

Why this should affright the single standard advocates is not clear to anybody who has eyes to see the condition of the United States at this time. As gold has gone up in purchasing power everything else necessarily has gone down in price. The value of property, in fact, has been cut in two within the past few years. Since, then, gold is already at a premium over other commodities, why should it be intolerable to think of it being at a premium over coined silver also?

Silver bullion measured in gold has not sunk more rapidly than most of the great staples measured in the same metal. Indeed it is a very suggestive fact that silver has kept close company with the necessaries of life in the downward race. Wheat and silver touched their lowest point together. Wheat is as useful to mankind as ever it was, and its fall in the world's markets is not due to overproduction. Since much more of it can now be bought for a gold dollar than formerly, it is obvious that the gold dollar has gone to a thieving premium over wheat.

The remonetization of silver will have the double effect of sending the price of silver up and bringing the price of gold down until the old relation in value between the two metals is restored. It is the honest 100 cent dollar of bimetallism that the money corners are afraid of, not the 53 cent dollar of the bogus prophets. Open the mints to both metals alike and they will meet on a level of value at the mint ratio.

The premium which gold now enjoys over the exchangeable property of the United States will be removed by Bryan's election, and the establishment of a financial system that, being based on both the precious metals instead of one, will furnish us with sound money—money as secure against appreciation as against depreciation.

In the unstable dollar of the gold standard is the harvest of the money manipulators.—New York Journal.

The lumber shipments of Washington this year are slightly over 20,000,000 feet.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.

RUNS

Pullman Sleeping Cars
Elegant Dining Cars
Tourist Sleeping Cars

To: ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH, FARGO, GRAND FORKS, CROOKSTON, WINNIPEG, HELENA and BUTTE

THROUGH TICKETS TO

CHICAGO, WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND ALL POINTS EAST and SOUTH.

TIME SCHEDULE.

No. 6, East—
Leave Olympia ..... 2:40 p. m.
Leave Tacoma ..... 3:55 p. m.
Arrive Seattle ..... 5:10 p. m.

No. 5, West—
Leave Seattle ..... 9:00 a. m.
Leave Tacoma ..... 10:20 a. m.
Leave Olympia ..... 11:45 a. m.

Freight East—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5:10 p. m.

Freight West—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 12:30 p. m.

Through Tickets to Japan and China via Tacoma and Northern Pacific Steamship Co., an American Line.

For information, time cards, maps and ticket write or call on

A. E. STANFORD,
Agent, Olympia Wash.
Or A. D. CHARLTON,
Assistant General Passenger Agent,
No. 255 Morrison Street, Corner Third,
Portland, Oregon.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Thurston county.

Sarah P. Ferry, as Executrix of the last will and testament of Elisha P. Ferry, deceased, Plaintiff, vs. E. B. Hyde and Florence Hyde, his wife, Frank A. Howard and Margaret L. Howard, his wife, S. C. Hyde, Alice Houghton and H. E. Houghton, her husband, H. M. Williams and Ella Williams, his wife, and A. L. Baldwin, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of a Special Execution and Order of Sale issued out of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, holding terms at Olympia, in and for the county of Thurston, said State, and dated on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1896, on a judgment and decree rendered in said Court on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1896, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendant, E. B. Hyde, for the sum of fifteen thousand two hundred thirty-one and 20-100 ($15,231.20) dollars with interest from date at the rate of one and one-quarter (1 and ¼) per cent. per month, together with an attorney's fee of seven hundred and fifty ($750.00) dollars and costs of suit taxed at twenty-seven and 8-100 ($27.08) dollars, with interest on said attorney's fee and costs at the legal rate from date of judgment until paid and amounting in all to the sum of sixteen thousand eight and 28-100 ($16,008.28) dollars, which said Special Execution and Order of Sale was to me as Sheriff of Thurston county, Washington, duly directed and delivered, and by which I am commanded to sell at public auction, according to law, the following described real estate, situated in Thurston county, State of Washington, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning 51.26 chains east of the northwest corner of C. H. Hale's Donation Claim Number 42, thence south 16.77 chains, thence east 44.43 chains, thence north 16.77 chains, thence west 44.43 chains to the place of beginning, containing 74 and 50-100 acres, more or less, being part of said donation claim in section twelve, township eighteen north, range two west; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances unto said tract of land belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Now therefore, public notice is hereby given that I have this day levied on the above described real estate, and will, on the 24 day of November, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Washington street front door of the Courthouse of said Thurston county, in the city of Olympia, sell the same at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient to satisfy said last above named amount, together with increased costs and increased interest.

Dated at Olympia, Wash., this 1st day of October, A. D. 1896.

GEORGE GASTON,
Sheriff of Thurston county, Washington.
By J. T. MILLS, Deputy.
HARDIN & FERRY and E. C. MACDONALD, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Date of first publication, Oct. 2, 1896.

CATARRH is a LOCAL DISEASE and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

Ely's Cream Balm is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address

MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.

Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, WN., Oct. 12, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before M. L. Clifford, U. S. Court Com., at Tacoma, Wn., on Friday, Nov. 23, 1896, viz: August Geschke, of Roy, Wn., Hd. No. 13,061, for the NW ¼ SW ¼ and Lot 1 Sec. 32, Tp. 18 N, R 3 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Anton Otremba, of Roy, Wn.; Herman Shmiden, of Roy, Wn.; C. E. Kowelmacker, of Roy, Wn.; Theodor Mantenfel, of Roy, Wn.

And viz: Theodor Mantenfel, of Roy, Wn., Hd. No. 12,921, for the W ½ SW ¼ Sec. 26, Tp. 18 N, R 2 East W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: August Geschke, of Roy, Wn.; Anton Otremba, of Roy, Wn.; C. E. Kowelmacker, of Roy, Wn., Herman Shmiden, of Roy, Wn.

JESSE F. MURPHY,
Register.

Date of first publication, Oct 16, 1896.

"TONY FAUST."
429 MAIN STREET.
A Delightful Resort for the Thirsty Throng.
G. NOSCHKA, - PROPRIETOR.

CAPITAL BREWING CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
"OLYMPIAN STANDARD"
★ AND EXPORT ★
LAGER BEER.
YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

James Brewer
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dressed Beef, Mutton, Veal,
PORK, POULTRY, ETC.
Telephone No. 10. Office and Salesroom, 212 Chambers Block, Fourth Street
Special Rates Given to Logging Camps.

RALSTON
HEALTH CLUB
FOOD.
FOR SALE AT M. WOOD'S
E. L. MELTON, Manager.
Cash paid for Eggs and Butter and all kinds of Farm Produce.

MARK W. JONES
DEALER IN
STOVES AND TINWARE
424 Fourth Street, Olympia, Washington.

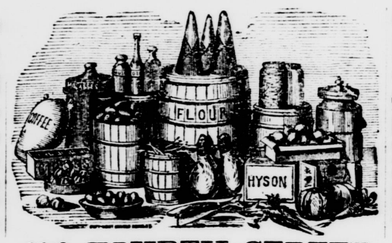
PLUMBING, STEAM and GAS
Fitting, Roofing, Lining, Etc.
Repairing Neatly Done and Promptly Attended To.

F. W Crombie
☆ DRUGGIST ☆
426 Talcott Block, Main Street, Olympia.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED
The leading Proprietory Medicines, Perfumery, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and all the articles usually kept in a well appointed Drug Store.

OLYMPIA MARBLE WORKS
SIZER & DEVER, Proprietors.

Monuments, Tombstones, Headstones
Mantles, Grates & Tiling.
Scotch and American Granite Monuments. Call on or write to us for designs and prices.
419 Third Street, - - Olympia, Washington.

Teas, Coffees, Groceries,
FLOUR AND FEED,
Of best quality at Specially Low Prices for
CASH.
JOHN BYRNE,
418 Fourth Street. Telephone 39.

A. STEVENS,
Successor to the Popular Grocery Business established by T. H. Phipps,
DEALER IN
CHOICEST GROCERIES.


114 FOURTH STREET.
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR FARM PRODUCE.
The custom of old as well as new patrons is solicited, and goods will be delivered promptly to any part of the city.
Olympia, Jan. 25, 1895. tf

O. GEORGE,
(Successor to OLIVER & CO.)
DEALER IN
Groceries, Hay, Grain,
FLOUR AND FEED.
WEST FOURTH STREET, NEXT TO THE DRAW-BRIDGE.

Here We Are Again!
WALL PAPER.
Stationery, School and Blank Books
TOYS, DOLLS, ETC.
Pictures Framed.
Agent for Butterick Patterns.
M. O'CONNOR
Grainger Block, Main Street, Olympia, Wash.

A FEW BARGAINS IN
FURNITURE!
We are selling goods at hard-times prices. Here are just a few of them:
3-piece Bed-room Suits, - - $10
Polished dining table and 6 chairs, $15
Ladies' sewing chairs, from - $1.50 up
Children's high chairs, from - $1.50 up
We are also agents for the Bissells Carpet Sweeper.
BATES BROS.
326 Fourth Street, Bettman Block.

W. Chambers & Co.
— WHOLESALE AND RETAIL —
Meat Dealer.
BEEF, LAMB, PORK, VEAL AND MUTTON
Highest price paid for all kinds of fat stock.
Fourth and Washington Streets, . Olympia, Wash.
jan 13 tf Telephone No. 93.

OF ALL THE SAWS
I EVER SAW
I never saw a saw saw as those saws saw.
AT
L. M. HALL'S
(SUCCESSOR TO MERRIFIELD & CO.)