



"Hew to the Line. Let the Chips Fall Where they May."

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THE LEGISLATURE.

The reading of the Senate journal at the opening of the Senate Wednesday, the 17th, disclosed the fact that President Daniels had ignored the appointment of two committees made by Plummer Tuesday while temporarily acting as chairman. Plummer demanded the journal be corrected to show the appointment. Daniels tried to pacify him with the assurance it was "all right," but Plummer insisted on the correction being made, which was finally done.

A resolution by Keith authorizing the payment of \$35 each to members of the Vancouver investigation committee was adopted. The bill for the relief of H. C. Ashenfelder's widow was made a special order for 3 p. m. March 3d.

Senate bill 96, by Taylor, providing for personal notice of sale by execution, was passed without opposition.

Places on investigating committees made vacant by the withdrawal of McReavy and Pusey were filled by the appointment of Paul and Wilson.

A petition for a Superior Court District for Douglas and Okanogan counties was read and referred to the Judiciary committee.

The following bills were introduced: No. 225, by McReavy, for speedy construction of State capitol and granting an appropriation.

No. 226, by Woodling, relating to Superior Court Commissioners.

No. 227, at request of Commissioner of Education, for codification of school laws.

No. 228, by Lesh, appropriating money for State Fair.

No. 229, by Lesh, relating to schools.

No. 230, by Miller, fixing salary of Clerk of Supreme Court.

The Judiciary committee reported back the following bills:

House bill No. 137, requiring registration in school elections; Senate bill No. 116, a deficiency judgment measure; Senate bill 61, regarding Board of County Prisoners, which were laid on the table; Senate bill No. 43, creating State Board of Supervisors; Senate bill No. 160, mortgage foreclosure; Senate bill No. 129, relating to surveyors.

Senate bill No. 84, allowing general file; Senate bill No. 14, allowing briefs to be typewritten; Senate bill No. 155, relating to prosecuting attorneys; Senate bill No. 44, a practice act, the reports on which were adopted. They also submitted substitutes for House bill No. 164, fixing per diem and mileage on criminal actions, and House bill No. 98, to set aside taxes for benefit of fire department, which were ordered printed. Senate bill No. 185, to prevent corruption at elections, and Senate bill 96, a practice act, were recommended for passage.

As soon as the journal was read, Wednesday, Geraghty rose to a point of order, stating that House bill No. 255 was passed on a suspension of the rules to consider a reading of the bill—the third reading—when such reading was not had in open house at all, but in committee of the whole. Geraghty said the proceedings were unconstitutional and not parliamentary.

The chair ruled that the proceedings were entirely correct. Roberts insisted on the ruling going on the record and Cline so ordered it.

Warner then moved that the vote by which Baker's subterfuge resolution to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was tabled be reconsidered. A roll call was demanded and proceeded slowly. One after another the members rose to explain a change of vote and when the call was concluded the vote was a tie—37 to 37. Mathiot changed from nay to yea and before the vote could be announced, Marshall and Libby (Reps) changed to nay. The motion was lost by a vote of 36 yeas to 38 nays.

Roberts immediately arose to a question of personal privilege. He said that he had voted nay on the bill yesterday and changed to yea for the purpose of reconsideration. He desired to be set right before his constituents and asked to have his vote changed on the record to nay. The change was ordered.

Williams, amid much laughter, moved to reconsider the vote by which the investigating committee was discharged. Warner seconded the motion, but it was promptly voted down.

The House went into committee of the whole with Kittinger in the chair, to consider fish bills Nos. 352 and 419.

After fighting on parliamentary points for thirty-five minutes, and twice appealing to the House for further instructions, the House reconsidered the vote by which it went into committee of the whole and the matter was taken up in the House.

A. S. Bush championed the pound net and other trap fishermen's cause.

Wilkinson and J. M. Edwards spoke for abolishing the traps. The noon adjournment interrupted the debate.

The two railroad bills, Nos. 294 and 417, were made a special order for Friday at 10:30 a. m. Then the House began to discuss House bill No. 352, which abolishes fish traps. The bill was passed.

Barlow spoke against the bill abolishing the traps. Barlow said he was a gill-net fisher in the '70s and spoke from experience. He urged that the trap fishers had supported the hatcheries. To abolish traps would amount to confiscation, argued Barlow.

Geraghty asked if it was worse to confiscate the traps than it was by the Cline bill to confiscate the saloon men's property. Barlow dodged the question.

Tobiasen said he had a solemn duty to perform. He went to the limit—fifteen minutes—to do it.

At 4:25 the previous question was demanded, and after three and a half hours had been spent in talk, a vote was taken on the motion to indefinitely postpone House bill No. 410. The result stood: 57 yeas, 18 nays.

The senate Thursday reconsidered the vote by which Senate bill 155 was defeated. The bill went on the table.

Senate bill No. 200, relating to attachments, was passed.

Senate bill No. 125, was indefinitely postponed.

Senate Bill No. 53, relative to the attorney general, was made a special order for March 4.

Many senators being absent on visiting committees, very little was done.

In the House the following bills were passed:

Senate Bill No. 131, appropriating \$320 for electoral college mileage.

Senate Bill No. 6, raising the age of consent to 18. Senate Bill No. 103, fixing the penitentiary ward's salary at \$1400 and the clerk's at \$800.

Senate Bill No. 16, fixing the order in which debts of estates shall be paid.

Senate Bill No. 13, providing for records of assignment of mortgages.

The Senate resolution for a committee to visit the fisheries after the close of the session, was rejected.

House joint resolution 13, to establish a standing investigating committee to probe after the session closed, went over for a day.

The arid land bills, 340, 75, and 168, were debated at some length.

The following bills were introduced: No. 474, by Forbes, indexing by County Auditors.

No. 475, by Guie, as to uniformity of legislation in the United States.

No. 476, by Stuhman, to aid the historical society.

No. 477, by J. M. Edwards, for a Board of Pilot Commissioners on the Columbia river.

No. 478, by Nelson, record of foreclosure of mortgages and leases.

No. 479, by Cline, Gilkey and Freeman, for the Torrens land title system.

No. 480, by Tobiasen, providing for bounties for killing wildcats, cougars, etc.

No. 481, by Stafford, for a wagon road to Kittitas county.

No. 482, by Geraghty, county printing.

No. 483, by Rader, registration of voters.

No. 484, by Way, recording assignments of mortgages.

No. 485, by Carr, establishing a State road in Kittitas county.

No. 486, by Wolf, redemption from Sheriff sales.

No. 487, by Merrifield, land sold under execution.

No. 488, by Day, appointment of Public Examiner for State of Washington.

No. 489, by Kincaid, taxes on road districts.

No. 490, by Kincaid, enabling settlers to build roads to be reimbursed.

No. 491, by Kincaid, road property taxes.

No. 492, by Kincaid, municipal corporations.

No. 494, by Hansen, prohibiting the use of typesetting machines on public printing.

No. 495, by Conine, for an examiner of State banks.

No. 496, by Moore, employment of convicts on roads in the State.

establishing a railroad commission was made the special order for Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

Marshall submitted a proposition from T. I. McKenny to sell the building which is now occupied by the State offices, to the State for \$65,000. McKenny says that his building is big enough for both houses to meet in.

The following bills were introduced: No. 503, by Way, relating to assessments for local improvements.

No. 504, by Moore, relating to bonds of county officials.

No. 505, by Hodgkin, relating to the leasing and sale of personal property.

No. 506, by Gilkey, relating to county roads.

No. 507, by Gilkey relating to County Surveyors.

No. 508, by Phelps, relative to arid lands.

No. 509, by Irvin, (by request), regulating mutual insurance companies.

No. 510, by Pierson, regulating telegraph tolls.

No. 511, by Pierson, fixing telephone tolls.

No. 512, by Pierson, relating to receivers of corporations, preventing appointment of stockholders, officers, etc.

No. 513, by Powell, relating to abandoning of wives by husbands.

No. 514, by Williams, relating to Superior Court Commissioners.

No. 515, by Fritz, regulating sale of baking powder.

No. 516, by Fritz, punishment of intimidation of voters.

No. 517, by Fritz, relative to telephone tolls.

No. 518, by Mitchell, for relief of Olympia Door and Sash Company and others.

Are There Classes?

It is stated that there are 8,000 people in Chicago that are actually on the verge of starvation and 50,000 more almost wholly destitute, and that steps have been taken among the charitable to relieve their distress. A ball was given in New York Wednesday night which cost its patrons \$300,000 of which sum \$15,000 alone was expended on flowers, and yet we are told that there are no classes—that under the broad flag of the great American republic all the people stand upon the same footing. It is only a few months ago that we were told it was anarchistic to point out the wide gulf between the very rich and the very poor. It is said that a certain clergyman of New York stepped down from his sanctified place, and before a political club harangued his hearers to the effect that there were no classes, and that he would sacrifice his right arm before he would train with a party that taught the doctrine that there was an issue between the masses and the classes. We wonder whether this clergyman ever read the story of the poor, barefooted fisherman, who followed the lowly Nazarene who preached social and religious reform in Galilee against the tenets of the autocratic Roman pretors?

The struggle between the masses and the classes has been on for many centuries and it will continue to the end of time, and all that the former can hope for is an occasional concession reluctantly granted them.

"There are ninety and nine that live and die in poverty, hunger and cold. That one may revel in luxury. And be wrapped in its silken fold: The ninety and nine, in their hovels bare, The one in a palace with riches rare."

"They toll in the fields, the ninety and nine, They dig and delve in the dusky mine, And drag its treasures forth, And the wealth released by their sturdy blows Into the hands of one forever flows."

The Life of a Clam.

The clam's body is completely encased in the mantle, except for the two openings, through one of which the foot can be pushed out. The other is for the siphon, or what is commonly known as the "neck" of the clam. In some respects the clam may be better off than we are, for he has a little brain in his foot and also a gland for secreting strong fibres. With this he spins a byssus by which he can attach himself to whatever he likes. He does not even have to search for his food, he waits for it to come to him. He makes a burrow in the mud or sand, attaching himself to the bottom by the byssus. Then he thrusts his siphon up through the mud and water until it reaches the surface. The siphon is made up of two tubes, the water flowing in through one and out through the other.

When the inflowing current, laden with minute plants and animals, reached the gill chamber, some of these are sifted out and retained for food, while the water and waste matter flow out through the other tube.

THE LONGEST TELEPHONE.

The longest commercial distance at which the long distance telephone is now operated is from Boston to St. Louis, a distance of 1,400 miles. The line is almost twice as long as any European telephone line.

WORKING IT BACKWARD.

Remarkable Things Shown by the Kinetoscope When Reversed.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Impossibilities Made Possible by Means of the Modern Inventions in the Electrical Field," furnished the theme of a lecture given recently by Professor G. Queroult in the Paris Acad. my of Sciences. During some of his experiments he hit upon the idea to turn around photographic records and also the series of pictures seen through the kinetoscope, respectively.

Photographed a plant at regular intervals and shown in the kinetoscope the growth, the development of the stem, leaves, buds, flowers and fruit, the same consequence of photographic pictures reversed was presented to the eye of the astonished academicians, who wondered at the fruit turning into flowers, flowers into buds, buds drawing back into themselves and disappearing, the leaves closing, getting smaller and disappearing, the stem getting shorter and shorter, until the earth closes over it.

The most incredible things are developed before the eyes of the spectator, if a most ordinary series of such pictures is reversed. A drinker takes up an empty glass and replaces it full upon the table; a smoker sees the stump of a cigar flying at him from the floor, takes it his mouth and sees the smoke originate in the room, draws it into his mouth and into his cigar, which is gradually lengthened and finally replaced in the pocket. A wrestler, who has probably thrown away his garments, is recovered with them, so to speak, walking up on him into their places, while he himself performs motions of which we can understand nothing because we never saw these most ordinary motions performed backward; a man, for instance, seated at a table before an empty plate, works hard taking bite after bite from his mouth, until the chicken is whole again on the dish before him, and the side dishes are also returned fully to their respective places. In order to fully enjoy an exhibition of the kinetoscope, such an exhibition should be completed by arranging alongside of each other the same scenes in regular order in one machine and reversed in another. It would be advisable, however, to inform the spectators previous to their looking at such a reversed series of pictures, for otherwise they might think themselves the victim of a dream, a hallucination, or something worse.

URNS CLAY INTO GOLD.

A St. Louis Scientist Claims He Can Do It.

Benjamin Brazelle of St. Louis, a scientist and inventor, well known among men of his class, claims to have discovered the key to electricity and the transmutation of clay into gold, silver and iron, and to have perfected his discovery to an extent that he will revolutionize the science of chemistry.

His demonstrations have been so satisfactory as to enlist the incorporation of a company by a number of capitalists to put them into practical effect. The company has already started its plant at Fairlawn, in St. Louis county. It will soon be completed and ready, its projectors assert, to turn out aluminum, gold, silver, iron and many other metals not known to science, all manufactured from common clay.

By actual test, it is stated, Mr. Brazelle changed silver to gold and gold into silver. The transmutation, he says, is an insignificant part of the discoveries he has made—a mere nothing in comparison with the changing of clay into gold, silver, iron, calcium, aluminum, glaucium and 15 other metals not known to science and whose qualities have not yet been determined by the discoverer.

A Lesson from the Railroad.

Thirty-four railroads, representing a capitalization of \$275,000,000, went bankrupt during 1896 and passed into the hands of receivers.

Was it a low tariff and the importation of foreign goods which led to this result, or was it the financial stringency?

The railroad recognizes no tariff. It handles either foreign or domestic goods on equal terms. Importations from abroad would do their share of the distributing.

No, the tariff cannot be held responsible for the railroad failures of 1896.

But when the people have no money they neither travel nor buy goods. Consequently, dull times affect the railroads severely. With more money the railroads would have largely increased both passenger and freight receipts.

A congestive chill may not be quite as dangerous as the pneumonia, but it is very uncomfortable. And the

scarcity of money is the congestive chill which is shaking business in every direction, and causing want, misery, and woe.

NOT HIS QUARTER.

The Grocer was No Means as Slow as He Seemed. Detroit Free Press.

The grocer was weighing some sugar for the woman in the dyed-blue bonnet when the man in the black frock coat and yellowish white tie, who had been standing at the door for some minutes, came inside and laid a silver quarter on the counter.

"I picked it up on the floor, just at the edge of the steps," he said. "It must belong to you. A quarter or \$1,000, sir, it is the principle of the thing that I look at. I want nothing that is not mine. There is the money."

The grocer laid a large forefinger on the quarter and shoved it back across the counter.

"You put dot money in your pocket, mein friend," he said.

"But, sir, you or one of your clerks must have dropped it, and it rolled over there. My motto has always been—"

"I believe," said the grocer, "dot you yooost moved your family in dot house across the street dis mornen. Was it not so?"

"Yes, sir, I did, and it, being convenient, we expect to do a good deal of tra'—"

"You put dot quarter back in your pocket right away. Dot vos not mein quarter. You put him back in your pocket, and ven your wife come ofer vor dose groceries you will remember dot my derms vos spod gash efery time."

A Premium Potato.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Allen White, who has obtained a supply of the famous Adirondac potatoes for seeding purposes, to offer a 25-pound sack of this famous tuber as a premium for a year's subscription to the STANDARD.

The Adirondac is a large, smooth potato of excellent quality. It took the premium at the World's Fair in Chicago over 5,000 competitors. Its published sworn record states that 875 pounds were produced from one potato, 2,575 pounds from 60 "eyes" in a dry season, and 825 bushels to the acre.

If any of our subscribers are desirous of obtaining a "start" of this excellent variety, we will furnish 25 pounds and a year's subscription for the sum of \$2 in advance.

These potatoes will be supplied, without the paper, for 75 cents per 25 lbs.

In the Dictionary.

The old lady who pronounced the stories in the dictionary short but interesting, spoke the truth. Many a pleasant hour may be spent in the company of a good dictionary. It should tell you that kings were in the earlier times merely "fathers of families," while queen meant at first "wife" or "mother." An earl was an "elder"; pope was the same as "papa" and czar and kaiser both meant "Caesar." Lord is the Anglo-Saxon Laford, meaning "loaf distributor." "Huzzy" was once a respectable housewife; "knave" was simply a boy, and "cattif" meant a captive. From the name of an old-time Roman gentleman we get the name "villain." A "gagan" was originally a countryman, while "varlet" is the same word as "valet." Our students should study their dictionaries a little more closely than the majority do.

Lazy Man's way of Building Fires.

"You bet, I have got the boss racket for this cold weather," said a resident of Walla Walla the other day. He was asked what it was. "Well," said he, "you know it is cold starting fires in the morning, and no one hates to crawl out in the morning more than I. After thinking over the matter for several days, a happy idea came to me. It was this: I prepare the kindlings in the stove in my room at night. Then I place at my bedside a long fishing pole, to the end of which a candle is attached. At the first sound of the alarm clock in the morning I reach out, light the candle and place the lighted candle to the kindlings in the stove, some twelve feet away, and it is done. In a few moments the room is warm and I arise."

What Rules The World.

Kate Louise Roberts in Critic.

Many years ago John Brougham, Lester Wallace, Artemus Ward and others used to meet after the play at Windhurst's, in Park row. One night the question, "What rules the world?" arose, and various opinions were expressed. William Ross Wallace, who was present, retired before long, and some time later called Thomas J. Leigh from the room and handed to him a poem which he had just written. Mr. Leigh read it aloud to the company, and Mr. Brougham made a happy little speech of acknowledgment. The thing was entitled "What Rules the World," and the first stanza ran:

They say that man is mighty. He governs land and sea. He wields a mighty scepter. Over lesser powers that be. But a mightier power and stronger. Man from his throne has hurled, And the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world.

MIGHTY NIAGARA.—One hundred million tons of water pour over Niagara Falls every hour. This is said to represent sixteen million horsepower. Some idea of this enormous amount of water may be had by understanding that the coal produced in the world would not make enough of steam to pump a stream of equal size.

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