

An Object Lesson.

It is a well-known fact that the value of property is determined by the demand for it. The value of a piece of land is not determined by the amount of crops it produces, but by the demand for the crops it produces. The value of a house is not determined by the amount of space it contains, but by the demand for the space it contains. The value of a person is not determined by the amount of knowledge he possesses, but by the demand for the knowledge he possesses. The value of a nation is not determined by the amount of territory it occupies, but by the demand for the territory it occupies. The value of a government is not determined by the amount of laws it enforces, but by the demand for the laws it enforces. The value of a citizen is not determined by the amount of taxes he pays, but by the demand for the services he receives. The value of a country is not determined by the amount of goods it produces, but by the demand for the goods it produces. The value of a world is not determined by the amount of people it contains, but by the demand for the people it contains. The value of a life is not determined by the amount of time it lasts, but by the demand for the time it lasts. The value of a death is not determined by the amount of pain it causes, but by the demand for the pain it causes. The value of a resurrection is not determined by the amount of glory it brings, but by the demand for the glory it brings. The value of a kingdom is not determined by the amount of power it wields, but by the demand for the power it wields. The value of a throne is not determined by the amount of honor it confers, but by the demand for the honor it confers. The value of a crown is not determined by the amount of wealth it represents, but by the demand for the wealth it represents. The value of a scepter is not determined by the amount of authority it signifies, but by the demand for the authority it signifies. The value of a scepter is not determined by the amount of authority it signifies, but by the demand for the authority it signifies. The value of a scepter is not determined by the amount of authority it signifies, but by the demand for the authority it signifies.

The action of the County Commissioners, a few weeks ago, in sealing the monstrous levy against the property of a prominent citizen, was an act of justice designed to correct a mistake made for several years in succession. It was unsuccessful from the innate selfishness of humanity, who raised a hue and cry that caused a speedy cancellation of the order, simply because it was impracticable to extend the same act of justice to all who had been wronged out of their property "without due process of law"; for a true interpretation of "due process" had it been applied in the estimate of proportional tax burdens, would have enabled the property owner to pay the tax when due and have avoided interest, penalty and costs.

But then, says somebody, what would have become of the bonded interest? That lugaboo is easily frightened from the track. Bondholders accommodate themselves to circumstances, when they have to do so, and all over the country bond-interest has been scaled to meet the conditions of the bondsmen. This is done in private as well as upon municipal debts, and when the people have undertaken to perform the impossible, it is proper that those who beguiled them into so doing as well as the dupe should meet the emergency in a "live and let live" spirit of compromise and concession. At least, that is what the goldbug loan syndicates have been doing, when creditors have presented matters to them in all their bearings. Wealth does not want to kill the goose which continually lays golden eggs, simply because, from being underfed, the product is not as large as it has been; but on the contrary it may endeavor so improve the output by a liberal dispensation of a generous diet to tone up the mechanism for renewed gain.

It seems, under these conditions, that a compromise might be effected by which the object of the Assessor to straddle mere eggs than can be safely incubated would be met by reducing the "setting" to reasonable bounds.

JEALOUSY THE CAUSE.—One of the most horrible tragedies it has been our lot to record, occurred at Cle Elum, about 4 o'clock Monday morning. It seems that Andrew Wasgo and his wife had attended a dance the previous night at the home of a neighbor, and that he had become insanely jealous over the attentions paid by a young man named Birley, who he threatened to shoot, to his wife. Vengeance was, however, wreaked upon the poor wife after they had reached home. The wife was found dead with two shots through the abdomen and one in the head; the two children, aged 4 and 6 years, each received two shots, and he then had evidently finished his murderous work on himself, for he was found dead grasping a revolver, with a bullet-hole in his head. Wasgo is supposed to have had about \$1,000 buried somewhere on his farm.

THE Kentucky Bankers' Association have banished wine from the banquet table and substituted the presence of ladies. A wise, beneficent change. The ladies will not hereafter be compelled to look down from the balcony upon the remnants of a feast and listen to the drive of wine-besotted intellects, nor will the association itself do and say things that cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheek. The bankers did a wise thing when they voted that "henceforth the ladies shall be our only stimulant."

WHEN Cervera was sent over with his splendid squadron to menace our naval operations, it was probably with the spirit that animated the South when it sent its compliments to our government in 1861, after reducing Fort Sumpter, in the following couplet:

"With shot and shell and dread peard,  
We send thee our benediction."

From all over the State there comes but one sentiment—the Republicans will win—Olympia.

That's right, Oly; "toot yer horn if you don't sell a clam."

Oly as a "Skimmer."

Last Friday afternoon little Sammy Prather entertained about three dozen of his young friends at a party at the family residence on Washington street. Sammy enjoyed it and so did the visitors. This is the party which the Standard announced as having been given by Miss Emily Prather to her young lady friends. The old lady should rely upon "little Oly" as usual for its "cream" and not attempt to skim it from its own poor milk pail. "Olympia of Today."

A double object is subserved by reproducing the above paragraph from our little friend on the hill-top. The first of these is to note that the above "skimming" was done four days after the job was set, and the other shows how small a cud is obtained from a swipe of little Oly's skimmer.

The "Old Reliable," as our little contemporary delights to call the Standard, is a well-earned appellation. It is derived not only from the general truthfulness of its statements, but its numerous "scoops" over our less enterprising friend. There has scarcely ever happened an event of great importance that it has not announced the main facts many hours ahead of all contemporaries. When the Evening Olympian was published by the Standard, several years ago, the first announcement that the big Seattle fire was in progress was made by it, and semi-hourly bulletins were issued till midnight, or until the fire was extinguished. The first information that several Federal officers had of their appointment to leading positions were found in that paper, and many other public events were made known hours in advance of all other means of information, through its afternoon telegraphic service. A detailed account of the Spokane fire, later, was given to the public, by STANDARD extra, several hours ahead of even the down-Sound dailies, which generally antedate Oly. It is only within the past few months that the verdict rendered in the Durrant case as well as the main facts of his execution, were announced immediately after they occurred, by means of STANDARD extras. One of these extras was taken on board the N. P. train, at Tenino, and imparted the first information that 600 passengers had of the occurrence, as it was passed from hand to hand in each car. The capitol bids were announced an hour after the commission had opened them, by the same means, and it was less than a month ago that the STANDARD extra made known—on the 4th of July—that Cervera's fleet had been destroyed by Commodore Schley.

Oh, yes; the STANDARD invariably "gets there," when occasion requires, and Oly may glean all the comfort he can from a parrot-like repetition of the name that the public has seriously accorded from recognized endeavor to fill the mission assigned us. It is just "nuts" for us to note the gruesome grimace our little neighbor makes whenever he attempts to turn the compliment into ridicule.

THE S. F. Examiner states that according to recent estimates the navies of the world rank in the following order: England, France, Italy, Russia, United States, Germany, Austria, Japan and Spain. Just how "recent" these estimates may be, we have no means of knowing, but with Spain's warships under the sea, excepting the Pelayo and a few second class ships and cruisers, it looks as if she has really no place in the classification, and surely the South American governments and even China is entitled to precedence over her. Then the classification of the United States is too low, if efficiency is considered, and that that is a difficult thing to determine, even if attempted, is shown by the comments of that eminent authority on most subjects—the Scientific American—which unhesitatingly avers that the Spanish ships outclass our own. It may not be altogether American marksmanship which promoted that efficiency, but it is difficult to determine what other factor has accorded us such sweeping and unparalleled victories. If it is the trained eye that has enabled our navy to advance a grade while our opponent slips back a cog, then something else besides masses of iron and steel and high explosives go to establish the relative strength of the navies of the world, and it is folly for naval experts to rely upon theories that are not proven by the decisive results of experience. A month of the latter order, as teacher, is worth an age of speculation based upon an assumption of facts and conditions that may or may not stand the test of practical demonstration.

THERE seems to be a romance connected with the life of nearly every man who has attained fame in the present war. Cervera became famous for the nobility of character exhibited when Holson sank the Merrimac in the mouth of Santiago harbor, and it was at once shown that very probably the inspiring motive had been love for an American girl when he was a naval attaché of the Spanish legation at Washington. Dewey had no sooner donned his laurels, than the portrait of an old-time sweetheart adorned the pages of the city papers. Now it is announced that a Miss Cook, of Oswego, Kansas, has captured Lieutenant Hobson, but the announcement is coupled with the information that the attachment was formed long before the Lieutenant undertook his hazardous expedition.

CAMARA seems to dodge the ordeal of winning the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth. He evidently prefers to go to sea than to go to sea, and who will blame him when the guns of Dewey and Schley belch forth such torrents of destruction?

WHILE Spain is without an squadron of warships, she has an immense fleet of hardships.

The Makor of Germany.

Although not unexpected, the announcement of the death of Prince Bismarck, which happened at his castle of Friedrichsruhe on the night of the 29th ult., caused a thrill of regret whenever the Titanic powers of "The Iron Chancellor" were known; for all accord the mental and physical strength of the man although they may not endorse his despotic method nor their autocratic results. Bismarck was a born diplomat. In the perfection of his plans for German unity, he tangled leading nations as puppet strings to respond to his will. He seems endowed with a remarkable gift of foresight, and years before important events occurred he shaped his plans so as to reap a benefit for which only fore-knowledge could have provided. When he set out reducing the prestige of Austria in Germany, he made Russia his friend before he engaged Austria, and retained it when he attacked France, in succession, thus keeping either from aiding the other for fear of Russian interference. He always had some alliance to advance his schemes, which were invariably successful. When he went to war with France in 1870, his diplomatic skill had left Napoleon practically without an ally, and he was dowered with a vigor which established the throne of imperial Germany on an enduring basis.

The Prince was born in 1813, in Brandenburg, Prussia. At the age of 75 he retired from active life to his country estate, Friedrichsruhe, which, with its charming estate, lies upon the line of railroad from Berlin to Hamburg. It was originally a crown park, belonging to the King of Denmark. In 1871, at the conclusion of the Franco-German war, Emperor William presented the estate, the former royal Danish domain, to the Prince, as a reward for his great services to the dynasty.

Perfectly Simple.

The fact that a couple of Olympia boys have gone wrong and are now held by the officers of the law to answer for their misdeeds has provoked grief-stricken parents, "What shall we do with our boys?" This question was answered one and for all time three thousand years ago, in the simple formula, "Train up a child in the way he should go," and then, as if to make assurance doubly sure, the inspired writer declares, "And when he is old he will not depart from it." That was a sorry complaint made by an Olympia father recently, "Well, the fact is simply this, my boys have got the start of me." That is the same old story, for when the father owns that his boys have got the start of him, it is a pretty sure indication that he failed to make due application of Solomon's injunction.

It is safe to say that in the majority of cases, the small boy is not trained up at all in the way he should go; but, on the contrary, he comes up on the principle of a piece of automatic machinery, that is, he raises himself and goes whithersoever an evil wind blows him.

THE Americans have met with such universal success in this war that any disaster would come as a great shock. We all along overestimated our adversary. Instead of having a great power to contend with it seems that we are a giant pitted against a pigmy. All the Spanish seem able to do is to stand up to be knocked down. The only trouble one can see ahead is the time it will take them to acknowledge they are licked. This is one of the ramifications of Spanish honor. The Spanish officer in the field will surrender soon enough in the face of bayonet and shell; but it is the Madrid official, far from the active dangers of the conflict, who holds out so persistently.

PREPARING TO TAKE ANOTHER BUT.—It seems that the Republicans are to go through the fare of putting up a State ticket for the fall campaign. A State Convention has been called to meet at Tacoma, Sept. 20th, that city having one vote over Olympia for preference on the State Committee, which met at Seattle last week. It is well, however, for our opponents to keep up their organization to retain their hold at the national pie-counter, for Mark would never allow McKinley to tolerate sloth or indifference in party matters.

ATTORNEY GENERAL VANCE (not Assistant Attorney General, as many suppose) has decided that no person can practice law in a justice's court unless he is an admitted practitioner in the higher courts. A better understanding, it seems to us, would have been that, nobody but a lawyer should practice law in any court.

Dewey's grade as an officer is two degrees lower than the highest. He is a Rear Admiral, a rank to which he was promoted from Commodore for his demolition of the Spanish fleet at Manila. The next higher grade is Vice Admiral and the top-notch is reached when a naval officer becomes simply the Admiral.

THE English admiration of our country and people seems, just now, to know no bounds. A swift protected cruiser, the latest addition to the British navy, has been named the Fourth of July, notwithstanding the admiration of the old country must be like the school-boy's respect for the rod.

PEOPLE are dying of starvation by the score daily at Havana. Horse meat commands \$1 a pound; beans, 28 cents a pound; eggs, 3 cents each, and everything else in proportion, and still Spain haggles over the terms of submission to the inevitable!

The United States as a War Power.

For those who are interested in the condition of the American navy, and at present that means almost every one, the following table will be of value:

Table with columns: Class, Number, Tons, Horse Power, etc. Rows include: First-class battleships, Second-class battleships, Cruisers, Torpedo boats, etc.

This list does not include a large number of converted yachts, tugs and auxiliary cruisers. When these are added the total runs up to 301 vessels, of which 236 are available for war purposes. As the Register of the Navy, published January 1st, listed only 141 vessels, of which 109 were available for service, it is evident that in the few months which have intervened since the blowing up of the Maine, we have built or acquired by purchase 126 vessels, and lost but one—the Maine.

Although the technical classification rates only four vessels as "first-class," the record-breaking results at Manila and Santiago, in which such fighting machines as the Olympia and the Brooklyn contested for a first place, has increased the list to 11, which includes two armored cruisers, four protected cruisers and the monitor Puritan. There are 18 ships classified as second-class; 22 third-rate, and 6 fourth rate, which includes the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius.

The officers who command Uncle Sam's fleet consist of 7 Rear Admirals, 10 Commodores, 45 Captains, 85 Commanders, 74 Lieutenant-Commanders, 325 Lieutenants of all grades, 170 Ensigns, 70 Chief Engineers, 66 Past-Assistant Engineers, 52 Assistant Engineers, 18 Naval Constructors, 19 Assistant Naval Constructors and 15 civil engineers.

The land forces of our government has kept pace with the expansion of the navy. A statement from the Adjutant General shows the total strength of the army to be, regular and volunteer, July 19th, 227,000 men, of which 41,000 are regulars and 186,000 volunteers.

As a war power the United States is today entitled to a place well up to the head of the column. The war has shown that so many things enter into the conditions for effectiveness that are unseen by mortal eye, it would be folly to estimate efficiency by weight of guns, thickness of armor, or the number of troops in the field.

GLOOMY NEWS FROM ST. MICHAEL.—The British steamer Mananese arrived at Victoria, Wednesday, with the Yukon mining district, with 300 passengers and about \$200,000 in gold dust. Only 34 of the passengers were miners, who had spent as much as a winter in the mines, the remainder being argonauts who had gone up this spring but concluded not to remain. Hundreds of men arrive daily at St. Michael from Dawson, homeward bound, while many are going in to the mining district, but quite a number turn back after learning the conditions that prevail at Dawson and up-river points. St. Michael is crowded with disappointed gold hunters. Several boats are at that place laden with passengers who have bought tickets to Dawson and other points up the river, and on arriving have found that river transportation had not been provided. St. Michael is under military jurisdiction and the officers refuse to allow passengers to be landed, which adds to the perplexity of the situation. The great obstacle river boats have to overcome is securing competent river pilots. Old companies have employed all the experienced men on the river, and the wages of pilots has therefore advanced to from \$15 to \$25 per day.

It is readily understood why the Oregonian and many other corporations pay their employes without the intervention of a bank check, when it costs a cent-stamp for the privilege of drawing such order; but why an Eastern telephone corporation should make a reduction of several cents in the rate of a certain class of messages, in order to avoid paying a single cent on each message, to the government, is beyond the grasp of mortal comprehension. It seems there is a very general desire to avoid anything in the shape of a direct tax, and even patriotism cannot sweeten the dose enough to make it palatable. Wealth is generally successful in "standing off" taxes, that are easily paid and with little less appreciable loss than to fight payment. Goldbugs seem to regard it as a feather in their caps to press the crown of thorns upon the brow of labor, even though it may be altogether successful in bringing about a crucifixion on the cross of gold.

PHILADELPHIA was visited Wednesday by the most terrific electrical storm ever known in that city. Telegraphic and telephone service was entirely suspended from a surcharge of electric fluid. The cellars and first floors of hundreds of business blocks were inundated by the torrents of rain that fell, and much damage resulted to the stocks stored in basements. Point Breeze Oil Works, at the extreme lower section of the city, were set on fire by lightning, and for a time a big fire was raging.

THE California State Board of Trade has adopted a resolution asking that a citizen of the Pacific Coast be appointed on the Peace Commission to prepare the details of Spanish submission to the results of the war.

It is a dernier resort for the Olympia to persist in using his acidity as a scarecrow, to keep Republican poachers out of the Fusion poultry pen.

War Notes.

Eminent Europeans say Spain's fate is sealed. Geo. Merritt and troops at arrived Manila on the morning of the 25th ult. Another fleet of transports sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines this week.

Notwithstanding negotiations for peace a great battle may yet be fought before the war closes, at San Juan de Porto Rico.

There are nine little Spanish gunboats hiding away amid the Canaries which Uncle Sam may capture at his leisure if peace conditions are not soon secured.

The President will be asked to include in the stipulations for peace the release of about 500 prominent Cuban prisoners who have been incarcerated for political reasons.

It is now authoritatively stated that the Spanish sunken armored cruiser Maria Teresa will be saved. She will be floated to Guantanamo, where she will be fitted for a Yankee crew to man her guns.

As if the tribulations of Spain had not reached a full tide, it is now recorded that a cyclone, accompanied by a flood, passed over a portion of that stricken land, Monday, killing many people and wrecking much property.

Spain has not a good battle-ship left. The Pelayo's boilers are out of order; the firing gear and turrets of the Ardez V. are unmanageable; the Audes was completely used up by the late excursion to Suez, and the armament of the auxiliary cruisers is lamentably defective.

It was only Friday and Saturday of last week that additional mines and torpedoes were being placed in the entrance to Cadiz harbor. So it seems that the Spaniards recognize the wisdom of that adage which admonishes the keeping of the powder dry while placing a trust in Providence.

Merritt now has 12,000 soldiers with him at Manila, and he will soon receive about 8,000 more. It is thought this will be ample with the fleet to over-awe the insolent demands of the insurgents, who here as at Santiago, imagine that the United States assumed battle and won victories simply to place them in power to lord it over their foes.

The landing of Miles' forces at Ponce was welcomed by the inhabitants who remained. The Spanish troops had abandoned the city, the principal one on the Southern coast of the island and in many respects the most promising. The raising of the Stars and Stripes aroused great enthusiasm, which indicates that the population of the island is ripe for revolt.

Dewey is running a navy yard and arsenal at Cavite. A correspondent, under late date, in alluding to the hero of the Philippines says: He goes daily to Cavite, where by his order, and the speed and excellence of its execution, the navy yard, arsenal, forts and barracks have been converted, in a wonderfully short time, from confusion and chaos to neatness and system.

A Manila dispatch of the 26th ult. states that General Merritt assumed command of the American forces immediately after he had reported to Admiral Dewey. He established headquarters at the Cavite arsenal. The Newport was escorted to an anchorage near the cruiser Charleton by the gunboat Concord, the crews of the vessels of the American fleet giving her a rousing welcome. At the close of his official visit to the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, General Merritt was officially recognized by a salute of thirteen guns.

Already the trouble that will ensue from acquisition of distant dependencies is outlined by the evident reasons for national approval or dissent. England favors full retention of the Philippines by the United States, which suggests that co-operation in the China Sea may be the object of this feeling. There is very little of disinterested friendship, it is noted, either in public or private affairs. The great difficulty in the way of territorial expansion, as well as the establishment of foreign alliances, is the well-grounded belief that the Monroe doctrine is founded upon wisdom.

Secretary of State Rusk has completed the following plan for securing the votes of the Kansas soldiers now in the field for the November elections: The names of the candidates will be printed on long strips labeled "Republican," "Populist" and "Democratic," as the case may be. To facilitate the voting, Secretary Rusk announces that fac-similes of all the tickets in the State will be printed in blank form, so they may be posted in the various camps long enough before the election to enable soldiers to familiarize themselves with the candidates and give them time to make a campaign.

It is not altogether certain that Dewey may not have to put a quietus on Aguinaldo. His assumption of dictatorship is supremely ridiculous, in connection with the weakness of his cause, and the fact so plainly manifested that he has enemies within his ranks as well as foes without. Aguinaldo has been treacherous in his dealings with the Americans, and seems disposed to take all the advantage of a victory he was in no manner the means of promoting. As transports arrived, this cloak has become more difficult to wear, and many acts of unfriendliness have shown that his professions of friendship were insincere. The insurgent commander, late advice state, has finally dropped his mask and is now openly insolent. While he might not dare to order an

attack on the American camp, it is only because they are protected by the guns of the squadron, and it is not at all certain that the other chiefs would obey his commands. Even if they should, General Merritt, aided by the squadron, could repel a combined assault from both Aguinaldo and the Spaniards.

Gen. Miles has already shown that he cares little for departmental orders. The officials say they are satisfied he is trying to emulate Dewey, and force the bombardment of San Juan. He realizes that the success of his army in Porto Rico would be received with great popular favor throughout the country, and he hopes thereby to win from Congress the oft-sought, but still deferred title of Lieutenant-General. If Miles seeks battle at San Juan he will get it. No Spanish city in the West Indies is better fortified. Sampson's bombardment caused a panic among the inhabitants, but it did slight damage to the fortifications. Even if Spain agrees to peace terms her troops in Porto Rico will not know it unless informed by our soldiers. If peace waits until Miles is ready to attack, a battle would be fought before orders to stop could reach him. Spain knows that only by the surrender of Porto Rico can she escape the most disastrous conflict of the present war. The President and his advisers fear a battle will be fought, even if Spain accedes to our terms, yet there seems no other way to force peace. War preparations must proceed.

There is a prospect of an early termination of the war. A Madrid dispatch says the Spanish government has accepted the peaceful terms proposed by this government, with slight modifications, which it is thought will meet with ready acquiescence. The terms submitted were substantially that Spain shall relinquish all claim of sovereignty to Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and a like cession of an island in the Ladrones; that the United States occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines. Should an agreement be reached, peace commissioners would, of course, be appointed, but it is not improbable that their labors may consume two or three months. It is expected, however, that the Spanish pledge to accept the broad terms laid down by the United States will take the form of a written agreement. The evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico must, however, under the terms of the President's note be done at once, if the proffer for peace is accepted.

It was a good thing that our local Board of Trade some time ago dropped its plebeian name, associated as it was with sawdust and the yardstick, and assumed the high-toned and dignified title of Chamber of Commerce, and fortunate indeed that it did so in time for it to become chief advisor to the President. "Chamber" has an aristocratic sound, and is associated with the belongings of royalty, for it is said that even the honors of knighthood extending to the royal bed chamber. Then "Commerce" is a word of comprehensive meaning and covers conditions upon which the g. o. p. has moved, breathed and had its being the past third of a century. Evidently, therefore, it was very proper that our Chamber of Commerce might decide that this government should "hold" the Philippines, and eminently to the point that it should use Jove's shaft to speed the message to the White House, with the intimation that particulars would follow by mail. As Peck's Bad Boy would say, "That settles it," and Mark will doubtless give the orders so often heard in the nursery play: "Hold on to all you have got."

It is now said that Ankeny will enter the Senatorial contest next winter and furnish the "axe-grease" to lubricate the old machine so that the wheels will go round. He does not claim any greater ability than is necessary to manipulate a check-book, but as that is considered an essential qualification in a Republican campaign, it will like charity cover a multitude of defects as well as sins. It has not yet been announced who will hold the "pot," but it is safe to say that it will not be Mussetter.

The Texas Democratic State Convention, which met at Galveston, Wednesday, adopted resolutions which favor the construction and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States, favor the acquisition of Porto Rico and all other Spanish possessions in the western hemisphere and opposes the annexation or continued retention of the Philippine islands or any territory upon the eastern hemisphere.

CALIFORNIA'S contribution to the war fund for the month of July, from Internal revenue, exceeds \$1,000,000, the largest aggregate in the history of the Department.

Dr. H. C. Merkel, of Seattle, has been appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Washington School for Defective Youth for the term ending in 1904.

The steamer Mackinaw arrived at San Francisco, Tuesday, with the large timber raft from Puget Sound in tow.

The cardinal requisites of health, briefly stated are, cleanliness, moderation, cheerfulness, sunlight and sobriety.

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