



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

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Olympia, Wash., March 23, 1900. tf

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

SURVEYING of all kinds promptly attended to. The re-establishing of old Government lines especially. Townships surveyed and plotted. Railroads located, and levels run for drains. Lands examined and character reported.
Olympia, April 18, 1899.

An Impending Crisis.
Is it Possible That Having Eyes They See Not, and Having Ears Laborers Hear Not, the Things so Nearly Concerning Their Temporal Salvation?

Vote for a living wage. Vote for a wall against the Philippine Chinese. The United States Court has held that the Constitution does follow the flag. That means that the Colonial policy of the Republican leaders cannot be carried out without all our Colonial doors being thrown wide open for the incoming of cheap labor of every description. There are six hundred thousand Chinese in the Philippine Islands, to say nothing of the millions of Filipinos themselves. If McKinley's policy is indorsed at the polls, everyone of these cheap men can come to this coast to-morrow. Naturally, these Coast States will be the first and the greatest losers. They would land here and most of them would remain here. The climate is very like their own and besides there are a great many of their countrymen already here. Within a year after the adoption of the Republican Colonial policy by the people of this country the Chinese population of California, Oregon and Washington will be increased by a half a million. That means the displacement of an equal number of American laborers. That means that the half million white men displaced will be compelled to enter into immediate and sharp competition with white labor undisciplined. That means that all wages must necessarily be reduced. The Republicans are claiming great things in the way of increase in the earnings of American labor during the past ten years, and yet the report of that department of the Census Bureau which deals with labor questions shows that on a scale of one hundred, American labor is receiving to-day over the amount received in 1891 but 343-100, in other words, a wage that was \$1 a day in 1891 is \$1.03 43-100 to-day. Is the situation of the wage-earners of this country so exceptionally good that they can, without fear, contemplate the wholesale importation of Asiatic Coolie labor?

The decision of the United States Court, holding that the Chinese exclusion act cannot be invoked against labor coming to our shores from any of our island possessions, has created no little consternation among prominent Republicans in this State and in this city. And no wonder, for they are public-spirited enough to deeply deplore the possibility of anything so highly detrimental to our own community interests. They are shrewd enough, also, to see at once how far this question, as it is now presented, is likely to influence the voters of this coast. Even now they are beginning to justify and qualify the proposition as far as the facts will permit. They undertake to say that the danger is not a great one, for the reason that there are no more than 600,000 Chinese in the Philippines, and that the Chinese exclusion act can be made operative as to any greater number entering our island possessions. The Philippine Archipelago consists of something more than 1200 Islands and have our Republican friends taken into consideration the practical impossibility of patrolling and policing the entire Coast line of more than 1200 Islands, in order to prevent the incoming of Chinese who desire to make that archipelago a half-way house to America. Should we employ our entire navy in connection with this work we could not expect to do more than slightly check the movement of coolie Chinese upon America, which is sure to follow upon the opening of the doors between our island possessions and the mother country. The 600,000 Chinese who are to-day in the Philippines will be but a tithe of the leoprous horde who will inundate our Pacific Coast States. And for every many mongrel who puts his foot upon our shores a home-building head of an American family will have to take his place in the great army of unemployed, that will move through the highways of this country. The situation is a menace to the whole country, but especially does it hang like a great darger-cloud over these Pacific States. Shall we vote to bring it to pass?

The Bryan Clubs of the whole nation, by recommendation of President Hearst, will meet Saturday, to exchange opinions and make arrangements for the grand rally at the polls ten days later, for the perpetuation of the best government the sun has ever shown upon. Never before has the American heart been aroused, in times of peace, to such a pitch of apprehension, and never has a more resolute determination been registered to grasp it from impending ruin.

You bet: "An honest confession is good for the soul," you know, little one.

The Plan of the Administration.
Printed below will be found two very significant extracts, as indicating the real significance of the attitude of the Republican party in relation to the intention of the Philippine Islands. Everyone who has followed the press reports of the last year knows that the original avowed purpose of the administration as to the Philippines was not unlike but identical with the policy of this country as publicly and officially promulgated by Congress in relation to the Island of Cuba. Everybody knows further that the avowed policy of the administration in relation to the Philippines underwent a gradual but most pronounced change. Everybody knows that the present policy of the Republican party as to the Philippines is exactly contrary to that to which we as a nation stand committed as to Cuba. Few people know of the influences which have been at work to bring about this radical change in the administration's Philippine policy. Everybody knows that President McKinley said in his message to Congress, that it was "our plain duty" to give free trade with this country to Porto Rico. Everybody knows that his deliberate judgment as to our plain duty to Porto Rico was set aside by the dictates of the sugar and tobacco trusts. Is it unreasonable to suppose that the radical change which has taken place in the views of the administration, as to our duty to the Philippines, has been brought about by similar influences?

The letter given below will certainly

Federal Bayonets vs. American Labor.
At the opera house Friday night something over 1,000 people had the pleasure of listening to one of the most striking political speeches that has yet been delivered in this city in the course of the present campaign. Hon. F. C. Robertson, of Spokane, candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, presented one of the most unique and at the same time forcible arguments against the retention of the Republican party in power that we fancy the people of this city have ever listened to. Mr. Robertson is a man of magnificent physique and of excellent voice. His bearing and delivery are simple, modest and direct. Force of conviction and earnestness of purpose were strikingly manifest throughout his whole address. While he discussed at considerable length the paramount issues along lines already familiar to his audience, the principal part of his remarks were directed to the coolie labor question. He demonstrated to his audience in the most conclusive and striking manner, that this was not an imaginary but a real danger. That in the event of the election of President McKinley it was one of the necessary results of the Oriental policy to which the Republican party stands committed. This much other speakers have made plain to the people of this city, but Mr. Robertson went farther and in the most circumstantial manner showed his audience that the danger was not a prospective but a present one. He cited numberless instances, giving names and dates and places, to show that the contract coolie system is already in our midst. That white labor is being every day displaced in this State and that the movement is in its infancy. Replying to the attacks made upon him by the *Post-Intelligencer*, Mr. Robertson took occasion to describe his connection with the celebrated *Coeur d'Alene* martial law situation. Anyone who could listen to Mr. Robertson's description of the indignities and outrages wrought upon hundreds and thousands of workmen in the name of justice, but really in the interest of millionaire mine owners who happened to have a pull with the Governor of Idaho and the federal authorities, and not feel his blood boil with righteous indignation, must have had the inherent elements of either a shark or a Hauna. If there was a laboring man in that audience or any other voter who believes in justice and fair play and equality before the law, who did not leave the opera house with the firm conviction that Mr. Robertson was not only a firm friend and champion of the laboring classes, but a loyal citizen and defender of the legal rights of all classes, he must have been either in his dotage or absolutely blinded by red-eyed partisanship. It is safe to say that Mr. Robertson on the 6th of next month, will go out of this county with the vote of every laboring man and of every other man who repudiates the idea that the federal arm and federal bayonets should be employed to defend the special interests of the moneyed classes against the general interests of the whole community and of the tolling millions who create the wealth of the land.

It Don't Need to Be Denied.
Colonel (S. G. S. Clarke, K. C. M. G., F. R. S. whatever that may stand for), an Englishman and a member of the aristocracy of Great Britain, in an article entitled "Imperial Responsibilities a National Gain," published in the February number of the *North American Review*, of 1899, said among other things in relation to the proposed policy of the administration as to the Philippines:

"As soon, therefore, as the recent possibilities came to an end, the many friends of the United States in England carefully watched the currents of popular feeling. Would the new duties be frankly accepted? Would the manifest imperial destiny of the American people be now realized. Or, would the death letter of the farewell message of Washington so dominate opinion as to prevent, or at least postpone, a new departure? These were the questions which engaged all thoughtful minds on this side of the Atlantic."

This Englishman, speaking from the standpoint of a member of the English aristocracy, hopes that the "death-letter of the farewell message of Washington may not so dominate public opinion as to prevent, or postpone, the new imperialistic departure." Everybody will admit that a man of this kind is or ought to be a good judge of what constitutes imperialism. Certainly he ought to be a better judge than our Republican brethren who have had no experience with imperialistic matters, and who are now so loud in their denial that the McKinley policy has any imperialistic significance. Republicans have had a good deal to say about "Manifest destiny," and have rung the changes on that phrase with a view of defending the McKinley Philippine policy. But they have never apparently thoroughly sensed the situation. According to the above writer it is not only "manifest destiny" but "manifest imperial destiny."

Naturally we are not surprised to learn that our good friends across the water, who at one time openly denigrated George Washington as an arch traitor, are extremely anxious lest the "death letter of his farewell message" shall dominate American opinion in this critical juncture of American affairs.

But the above extract finds its complement and the half-circle of *de facto* if not *de jure*, Anglo-American alliance is completed by the following associated press dispatch, which appeared in all the leading papers of the country under date July 24th:

THEY FAVOR AN ALLIANCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—In the belief that an open alliance with Great Britain will be an excellent thing for the United States, a society has been formed in Philadelphia composed of many men prominent in the financial and political world.

The first meeting of this organization, which is known as the Trans-Atlantic Society of the United States, was held about a week ago. The proceedings were kept secret, but to-day the plans of the organization became known through application for a charter.

In this application the officers of the new Anglo-American society are given as follows: C. Stuart Patterson, President; Theodore D. Seary and John Converse, Vice-Presidents; Alfred R. Wiggan, Treasurer, and Thomas C. Knapp, Secretary.

The Board of Governors consists of William D. Winsor, William P. Henry, Charles Curtis Harrison, the Rev. Horace P. Fuller, Edward H. Coates, the Rev. J. L. Levy, Alexander Van Rensselaer, John Thompson, Alta B. Johnson, Fred Turnbull, G. E. Freyer, Joseph G. Rosenberg, Henry R. Edmunds and William R. Lucas.

Mr. Patterson is one of the most prominent financiers in this city. Mr. Seary, one of the Vice-Presidents, is the President of the National Association of Manufacturers, and John H. Converse, the other Vice-President, is one of the firm operating the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

In the application to the Court the object of the Society is stated to be "the bringing into closer relations the people of the United States and Great Britain by the general strengthening of the political, commercial and social bonds which unite the two countries."

This is to be done by "fostering hospitality and friendship toward British subjects who may be temporarily sojourning in Philadelphia, and by collecting, preserving and disseminating information tending to educate public opinion in this direction."

Thus are the people at home and abroad joining hands for the unification of British and American interests in all parts of the world. Can any laboring man, can any merchant of moderate means, can any professional man who is not the hireling of corporate interests, perceive in this program anything which will benefit themselves or the great masses of the American people? Naturally, these kid-gloved descendants and successors of the black-visaged buccaners and marauders of the olden times dare not frankly avow their purposes. But the fact can be no longer concealed that there is a tacit understanding growing out of a mutuality of interests by which the money barons of England and America propose to exploit the peoples of the world. Mr. McKinley's administration has taken the pains to distinctly deny the existence of a secret alliance between England and this country. The denial was unnecessary. No formal

throw some light upon the real significance of the Philippine situation:

Letter received by A. R. Tidlow, written June 25th, 1898, from Washington, D. C., by a man high in the Republican councils in the Nation, one of the moving spirits in the Grand Army of the Republic and a man very close to President McKinley.

Two choice extracts from said letter are as follows:

"The Philippine customs dues will be in charge of the War Department, and the government there strictly military. Possibly this is because of the diplomatic as well as the military necessities involved. The secretary of the Treasury has submitted the plans, and the President has them under consideration. It is expected that they may be promulgated in Gen. Merritt's hands, although possibly not until after he has reached and captured the 'Orient'; they certainly will have been promulgated when he has actually 'taken' the island. Whether there will be any civil officers in the Philippines is not known here for publication. It was intimated to me by a Treasury official who knows all that is known, that the Treasury Department would not be in it at all, in the beginning, not probably, until after it shall have been determined whether Spain will back down or fight. You see, this war was begun on high humanitarian grounds to relieve the starving Cuban rebels, and we have actually 'captured them or know that Germany and Russia will let us take them, would look very like a war of conquest. There are a number of iron hands that must wear silver gloves for a while."

"The rumors of peace negotiations are disturbing, but the officials with whom I have talked about the idea, at least until after we shall have come into revocable control of all Spain's colonies. The war will last a month or two or a year or two. I think that the next Presidential election will see us wading in mixed good and malaria; and that such has been the plan of the administration from the beginning."

Dewey vs. Dewey.
Unfortunately for the fame of the man Admiral Dewey he has a mouth that goes off at half-cock. You can prove both sides sometimes by his assertions. He did say that he counseled with Aguinaldo, furnished him guns, and set him to work fighting the cause of this government against the Spaniards. When importuned, however, to deny this, and while he was on the grill to determine whether he was a Republican or Democrat, he denied that there had been an "alliance" with the insurgent leader, probably not knowing that the word "alliance" exactly described his dealings with Aguinaldo. Probably he did not care that he stultified himself, the same as he did when he signified a willingness to run on "any old" ticket for President, and swallow its platform, whatever it might be.

A GENTLEMAN who lives on the Westside stated in a conversation to-day that a few months ago every morning as he came to town he would meet anywhere from twenty to thirty white laborers on their way to the woods. These men were engaged in cutting wood for local consumption. He states that now as he comes to town he meets anywhere from twenty to thirty Japs on their way to their day's work in the woods. The white wood cutters with their full dinner buckets have almost entirely disappeared from those woods roads. Just why this change has taken place it is hard to understand. The people of Olympia are paying more for the wood they burn than they did a year ago. The ANTI-IMPERIALIST promises the public that it will institute special inquiry into this particular matter with a view of ascertaining as to whether the price of cutting wood has been reduced to a point where white men with families to support have been compelled to give up the work, or whether some of our local contractors prefer to employ the little red pismires that are swarming over the sea from the Oriental hills.

HUNDREDS of New York women have made application to go to the north pole with the Zeigler-Baldwin expedition, as cooks, stenographers and house-keepers. Although the project has been announced but a week, a "bushel basket-full" of these applications have been received by Mr. Baldwin, who has immediate charge of preparations, Zeigler paying all expenses of the expedition, which will cost something like \$300,000. It is thought that it will sail northward about June.

THE "Brownie" company of San Francisco little folks, is quarantined at Butte, Montana, mumps having broken out among them. Their private car, "Cleopatra," is side-tracked, and it may be some time before they will be able to pursue the trip marked out for them, which includes New York and the larger Eastern cities.

Rogers has been stunk out. He repudiates Hazard. The reputation comes too late.—Oly.

"Immodest words admit of no defense. A want of decency is a want of sense."

liance is of any importance in view of the thorough understanding which evidently exists between the gentlemen of imperialistic instincts in England and those of similar kidney in this country. In 1896 these same English imperialists use to lie awake nights for fear that a monetary system would be established in this country that would be inimical to the interests of the Alliance. This year they are losing sleep through the fear that the "death-letter" of Washington's farewell address" will so influence the people of this country as to block the joint purpose of a world-wide raid in search of plunder. Will the American people, under the guidance of the "Trans-Atlantic Society of America," and the rest of their kind in this country, permit themselves to be bound hand and foot and delivered over to these new-time feudal barons?

The Cheap Leaven at Work.
The Coolies are Coming with a Hurrah. Can Labor Witness Their Advent Unmoved?

In the labor market, as in every other market, the law of supply and demand holds good. A man may be in full sympathy with the American workingman, but if there is a supply of coolie labor in the market, he will soon find that he must employ it or go out of business. So long as coolie labor can be had for \$1 a day or less, he can not employ American workmen at a decent wage and expect to compete with other men in the same line of business. An instance of this kind occurred in Tacoma last week. One of the largest wood contractors in that city lost three large wood contracts to a company employing coolie labor. He has heretofore always employed white men, but in conversation, just after hearing of the loss of the third contract, he said:

"I don't like to do it but it is either that or quit the business. I have been paying white men \$1 per cord for cutting wood and everybody knows that that is little enough. These other people are getting the work done for 75 cents in Japs and I must do the same thing or quit the business."

Last week a Buckley farmer hired fifteen Japs at \$1 a day to dig his potatoes. He said that every thing he had to buy was costing him from 25 to 50 percent more than formerly and that, if he was to make ends meet, he would have to employ the cheapest labor to be had. The presence of a comparatively small number of coolies is sure to force the wage of the whole labor community down to their level. If the number of coolie laborers in the State at the present time can work these results, what will be the effect of the wholesale importation of cheap labor sure to follow the ratification of McKinley's Philippine policy at the polls next month?

For a man who is cracked up to be as popular as Colonel Roosevelt, his progress is attended by an extraordinary number of mobs. According to his own showing the work done for 75 cents in the country could not have had a worse time of it. But perhaps Teddy is only trying to mob his way into office.—Oly.

Oh, no little "Auntie," Governor Roosevelt was never "cracked up" to be as popular among the Bryanites, thugs and other law-breakers. His popularity is among the law-abiding and real Americans with red blood in their veins instead of red flags in their hands.—Oly.

"Bryanites, thugs and other law-breakers!" Does our little neighbor realize the meaning of the words he uses? If so, is there the slightest scintilla of truth in that assertion which does not apply with much greater force to the party which is now waging a war of subjugation against our late allies in wresting the Philippines from Spanish rule? Can there be greater law-breakers than those who admittedly violate the Constitution and justify it by the declaration that it has outlived its days of usefulness? Can there be more reprehensible thugs than those who terrorize at the polls and make a mockery of the ballot-box? Can a party that is so easily switched from silver to gold, from a war that was begun to free the Cubans from oppression to a contest for empire, claim to have the honest red blood of the yeoman flowing in their veins, while their heart-beats throb under the stimulus of love for gold—yellow gold? From any such supposition, good Lord deliver us!

BRYAN is receiving the support of nine professors of the Missouri University, who did not support him four years ago. Two others have not yet decided whom to support, but are leaning decidedly by Bryanward. Four years ago several Missouri university professors who had been voting the Democratic ticket left the party upon the monetary issue. These have all returned upon the sub of imperialism and trusts.

The Republican county ticket is composed of clean, competent men.—Oly.

They must have been sorted over and picked out then, or subjected to a process of scrubbing since their nomination was unnecessary. No formal

The Issue Upon Us.
Men of National Repute, who have Always Been Republicans, Sound a Warning Against Imperialism.

The American Anti-Imperialistic League issued an address to-night to all independent voters in the United States, asking them to support William J. Bryan for President.

Among the names attached to the document are those of George S. Boutwell, Boston; D. H. Chamberlain, Massachusetts; Joseph F. Eowler, Washington, D. C.; ex-United States Senator; Edwin L. Godkin, New York; William Lloyd Garrison, Boston; Judge Harmon, Cincinnati, ex-Attorney-General; Bishop F. D. Huntington, Syracuse, N. Y.; Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Boston; ex-Congressman Henry U. Johnson of Indiana; William R. Lord, Portland, Or.; Charles Eliot Norton, Harvard University; Franklin Pierce, New York; Arthur Latham Perry, Williams College; Edward M. Shepard, New York; Morford Storey, Boston; Edwin F. Uhl, Grand Rapids, John J. Valentine, President Wells-Fargo Express Co.; United States Senator George L. Wellington, Maryland, and ex-Congressman John Dewett Warner of New York. The address says:

"We regard with profound apprehension the course of the present Administration in Porto Rico and the Philippines. Our prior acquisitions were of adjacent territory, the extension of the area of constitutional government and the creation of new States of the Union. We made their few inhabitants citizens; our people settled them; we there established the institutions of freedom. For the first time in our history it is now proposed that the President and Congress shall rule vast territories and millions of men outside of our constitutional system. Officials sworn to support the Constitution and deriving all their powers therefrom have acquired colonies and assumed arbitrary authority to govern their inhabitants without consent; and to tax them without representation. This policy offers to the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines no hope of independence, no prospect of American citizenship, no representation in the Congress that taxes them. This is the government of men by arbitrary power; this is imperialism.

"We believe it is the first duty of the American people to stamp with disapproval doctrines so hostile to liberty and dangerous to constitutional government. If they are to remain free and their government is to continue representative, their servants must not have or exercise any but constitutional powers. Between the claim of freedom that all men are entitled in equal political right and the dogma of tyranny that might makes right, there is no middle ground.

"We have not prior to this year supported the candidacy of Mr. Bryan. We do not now concur in certain of his views on minor issues. Yet his position on the supreme issue of the present campaign is so sound, and his advocacy of it has been so able and courageous that we now favor his election as the most effective way of showing disapproval of Mr. McKinley's course. Without claiming any special political influence we unite, for what our example may be worth to our fellow citizens, in this statement of proposed action in the presence of a greater danger than we have encountered since the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth—the danger that we are to be transformed from a republic, founded on the Declaration of Independence, guided by the counsels of Washington, into a vulgar, common-place empire, founded on physical force. We invite the co-operation of all independent voters to avert this great and impending danger."

It was part of the "sacred plan" of Hanna while trying fat out of the corporations, to all at once, on the eve of election, affect to perceive in the political sky the evidences of renewed confidence. He is now reaching out for everything in sight in his political auguries. He does not deny that he is lading out the corruption fund with a lavish hand—"That is what it is for," he said to one who was astounded at the lavish dispensation of "sugar" to buy up the purchasable element in each community. "Claim everything; buy what you can." This is to be the Republican plan from now on until the polls are closed. Practically these are the instructions left by Chairman Hanna before he started on his speaking tour.

CASTORIA.
The Kid You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

OLY again calls Dude Lewis a "spectacular ass." Look out, little one, and don't get near his heels, or he will again send you "stomach over apple-cart" in the air.

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