



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

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 Olympia, April 12, 1890.

GRAVE DECISIONS.
THE QUESTION OF CHEAP COOLIE LABOR UP.

Nothing can restrain the influx of Asiatic labor of the Government of the Trusts if sustained in its Imperialistic Design of Colonial Dependencies—A Present, Active and Persistent Menace to White Labor and White Merchants—The Danger is Here NOW and Calls for the Restraint of Your Ballot.

United States Judge Esteve of the District of Hawaii, an appointee of President McKinley, rendered a decision on the 20th of September, 1900, establishing beyond a shadow of doubt the right of every resident of the island possessions of the United States to go freely and unrestricted to any part of the United States.

Under this ruling, the 600,000 Chinese and 11,000,000 Malays of the Philippine islands will have, in the event of annexation, an undeniable, inalienable right to swarm here without limit, beyond the power of Congress or the President to stop them.

Closely following Judge Esteve, the Supreme Court of Hawaii, composed of United States Judges appointed by President McKinley, rendered a decision, Oct. 1, 1900, on substantially the lines. The case involved in the decision of the Supreme Court was the political rights of Geo. L. Edwards, a resident of Hilo, Hawaii.

The gist of the Decision is this: "THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IS ONE OF DELEGATED POWERS. THE AMERICAN NATION OR, IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE CONSTITUTION, 'THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES,' IS ABSOLUTELY SOVEREIGN. THIS SOVEREIGN HAS PRESCRIBED CERTAIN FUNDAMENTAL RULES, CONTAINED IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH ITS SERVANTS, THE PRESIDENT AND EACH MEMBER OF CONGRESS, MUST TAKE A SOLEMN OATH TO SUPPORT AND DEFEND AS A CONDITION PRECEDENT TO TAKING OFFICE. THESE SERVANTS ARE NOWHERE AUTHORIZED TO EXERCISE ABSOLUTE SOVEREIGNTY, BUT THEIR POWERS ARE LIMITED BY THE TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTION UNDER WHICH THEY HOLD THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICES AND DISCHARGE THEIR OFFICIAL DUTIES.

"WE CANNOT ASSENT TO THE DOCTRINE THAT THE OPERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION IN THE TERRITORIES BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES DEPENDS UPON THE WILL OR ACTION OF CONGRESS EXTENDING IT THERE. 'IT FOLLOWS THAT ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION AND POLITICAL RIGHTS BECOME AT ONCE, WHEN THE SESSION WAS COMPLETED, A PART OF THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.'"

WHAT THE DECISION MEANS.
 If the laboring people and the merchants of the Pacific Coast suffer irreparable loss from the competition of cheap Japanese labor, under rigid exclusion acts, their suffering and loss would be increased ten thousand times under the unrestricted competition of these swarms of Philippine coolies.

No exclusion act nor any power of Congress could come to the rescue. Every large corporation on the Pacific Coast could bring them here by the tens of thousands—for they are eager to come—and set them to work on railroads, in single mills, in saw mills, in lumber camps, in the fisheries and in coal mines.

A faint idea of the white labor and merchants depending upon the trade of white laborers would be driven to bankruptcy and starvation may be gathered from the recent substitution of thousands of Japanese for white laborers in every branch of industry controlled by big corporations in this State.

ACTS MORE IN PROOF THAN WORDS.
 The Republican papers are now trying hard to show that Admiral Dewey made no alliance with Aguinaldo to fight the Spaniards to a finish, at the close of the late war. Wildman, the U. S. Consul at Hongkong, is rung in as a witness, although his opportunity for acquiring a superior knowledge of facts was probably no better than that of those separated by many thousand miles of watery expanse, nor as good as the testimony of Admiral Dewey himself, who is as notably afflicted with a vacuity of knowledge of the meaning of words, as he is superior in ability for determining just the projectile, quantity of powder and elevation of muzzle, to obtain the best results in marine bombardment!

Dewey strenuously denies that Aguinaldo and his force were accepted as his allies at a conference and subsequent union of forces, effected at Cavite, although he admits that he furnished transportation, guns and ammunition to the insurgents, and that they united with him in a common cause against the enemy—which was then the Spaniard. If this was not an alliance, what was it? And does anybody suppose for an instant that the insurgent leader was fool enough to make such an agreement and give such aid, without an understanding, expressed or implied, of amity, friendship and justice on the part of this government?

Admiral Dewey's renunciation of the logical significance of his acts is not a whit more inconsistent or childish than his announcement of candidacy for President. He gave out that while he was a Democrat, he was willing to accept a nomination from either party, which was just about as reasonable as denial of alliance with Aguinaldo while performing all the acts towards, and accepting the service of, the rebel chieftain as an ally of our government. It was about on a par with many other acts of the Admiral, notably the haste he made in disposal of the gift of the people, made to himself alone, and in appreciation of his services as a naval commander, and not of Mr. Dewey, as an American citizen.

SAMPLES OF ASIATIC LABOR.
 From the report made to the State Labor Commissioner, the Great Northern Railway Company employed 1,058 section men at \$1, 33.1-3 per day in the year 1897—making a total yearly payment of \$440,128.10—every dollar of which was spent in this country, and nearly all of it in the communities in which the men dwelt.

These men have all been replaced by Japanese laborers at \$1.10 per day, and there are now 2,500 Japanese at work on sections and the re-construction of the Great Northern in the State of Washington.

In 1897 the O. R. & N. Co. employed 320 white men on sections at \$1.25. These have been replaced by Japanese and the number increased on account of extra construction work.

In 1898-9 the S. & I. R. R. Co. employed 100 white men at \$1.40 per day. They have been replaced by Japanese at \$1.10 per day and the number increased on account of new work.

Four years ago no Japanese were employed at the Port Blakely mills. To-day more than two hundred Japa-

nese have taken the place of white labor there—and other mills are following the examples set by Port Blakely.

Japs are being employed in round-houses as wipers, and at terminals as cleaners of Passenger, Pullman and Dining cars, and a number are used as mechanical helpers in the machine shops.

Japs have practically driven the small white restaurant people out of the lower part of Seattle, and are being employed in almost every public place in the city.

Judge Esteve's recent decision, supplemented by that of the Hawaiian Supreme Court, makes it certain that the retention of the Philippine Islands opens the United States to the millions of Filipinos, as well as the hordes of other Asiatics, who would gladly come to this Coast at the small stipend of twenty-five cents a day!

WHAT NEXT?
 To Make Human Beings by Artificial Means.

Dr. Jacques Loeb, of the University of Chicago, who has been making zoological and biological studies at Woods Holl, Mass., for ten months, has achieved so much success that his scientific friends believe that the reproduction of human beings by artificial means is possible. The scientific word for the process is parthenogenesis.

This opinion was brought to the University by Dr. Frank R. Lillie, who arrived from Woods Holl to take up the work of his new position as associate professor of zoology. Dr. Lillie is well known among the scientists of America, having been head of the Department of Biology at Michigan University for five years and one year at Vassar before his recent appointment to Chicago.

Before this he confined his work to sea urchins; this year it was extended to starfish and worms, an entirely different group. He developed normal starfish and worms from unfertilized eggs.

Mr. Lillie says, however, that it will take a long time to find the conditions required for the various animals. "It may be," he asserts, "that this problem will prove insurmountable, but there is no doubt that the investigators in morphological anatomy will continue their experiments with such discoveries in view."

It will not be necessary to produce human beings artificially to prove to the satisfaction of scientists that such a thing is possible. No large series of experiments on human subjects will be required. The experiments can be made on other mammals—that is, on animals which suckle their young, such as dogs and cats. These claims are made by scientists.

The most noted verification of Dr. Loeb's work that was made by Prof. Wilson, of Columbia University, New York. This summer he performed experiments in the United States Fish Commission station laboratory at Beaufort, N. C., and obtained better results than Dr. Loeb himself. Later in the summer Professor Wilson went to Woods Holl, and before the scientists there lectured on his work. One advance which Prof. Wilson has made has come from the study of the internal condition of the unfertilized eggs developed by artificial means.

Mrs. McKinley's Tact.
 "The Chinese are the politest people in the world," said a man who has seen much of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, "but I have seen one instance where Americans were not behind them in good manners. It was at a big dinner party. Among the guests were the President and his wife, the Chinese Minister from China. The dinner was an excellent one, and the new attaché, who was a very cultivated man, won golden opinions all around. As soon as the last course was removed, however, he gave us a surprise. Leaning back in his chair he crossed his hands on his stomach and delivered himself of a deep, resonant, heartfelt grunt. There was just a second of silence, broken by a similar effort from the hostess, a creditable grunt, too, but not so vigorous as that of the Celestial. When the President's wife granted, followed by the President, the Chinese Minister, and all the guests, you would have thought you were in a pigsty."

The Long Skirt and Its Dangers.
 Philadelphia Press.

A scientific man in Rome has just been conducting a very practical experiment.

All this time, since the long skirt came into fashion, doctors have been talking microbes, and warning women of the evil of their ways. But has any one thought to put a gown under the microscope and give visible proof of the truth of what he has been saying? Not a soul except this learned scientist in Rome.

He employed three young women to take their long skirts out on a microscope-collecting expedition. When they returned, after doing their duty thoroughly and well, he took the three garments to his laboratory and gave them a searching investigation.

He found all the microbes of the streets.

The result was horrible to relate. Allied in force, the microbes of those three skirts were found to be sufficient to contaminate the whole population of China, and it is more than 450,000,000.

Yet the number of these microbes was probably no greater than each one of us brings into the house every time

we go out in that article of attire with death in its train. The wonder is that we manage to live at all!

PAY RECEIVED BY SERVANTS.
 Scale of Wages Which Rules in China, England, Switzerland and Elsewhere.

Philadelphia North American.

On all sides complaints loud and deep are heard as to the scarcity of servants, and various remedies, more or less practical, have been suggested for the alleviation of the housewife's trouble.

The importation of Chinese servants has been suggested, but this seems an improbable solution of the difficulty. Of course, the trouble really arises from the extraordinary spread of education during the last few years and the preference of young women to enter a more independent sphere of action in shops and houses of business than to confine themselves to the cut and dried rules of domestic service.

In England it may be taken that the average wages of a general servant are about \$75 a year, sometimes more, sometimes less, but this seems a fair price to pay. In France a "bonne-a-tout faire" expects \$60 a year, and a German "maga" a like sum. In Russia, Sweden, Denmark and Norway the average may be put down at \$50 a year, and a like amount is a fair estimate for Italy. In Switzerland, owing, perhaps, to the enormous floating hotel population, the price rises to \$80, but then Switzerland is naught else but one gigantic hotel for the convenience of travelers.

In the United States a good general servant expects \$150 a year, and in Canada about \$125. In both instances these sums may be offered freely without obtaining any response, because the same circumstances exist in these countries as everywhere else—that is to say, the desire for greater independence and a growing dislike to domestic service.

The highest wages are paid in Cape Colony, where a white woman, unless well paid, considers it beneath her dignity to accept any inferior post. In Natal the average wage is only slightly lower, \$250 a year being a fair figure. Here, again, the Zulus in domestic service outnumber the white servants by 50 to 1.

IS HANNA A BRITISHER?
 Former Worker of the Republican Boss Says He Was Born in England.

Several months ago, when Mark Hanna returned from a trip abroad, he made a remarkable declaration that in many respects the monarchial form of government in the British Empire was vastly preferable to our own. This statement provoked much comment at the time, but if the statement made in Chicago last Tuesday by C. W. Slattery of Dyersburg, Tenn., is true, there is no further room for criticism.

For, according to the statement of the Tennessee man, Mr. Hanna is a native of England and is naturally an advocate of everything British. Mr. Slattery said:

"I am a railroad contractor, and at present have a contract for building a line of road in Tennessee for the Illinois Central Railway. In my employ at Dyersburg is an elderly Englishman named Charles Green, who says he was born in a small town in the mining regions of England; that Marcus A. Hanna was born in the same village; his father being a mine master; that the elder Hanna came to America and settled in Pennsylvania when Mark was about seven years old; that the elder Hanna engaged in mining and afterward removed to Ohio, where Mark learned the trade of an iron molder; that Green came also to the United States and obtained employment under his former English playmate, who is the present Mark Hanna. Mr. Green also says that Mark Hanna's father was an intense believer in British institutions and persistently refused to become a naturalized citizen of the United States, and that while a young man, Marcus A. Hanna fully shared his father's prejudices against a republican form of government."

Mr. Slattery says Green is an intelligent man and that he announces his willingness to subscribe and make oath to the foregoing statement.

It will be remembered that Mr. Hanna claims to be a native of this country. Perhaps the above disclosure may throw some light upon his political methods.

The population of the United States, in decades more than a century past, has been as follows: In 1790, 3,929,214; 1800, 5,308,483; 1810, 7,238,881; 1820, 9,663,822; 1830, 12,866,020; 1840, 17,069,432; 1850, 23,191,876; 1860, 31,443,321; 1870, 38,558,371; 1880, 50,155,783; 1890, 63,069,756; and 1900, 76,295,290.

E. D. CLARK has been sentenced at Colfax to imprisonment of one year for cattle stealing four years ago.

STATE NEWS.
 A Brief Summary of News Gathered From all Parts of the State.

The Everett flouring mill will be completed and in operation by January 1.

The Great Northern has 2,500 Japanese on railroad construction in Washington.

E. H. Brandt, a prominent citizen of Snohomish, was sandbagged Tuesday night and robbed of \$20.

The Waitsburg Gazette reports that red squirrels are coming out in Spring Valley, after hibernating 23 months.

The saloon of Julius Kunkel, at Odessa, was held up Monday night by two masked men, who robbed the till of \$30.

A party of 15 or 20 Garfield fishermen returned from Priest Lake the first of the week with 3,000 pounds of white fish.

Charles D. Smeed, head clerk at the Rainer-Grand Hotel, at Seattle, is said to be missing and to be short in his accounts to the amount of \$655.

Lim Foo, a Chinaman, is in jail at New Whatcom, charged with smuggling his countrymen into the United States. He is held under \$500 bonds.

The Church of Our Saviour of the Norwegian Lutheran Society at Tacoma was robbed of 96 chairs. They were taken away in a wagon in broad daylight.

The coroner's jury, which investigated the causes leading to the death of John Schultz, in the Leary mine accident, rendered a verdict censuring the company.

Monday Fred Reynolds backed a wagon off the Merchants' Dock at Everett. The horse was drowned and he himself narrowly escaped a similar fate.

A mass meeting of the equal suffragists of Washington will convene in Seattle November 20, for the purpose of receiving the reports of officers and of discussing county organization.

The city directory canvass of Everett has been completed, and gives Everett 3,921 names, which represents a population of 11,703 a gain over last year of 3,600. Lowell comes in with a population of 1,072, which is a decided gain over the 603 of last year.

Mrs. Edith Strobel, wife of an engineer on the Great Northern, killed herself at Spokane, Monday night, by blowing out her brains with a revolver. She was 29 years of age and before her marriage was a Tekoa, Wash. girl. Temporary insanity is said to have been the cause.

The safe in the U. S. postoffice, at Fremont, a suburb of Seattle, was cracked by robbers early Wednesday morning and \$200 in money and \$300 in stamps taken. The burglars were experts and used black powder. The building was wrecked. There is no clue to the robbers.

The Grocers' Association of Everett has taken up the matter of running a daily boat from Everett and Seattle to Whidbey Island points, and has the promise of a certain steambot owner that a boat will be placed on the run if the merchants of Everett will pledge their freight from Seattle to it.

The Phenix Logging Company was organized a few days ago, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and will commence operations in the Hood Canal country. Solomon G. Simpson is president, A. H. Anderson vice-president, W. A. McDonald secretary and treasurer and Albert Johnson general manager.

The long overdue steamer Robert Dollar arrived at Seattle from Nome Monday night, with 350 passengers and \$1,000,000 in gold dust. She was delayed by storms preventing her discharging and loading cargo and hindering her on the way down. She left Nome October 14. All on board are well.

The fruit-drier at Tekoa closed down Saturday on account of the disagreeable weather, farmers not being able to keep it supplied with prunes. The weather has not been favorable from the time it started operations. During its short run about 25 tons of prunes have been dried, which will be shipped to the Eastern market.

The body of Clark M. Carr, son of General Clark E. Carr, who was drowned in Lake Washington, near Seattle, last Sunday, was recovered Thursday. The body of his cousin Torrey Carr, who lost his life at the same time, was recovered several days ago. The bodies were found some distance apart in 60 feet of water.

The winter apple crop of Yakima Valley is being harvested and placed on the market. Buyers are giving 2 cents per pound, or equivalent to \$1 per box, for choice Spitzenburgs. It is estimated that at least 40,000 boxes will be marketed this year. The crop is larger and the quality better than in 1899. This is said to be due

to the concerted efforts in spraying and the care taken of all orchards, in pruning, cultivating and irrigating the trees.

Natural gas has been discovered along Pine Creek, 35 miles southwest of Spokane, the outflow being traced for eight miles along that stream. H. T. Dabney and associates have secured a 25 years' lease on 15,000 acres of land along the creek, and will sink a deep well to test the flow. Should the volume of gas be satisfactory, it will be piped to Spokane.

Klaybolt & Co., of Cincinnati, who were awarded the \$30,000 worth of bonds issued by school district No. 1, New Whatcom, for erecting additions to the school buildings, have as yet failed to comply with their contract to take the bonds. Their bid was the lowest at 4 1/2 per cent interest and a small premium. One of the new buildings is nearly finished, and the contractor can draw no money because the money is not yet paid. Unless the money is paid over very soon the board of directors will award the bonds to one of the other bidders.

CENSUS FACTS ABOUT CITIES.
 N. Y. World.

The revelations of the census touching the growth of our cities are interesting.

It appears that there are now 159 cities in the United States with over 25,000 inhabitants each. Dividing these 159 cities into four classes, 19 are found to have a population of 200,000 or over, 19 number 100,000 or more but less than 200,000 inhabitants, 40 have 50,000 or more but less than 100,000, and 81 have 25,000 or over but less than 50,000.

New York, with its 3,437,202 inhabitants, stands of course at the head of the list of nineteen cities of the first-class, and really is so far ahead of all the others that it is in a class by itself. Chicago comes second, with about 1,700,000 inhabitants. Philadelphia, which stood second in the census of 1890, now has third place, with 1,300,000 inhabitants. St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore follow in the order named, and each has a population of over half a million. Cleveland and Buffalo are Nos. 7 and 8 on the list, while San Francisco and Cincinnati, which held those places in 1890, are now Nos. 9 and 10. And Pittsburgh, which was No. 12 ten years ago, is now No. 11, thus pushing New Orleans down one peg. The remaining seven of the nineteen cities of the first-class are, in the order of their naming, Detroit, Milwaukee, Washington, Newark, Jersey City, Louisville and Minneapolis.

The cities of Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma, all in the young State of Washington, carry off the palm for rapidity of growth in the last twenty years. In 1880 their combined population was less than 5,000; to-day it is 155,000, and 57,000 of these have been gained since 1890. Kansas City, from being No. 153 on the list of cities in point of population ten years ago, is now No. 76; Portland, Ore., which was No. 106 in 1890, is now No. 42, while Los Angeles, which was No. 135 in 1890, is now No. 36.

How to Wash Dishes.

Dish washing is more frequently neglected in its details than any other branch of household manage. To get the dishes washed and put away is the only aim of the average maid, and unless the housekeeper oversees the work and insists upon its being done properly, streaky plates and rough cups with yellowed streaks about the handles and in the creases are sure to appear, while broken, nicked and cracked dishes will be her despair. Better far cheap dishes without nicks and cracks and with dainty, polished surfaces than the finest ware poorly cared for.

The china should never be mixed with the cooking and kitchen utensils and dishes. The latter should be washed first and put away. Then the soap plates should be held under running water and piled together. The meat and fish plates and entree dishes should be thoroughly scraped, rinsed like the soap plates and each kind piled together. The dessert dishes should follow the same course. Cups with fragile handles should occupy an isolated position on the dish table. Spoons with bowls all pointing one way, and knives and forks should be laid in separate heaps. Two good-sized pans, one for washing and one for rinsing, and a dish drainer are all needed, and should be placed in position, with soapuds as strong as the hands will bear in the dish-washing pan. First wash the glass-ware, then plunge it quickly into the hot water in the rinsing pan; place it in the drainer and dry, and put it away as soon as all are washed. Next wash and dry the cups and saucers in the same way and put them away. Then

wash, wipe and put away the silver, cleaning the teaspoons first. All the other dishes can be washed, rinsed and drained together. Water just below the boiling point should be poured over the china to rinse it.

It will take determination and patience to get a maid into the habit of washing her dishes in this way, but it can be done, and in one family where this method is always used, broken and nicked dishes are almost unknown. There should be no sound from the dishes during the entire process.

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