Washington Standard.

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

VOLUME XLI.--NUMBER 1. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON: FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, 1900. WHOLE NUMBER 2,112.

WASHINGTON STANDARD

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING BY

JOHN MILLER MURPHY,

Editor and Proprietor.

Subscription Rates.

Per year, in advance $2 00
Six months, in advance 1 00

Advertising Rates.

One square (inch) per year.....$12 00
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One square, one insertion 1 00
" " subsequent insertions.. 50

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Olympia, April 18, 1899.

TOOTHPICK MAKING.

Logs Worked Into Wooden Dental Implements by Steam Machinery.

Philadelphia Times.

Ninety-five per cent. of all the toothpicks made in these United States are formed from white birch timber in Franklin county, Maine, and yet scarcely more than 100 persons are employed in the industry in that State. Outside of the pine tree commonwealth the principal factories are in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Western New York. Maple and poplar are sometimes used in the manufacture of American toothpicks, but white birch is the standard timber in all the factories. The industry is a very simple one. First, of course, comes the work of the foresters. In the woods of Maine every winter there are great camps of lumbermen engaged in felling and hauling out timber for various commercial uses. Whenever the foreman of a camp comes across a particularly fine white birch tree he orders it cut down and the main part of the trunk laid aside to be reserved for the toothpick factories. That the vast supply of toothpicks comes from a very small quantity of timber is shown by the fact that not more that 5,000 cords of wood are used in the industry annually.

When the logs reach the factory they are first stripped of their bark. They are then placed on trucks moving on rails and pushed to the automatic machines by which they are cut into veneers, which are thin strips of wood of about the dimensions of an ordinary piece of blotting paper—that is, the strips are about as thick as the toothpicks are intended to be and as wide as the picks will be long. The machine works automatically and with tremendous speed and is so constructed that the finished picks come forth sharpened at both ends at the rate of tens of thousands an hour. It requires only a few weeks for the factories to turn out a supply sufficient to meet the demand for a whole year. The factories are shut down again, to remain closed till spring. The wages paid to American workers in this industry range from $1.50 to $3.50 a day.

Many of the toothpicks made in Maine come from timber that has been seasoned in the open air and retain something of the natural sweetness of the birch and maple and are soft and pliable, while retaining sufficient firmness. Kiln-dried wood is apt to result in too much brittleness, causing sharp splinters to break off, which injure the enamel of the teeth.

The best toothpicks made anywhere in the world come from Portugal. They are whittled by hand from orangewood splints by peasant girls, the only tool used being an ordinary jacknife. These picks are as smooth as ivory and will not break into splinters. They are expensive. Few hotels in Philadelphia supply them. The girls who make the picks receive less than 10 cents a day As the duty on the foreign-made picks is only 35 per cent., they can be sold here for less than picks of similar quality could be manufactured in this country, despite the improved American machinery and skilled labor. The profit on American picks is almost exclusively on the cheaper products. Some of the Portuguese picks are highly ornamented with hand-carving.

Next to Portugal, Japan sends the greatest supply of toothpicks to the United States. These are made by hand from fine reeds. They, too, are sold in close competition with the American product, owing to the cheaper labor in Japan. The cases in which the Japanese picks are inclosed are fine specimens of skill with the jacknife. They are of wood, cut into strips as thin and delicate as tissue paper, but very strong. The cases are ornamented with hand-painted Japanese scenes and are of a size convenient to be carried in the vest pocket.

Woman and Drinking.

"There is no question in my mind," said a man of observation and experience to a reporter of the New York *Sun*, "that the drinking of intoxicating liquors is on the increase among women, that is to say, women of the better class, of the best class, I must almost say. Various causes may be cited, but I think there is no one cause more answerable than the 'high ball,' a plain whisky, Scotch or American, relieved only by a bit of ice and a dilution of carbonic-charged water. This makes a nice-looking drink in a long glass, and it is undoubtedly pleasant to most palates after a little cultivation.

"It used to be that not one woman in 10,000 had the courage or desire to ask for whisky as a tipple, indeed, it was considered vulgar, and a woman who might get under the influence of wine and not think it a serious matter, would shrink from taking a drink of whisky in a publiic place. Now that is all changed, and a 'high ball' is extremely popular and quite as good form as any wine that ever gave its color to the cup. It is altogether in the name, I think, for even the women won't ask for whisky.

"A 'high ball' seems to be a different thing, and they call for them as easily as a man would. Whether they know what a 'high ball' is I cannot say, but I can safely say a hundred women drink whisky now where 10 did 10 years ago which was before the advent of the 'high ball.'"

RESULT OF THE CENSUS.

Washington is Mow Thirty-third State—Shows a Gain of 48.16 per cent.

Tacoma News.

The population of the United States, according to the census of 1900, is 76,295,220. In 1850 it was 23,191,876. In 1890 62,622,250. The gain in population during the last decade is 13,672,970, which is greater numerically than the increase during any previous decade. The percentage of increase is more than 21 per cent.

New York still leads all the States in population with 7,268,000. Pennsylvania remains second with 6,301,365; Illinois third with 4,821,550; Ohio fourth, 4,157,545; Missouri, the fifth State, has 3,107,117. Thus far the relative rank of the States remains unchanged since 1890, but Texas has outstripped Massachusetts and now holds the sixth place, with a population of 3,048,828.

Eight States, each having a population of more than two millions, follow Texas in the following order: Massachusetts, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Georgia, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Tennessee. Thirteen States have each more than one million population, but less than two millions. Six States follow with more than 500,000 population each, but less than 1,000,000, of which the State of Washington is sixth, with 517,672.

The State of Washington has passed New Hampshire during the last decade, and now holds thirty-third place in the list of States. Its gain during the decade amounts to 168,292, an increase of 48.16 per cent., which will entitle the State to an additional member of Congress. Washington closely crowds Colorado and Florida, and easily leads its juniors, Rhode Island, Oregon, New Hampshire and South Dakota.

Oklahoma and the Indian Territory have each a greater population than Vermont, North Dakota, Utah and Montana. New Mexico, with a population of 193,777, has a larger population than Delaware, with 184,735, and Idaho, with 161,777. Arizona has a population of 122,212, which is larger than that of two States, Wyoming, with 92,531, and Nevada, which has decreased in population during the decade and now has only 42,334. Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona have strong claims for admission to Statehood under the twelfth census.

Telephones in Forests.

Commissioner Binger Hermann, of the General Land Office, has issued an order instructing superintendents of forest reserves throughout the West to plant suitable saplings and growing trees where portions of the forests have been destroyed by fire. He is also making arrangements for the establishment of a telephone system which is to connect all the forest stations in certain districts, so that in the future, in case of a forest fire, help may be summoned immediately. The forest station near Pasadena, Cal., has been selected as the headquarters for the telephone system, and the experiment will begin early next summer. New employes on the forest reserves will be required to pass an examination, the questions of which will relate to practical rather than theoretical botany. It is hoped by increased care and effort to repair the injury done the forests of the United States by the fires of the last five or six years.

Honeymoon in a Prairie Wagon.

How is this for a bridal trip? A young couple who went to Flagstaff, Arizona, bought a couple of big wagons and teams of mules, hired a couple of teamsters and a good cook, and started south for Phoenix. The principal wagon was roofed with canvas and wire gauze, with every comfort, and the trip is deseribed as ideal. No flies or mosquitoes, good hunting, and the "light of love" combing with that from moon and stars. Upon arrival at Phoenix the wagons were sold at an advance, and the couple proceeded by rail to Los Angeles in search of new adventures. They may return via Japan and India.

A GERMAN brewer in Mexico obtained six gold medals at the Paris Exposition for six kinds of beer made by him.

"THE YELLOW PERIL."

Sir Robert Hart, Director General of Chinese Customs, Writes an Alarming Article Much Commented Upon.

The London *Fortnightly Review* publishes an article on China by Sir Robert Hart, Director General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. It is chiefly interesting because of the alarming opinions enunciated regarding the future by an experienced observer, who is probably more familiar with official China than any living foreigner. He declares that the boxer movement, although officially inspired, has taken hold of the popular imagination, and will spread throughout the length and breadth of the country. He says it is purely a "patriotic volunteer movement," and that the boxer patriot of the future will possess the best weapon money can buy, and then the "yellow peril" will be beyond ignoring.

Sir Robert refers to the prospective growth of this Chinese movement as threatening the world's future, and says that 20,000,000 or more boxers armed, drilled, disciplined, and animated by patriotic if mistaken, motives, will make residence in China impossible for foreigners. They will take from the foreigners everything the foreigners have taken from China, will pay old grudges with interest, and will carry the Chinese flag and Chinese arms into many a place that even fancy will not suggest to-day, thus preparing for future upheavals and disasters. In fifty years there will be millions of armed boxers at the call of the Chinese government. There is not the slightest doubt of that, and if the Chinese government continues to exist it will encourage, and will be quite right to encourage, uphold and develop this national Chinese movement. It bodes no good to the rest of the world, but China will be acting within its rights and will carry through a national programme. Sir Robert fears that the remedies are outside the range of practical politics, and looks to the future full of forebodings. Nothing but partition under certain conditions, or the miraculous spread of Christianity can, in his opinion, avert the peril, and he does not see how either can be achieved. Failing these, the lawlessness of the present rising must be condoned and the Manchu dynasty supported. To this end it will be made to "lose its face" as little as possible, but the trade in arms will not cease, and our sons and grandsons will reap the whirlwind.

The article attracts much attention in London. The *Times* and *Standard* regard Sir Robert's judgment as warped by his long residence in China and by his sympathy with what can almost be called his adopted country. The *Times* rejoices that there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the powers will be frightened by the awful picture of a regenerate China in the indefinite future from doing their plain duty to the China of to-day.

LABORERS MAY NOT BEAR IT.

England's Postmaster General Defines Who May Be Called "Esquire."

Lord Londonderry, Postmaster General of Great Britain, has recently issued an edict to the effect that the form of address known as "esq." should be used in addressing all male correspondents, "unless they are evidently laborers, domestic servants or tradesmen," and adding that "depositors in postal savings banks are not entitled to the designation 'esq.'" is likely to lead to a vast amount of discussion.

Not one in 10,000 of the people who daily make use of the letters "esq." in addressing letters has even the faintest idea of the real meaning and importance of the term; the majority of them, indeed, have probably never given the matter a thought, no more than they have to the title of "Mr." or "Mrs." Still less it is understood by foreigners, to whom it is a never failing source of perplexity and who in their courteous anxiety to do the right thing often add the word "esq." in full at the end of a name already adorned with a prefix of "Mr."

Strictly speaking the word "esq." is a nobility title, a fact which will doubtless astonish many of those in this country who, while professing a truly republican contempt for such gewgaws as honorific distinction, make a constant and daily use of the term. It is the English equivalent of the German "edler," with the particle "von;" of the French "gentilhomme," with a particle "de;" of the Spanish "hidalgo," or "don;" of the Portuguese "fidálgo," or "dom," and of the Dutch "jonkheer," with the particle "van." Being a nobility title, only a limited number of people have a legal right to be addressed as "esq." They may be divided into two classes—namely, those who are esquires by virtue of inheritance and those who are esquires *ex officio*. The latter comprise duly ordained clergymen of the Church of England, judges, magistrates, deputy lieutenants of counties, commissioned officers in the army, navy and civil service and members of the bar. The nobility of these, being *ex officio*, is of a purely personal nature and cannot be transmitted to their children, who have, therefore, no legal right to their fathers's title of "esquire."

GAVE A COURTEOUS GREETING.

Reception a West Point Graduate Received From His New Commander.

Kansas City Journal.

A gallant old American soldier who at one time was well known in Kansas had many idiosyncrasies, not the least of which was an irrepressible dislike for young lieutenants when first sent out from West Point. The name of this soldier was General Starr, and at the time of which we write he was a major in the Sixth United States cavalry, though during the civil war he had been a Brigadier General.

In 1874 General Starr was in command at Fort Riley, and one day an orderly came to his quarters with a message that Lieutenant Morrison, just from West Point, was at the post ready to pay his respects and report for duty. In response to this message the old General was starting for his office, when his wife, a motherly old soul, plucked him by the sleeve and said: "Now, General, promise me that you won't be rough with the young man."

"Rough?" said the old man, smiling amiably upon his matrimonial companion, "why, I'll be peaches and cream unless the young dog riles me."

Reaching his office the General was confronted with a dapper little fellow, as spick and span as though he had just come from the hands of his barber and tailor, while he had the half-supercilious air that seems inseparable from the first stages of military education.

Looking the young lieutenant over for half a moment the old General said with great dignity: "How do you do, Mr. Morrison? I am pleased to see you." Then, as a flush gradually mounted over his weather-beaten features, he added: "I am always glad to see you young men from the military academy. You—you—[here the general ended with a roar] you think yourselves so d—— smart!"

The Money Power and "a World Power."

E. L. Godkin in Evening Post.

In order to inaugurate the new republic a syndicate of rich men selected a candidate for President that would suit them, who had no convictions of his own, paid his debts and got him ready for the office, and were successful under the pretense of danger to the finances. He answered the purpose admirably. He "put his ear to the ground," treated the Constitution as a dead letter, annexed large provinces on the other side of the globe, appointed a full line of viceroys and warriors of his own choosing, dictated their communications with home, treated subject races as vermin, and very soon enabled our wealthy men to hold up their heads as "a world power" in England and put an end to all nonsense about freedom and equal rights. If their movement should succeed in getting indorsement at the next election, I believe it will be the most skillful conversion of a republic into an empire of the many that have taken place.

Speaking Clocks.

In Switzerland they have commenced making phonographic clocks and watches which, it appears, leave anything heretofore accomplished far in the shade. By merely pressing the button of the new timepiece, it pronounces the hour distinctly. The alarms call to the sleeper: "It's six o'clock; get up." There are some which even add the words: "Now, don't go to sleep again." The form can be changed to suit the buyer and make the warning more or less emphatic. This application of the phonographic principle is due to a French watchmaker settled at Geneva. He introduces into clocks and watches little slabs of vulcanized rubber, on which the desired words are traced in grooves corresponding to the hours and fractions of hours.

Best Way to Treat a Sprain.

November Ladies' Home Journal.

In treating a sprain wring a folded flannel out of boiling water by laying it in a thick towel and twisting the ends in opposite directions; shake it to cool it a little, lay it on the painful part and cover it with a piece of dry flannel. Change the fomentations until six have been applied, being careful not to have them so hot as to burn the skin. Bandage the part if possible, and in six or eight hours repeat the application. As soon as it can be borne, rub well with extract of witch-hazel.

LEATHER MADE OF FISH SKINS.

Many Ways of Utilizing the Refuse of the Fishing Grounds.

New England Grocer.

The United States Fish Commission has been making a collection of leathers made from the skins of fish and other aquatic animals, especially of those which promise to be of practical utility. Several varieties of fish have skins that make an excellent leather for some purposes. Salmon hide, for example, serves so well in this way that the Eskimos of Alaska make waterproof shirts and boots out of it. They also cut jackets out of codfish skins, which are said to be very serviceable garments. In the United States frog skins are coming into use for the mounting of books where an exceptionally delicate materially for fine binding is required. There are certain tribes of savages who make breastplates out of garfish skins, which will turn a knife or a spear. A bullet will pierce this breastplate, but it is said to be impossible to chop through the material with a hatchet at one blow. Together with such a breastplate, these savages wear a helmet of the skin of the porcupine fish, which is covered with formidable spines. Fastened upon the head, this helmet serves not only as a protection, but in close encounters it is used to butt with.

The Gloucester Isinglass and Glue Company recently manufactured some shoes of the skins of the codfish and cusk. On the lower Yukon, in Alaska, overalls of tanned fish skins are commonly worn by the natives. Whip handles are made of shark skins and instrument cases are commonly covered with the same material, it being known under the name of shagreen. Whale skins are said to make admirable leather for some purposes, while porpoise leather is considered a very superior material for razor strops. Seal leather dyed in a number of different colors is included in the collection of the Fish Commission. This leather is obtained from the hair seal and not from the fur-bearing species, and is used to a considerable extent in the manufacture of pocketbooks. The hair seals are still very plentiful in the North Atlantic ocean and as it is not difficult to kill them they afford a very promising source of leather supply. Walrus leather has come into the market recently, but as the animals are being exterminated rapidly it will hardly amount to much commercially. Another kind of leather now seen on sale is that of the sea elephant. Up to within a few years a species of sea elephant was found on the Pacific Coast, ranging as far north as lower California, but the animals have been so nearly exterminated that they are now rarely seen. Another species is to be found in the Antarctic seas, chiefly on Kerguelan Island.

What one Woman Thinks.

Philadelphia Times.

According to a man, the only secret a woman can keep is that of her age.

The people who pride themselves on being determined are sometimes only contrary.

It is a poor sort of consolation for people in trouble te say things might have been worse.

Some women will feel very lonely in heaven if there is not a cook stove or a scrubbing brush there.

Some women try very hard to win a man's love and then seem to forget they must try just as hard to keep it.

VANCOUVER, B. C., now has a Catholic Apostolic church. The church, according to the statements of its adherents, was founded some 65 years ago in Europe. About the year 1835 a number of men from various portions of the world met together from time in London, England, for the purpose of offering supplications for a fresh outpouring of the Holy Spirit. After seven years of prayer it is said remarkable manifestations were reported from various parts of the world.

ACCORDING to the most recent census, the population of Belgium is 6,750,000, which for its 11,378 square miles of territory gives 593 inhabitants a square mile, making Belgium the most thickly populated country on the globe. Holland's population is 5,145,000, which gives for the 12,582 square miles of Dutch territory 408 inhabitants a square mile, making the land of dikes and windmills the second most densely populated country.

CORKS that have been steeped in vaseline are said to be an excellent substitute for glass stoppers without their disadvantages. They are not affected by acids or chemical fumes, and they do not become fixed by a blow or by long disuse.

A NUMBER of women in Baltimore, desiring to earn money, have started mushroom farms in their cellars.

WONDERS OF SNAIL'S MOUTH.

Animal's Tongue a Band Saw with 30,000 Sharp Teeth, About One-sixth in Use at a Time.

"It is a fortunate thing for man and the rest of the animal kingdom," said the naturalist, "that no large wild animal has a mouth constructed with the devouring apparatus built on the plan of the insignificant looking snail's mouth, for that animal could out-devour anything that lives. The snail itself is such an entirely unpleasant, not to say loathsome, creature to handle, that few amateur naturalists care to bother with it, but by neglecting the snail they miss studying one of the most interesting objects that come under their observation.

"Any one who has noticed snail feeding on a leaf must have wondered how such a soft, flabby, slimy animal can make such a sharp and clean-cut incision in the leaf, leaving an edge as smooth and straight as if it had been cut with a knife. That is due to the peculiar and formidable mouth he has. The snail eats with his tongue and the roof of his mouth. The tongue is a ribbon which the snail keeps in a coil in his mouth. This tongue is in reality a band saw, with the teeth on the surface instead of on the edge. The teeth are so small that as many as 30,000 of them have been found on one snail's tongue. They are exceedingly sharp and only a few of them are used at a time—not exactly only a few of them, but a few of them comparatively, for the snail will probably have 4,000 or 5,000 of them in use at once. He does this by means of his coiled tongue. He can uncoil as much of this as he chooses, and the uncoiled part he brings into service. The roof of his mouth is as hard as bone. He grasps the leaf between his tongue and that hard substance, and, rasping away with his tongue, saws through the toughest leaf with ease, always leaving the edge smooth and straight.

"By use the teeth wear off or become dulled. When the snail finds that this tool is becoming blunted he uncoils another section and works that out until he has come to the end of the coil. Then he coils the tongue up again and is ready to start in new, for while he has been using the latter portions of the ribbon the teeth have grown in again in the idle portions—the saw has been filed and reset, so to speak—and while he is using them the teeth in the back part of the coil are renewed. So I think I am right in saying that if any large beast of prey was fitted up with such a devouring apparatus as the snail has it would go hard with the rest of the animal kingdom."

Prevision.

Philadelphia Press.

Tom—You've been leaning against a whitewashed fence, haven't you?

Dick—No. Why?

Tom—Your coat-tails are covered with white dust.

Dick—'Sh! I'm going to call on Miss Pechy. Her father, you know, keeps a bulldog. That white dust is arsenic.

THERE are now in operation in the State of Washington under the State control nine hatcheries, the two yet to be built making 11, which is more than three times as many as are to be found in any other State in the Union. With the completion of the number authorized by the Legislature the State will have 19 salmon hatcheries operated by the State and two under the control of the national government, making a total of 21 stations in the State, with a capacity of 120,000,000 fry per annum, costing the State and government over $75,000 for construction and on annual outlay of $50,000 for maintenance,

"AH, darling," he sighed, "how can I prove to you that I have never loved before—that you are the only girl I ever—"

"Don't worry, dearest," she replied. "You have proved it to me. If you had ever loved before, and if I were not the only girl, you would not be standing there now with your hands behind your back since I have told you that you may hope."—Chicago *Times-Herald*.

SATURDAY afternoon the body of an Indian was found on a sandbar in the Skagit river, at Sterling. To all appearance the cause of his death was a gunshot wound, the right temple and frontal bones of his head being blown away. He had evidently been thrown into the river after the shooting. The jury brought in a verdict that he had met his death by a gunshot wound at the hands of parties unknown.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE Washington Legislature is to be petitioned this Winter for an appropriation for a Washington display at the Pan-American Exposition.

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—AND—

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If disabled by an accident $30 to $100 per month,
If you lose two limbs, $08 to 5,000,
If you lose your eye sight, $208 to $5,000,
If you lose one limb, $83 to $2,000,
If you are ill $40.00 per month.
If killed, will pay your heirs, $208 to $5,000
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MAIN ST., BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH

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

In the matter of the estate of E. O'Toole, deceased.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the above named deceased to present the same to me at the office of G. C. Israel, Turner Block, Olympia, with necessary vouchers within one year from the date of the first publication of this notice, or the same will be forever barred, said office being now designated by me as my place of business.

MARGARET O'TOOLE,
Executrix of the last will and testament of E. O'Toole, deceased.

Date of first publication, Oct. 5, 1900.