



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

VOLUME XXXIX.—NUMBER 8.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON: FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1899.

WHOLE NUMBER 2,025

## WASHINGTON STANDARD

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING BY  
JOHN MILLER MURPHY,  
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## ANDREW JACKSON.

SOME PRINCIPLES THAT MARKED  
CAREER OF "OLD HICKORY."

State Rights—Tariff—Danger of Standing the democracy take great pride. From his inaugural address on March 4th, 1829, to the close of his administration of eight years, in every message to Congress he uttered Democratic sentiments in a terse, vigorous style, which, on account of their self-evident truth, deeply rooted themselves in American hearts, and became the principles of the Democratic party, which, during his administration first took that name, and which it has held ever since. They are found scattered all through his messages, and were his guide in deciding all questions of national policy, so many of which pressed themselves upon him during his term of office. From these the following may be selected and placed in order, which should be thoroughly studied and applied to all questions which may even now arise.

1. He said: "Regard should be had for the rights of the several States, taking care not to confound the powers reserved to them, with those they had in the Constitution granted to the general government."  
2. In every aspect of the case, advantage must result from strict and faithful economy in the administration of public affairs.  
3. He declared the unnecessary duration of the public debt incompatible with real independence.  
4. In the adjustment of a tariff for revenue, he insisted that a spirit of equity, caution and compromise requires the great interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce to be equally favored.  
5. He admitted the policy of internal improvements to be wise only in so far as they could be promoted by constitutional acts of the general government.  
6. He declared standing armies to be dangerous to free government, and that the military should be in strict subordination to the civil power.  
7. He declared the national militia to be the bulwark of our national defense. In enforcing this principle he declared that, so long as the government was administered for the good of the people, and regulated by their will—so long as it secured to the people the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience and of the press, the government would be worth defending, and so long as it was worth defending, the patriotic militia would cover it with an impenetrableegis.

8. He pledged himself to the work of reform in the administration, so that the patronage of the general government which had been brought into conflict with the freedom of elections and had disturbed the rightful course of appointments, by continuing in power unfaithful and incompetent servants, should no longer be used for that purpose.  
9. He declared his belief in the principle, that the integrity and zeal of public officers would advance the interests of the public service more than mere numbers.  
10. He declared the right of the people to elect a President, and that it was never designed that their choice should in any case be defeated by the intervention of agents; enforcing this principle by saying what experience had amply proved, that in proportion as agents were multiplied to execute the will of the people, there was the danger increased, that their wishes would be frustrated. Some may be unfaithful—all liable to err. So far then as the people were concerned, it was better for them to express their own will.  
11. The majority should govern. No President elected by a minority could so successfully discharge his duties, as he who knew he was supported by the majority of the people.  
12. He advocated rotation in office. Corruption, he said, would spring up among those in power, and therefore he thought appointments should not be made for a longer period than four years. Everybody had equal right to office, and he favored removals as a leading principle, which would give healthful action to the political system.  
13. He advocated unfettered commerce, free from restrictive tariff laws, leaving it to flow into those natural channels in which individual enterprise, always the surest and safest guide, might direct it.  
14. He opposed specific tariffs, because subject to frequent changes, generally produced by selfish motives, and under such influences, could never be just and equal.

15. The proper fostering of manufactures and commerce tended to increase the value of agricultural products.

16. In cases of real doubt, as to matters of mere public policy, he advocated a direct appeal to the people, the source of all power, as the most sacred of all obligations, and the wisest and most safe course to pursue.

17. He advocated a just and equitable bankrupt law, as beneficial to the country at large, because after the means to discharge debts had entirely been exhausted, not to discharge them, only served to dispirit the debtor, sink him into a state of apathy, make him a useless drone in society, or a vicious member of it, if not a feeling witness of the rigor and inhumanity of his country. Oppressive debt being the bane of enterprise, it should be the care of the republic not to exert a grinding power over misfortune and poverty.

18. He declared in favor of the principle, that no money should be expended, until first appropriated for the purpose by the legislature. The people paid the taxes, and their direct representatives should alone have the right to say what they should be taxed for, in what sums, and how, and when it should be paid.

19. He utterly opposed the system of government aiding private corporations in making internal improvements. It was deceptive and conducive of improvidence in the expenditure of public moneys. For this appropriations could be obtained with greater facilities, granted with inadequate security, and frequently complicated the administration of government.

20. The operations of the general government should be strictly confined to the few simple, but important objects for which it was originally designed.

21. He favored the veto power in the executive, but only to be exercised in cases of attempted violation of the Constitution, or in cases next to it in importance.

22. He advocated State rights, as far as consistent with the rightful action of the general government, as the very best means of preserving harmony between them; and pronounced this the true faith, and the one to which might be mainly attributed the success of the entire system, and to which alone we must look for stability in it.

23. He advocated "a uniform and sound currency," but doubted the constitutionality and expediency of a national bank; and afterwards made his administration famous by successfully opposing the renewal of its charter.

24. Precious metal as the only currency known to the constitution. Their peculiar properties rendered them the standard of values in other countries and had been adopted in this. The experience of the evils of paper money had made it so obnoxious in the past, that the framers of the constitution had forbidden its adoption as the legal tender currency of the country.

Variableness must ever be the characteristic of a currency not based upon those metals. Expansion and contraction, without regard to principles which regulate the value of those metals, as a standard in the general trade of the world were, he said, extremely pernicious.

Where these properties are not infused into the circulation, and do not control it, prices must vary, according to the tide of the issue; the value and stability of property exposed, uncertainty attending the administration of institutions, constantly liable to temptations of an interest distinct from that of the community at large, all this attended by loss to the laboring class, who have neither time nor opportunity to watch the ebb and flow of the money market.

25. He renews his advocacy of a cheerful compliance with the will of the majority; and the exercise of the power as expressed in a spirit of moderation, justice and brotherly kindness, as the best means to cement, and forever preserve the Union. Those, he classes, who advocate sentiments adverse to those expressed, however honest, are, in effect, the worst enemies of their country.

These are principles as enunciated by eminent statesman of the Democratic party, and almost universally quoted as sound Democratic doctrines.

An Easy Way Out.

At a school inspection some of the boys found a difficulty in the correct placing of the letters "i" and "e" in such words as "believe," "receive," etc.

When the inspector said blandly, "My boys, I will give you an infallible rule, one I invariably use myself," the pupils were all attention, and even the master picked up his ears.

The inspector continued: "It is simply this: Write the 'i' and 'e' exactly alike and put the dot in the middle over them."

## ONE GLASS OF WINE.

A Belief That It Changes the History of This Country.

Atlanta Constitution.  
It is said that a single glass of wine probably wrecked the Democratic party in 1860. The story is worth telling. After the breaking up of the national Democratic convention at Charleston the party in Georgia held a State Convention. Great excitement prevailed. The leaders of the party could not agree. It was a critical period.

The majority report endorsed the seceders or bolters at Charleston, while the minority report opposed their action. The leading champion of the minority was Herschel W. Johnson, and his followers were confident that his eloquence and logic would carry the day.

It is quite likely that such would have been the case but for an unfortunate mishap. Governor Johnson began his speech before the noon adjournment on the second day and concluded after dinner.

Old men who remember that speech say that it was a powerful argument, and the impression gained ground that after the noon recess the speaker would demolish his opponents with a few sledge hammer blows.

But the over confident friends of the minority report were doomed to disappointment. Johnson felt the strain of the morning session so much that he was unable to eat anything, and he took a glass of wine upon an empty stomach to strengthen himself. This was a fatal mistake. That one glass of wine perhaps changed the destiny of the nation!

The great orator resumed his speech, but the wine had nauseated him. He was hazy, verbose and unintelligible at times. His style and argument lacked vigor, consistency and positiveness. His friends looked at one another in despair. The men on the other side were exultant. It was evident that the speaker had damaged his own cause.

Then Howell Cobb and Henry R. Jackson followed each other for the majority report. They spoke with an air of expectant triumph and captured the convention.

The majority report was adopted. It is unnecessary to follow the history of the next few weeks. The national Democracy was completely disrupted and put two tickets in the field. Lincoln was elected and the country was plunged into a civil war. Had Johnson succeeded in inducing the Georgia convention to adopt his conservative ideas, it is safe to say that other Southern States would have fallen into line with our commonwealth, and the national Democratic party would have remained united.

This is the story of what a little glass of wine did. It ruined a great party, caused a disastrous war, and besides the loss of life cost the south over \$4,000,000,000. Perhaps this is rather speculative, but there are many who believed it a generation ago.

Drinking More Coffee, Less Tea.

The Treasury Bureau of statistics has issued a report which shows that the American people are becoming a nation of coffee drinkers.

During the last fiscal year, the United States bought more than 800,000,000 pounds of coffee from foreign countries, or about eleven pounds per capita. This was more than \$100,000,000 pounds in excess of the imports of any previous year.

Although we have been for years the largest coffee consuming nation in the world, the United States now uses more than double the quantity of the berry used by all of continental Europe, and buys more than half the coffee grown.

An interesting feature of the trade is that all of the islands we have gained in the war with Spain are coffee-producing countries.

The tea importation for the calendar year will be about 68,000,000 pounds, while last year upward of 90,000,000 pounds were imported.

A Tough Contract.

"Well, Caleb," said Captain W. of Massachusetts years ago, "what will you ask a day to saw wood for me? I've got several cords that I want sawed in two for the fireplace."

"I should charge you about half a dollar a day if I had a saw," replied Caleb, "but I ain't got none, captain, so I don't see how I can accommodate you."

"If that's all that's lacking, I guess we can manage it," said the captain. "I've got a prime new one, keen as a brier, and I'll let it to you for a reasonable compensation. How would ninepence (12½ cents) a cord do for the use of it?"

"I reckon that's a fair price, captain. I'll be over in the mornin'."

Bright and early that next July morning Caleb was at work, and he

kept at it so faithfully that he finished before sunset, when he went to the house to settle.

"Let's see," said the captain, "you were to have half a dollar a day. We'll call it a day, although it ain't sundown yet. That's 50 cents for you, and you were to pay me ninepence a cord for use of the saw. There were three cords and a half in the pile. That makes 43½ cents due me. Somehow, Caleb, you don't seem to have very much coming to you."

"How unfornit," said Caleb, after scratching his head dubiously for half a minute, and then looking up quickly as if a new light had broken in upon his mind—"how unfornit that you didn't have half a cord more, for then we'd a come out just square!"

Artesian Wells.

London has received a shock. With 5,000,000 of people to provide for, the question of an abundant supply of water is always uppermost in the minds of the authorities. The people who come to London do not bring their water with them. They expect the London authorities to see that the supply increases with the population. Recently an artesian well fifteen inches in diameter was sunk in one of the suburbs of London to the depth of 425 feet. The result was a flow of 840,000 gallons of pure water a day. This was eminently satisfactory to the company who caused the well to be sunk, but the discovery was almost immediately made that the "water tables" had sunk a considerable distance for a large area about London. This meant that the water supply of the new well was drawn from the sources which had supplied London with water. There is only about so much water, and it one well gets more than its share, the others have less.

Laws which regulate the appropriation of surface water have been found a most perplexing problem, but by adapting different laws to different localities some rule of surface water rights has been established. But the underground currents have never been subjected to law. Shallow wells have gone dry when deeper wells were sunk on the same channel, but no limit has been set to the depth or diameter of artesian wells.

Uncle Sam a Banker.

A special from Washington, D. C., says:

There are seers who predict Uncle Sam will become the banker for the world. Two old world governments Russia and Japan, have turned their faces to the United States in search of loans. Russia, at least, has had agents sound American financiers.

This is the first time foreign nations have sought to float great national loans in America and the wise men think it is the beginning of the new era.

It may be said on authority that Japan needs the money ostensibly to meet a deficit in her revenues, produced by heavy expenditures for land and sea, armament also to assist the establishment of national industrial banks. That is the Japanese official explanation of her needs. In diplomatic circles it is shrewdly suspected that Japan is preparing herself for an ultimate struggle with Russia and has been hurried by the activity of Russia in borrowing \$55,500,000 to replace her artillery with rapid-fire guns.

It was learned at one of the legations to-day that this loan recently made in France is only one-fourth of what Russia actually needs and that Russia has come to this country for assistance because she failed to get all she wishes from France. It is presumed that Japan and Russia between them will want \$400,000,000.

An Army in a Nutshell.

An army, three corps.  
A corps, three divisions.  
A division, three brigades.  
A brigade, three regiments.  
A regiment, three battalions.  
A battalion, three companies.  
A company, one hundred men.

The above figures, says the Knoxville Sentinel, represent averages, and are subject to change.

Major-Generals will command corps and divisions.  
Brigadier-Generals, brigades.  
Colonels, regiments.  
Majors, battalions.  
Captains, companies.

A lieutenant-colonel is a vice-colonel, that is, takes the place of his superior when absent. The adjutant and quartermaster rank as lieutenants, and are appointed by the colonel. The surgeon ranks as major, assistant surgeon as captain, while the chaplain also ranks as captain.

It costs \$825 a year to keep up the gilded coach of the lord mayor of London. It weighs four tons and was built in 1757, long before carriage springs were in general use. The body hangs on four straps.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To Relieve Dyspepsia.

A glass of water, as hot as can be swallowed comfortably, taken the first thing on arising in the morning, is excellent as a preventive of dyspepsia. It washes the mucus secretions from the alimentary canal and thoroughly cleanses the walls of the stomach, regulating the bowels and causing them to carry off the effete matter.

Gastric.

Persons who have catarrh, or who easily catch "catarrh cold," may find immediate and permanent relief by snuffing a little lukewarm water into the nostrils every morning after arising, first cleansing them thoroughly by blowing the nose. The water may be held in the palm of the hand and thus applied to the nostrils. During an attack of cold in the head this method of treatment will be found very effective. A little salt added to the water is very good, and a drop of carbolic acid is also recommended, but must be used cautiously.

Benefit of Gargling.

A well-known physician once said: "If people would wash out their mouths two or three times a day with an antiseptic solution, there would be much less sickness than there is." The most simple of antiseptic solutions is carbolic acid and water. There is a difference in strength of carbolic acid purchased at different places, and you should always have the druggist tell you how much acid to use in a glass of water. Hold a little of this mixture in the mouth three times a day, and all germs of disease that may be lurking there will be killed.

Eyebrows and Lashes.

Never cut or trim the eyebrows. Their beauty includes delicacy in curve, width and texture. Trimming causes them to grow stiff, coarse and "wild," thus destroying their delicacy. To get a well-defined, narrow arch, first oil the eyebrows to make the hair glossy, then pinch the eyebrows. On the other hand, if you wish long, thick eyelashes, they must be clipped once a year. Hairdressers apply the term "topping" to the process, and it is not inappropriate. Have another person trim the irregular tip ends; never try to cut them yourself. But remember this one thing, that trimming the eyelashes weakens the eyes.

A Leaky Faucet

It would be very interesting also surprising to many people if they could figure out how much water was lost by the leaking of a faucet from which the water escapes in drops. A chemist who measured exactly the amount of waste, found that about 50 drops fell in a minute; in ninety minutes there would fall 4,500 drops of water, which is equivalent to a quart, so that there would be a loss of four gallons of water every 24 hours. In a year almost 1,500 gallons of water would be wasted uselessly from such a faucet. It is quite well known that leaky faucets are very common, and it therefore, from the above estimation, becomes apparent of the great amount of water wasted yearly.

A Swallowed Penny.

I have known of several cases in which, when a child had accidentally swallowed a penny or other foreign substance, the mother had promptly administered a cathartic. At first thought this seems quite the proper thing to do, but it is not. A moment's reflection will convince one of that. If the bowels are made loose the substance is more apt to lodge and separate from the matter which would carry it away, whereas if the bowels are kept in their normal condition, solid foods being given for diet, the foreign substance will usually, without any trouble, pass away with the first movement. This is worth remembering, for someone else's child if you do not chance to need the knowledge for your own. A physician is authority for the treatment and the reason for it.

Home Cure for Rheumatism.

Although the herb teas, which our grandmothers used to make, may be laughed at in these later days, no one can doubt that they were often efficacious. One of these old-time remedies, which has been used of late with markedly good results, and that in more than one case, is sunflower tea. The remedy has cured stubborn cases of rheumatism in elderly people and left them free from this distressing pain. To prepare the tea, procure two quarts of black sunflower seeds and steep them all day in one gallon of water, then strain. White seeds may be used instead of the black, if the latter cannot be obtained, but are not considered quite as strong. If the seeds cannot be gathered, they may be had at a seed store, or possibly at a druggist's. The dose to be taken is one teaspoonful night and

morning, till whole prescription is taken. More than one person will testify to their cure by this simple means.

## USEFUL HINTS.

If a curtain pole is rubbed until smooth, with a woolen rag dipped in kerosene, the rings will run on it much easier.

Often the window glass requires to be cleaned, but it is so cold that it does not seem advisable to wash the glass with water. Try a flannel cloth; moisten it with paraffine oil, and rub the glass. Have at hand a fresh flannel cloth, and rub over the glass with it.

Soap should never be rubbed directly upon the silk underwear. Strong soapsuds made of warm water and a white soap will be found best. Squeeze the garment in this water, and then, if the garment is very much soiled, pass it through another warm suds, and then rinse in a lukewarm suds. Press between the hands to get out the water, shake well, press on the wrong side with a moderately hot iron.

The Age of an Oyster.

It is just as easy to tell the age of an oyster by looking at its shell as it is to ascertain the age of a horse by examination of its teeth, or a tree by inspecting the circles revealed by the ax or saw when it is laid low. When the oyster is 6 months old, it is as big as a dime; when one year old, it will cover a silver half dollar, and when 2 years old, will be about the circumference of a silver dollar.

The oyster, unlike the crab, is not obliged to seek new quarters or build a new house every time he grows appreciably. The extensions that he puts on his house are clearly marked by a well defined ridge. Oysters are esteemed to be at their best when between 4 and 5 years of age, and the planters endeavor to protect the beds for that length of time. Conscientious oyster men—that is men who are not inclined to kill the goose that lays the golden egg—always return to the bed oysters that are too young.

A Novel Dinner.

Argonaut.  
Victor Smith, appointed Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, Wash., by Secretary Chase, succeeded in inducing the government to move the custom house from that point to Port Angeles, where he maintained himself for a time in a semi-barbaric proprietorship. He once invited the officers of the revenue cutter Shubrick to dine at his house, and the officers arrayed themselves in full dress and went ashore in state to wait upon Collector Smith at his mansion, which was then in an unfinished condition.

In due course of time the Collector, assisted by his wife, brought out two carpenter's saw horses, on which was placed a board covered with wrapping paper. The repast was then set forth, Smith, taking from his pockets three big apples, gave one to each of the three officers, with a small forked stick, remarking "You'll have to roast your own apples."

The Motive Power of the Future.

The capitalization of a million dollar company in New York to build auto-trucks operated by compressed air draws public notice to a motive power which may in time supplant both steam and electricity. Indeed, in certain ways, it has supplanted them now. Not long ago, Harper's Weekly noted that fact that on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street in New York two compressed air surface cars had been in operation for three months. They ran without visible means of propulsion; there was neither overhead trolley, cable nor conduit; they were nearly noiseless, ran smoothly and stopped and started without jerk or jar. Up to that time they had carried 75,000 passengers without accident.

A Trifling Change.

Indianapolis Journal.  
"I guess I'm willing to go," said the farmer, when they told him his hours would be but few. "It is just a change from havin' my nose to the grindstone to havin' it to the tombstone."

WHAT Tommy Knew—Visitor:  
"Tommy, I wish to ask you a few questions in grammar." Tommy: "Yes, sir." Visitor: "If I give you the sentence, 'The pupil loves his teacher,' what is that?" Tommy: "Sarcasm."

WHAT is done well enough is done quick enough.

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