Washington Standard

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OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TER.

OLYMPIA, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1889.

The Convention.

The Constitutional Convention has now been in session a week, and is about in proper trim for business. Officers have been elected, rules adopted, committees appointed, and the members are beginning to uncork the ingredients they have prepared for the compound which will soon form a fundamental law. So far the temper of the Convention has indicated a laudable desire to act in harmony and perfect an instrument which will meet with ready acceptance by the people. What the disposition will be later on when the cranks have attached their gears and begun to give the machine an excentric motion, remains to be seen. It will be a working Convenon, in the broadest sense of the term, if yesterday's grist of propositions is a fair average of what will be placed in the hopper within the same given time hereafter; but it is probable that there will be some relief soon as the honorable members have emptied their sacks, and fallen in line to patiently await the results of their grists.

The first proposition of importance was introduced by Mr. Kinnear, of King, to place some authority in the Constitution for dealing with trusts, or combinations of capital for making a corner on any article of common demand. Notwithstanding Mr. Blaine's definition of a trust would place it beyond the authority of law, it seems that there is quite a number of his political adherents who hold to a different view, from the unanimity with which gentlemen sprang to their feet to second its reference to the committee. There may have been some significance, however, in the afterthought manifested on the succeeding day, when a minority of the committee reported back the resolution with a mild remonstrance against instructions which virtually tied its hands, and in the fact that this report was almost unanimously adopted by the Convention. Whether it was a desire to afford the committee the widest latitude in passing upon matters which properly come within the line of subjects submitted to each, or that the "barreled" argument which arrived by express a few nights ago had counseled calm deliberation, the fact is manifest that opposition to trusts was not so marked or so obdurate as it was when Mr. Kinnear's resolution had struck a chord attuned to reason and before a corporation bow had had an opportunity to set it into vibration.

Prohibition and Woman Suffrage petitions have already been read and referred. Although among the first propositions submitted, they will probably be with the last considered, and result in a submission to the people as separate articles, or the delegation of authority to the State legislature to fix the status of the voter and regulate the sale of spirituous liquors. This latter proposition finds advocates amid the most earnest and devoted friends of both measures. They prefer to try their chances with the legislature, upon a fair expression of authority, than to attempt the hopeless task of engrafting either proposition upon the Constitution, or of submitting it to the people at a time when other important interests would so dwarf these measures as to place them at the mercy of the moneyed influence arrayed against them.

It will not be long till the Convention will be actively at work, and then we predict that it will regret that the hottest hours of the day were selected for its deliberations.

Donnelly's Theory.

In that strange work "Ragnarok,' Dr. Ignatius Donnelly undertakes to show that the Chicago fire and other like burnings of about that time, were caused, or rather aggravated, after the first ignition, by the near approach of a comet to the earth.

The substance of his theory was that the earth had encountered, in that part of her orbit, the matter comprising the train of a cometary body at that period near its perihelion. This attenuated matter he supposed to be peculiarly and extremely inflammable, and yet capable of admixture with the earth's atmosphere.

In support of Mr. Donnelly's novel theory, it may be stated that the substance of comets' tails has been repeatedly shown to be largely composed of oxygen and carbon, two of the most remarkably inflammable and light producing agents in nature. It will be remembered that the little town of Pestigo, Minnesota, was consumed almost as if by some infernal magic, about the same time that the Chicago fire occurred. Scores of other conflagrations, fatal alike to men and domestic animals, swept over wide areas of the Northwestern States during that time. Donnelly devotes a good many pages of his book to the Pestigo calamity, showing clearly, of course, to those in sympathy with his hypothesis, that the balls of fire reported to have been driven through the streets of that little city were but so many white hot accumulations of cometic matter arrested and gathered up by the more ponderous mass of the earth, just as the large and highly charged cylinder of an electrical machine attracts and gathers upon its surface such light objects as come within the sphere of its influence.

The author quotes the words of intelligent citizens, who affirmed that flames suddenly broke out where it was known that fires had not previously been used for domestic or other purposes for days together.

Be all these things as they may, the almost daily conflagrations throughout the land strongly suggest that the fire fiend is abroad, bent upon a grand summer's campaign. So far, his harvests have been rich ones in the extreme, involving not only millions of dollars in property, but the sacrifice of many human lives. Such then, being the facts in the case, grave warnings are coming over the wires from all directions, and it becomes the people of every town and city to heed them.

The people of Olympia have been wonderfully favored in this respect, but they should not, in the least, slacken in their vigilance. Fires are at all times liable, especially at this season of the year. A sweeping blaze in our own city would be, just at this time, a most lamentable calamity. But in all things it is much easier to prevent than to cure, and this should be the sentiment in the mind of every property owner.

Olympia has probably the best volunteer fire service on the coast, but experience teaches that it is folly to place too great reliance upon even the most approved appliances for staying the ravages of untamed elements.

Seattle and Vancouver have been stricken, and now poor Ellensburg has succumbed to the devouring and relentless flames. Let the people of Olympia heed the warnings that come to them before the calamity bursts upon their beautiful city, when it will be too late.

The Leading Question.

The Territorial School Board now in session in this city, is disposing of a good many hackneyed questions, but that which seems to be the most difficult of solution is the disposal of the school lands of this Territory. This subject was ably discussed yesterday, and yet hardly a beginning was made in the matter of a final and satisfactory consummation.

According to the Enabling Act, no school land can be sold for less than ten dollars an acre. Hence it will be seen that thousands of acres of the more ordinary lands must inevitably remain a long time the property of the State. It was shown by several speakers from both Eastern and Western Washington that if the cheaper lands could be sold for no more than five dollars an acre, or even at government price, a fund would be realized, the interest of which, if properly invested, would increase a good deal faster than the natural increment of the lands. Another redeeming circumstance would be the fact that, the the lands once disposed of to private owners, the State would be receiving an annual revenue from taxation. This is a point well worth deliberate thought. The higher grades of land will probably likewise remain dead property for a time and unproductive of capital, a fact quite contrary to business thrift and the principles of sound political economy.

As to the school sections contiguous to large and growing towns, the matter presents altogether a different aspect. Such lands will take care of themselves. They are to all intents and purposes the best possible forms of capital, and the State need be in no hurry about selling them. The cash value of several of these sections is already estimated by millions of dollars, and the price is steadily advancing. Indeed, there is no use in disguising the gratifying fact that the value of the school lands in Washington Territory far exceeds that of any other State or Territory in the Union.

But, as stated, the absorbing question is, "What shall be done with the school lands?" It was shown in the discussion, yesterday, that valuable timber is constantly being stolen from these lands, and that to adequately protect them by "foresters," appointed for that purpose, would require an army of men, involving a large expenditure of money. The question is surrounded by difficulties that may well nigh baffle and distract sound reasoners. Probably no subject requiring more careful deliberation will come before the Constitutional Convention for adjustment, and we already begin to feel a deep sympathy for the committee that shall be appointed to consider it. Sound judgment would seem to dictate that the school lands should be gradually disposed of to meet the growing demands of the school system of the Territory. When it is remembered that there are about two millions of acres in the total number of sections, the magnitude of this provision for a grand work becomes apparent, and if provision is made for disposal of the agricultural lands first, to promote the settlement and improvement of the country and enhance the value of the remaining sections, it will be probably be as wise a course as could be pursued.

One thought should be borne in mind. In selling the agricultural lands special care should be taken that none other than bona fide settlers are purchasers. In these transactions we should give a wide berth to wily speculators. Let the lands be sold at a fair price to fair-minded, law-abiding settlers, in such quantities to each purchaser as shall preclude the possibility of speculation, and all parties concerned will be mutually benefitted.

Church Taxation.

At a meeting of the Ministerial Association, held a few days ago in Seattle, the subject of the exemption from taxation of church property, with special reference to the Constitutional Convention, was taken up and made the leading topic of consideration. Many leading clergymen of the Territory were present, most of them being in favor of the measure, but some of the more conservative ones firmly planted against it.

It was recommended and urged that the custodians of church property of the Protestant evangelical churches of Seattle and throughout the Territory, be called upon to unite in an earnest effort towards the consummation of this great desideratum. It was further urged, also, that churches and church people enlighten themselves on all points relative to this deeply interesting question. Not only in Seattle, but at various points in Eastern and Western Washington, this matter of church taxation is already under discussion. Spirited meetings are being held. The usual preambles and resolutions have been drafted by competent committees, and petitions will doubtless be circulated for the signatures of voters and taxpayers. This movement means nothing else than that the question will come up in due time before the Constitutional Convention for final issue, and whatever be the decision reached, it will become a part of the organic law of the future State. But another call will be made quite similar to that of the churches, in regard to the taxation of school property whether public or private. It is altogether likely that the church and school advocates will double teams and institute the "strong pull, the long pull, and the pull altogether." Educators maintain that their calling is so nearly a divine one that it ranks next to that of the religious teachers, and consequently school property of all kinds represents nothing less than a portion of the stock in trade of the great commonwealth of the people. The question of taxation is a delicate one, especially when the matter of just and proper exemption is to be taken into consideration, and we feel like sympathyizing with the members of the convention in their labors when this hackneyed subject comes before them. It is such mooted questions as these that serve to complicate and prolong the deliberations of legislative and other similar bodies. But almost every one of the older States has had its siege in a like contest, and sooner or later it was to have come before the delegated authorities of Washington Territory.

It is a consoling fact that the delegates assembled have just been elected by the people, and they may be justly regarded as the representative wisdom of the Territory. Taking this view of the subject, it is reasonable to hope and trust that all that can be done to adjust the matter will be done, and that well done.

Thurston County.

Just now more attention is directed toward Washington Territory than toward any other section of the United States that is inviting immigration, and the Puget Sound basin, from motives of business and curiosity, is uppermost in the minds of intelligent men of the crowded East, particularly young men. These considerations will bring hither large numbers of energetic men and millions of capital, the former seeking new homes and the latter investments.

We, of Olympia, know that the natural advantages of Thurston county are superior to those of any other county bordering on either the Sound or the Pacific. With its numerous bays and inlets it has a greater water front age than most of the counties in the Sound region, and its shore line has innumerable excellent harbors. The county is well timbered with many kinds of valuable woods and well watered with numerous springs and streams. Within its borders are extensive coal deposits.

Being one of the oldest counties in the Territory, large portions of the forests are partially cleared, in that much of the underbrush has been removed, which makes it more inviting to the farmer and dairyman. The underbrush once cleared away, clover and timothy seeds may be scattered among the trees and fallen timbers. In the loose and fertile soil these soon take root, furnishing excellent pasturage. It is the judgment of intelligent dairymen that Thurston county is peculiarly adapted to creameries and cheese factories. The county is comparatively level and nearly, if not quite, every eighty acres can support a good dairy farm. Let this be the case, with Olympia as the market and shipping point for the vast dairy products, and who can estimate the great advantages that would accrue to our beautiful City of the Gods!

Then we have our orchards. Pacific Coast prunes are placed foremost in the markets of the world, and the Puget Sound article rivals the famous fruit of California, and our apples, pears, plums, cherries, blackberries and strawberries are not excelled in yield or flavor by any other locality on earth. A canning factory at Olympia would now be a paying institution, to say nothing of the near future, when our fruit growing is fully developed.

We need only to mention our lumber and manufacturing interests, for they are already well in the minds of intelligent people.

Our climate, too, is unsurpassed in salubrity, rivalling both the orange vales of California and the vine-clad hills of Italy.

Besides, Thurston county has the best water-power west of the Cascades and, except the one at Spokane Falls, the best in the Territory, and this has scarcely yet commenced to be utilized.

No effort should be spared to people Thurston county with dairymen, stock-farmers and fruit growers. Real estate owners should give it attention as a matter of business—to increase the values of their lands.

THE exports of the United States to Canada for the fiscal year 1888-9 show a gain over the preceding year of $2,374,586, the total value being $22,751,069. Among the articles of export showing a large gain are carriages and cars, which increased from $84,335 to $202,654, and steam engines from $398,814 to $620,275. The steady increase in the value of our exports to Canada, in spite of the ill feeling engendered by the fisheries question, demonstrates conclusively that all American manufacturers need to put their goods into effective competition with those of other nations is direct transportation. We can ship directly to Canada, and consequently we find a market there; but in order to place our products in the Central and South American states we have to resort to foreign lines of transportation, with disastrous results to ourselves.

THE Bureau of Statistics of the United States makes a very conservative estimate of the present population of the nation, the figures being given at 60,018,000. No explanation of the method of arriving at this estimate is given, but it is obviously too low. Evidently the person making the estimate must have overlooked the statistics of immigration since 1880, which show an increase over previous years As there is no reason to believe that the percentage of natural accretion has been much smaller than in the decade from 1870 to 1880, and as immigration has greatly increased, the conclusion that the population is about 65,000,000 will probably be found nearer correct than the estimate of the Actuary of the Treasury, who is responsible for the bureau figures.

What She Would Do.

They were walking home from the Methodist church. As soon as they had emerged somewhat from the crowd that surrounded the doorway of the edifice, he whipped out a cigarette, struck a light, by drawing a match across the posterior broadside of his pants, and began to pull and spit. It was a warm evening, his coat was unbuttoned and the electric light fell in a broad beam on his magnificent front. A big, heavy, flashy chain dangled from his vest, from which also hung a a number of fanciful charms that glittered in the flickering rays and kept up a tiny jingling to the measured pace of their walk. Jerusha's right hand grasped his left arm, but that did not hinder his left hand from toying with his flashy chain. In his right hand he carried, or twirled a cane that also kept time with his tread and the squeak of his fashionable shoes bought on tick in one of our dry goods stores. Ever and anon, as the great novelist say, he consigned his switch cane to his right hand, seized his cigarette between the first and second fingers of his right hand and squirted a big stream of nasty saliva upon the sidewalk. As often as he did this, Jerusha, like a sensible girl, gently raised the front of her dress with her left hand and received the spatterings upon her petticoat, this article being more easily and frequently washed than her dress Thus they walked hand in arm, like two sweet creatures sometimes seen in magazines.

One other thing Julius did, and we had almost forgotten to mention it Regularly as clock-work he was accustomed, between his spittings to dash out from the left hand breast pocket of his coat a big, gandily bordered, highly perfumed handkerchief and applying it to his nose, go through a series of trumpeting much as a young Jumbo might be supposed to do. Well, they leisurely walked along, as we have said, she talking about the sermon and he interlarding learned remarks about the Constitutional Convention and the business prospects of Olympia. Just as they was nearing her father's residence, he took between his gloved thumb and finger the stump of his cigarette, turned his great, beaming eyes toward the gentle creature at his side and tenderly asked, "Jerusha, dear, what would you do if you were I and I were you?"

"Well," said Jerusha, "If I were you, I would stop smoking those vile cigarettes, wear my watch-chain under my coat, cut up my cane for kindling wood, stay at home and pray for brains!"

School Books.

The School Board met Tuesday and opened the sealed proposals from the different publishing houses for supplying text-books used in the public schools of Washington. The bids were numerous and vary greatly in price. We have not the space to give all the bids made, but the various sorts of readers offered will show about how the matter stands. We give the introduction, wholesale and retail prices.

Swinton's Sons, published by Ivison Blakeman & Co., of New York:

	Int'd.	Wh'lesale.	Retail.
Swinton's 1st Reader,	15	25	30
Swinton's 2d Reader,	25	35	45
Swinton's 3d Reader,	35	50	60
Swinton's 4th Reader,	45	65	75
Swinton's 5th Reader,	55	90	$1 00
Total series,	$1 75	$2 65	$3 10

A. S. Barnes & Co., New York:

Barnes' 1st Reader,	15	20	25
Barnes' 2d Reader,	25	35	45
Barnes' 3d Reader,	30	50	60
Barnes' 4th Reader,	45	70	85
Barnes' 5th Reader,	55	90	$1 15
Total series,	$1 70	$2 65	$3 30

Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio:

	Ex.	Int'd.	Wh's'le.	Ret'l.
McGuffey's Primer,	05	06	08	10
McGuffey's 1st Reader,	10	15	17	20
McGuffey's 2d Reader,	15	30	30	35
McGuffey's 3d Reader,	20	40	42	45
McGuffey's 4th Reader,	35	50	50	60
McGuffey's 5th Reader,	35	70	72	$1 00
Total Series,	$1 05	$2 05	$2 96	$ 45

The Bancroft Co., San Francisco, Cal.:

	Wh'lsale.	Retail
Bancroft's 1st Reader,	15	20
Bancroft's 2d Reader,	27	35
Bancroft's 3d Reader,	38	50
Bancroft's 4th Reader,	47	60
Bancroft's 5th Reader,	63	85
Total series,	$1 90	$2 50

The Bancroft series are now in use, hence there is no introduction or exchange price given. A glance will show, also, that the bid for this series is lower than any of the others. The Bancroft series is bound in cloth and leather. The McGuffy in paper. The McGuffy series, as will be seen, has an exchange price, and does not, like the Barnes and Swinton series, offer free exchange. The Barnes and Swinton series have both increased their introductory prices, probably as an offset to the exchange. It will be noticed, also, that the first readers, which are the most used, there being some 20,000 of them sold yearly at present, and the demand will increase, are in some instances 33⅓ per cent. higher than those now used. This will be no inconsiderable tax on the people and should be noted. The prices of the Barnes and Swinton series, notwithstanding their offer of free exchange, will in the end make them a very expensive book. The Bancroft readers now in use have given good satisfaction, and there has been no demand by either teachers or parents for their displacement, and now since the bids have been made public it is seen that no exchange can be effected except at the expense of the purchasers of school books.

A FEW evenings ago as Delegate Dunbar was telling some of his Eastside "fish stories," which were totally disproportionate to the size of the streams in the Inland Empire, some of his listeners smiled audibly when Delegate Wier noted the apparent want of adaptation of circumstances to fact

"Hold on," exclaimed Mr. D., "you will soon make me out a common liar."

"Oh, no," quietly remarked Mr. Wier, "not a common one."

Apropos to this incident, we dedicate to the narrator of fish stories—be he from East or West, the following neat paraphrase on Little's beautiful poem:

"I am lying, Egypt, lying in my own peculiar way,
I acquired the habit lately, but I do it every day;
Every morning to the river with my tackle I repair
To beguile the speckled troutlet from his deep pellucid lair;
In the evening on returning, I describe my victim's size,
And I'm roaming, Egypt, roaming in a wilderness of lies."

LET our railroad communication with Gray's Harbor be pushed.

The Moral Outlook.

It has been estimated that a million dollars will have changed hands after the conclusion of the Sullivan and Kilrain fight which took place Tuesday, near the city of New Orleans. Betting has been rampant from Boston to San Francisco and from Chicago to New Orleans, in every city of note within the pale of our broad Union. Every athletic club house in the country has been, for weeks together, the resort of sports, betting capitalists, high-toned gamblers and the long train of vassals that ever hover in the wake of such characters. Even fashionable circles have been convulsed over the great event which was to decide the relative measure of brutal instinct possessed by two men of low extraction and whose intellect and fitness for anything useful ranges far below mediocrity. Money has been drawn from bank vaults in great streams to back the principals on either side; telegrams have flashed over the wires from one end of the continent to the other and across the Atlantic cable to England and all parts of continental Europe; special railroad trains, sumptuously fitted up, have been detailed to carry two human brutes and their silly followers from city to city with louder eclat than ever attended the movements of the greatest sage or philanthropist the world has produced. Worse than all, the details of this illegal and unhallowed work is published in all the daily and weekly papers of the country in a multitude of tongues and then these papers are scattered like autumn leaves through every city, town and hamlet of the land, to be read by young and old as the current intellectual pabulum of the day. We started out to trace the moral tendency of these things and outline their ultimate results upon the community, but the lesson is not a difficult one and we leave all good people to ponder the facts in the case and draw their own conclusions.

A Corrupt Service.

There is great cause of complaint against the Police department of Portland, and according to the local papers, that branch of the municipal government is said to be sadly in need of purification. Revelations of a character not creditable to the heads of that portion of the city's guardians have lately been made. One of the alert journals of that city says, "It is too true that there is a certain pandering by the police to the vicious elements in our midst which deserves the severest censure, and an entire revolution of the method of city government should be instituted in that branch in order to further the suppression of crime. In our view of the case the most serious evils that we labor under grows out of the use of special police who constitute a guild of private officials, hired by various elements to wink at their individual lawlessness, but vigilant to arrest the wrong-doers who poach in any way on the preserves of the protected; this has grown into a cumulative evil here, and the 'specials' should be wiped out. Some of that guild are in receipt of hundreds of dollars per month to protect and guard the interest of vagabond and licentious proteges; of course the regular policeman is easily prevailed upon to wink at practices that prevail on the beat of the special, and it is assumed that there arises in many instances a fraternity of interest in the rent-roll from the specials' clientage. It will not do to assume that all our police are tainted with the demoralizing influence of the specials. To become as efficient as the public demands, and has a right to expect in return for the thousands of dollars annually paid the force, the police department should be lifted bodily from the domain of politics, and when a faithful officer is found, retain him regardless of his political affiliations. So long as designing politicians are permitted to control the Board of Police Commissioners for their personal and party ends, so long will the police force be a disgrace to the city and a menace to its inhabitants."

OUR city needs a few thousand pamphlets descriptive of Thurston county and showing the natural advantages of the city. With the improved harbor that we will have soon after statehood, in five years Olympia will be the metropolis of Puget Sound.

THE prohibition amendment to the Rhode Island Constitution has been repealed by a vote of 28,449 for to 9,853 against. This will settle the prohibition question in that State for a long time to come.

Letter from Jack Downing III.

ED. STANDARD:

I am a lineal descendant of Jack Downing, of Downingville, who was contemporary with and a correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* in the days of Blair, of Nicolas Biddle, and the United States bank, of Amos Kindal, Martin Van Buren and General Jackson. I have not fallen from grace. I believe just as my grandfather did in the doctrine of 'Old Hickory," to the "victors belong the spoils." Now, politics is reduced to just seven principles, viz: five loaves and two fishes. Then, politics had in in it eight principles, five loaves, two fishes and bank or no bank. Now the bank question is left out; the distinction between parties is all in name; the loaves and the fishes rule alike on both sides. It won't do to say this you know. So please keep up the racket about tariff. That is good for a blind, while scrambling for the loaves and fishes. Both parties depend on the whisky vote. The only difference between them consists in the fact that the "Dimocrats" honestly own up, while the Republicans play Good Lord to the Prohibs and Good Devil to the saloons. They are like the respectable squire in the early cold water times, who apologized to the merchant when he carried his jug to be filled, saying: "I take a little and talk agin' it."

Smartness in politics now consists in falling in line with that party that dispenses the loaves and fishes. Wasn't our Secretary uncommonly smart? He rode a Republican horse with the rest of the brigade, until Cleveland became the dispenser of the loaves and fishes. Then he straddled a Democratic mule and wasn't he a smart rider to stick on to the bucking beast that so quickly unhorsed every other man in the official list? He's smart. He keeps his bread buttered on both sides. He stands ready now to mount a Republican horse again. I vote the Republican ticket now, but I'm a "Dimocrat" all the same You know when we "Dimocrats" went into the Grand Army to whip the Rebellion, they called us all Republicans. That makes it easy for us to keep our hand in the public crib. When Cleveland came in, I only had to tell him "I am grandson of Old Jack Downing, of Downingville, who was the boon companion and private counsellor of "Gineral" Jackson." That was enough for him to know. I got the postoffice at Nawitkaville, and now I can keep it under Harrison of course, because I am in the Grand Army. So you see the advantage of having two strings to a fellow's bow. I'm now working for the poor fellows that were unhorsed by the Cleveland mule. It's a kind of dirty work that I don't like to do, but if I refuse I'm afraid my Republican mule will begin to buck and get me off. So I wrote Harrison that Hayden was in the Grand Army; that the Cleveland mule bucked him off; that he didn't know how to do a thing but suck a treasury "tit," and I was afraid he'd starve to death unless he put the "tit" back in his mouth. So I got him fixed all right.

I'm working for Ferry. I could fix him if it was a Federal "offis," I'm trying to give him. But, sad to know! the people have got something to do about him, and I'm awfully afraid they hain't forgot his old political tricks, and when he comes to be weighed in the balance he'll be found wanting. I try to keep down his old partnership with Garfielde and Ross and Pardee, and make the people forget the political rottenness of the whole official ring at that time of which Ferry was Ring Master But like Banquo's Ghost "it won't down," and I'm afraid we are going to have a hard time to get him nominated. That done, my responsibility will end. He then will be at the mercy of the people, and they all have good memories. The Good Lord have mercy on him! I'm trying to pull the wool over Harrison's eyes about the little peccadillos of his unfortunate brother-in-law. The people can't condone a defaulter whom the Grand Jury has indicted for felony. If carried over his present embarrassments into "offis," Harrison must do it by a dead lift. I shall do all I can for the poor unfortunate, and I have great influence with Harrison because I'm in the Grand Army, where the lame duck is also. I have begun on the old Treasury Agents that were unhorsed by the Cleveland mule. J. F. Evans in spite of all his crookedness is well of his wound and reinstated right where he was when the mule kicked him, and I don't intend that Horr shall stay long out in the cold. I think we are all right for eight years. The Prohibs are the only party we have to fear. You "Dimocrats" are too honest on the liquor question. Everybody knows where to find you You can do without the loaves and fishes but you can't do without your whisky, and you are too honest to deny it. We Republicans love whisky no less, but love the loaves and fishes more. So like the squire we take a little and talk "agin" it.

By that means we hoodwink the Prohibs and draw off enough votes from them to give us the spoils. We've beat "um" in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and as long as we can fool "um" by "taking a little and and talking agin it," we can share the whisky with the Democrats without letting them share the spoils with us.

JACK DOWNING III.

NAWITKAVILLE, June, 1889.

TERRITORIAL HAPPENINGS.

A horse stepped on the little toe of I. I. Hughes, at Palouse City, last week, and completely severed it from the foot.

Portland capitalists offer money at six per cent to rebuild the burnt district of Vancouver with brick, and the City Council has set the fire limit accordingly.

Richard Kennedy, one of the oldest settlers in Pierce county, died in Tacoma on Friday. He was 96 years of age and settled on the prairie south of Tacoma, 25 years ago.

Seattle has been replatted in the burnt district, the streets straightened and widened and grade changed, and the city when rebuilt will be quite different from the city that was burnt.

Thirteen of the nineteen Chinamen held in the King county jail as United States prisoners for being unlawfully in the United States, succeeded in making their escape by crawling through a long conduit.

Goldendale wants new waterworks. The present supply is inadequate. It is proposed to build a dam across the Klickitat above the French place where that stream descends from the mountain.

The steamer Wasco, which has been plying on the Columbia river for several years past, is to be taken to the Sound soon and run as a freight and passenger boat between the principal Sound cities.

The exodus of people from California northward into Oregon and Washington still continues. Each train leaving California is crowded to its utmost capacity, and the railroad company is seriously considering the question of putting another train on the route.

During the month of May, 1,918 head of stock, consisting of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep were sold and shipped from North Yakima over the Northern Pacific to St. Paul, Morris, (Dak.) Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. Twenty-four cars were used in their transportation.

Weekly *Vidette*: "It will not be many months until a state election will be held in Washington. As is usual on such occasions it may be expected that the usual number of eastern orators will be imported to give the campaign more spice and interest. We doubt, however, if these importations are necessary. Washington has some fine orators—second to none to be found anywhere."

The Ellensburg *Capital* sensibly suggests that a law be enacted compelling people who lay out additions to cities to conform to the original plat. The necessity for such a law becomes apparent as these additions build up with a labyrinth of short, cramped streets, having unsightly angles. Through the shortsightedness of owners of addition property many country towns are greatly afflicted in this respect, and the value of the property actually decreased.

Captain L. Balch, sailed in 1849 from the state of Maine and laid out the eastern portion of Steilacoom, still known as Balch's Steilacoom, as distinguished from Chapman's Steilacoom lying westward. Aboard his vessel Lafayette Balch brought not only his personal kit but a house, ready built, of New England pine, which he set up on the site now occupied by the Steilacoom hotel. Steilacoom prospered in the days when Fort Steilacoom was an important military post.

The Citizen's Committee who went from Whatcom to arrange details with the Westminister people about building a road over the Canfield route, have returned. Nelson Bennett offers to build the road from Westminister to Whatcom for the fifty thousand dollars raised. It is thought that Bennett is representing the Northern Pacific, and is also operating through Westminister parties to get the Canfield franchise. Whatcom people are afraid Bennett will use the road to boom his Fairhaven land schemes, and prefer to have some other company build a road.

A Card to the Public.

Are the citizens of Olympia aware that the clerks of this city are required to be at their places of business at 7 A. M. and in many instances remain until after 9 P. M.? This means fourteen hours labor per day, from four to eight hours more than what is required from any other class of labor. Would it be asking too much if the clerks should ask the good people of Olympia to do their shopping before 8 P. M.? Some of us are married and have families with whom—with the permission of a generous people—we would like to become better acquainted.

SOME OF THE CLERKS.

A large delegation, consisting of Minnesota and eatern capitalists, and representing million of dollars, are on the way, and will soon arrive in this Territory for the purpose of investigating the resources of the Sound cities.

PERSONS wishing to improve their memories or strengthen their power of attention should send to Prof. Loisette, 237 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., for his prospectus post free, as advertised in another column.

There is no drink quite so delicious and sparkling, pure and wholesome, as that made from Hires' Improved Root Beer Packages Did you ever try it? It is one of the good things of life

New Advertisements.

Notice.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Thurston. } ss.

In Justice Court, W. F. Keady, Justice.

To H. L. Baron Smith, doing business under the firm name and style of H. L. Baron Smith & Co.:

You are hereby notified that Frank I. Blodgett has filed a complaint against you in said court which will come on to be heard at my office in the city of Olympia, in Thurston county, W. T., on the 7th day of July, 188., at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., and unless you appear and then and there answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the demand of the plaintiff granted The object and demand of said complaint is $ 0.00, advanced by plaintiff to defendant on a written guarantee

Complaint filed June 5, 1889.

W. F. KEADY, J. P

First publication, June 28, 1889. 3t

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., July 9, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge and ex-officio Clerk of the Probate Court for Thurston Co., W. T., at Olympia, W. T., on September 3, 1889, viz: Wells S. Pelton, Pre. D. S. No. 1,308, for the NE ¼ Sec 20. Tp 16 N, R 1 E, W M

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz:

William J. Inman, Benjamin F. Ruth, Henry Harmer, and B. Frank Ruth, Jr., of Yelm, Thurston county, W T.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

W. S. AUSTIN, Register.

Date of first publication, July 12, 1889.

Notice to Creditors.

IN the matter of the estate of Peter Blauvelt deceased.

All persons having claims against the above named estate will present the same with proper vouchers to the undersigned within twelve months from the date hereof, or the same will be forever barred. Address,

JAMES M. HAYS,
Administrator of estate of Peter Blauvelt, deceased. 436 Broadway, Seattle, W T

July 5, 5t. p

Notice.

In the District Court, holding terms at Olympia.

Margaret L. Howard vs. her Creditors.

To the creditors of Margaret L. Howard, an insolvent debtor.

You are hereby notified to be and appear before the Hon. Frank Allyn Judge of this court, at his chambers at the city of Tacoma, in the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, upon the 8th day of August, 1889, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why said Margaret L. Howard should not be allowed to make an assignment, and also to do such other acts and things as may be lawfully done at such meeting of creditors.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 3rd day of July, 1889.

A. REEVES AYRES, Clerk
By W F. KEADY, Deputy.

AYER & WARD, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Date of first publication, July 5, 1889.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, SEATTLE, W. T., July 1, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Thomas Morrison, of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4836, for the purchase of the SW ¼ NE ¼ W ½ SW ¼, and SE ¼ SW ¼ of section No 2, in Township No 17 N, range No 1 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle W. T., on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1889.

He names as witnesses: August Meisel, of Roy, W. T.; J. P. Kruse, of Roy, W. T.; Robert Chambers, of Roy, W. T.; Nick Byrd, of Roy, W. T.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 24th day of September, 1889.

A. M. REED, Jr., Register.

Date of first publication, July 5, 1889.

Notice.

In the District Court, holding terms at Olympia

Frank A. Howard vs. his Creditors.

To the creditors of Frank A. Howard, an insolvent debtor.

You are hereby notified to be and appear before the Hon. Frank Allyn, Judge of this court at his chambers, at the city of Tacoma, in the Second Judicial District of Washington territory, on the 8th day of August, 1889, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why said Frank A. Howard should not be allowed to make an assignment, and also to do such other acts and things as may lawfully be done at such meeting of creditors

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 3rd day of July, 1889

A. REEVES AYRES, Clerk.
By W F KEADY, Deputy

AYER & WARD, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Date of first publication, July 5, 1889

Notice

IS hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Olympia deem it expedient, and propose to order the construction of a sidewalk on the west side of block No 13, Sawyer's addition to Olympia, commencing at Fourth street, thence running south along the east side of Chestnut street to Fifth street.

The survey diagram and estimates of costs prepared by the City Surveyor are now on file in my office, and remonstrances against said improvement, if any be any, must be filed within ten days from the second weekly publication of this notice.

Dated at Olympia, this June 28, 1889.

by order of the
COMMON COUNCIL

ROBERT MARR, City Clerk.

NOTICE OF SALE.

In the Probate Court of Thurston County

In the matter of the estate of Allen D. Brown a person of unsound mind

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to an order made and entered in this court and matter upon the **9th day of March, 1889**, I will upon the **13th day of July, 1889**, at the hour of eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, in front of the Court House in Olympia, W. T., sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, to wit:

Block eighty-four of the city of Olympia, in Thurston county, Washington Territory.

Witness my hand this 18th day of June, 1889.

J. I. BROWN,
Guardian of said estate.

By CHAS. H. AYER, Attorney.

The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted to cure "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.

IS SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs of either sex whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indiscretion, over indulgence, &c., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Loading down Pains in the Back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria Nervous Prostration Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotency, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1.00 a box, 5 boxes for $5.00 Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for every $5.00 order received, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected.

We have thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of APHRODITINE.

Circular free. Address

THE APHRODITINE MEDICINE CO.
WESTERN BRANCH.
BOX 27, PORTLAND, OR.

For sale by Pacific Drug Co., Olympia W. T. sp13 tf

Welcome to the State Capital.

We extend a cordial invitation to all visitors in the city to call and inspect our establishment during their stay. Polite attention and utmost courtesy will be shown to all.

Besides the many hundred attractions in the way of beautiful goods we will offer our

ENTIRE LOT OF SATEENS

At 12 1-2 Cents per Yard.

These are not inferior goods or sateen-style prints, but the very best and finest of both American and French Sateens, selling all over at 25c and 35c. Besides these there will be any amount of specials shown during the week.

FINE CLOTHING.

Never did we carry such a large stock nor such a large variety.

Styles enough for Anybody

No mat