THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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400 pairs Men's Fast Black Sox (3 pairs for 50c)...20c
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Away from the heat and turmoil of the city, to the cool refreshing breezes of the Cascades. Board the N. P. east-bound train at 4:15 p. m. on Saturday or Sunday, and take advantage of the special rate of $4.40 and return, in ten days or less, TO THE WASHINGTON HOT SPRINGS. Three and a half hours' ride from the city, and near the famous Stampede tunnel, which pierces the range at the summit. Good fishing and hunting, mountain climbing, tennis, croquet, roller skating, bicycling on first-class track and other amusements. Competent musicians engaged for the season. Dance hall open every evening. Bath house fitted up in modern style, comprising hot and cold shower, sweat and vapor baths, and large cooling room. Permission will be readily granted to individuals or families not desiring to stay at the hotel to pitch their tents on the banks of the picturesque Green river, in the hotel grounds. A well stocked store at the springs will supply their wants. Rates at Hotel Hot Springs, $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $15 per week. Physician in attendance. For further particulars and analysis of the waters, address

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You may be an excellent servant in many ways, but you say you don't use Pearline for washing and cleaning—you can't be bright. My poor girl, soap takes up your time and wears out the things, with the rubbing; and those wretched washing-powders that you speak of are only poor imitations of Pearline, and eat up the clothes. No, you're not bright enough for me."

Well, the lady is bright, to say the least. Evidently she has had the best of teachers—experience. Have you? "Yes!"—then you use Pearline. "No!"—then you had best begin at once. Ask some friend about Pearline—take her experience.

JAMES PYLE, New York. 380

THE FIGHT OVER SILVER

The Convention Decides Not to Declare Its Principles.

IT MINDS ITS OWN BUSINESS.

Constant Effort to Divert Attention From Finance to the Tariff.

The Silver Candidate for Secretary Defeated—The Convention Adjourns Sine Die and the Members Go to Gov. McKinley's Reception.

Cleveland, June 21.—The eighth national convention of Republican clubs closed today. All week there were apprehensions of an embarrassing fight on the silver question, but nothing was disposed of in all the proceedings so quickly or so quietly as that matter. The committee on resolutions had settled the question last night by deciding to report that the league had no constitutional right to adopt resolutions, and its report to that effect was approved. Constitutional limitations are sometimes in the way, but in this case the constitution was considered convenient by both factions. The gold standard men were not satisfied, but they could not see any way to do anything better than to adopt the Patton substitute, as given in these dispatches last night. The silver men are elated. They say that if free silver was not adopted nothing else will be, and that it indicates that the Republicans concede that they cannot get along without the Western states. Although it could not have been done without a hard fight on the floor of the convention, the Western delegates expected to have an anti-silver resolution adopted over their protests. They claim to have received more advantage than ever expected at a national Republican convention. It is well known that telegrams were received yesterday and today from presidential aspirants and leading Republicans in all parts of the country, suggesting that any action on silver would be dangerous, and these advices no doubt did much toward having the hot poker dropped a la Patton's substitute.

The local papers tried today to interview delegates on the report of the committee on resolutions. The free silver men all expressed satisfaction, and the anti-silver men as a rule would not express any opinion. Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, a leader against free silver, said: "The report was entirely consistent with the league organization, but I should have preferred a disclaimer of any authority or purpose to make a platform or commit the party, followed by such resolutions as would express the views of those assembled delegates on political issues. I am in favor of improving the financial plank of the last Republican platform."

While most of the delegates were steaming out on the lake this afternoon there was a joint meeting of the officers of the state leagues with the committee on league work and the executive committee. Judge John L. Webster, the Nebraska vice president, acted as president in the absence of Gen. McAlpin, and the states were called for reports. Mr. Churchill, of Colorado, said the convention had not the courage to express an opinion on anything, and it would be difficult to outline the plans for organization. Mr. Green, president of the New York league, said the convention had resolved itself into a nonentity. He insisted on the meeting hearing Prof. Geo. G. Gunton, of New York, who had been invited here to address the organizations and officers on plans and principles. In this meeting, as in the convention, Pennsylvania opposed New York. Although it was known that Gen. McAlpin wanted Dowling made secretary, and New York cast her vote solid for him, yet Pennsylvania voted solidly for Byrnes, of Colorado, when the tide was tending strongly toward Dowling. The effort to divert the attention from silver to the tariff as an issue continued today. The speeches in the convention, as well as at the banquet last night and elsewhere, were all on that line. When the Tippecanoe and other local clubs went to the depot tonight to meet Gov. McKinley, the Iowa band of Allison men headed the procession. They are making every possible effort to make the week of silver agitation end in a big boom for the tariff as the issue of the Republicans.

THE CONVENTION.

Adopts No Platform and Elects an Anti-Silver Secretary.

Cleveland, June 21.—The assembling of the Republican League convention for the third day's session was delayed till almost noon by meetings of officers of the state leagues, the new executive board, the committee on league work and other organizations engaged in routine business. Meantime, while the band was entertaining the waiting crowd at Music hall, the leading anti-silver men were in conference on the Patton substitute for the usual set of resolutions. Many anti-silver leaders who were not inclined to be bound by the compact of the committee entered into the discussion. None were, however, able to suggest any plan that would prevent a minority report and the precipitation of a fight on the floor of the convention. The anti-silver members of the committee insisted that they had made the best possible choice of two evils, and urged the delegates to stand by the Patton substitute rather than bring about a worse result than its adoption. The silver leaders told all their supporters to keep quiet in the convention and let the anti-silver men fight it out among themselves if the silver question was reopened by an effort to adopt any resolutions or otherwise. Pennsylvania decided to support the report of the committee on resolutions.

Although many delegates had gone home, Music hall was filled when Gen. McAlpin, the new president, called the convention to order at 11 o'clock. Chairman McAlpin had the states called again for nominations for secretary, and the name of M. J. Dowling was presented by Minnesota and seconded by other states. Numerous speeches were made seconding the nominations made before adjournment last night. It had been thought that J. P. Byrnes, a silver advocate from Denver, would be elected. The anti-silver men were accused of holding a conference last night and agreeing on M. J. Dowling, of Minnesota. The silver men insisted that the nominations had been closed last night and that the ruling of Gen. McAlpin was an arbitrary one against their favorite, P. C. Powers, of Michigan, precipitated a scene of some disorder by offering a resolution to have the selection of secretary referred to the executive committee. Powers insisted that a man of better qualifications could be selected in the deliberations of the executive board than in the contests in this convention on other grounds than special qualifications for the place. Judge A. L. Morrison, of New Mexico, said Secretary A. B. Humphrey had been carefully selected by the executive committee eight years ago, and re-elected every year since by the conventions without opposition, and he considered it best to have an investigation by the executive committee first before trying a new man. H. R. Churchill, of Colorado, denounced the resolution as intended to defeat Byrnes, and appealed to the convention that if Byrnes was to be defeated not to do it that way. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster said it was the precedent of the Republican national committee and of the party to have such important officers selected by executive committees, not by conventions. Gen. Carr, of Illinois, who championed Mr. Edens for secretary, held that those who made the canvasses were not being fairly treated. Numerous points of order were raised on the constitutionality of the resolution. All were overruled by McAlpin, who finally refused to recognize any one till order was restored. Powers, of Michigan, finally withdrew his resolution so business could proceed. Senator J. M. Thurston, of Nebraska, one of the vice presidents, took the chair and was given a rousing reception.

The following names were then announced for the ballot: John F. Byrnes, Colorado; W. C. Edens, Illinois; F. E. Walker, Nebraska; M. J. Dowling, Minnesota. Although Walker's name had been withdrawn, yet he received some votes. Before the result of the ballot was announced changes were made from Byrnes and Edens to M. J. Dowling, and the latter's election was made unanimous without count.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which was adopted without debate:

"Whereas, Section 16 of the constitution of the Republican League of the United States says: 'This league shall not in any manner endeavor to influence any national, state, county or municipal convention,' the delegates of the Republican League of the United States, in convention assembled, do hereby renew their allegiance to the principles of the Republican party, and pledge their best efforts for the success of the candidates of that party.

"Believing that this convention has no instructions from the Republicans of the United States or jurisdiction under our constitution to frame party platforms, we hereby refer all resolutions in relation to public questions to the Republican national convention of 1896, with entire confidence that its action will redound to the prosperity of our people and the continued glory and advancement of the country."

Dowling assumed the duties of his place without making a speech. A vote of thanks was tendered Humphrey, the retiring secretary; also the citizens of Cleveland, ex-President Tracy and other officers. The election of treasurer was referred to the executive committee. At 1:10 the convention adjourned sine die for an afternoon excursion on the lake and the reception to Gov. McKinley.

THE M'KINLEY RECEPTION.

Many Delegates Shake the Governor's Hand at Cleveland.

Cleveland, June 21.—Gov. McKinley arrived from Ottawa, Kan., at 6:30 p. m. He was met at the Union depot by the Tippecanoe Club and the Foraker Club, headed by the famous Iowa state band. He was driven direct to the Hollenden, the headquarters of the National Republican League, where he held a reception from 8 to 9 o'clock. Many of the delegates to the convention called upon him, and the stream of the people passing the governor in the parlors lasted fully an hour. An effort was made to induce him to speak, but he was tired after his long ride and declined. Later in the evening he was driven to the residence of Hon. M. A. Hanna, whose guest he will be while in the city.

California Democrats on Silver.

Los Angeles, June 21.—John W. Mitchell, a member of the state Democratic central committee and a prominent politician, addressed a letter today to Hon. F. H. Gould, chairman of the state committee, requesting a meeting of the committee to consider the advisability of calling a state convention to give a party expression on the silver question. He says: "There is just one question now before the people, whether or not silver shall be restored to the mint on equal terms with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. I believe this question is to be settled within party lines."

Stockton, Cal., June 21.—Chairman Gould, of the Democratic state central committee, is in doubt as to the propriety of calling that body together, as requested by Mitchell, of Los Angeles, to take some stand on the silver question. Before doing so he will consult some of the leaders of the party, and if they think best the call will be issued. Personally Gould favors waiting until the next regular meeting, to be held a year from now.

The League's New Secretary.

St. Paul, June 21.—Richard J. Dowling, the new secretary of the Republican National League, is a young man in years, but ranks well to the front among Minnesota Republicans. He is a native of Massachusetts, 28 years of age, unmarried, and has resided in Minnesota since 1877, having been editor of the Renville Star-Farmer for a number of years. Two years ago he was first assistant clerk of the house of representatives. This year he was elected chief clerk by a unanimous vote of all three parties, but he has never accepted other official positions. Mr. Dowling is a successful editor and a much sought-after public speaker.

Dr. Spranger's Wife Dead.

San Francisco, June 21.—Mrs. Spranger, wife of Dr. Frank X. Spranger, of Detroit, who was the central figure in the Darling-Spranger poisoning case at Detroit a few weeks ago, died of diabetes last night in the Santa Cruz mountains, near Los Gatos. Mrs. Spranger was married about four months ago, and the scandal precipitated by the charge of poisoning made by Mrs. Flora Darling against Dr. Spranger no doubt hastened her death.

New York, June 21.—Assistant District Attorney Battle, to whom was referred the allegations of Mrs. Flora Adams Darling that the death of her son, Edward Irving Darling, two years ago, was caused by slow poisoning at the hands of his wife and Dr. Spranger, who were afterward married, was asked today what effect the death of Mrs. Spranger in California would have upon the case. Battle's reply was that he had made an investigation and would soon report the results to Acting District Attorney McIntyre, as District Attorney Fellows sails for Europe tomorrow. "I have taken affidavits from Mrs. Darling, from other relatives and from other witnesses," he said. "I have also had the medicines analyzed, but I must not even indicate the result or say who analyzed them. The fact that Mrs. Spranger is dead does not alter the case except to remove her from it. The charge is still good till disposed of".

Death of Harry H. Hotchkin.

News reached this city last evening of the death of Harry Howard Hotchkin, youngest son of Albert L. Hotchkin, sr., who for many years was one of the most prominent men of Rensselaer county, New York, at Seabeck, on Hood's Canal, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from pneumonia. He had been feeling unwell for about three weeks, but the case did not develop a serious aspect until last Saturday. The remains will be buried at Seabeck tomorrow afternoon. Harry Hotchkin was born at Troy, New York, 31 years ago, and came to this state about 1890, living with his parents. After living here a year the family moved to Seabeck. Mrs. H. J. Collins, of Los Angeles, Mrs. Walter McFarlane, of Port Hadlock, and Miss Jessie Hotchkin, of Seabeck, are sisters of the deceased. He also left one brother, Albert Hotchkin, jr., who is now living at Seabeck.

Prof. Huxley's Illness.

London, June 21.—The British Medical Journal announces that Prof. Huxley is less drowsy and that his strength is improved, but there is no abatement in the inflammation of the kidneys.

Further Reductions.

Still further reductions are made in fishing tackle. Rods, 35c and upwards. Reels, 25c and upwards. Flies, 20c per dozen. If you have not already bought, buy now. Gordon Hardware Company.

Big shirt waist bargains, laundried collar and cuffs, 35c. J. S. Graham, 716 Second street.

CHRISTENED THE CANAL

Emperor William Names It in Honor of His Grandfather.

FORMAL COMPLETION OF WORK

Emperor Hits a Stone Three Times With the Reichstag's Mallet.

Fifteen Thousand Persons Seated in Enormous Grand Stands See the Final Ceremonies at Holtenau—French Papers Unable to Put a Bad Construction on the Emperor's Speech.

Holtenau, June 21.—After visiting the Russian cruiser Rurik, at 9:30 today Emperor William laid the last stone of the Baltic and North sea canal, in the presence of many thousands of spectators. The weather was brilliant, and the ceremony took place in the open air, not in the lighthouse adjoining the sluice, as at first contemplated. The scene of the ceremony was embellished by handsome designs in landscape gardening, and the lighthouse standing close to the spot showed three bronze reliefs of Emperors William I., Frederick III. and William II. Under the relief medallion of Emperor I. is a black marble tablet on which is engraved in gilt lettering: "His majesty, Emperor William I., laid this corner-stone of the Baltic canal on June 3, 1887, and accompanied his blows with the hammer by these words: 'In honor of united Germany, to her perfect welfare, in token of her might and power.'"

The lighthouse and the block of masonry into which the emperor placed the finishing stone were surmounted by enormous scaffoldings rising in a semi-circle and affording seats for about 15,000 people.

As the emperor approached the stone Baron von Buol-Berenberg, president of the reichstag, addressed him as follows:

"May it please your majesty to consummate an enterprise the grandeur of which, from a mechanical and industrial point of view, has never been equaled on German soil. We now see the completed structure which has long been planned, and the accomplishment of which has been ardently desired by German hearts; this structure, which was at first intended to increase the defensive strength of the nation, but which will now promote German trade and commerce. We may thus be permitted to indulge in the hope that the successful accomplishment of the work will permanently and in the fullest measure fulfill the further object of providing a profitable opening for international trade. May your majesty graciously deign to take the mallet I have the honor of presenting in the name of the German national representatives and give the finishing stroke by consecrating the enterprise. May God's blessing accompany this action."

Taking the mallet the emperor said: "In memory of Emperor William the Great, I christen this canal the Kaiser Wilhelm canal."

His majesty then tapped the stone three times with the mallet, saying: "In the name of the triune God, in honor of Emperor William, to the weal of Germany and the welfare of nations."

The most elaborate arrangements were made for today's ceremonies. The enormous grand stands were filled to their utmost capacity. In the center of the semi-circle was a brick tower and a high flagstaff, the first surmounted by the German flag and the latter by the heraldic eagles and the German standard. Behind the spot where stood the commemorative stone was a dais upholstered in crimson and gold. By 11 o'clock all the stands were filled with on-lookers and military and naval officers. The emperor, accompanied by the empress and her four sons, arrived ashore from the Hohenzollern in a barge flying the imperial standard. His Majesty wore a guard du corps uniform, and the empress was dressed in a heliotrope costume and carried a primrose colored parasol. The crown prince wore the uniform of the First regiment of footguards and Prince Adelbert wore a naval uniform.

After Emperor William had tapped the stone, a parchment was placed inside of it, declaring the circumstances of the building and completion of the canal. The chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, in full official uniform, read the document aloud before depositing it in the stone.

There was a royal salute from all the warships as the emperor gave the first tap, and other important personages, bareheaded, tapped the stone three times, in accordance with the German traditions. The bands played different airs as the various persons touched the stone. The emperor and the imperial party, as well as all the foreign officers and other persons, then returned to their respective ships. In the meantime the stone was built in with bricks by the master builders of the canal, the people pressing in as the work was going on and seizing scraps of brick and mortar as souvenirs.

The review of the fleet began at 3 p. m. The imperial yacht, with the imperial family, kings, grand dukes, princes and mayors of the chief cities, etc., on board, left her moorings, and at the same moment the crews of all the vessels in the harbor manned the yards or rails to their full strength, presenting a grand spectacle. The Hohenzollern proceeded slowly down the line, the emperor in an admiral's uniform standing alone on the bridge, the crews of all the craft in the harbor greeting his majesty with loud cheers.

Paris, June 21.—The newspapers generally regard Emperor William's speech at Hamburg as inspired by a desire to be agreeable rather than expressive of his real sentiments.

The Estaffel declares that it is necessary for the realization of the wishes expressed by the emperor that France and Germany should be reconciled, that is, that the question of Alsace-Lorraine be settled.

The Soleil remarks that, in spite of the pacific tone of the emperor's utterances, morose persons remark that peaceful festivities have sometimes preceded terrible wars.

The Reveille, referring to the same subject, says that Europe does not believe that peace is the sole object of the building of the Baltic and North sea canal.

According to La Paix, Emperor William desires peace, but the republic alone can give universal peace to the brotherhood of nations.

The Seicle submits that the peaceful language of the emperor is not consitsent with the dispatch of a wreath to London on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

According to the Radical, the simplest method of assuring peace is for Germany to surrender what she owes to war, apparently referring to Alsace-Lorraine.

The Petite Republique expresses the opinion that, to credit the utterances of Emperor William at Hamburg, vessels of commerce should have been convoked at Kiel, not warships.

The Gaulois regrets that Germany does not admit even that there is an Alsace-Lorraine question.

Kiel, June 21.—The boiler of the steam launch of the United State cruiser Columbia exploded today. The cylinder head was blown off, and carried overboard with it the smokestack and other portions of the launch. Four persons were injured and taken to the naval hospital.

Henry Houston, a director of the Pennsylvania railroad, and a wealthy and prominent citizen of Philadelphia, died Friday of heart failure.

THE EMPEROR'S BANQUET.

In His Speech He Says the Canal Will Promote Peace.

Holtenau, June 21.—The great banquet which has practically wound up the ceremonies of opening the Baltic-North sea canal took place this evening in the much-discussed structure representing the old German warship Niobe. One thousand guests participated, including the diplomatic representatives of various nations. The banquet hall was a fac simile of a huge vessel of ancient construction, such as was in vogue in the seventeenth century. The whole structure was 413 feet long and 132 feet wide. The banquet hall measured 334 by 67 feet.

The French admiral, Menard, sat on the emperor's right, and the Russian admiral, Skrydloff, sat on his left.

At the conclusion of the banquet the emperor said:

"It is with delight and pride that I look around this brilliant festal gathering and in the name of my high allies bid you all hearty welcome. We express our heartfelt thanks for the good feeling shown toward us on the completion of the work, which was planned in peace and in peace achieved, and today opened to general traffic. It was not in our day that the idea of the uniting of the North sea to the Baltic by a canal was first mooted. Far back in the Middle ages we find propositions and plans to carry out this undertaking, and in the last century the Elder canal was built, bearing glorious testimony to the productive power of that age.

"We have not, however, labored for our house in this alone. In conformity with the great civilization of the German people, we open to the peaceful intercourse of the nations, one with another, the locks of this canal, and it will be a source of joyful satisfaction to us if its constant utilization shall bear witness that the intentions by which we have been guided have not alone been understood, but have also proved fruitful in advancing the welfare of the people.

"The participation in our fetes of the powers whose representatives we see amongst us, and whose splendid ships we today admired, I acknowledge the more readily, as I believe I am right in perceiving therein the complete vindication of the effort which we have always directed toward the maintenance of peace. Germany will range the work inaugurated today on the side of those accomplished in the services of peace, and will esteem herself fortunate if the canal, in this sense, furthers and strengthens our friendly relations with the other powers."

HAWAII TURNS FROM ASIA.

She Continues to Stretch the Friendly Hand to America.

Washington City, June 21.—Consul General Mills, at Honolulu, has sent to the state department a report of the labor commission on the coffee industry in Hawaii. The commission says that there is now labor enough to supply the coffee plantations, but that the supply may fail at any time and the coffee industry be seriously crippled.

"It has been apparent," says the commission, "that our moral and political institutions are altogether too dependent upon the single industry of sugar. In other countries governed by able and enlightened men, persistent and far-reaching efforts have been made to induce desirable immigration and create diversified industries. Here, however, there has been stagnation and indifference of public opinion on these subjects, owing largely to the dominant power of the native monarchy, which was hostile to progress."

An upbuilding of the coffee growing industry is urged, though the land tenures, the commission says, are not satisfactory.

The time has arrived when it must be determined whether the civilization of Hawaii shall be in substance, if not in form, Occidental or Oriental. The native Polynesian supplies no more than a minority of the laborers needed by the country, and will assimilate itself, outwardly at least, to whatever stronger civilization gains supremacy here. The dominant party of Hawaii desires to assimilate its social and political life with that of the Occidental nations. It desires political union with the American republic for the promotion of republican methods.

The commission says the sugar interest has not improved the body politic by reason of importation of inferior laborers. It is suggested that immigration from the United States is very desirable, and it is recommended that an agent be sent to the United States to encourage the best class of immigration. There is a strong sentiment against any more Asiatics.

The opening of trade with Puget sound and the Pacific Northwest is recommended by which an exchange of Hawaiian products with those of the Pacific Northwest may be made. The reciprocity treaty with the United States is highly commended as having done a great deal for Hawaii.

Bomb Thrower Schnaubelt Confesses.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, June 21.—The Associated Press correspondent has now in his possession the full confession of Schnaubelt, alias Rindskopf, the Chicago bomb thrower, who has nearly recovered from his wounds. One of his assailants has been captured by the authorities of Penaleja villa and will be tried here.

Vanderbilt Family Again Disgraced.

New York, June 21.—The marriage of Miss Shepard, granddaughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and D. H. Morris, son of the noted turfman and New Orleans lottery king, John A. Morris, was a runaway match. The family of the bride knew nothing about the wedding until it was over. Mrs. Shepard was bitterly opposed to the match. People have been talking of late of the freak which brought about the matching of a daughter of Shepard, one of the most earnest and devout Presbyterians, to the son of a man who made his great fortune in the Louisiana lottery and who had a large stable of horses. When she first met young Morris she fell much in love with him. Some idea of how the bride's family feel over the marriage is given by the fact that the Mail and Express which, although it no longer begins its editorial page with a text, is still a Shepard property, did not print a line about the marriage and did not even have the formal announcement in its marriage advertisement column. The bridegroom is still a student at Harvard, graduating next year. He intends to make medicine his profession.

The Peralta Reavis Swindle.

St. Louis, June 21.—"When James Addison Reavis said on the witness stand at Santa Fe that Dr. Willing transferred his title to the Peralta grant to him, he lied." This positive asertion was made by Joseph H. Andrews, living in this city, a brother-in-law of Dr. George M. Willing. "I was with the doctor in Prescott, Ariz., at the time of his death," continued Andrews, "and under no circumstances could the statement made by Reavis be true. Not only would the transfer of the grant have been an impossibility, but I never saw or heard of Reavis at that time nor at any subsequent period during the years I lived in Arizona, up to 1879. I never heard of him until his now famous claim came to light through proceedings in court claims. My opinion is that he is a rank impostor."

Workers to Denounce Debs Decision.

Indianapolis, June 21.—The officers of the National Labor Federation in this city are preparing for a call for meetings to be held in every city in the United States a week from Sunday, the purpose being to denounce the Debs decision. President McBride, of the federation, will sound the keynote with a rousing speech against the decision. The object, Secretary McGrath says, is to secure the passage of a law by the next congress defining the rights of workingmen and abolishing the government injunction.

WALLACE IS THE BOSS.

He Turns Down Hazzard and Charles De France.

DE FRANCE WILL GET NO OFFICE

Wallace Called on Hoke Smith, Who Revoked the Appointment.

The Consequence Is That a Georgia Politician Will Come to This State to Fill a Place That Belongs to a Washington Democrat—Treachery and Double Dealing.

Washington City, June 21.—Special.—George A. Hazzard leaves for the West tonight in deep humiliation. The appointment of Charles De France as special agent of the interior department for the state of Washington, which has been held up for a week by Secretary Hoke Smith, was returned to the commissioner of the general land office without his approval. The somewhat unexpected arrival of Hugh Wallace, national Democratic committeeman for Washington, was undoubtedly the cause of this sudden blocking of Mr. Hazzard's efforts. As stated in these dispatches a week ago, Hazzard had the personal assurance of both Commissioner Lamoreux and Secretary Smith of De France's appointment. This was Saturday of last week, and on that day the papers were sent from the office of the commissioner to the secretary, needing only the latter's signature to put De France in possession of a fat government position.

In the ordinary course of events the appointment papers would have received this approval Monday, but Mr. Wallace arrived in town Saturday, and Hazzard's face lost its usual smile when he heard of his coming. He states that he hunted Wallace up on Sunday and obtained his personal assurance that he would make no objection to De France's appointment. When the appointment was not made on Monday, Hazzard tried to see Wallace again, but without result. He called at his hotel Tuesday morning before Wallace was up, and was told that he would have to wait until later in the day. After that he was unable to find Wallace in, and that night the latter left for Philadelphia and has not since returned.

Wallace was at the interior department Monday, and today Private Secretary Cohen told Hazzard: "De France's appointment was rejected because it was unsatisfactory to your national committeeman."

Hazzard has tried for two days to obtain another audience with Secretary Smith, but has been continually denied, and the secretary has now gone to Atlanta to remain ten days.

Not only was De France's appointment rejected, but W. H. Rockwell, of Atlanta, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the special agents' corps. Rockwell is a personal friend of Secretary Smith. His headquarters will be at Spokane, for which place he will leave in a few days.

Hazzard says it is difficult for him to believe Wallace had anything to do with De France's rejection, after his assurances to the contrary, but that is the only reason given him at the interior department.

IDAHO MINERS AT WORK.

The Bunker Hill and Sullivan, at Wardner, Running.

Wardner, Idaho, June 21.—There is great rejoicing here tonight over the resumption of work in the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill and mine. Manager Bradley put sixty-three men at work today, and has applications for work from fifty more. When the properties are in full blast they will give employment to 250 men.

Work was started without a sign of trouble from the miners' union. A meeting of the union was held here last night, but it is not known what action was taken at the meeting. The feeling here is that everything depends on the action of the union. If the union does not interfere forcibly, there will be no trouble; if it does, there are grave fears of bloodshed. Those citizens who are backing up the company in its endeavor to open its mines declare that while they are for law and order, they will not allow the rights of any American citizen to be interfered with.

Quackenbush Fighting for His Place.

Washington City, June 21.—John N. Quackenbush, whose name was dropped from the naval rolls, gained a point when Judge Bradley of the district supreme court issued a writ on Secretary Herbert to show cause why a permanent writ of mandamus should not be granted to compel him to restore Mr. Quackenbush to the navy with rank of commander. The case is quite a celebrated one. Commander Quackenbush was sentenced by court-martial to dismissal from the navy, but President Grant commuted the sentence to suspension for six years. Through a clerical error, when W. S. Schley was promoted to the rank of commander his commission read, "vice Quackenbush, dismissed." It was held, however, that owing to this error Quackenbush was still in the navy, and he was so recognized until 1883, when Secretary Chandler ordered his name stricken from the naval rolls. Since then Mr. Quackenbush has been trying to secure reinstatement through congress, and failing, decided to appeal to the courts.

Washington Pensions.

Washington City, June 21.—Special.—Martin Combe, of Walla Walla, a Mexican war survivor, after many years of waiting in order to obtain the required evidence, has been granted a pension. An orignal pension has also just been granted to Gabriel McBride, of Hopewell, Clarke county. The pensions heretofore enjoyed by Edward Scannell, of Point-no-Point, Kitsap county, Joseph Cassin, of Everett, Snohomish county, and John R. King, of Snohomish, have been increased, owing to their increased disabilities. James Walker, of Cape Horn, Skamania county, was unable to furnish the additional evidence required by Commissioner Lochren within the period of thirty days, and his pension has been reduced.

The Browne-Coxey Honeymoon.

Canton, O., June 21.—Carl Browne and his bride, the Goddess of Peace of Commonwealfame, today took up their march to Washington City by easy stages. They will stop at Alliance tonight, reach Salem Monday, Beaver Falls Thursday and then stop at Pittsburg, Allegheny, Altoona, Harrisburg and Butler. They expect to reach Washington City July 3 to be ready for the public marriage on the capital steps on the morning of July 4. They will also participate in a reunion with thirty or more of Coxey army followers, who have been camped near Washington City since last year.

Senator Squire's Return Delayed.

Washington City, June 21.—Special.—Senator Squire has about given up hope of getting to the Coast before the middle of the summer. The law suit brought by Col. King and others is keeping him in the East, and as soon as the case is either put over for the term or the arguments are heard the senator will leave for Seattle. The evidence has been in for some time, but no argument has been made. The date now set for the final hearing is June 28.