ALLEN DIDN'T KNOW.

Remarkable Ignorance of Bank of Tacoma's President.

THE JUGGLING OF WARRANTS.

Some Vanished, Some Were Sold, Some Given to Mayor Orr to Use as Collateral for a Loan.

Tacoma, Oct. 21.—Special.—The last witness in the case of the state of Washington vs. W. B. Allen, E. S. Alexander and Frank Carpenter, charged with contempt of court in not delivering the missing books of the Tacoma Trust and Savings bank to Receiver Titlow, was examined in Judge Pritchard's court this afternoon, and the arguments were begun by the attorneys. These will probably be finished tomorrow, and the court is expected to render an immediate decision.

The most important evidence in the case was unearthed at today's hearing. From the testimony of Accountant Chidester and the books of the Bank of Tacoma, it was proven that the warrant account was short $22,759.14 when the bank failed. Bookkeeper Molvig swore he had received no consideration whatever for his note of $8,000, which was found among the "assets" of the bank, and which was entered on the books June 26, 1894, the same day that the warrant account showed that $8,000 of Boggs' warrants had been sold.

But the most remarkable testimony given was supplied by Mr. Allen himself. Throughout the case Judge Pritchard has shown a desire to have the whole truth brought out about the significant disappearance of the bank's books, and when Allen was on the stand Judge Charles Richardson, who is conducting the case for the state, was allowed to go into a great many of the matters relating to the disposition of the $212,000 of city warrants deposited by Boggs just before he went out of office April 16, 1894, and the dissipation of the Bank of Tacoma's assets. Mr. Allen's answers to the interrogatories of the attorneys were very unsatisfactory. He did not know anything about the entries on the books in the warrant account, particularly the one showing that $8,000 worth had been sold. Mr. Allen admitted that he had been East in the summer of 1894, and that he had taken city warrants to sell. He couldn't remember, however, how much he sold, or to whom, or, in fact, anything tangible about the transactions in which he himself was most interested. He did admit, however, that he sold something over $20,000 of warrants through agents, but he told the court he didn't remember who his agents were. To nearly all the questions of Judge Richardson Mr. Allen would answer: "I don't know," and this reply was returned to the probing inquiries of the attorney about the entries on the bank's books and the business transactions they represented.

To the inquiries of Judge Pritchard, Allen said he had made diligent efforts to know where they were. He did not have any hand in their disappearance, he said.

Mr. Allen was asked about an expense item of $1,000 in favor of himself, evidenced by a credit slip dated July 10, 1894. He said he knew nothing about it. He also denied any knowledge of an expense item of $4,649, and another slip which showed that $1,000 had been paid to Attorney Jones.

Mayor Orr furnished one of the sensations of the day. Mr. Orr went on the stand and told how he had gone to the Bank of Tacoma for an accommodation in June last. Mr. Allen told him he could not supply him with cash, but would give him collateral on which perhaps he could raise a loan. Mr. Orr said that in pursuance of Mr. Allen's offer he received general fund city warrants amounting to $464. He had borrowed the money, said the mayor, and had paid off the note, and had returned the warrants that day to Mr. Allen's attorney. The note had been paid ten days ago, but through an oversight he had failed to return the warrants to Mr. Allen. When the mayor finished his testimony Attorney Sullivan, for Mr. Allen, delivered the warrants into the hands of Receiver Titlow.

Messrs. Alexander and Carpenter both went on the stand and swore they knew nothing of the whereabouts of the stolen books.

The books of the Bank of Tacoma in Receiver Titlow's hands contain many glaring irregularities and forced balances, conspicuous among them being an entry of three warrants which were missing when the receiver took charge. The numbers of these warrants were entered on the page, although this was not the custom of the bank's bookkeeper. The account was charged $360.40, the numbers being 6,450, 10,239 and 10,234. These warrants were returned to the receiver today by Allen's attorneys, to whom they had been given by Mayor Orr. No. 6,450 is for $200, 10,239 for $288.61 and 10,234 for $70.31, making the total $658.92, as against $360.40, as charged on the books. It is not believed the defense has strengthened its case by the production of these warrants, as they do not correspond with the amounts of the missing warrants on the books, being in excess thereof.

Judge Richardson's opening argument for the state was a masterly arraignment of Allen and methods by which the Bank of Tacoma was wrecked. The greatest interest is manifested over the outcome of the case, around which hangs the whole Boggs warrant muddle.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.

It Is Still Open, but Is Not Receiving Deposits.

Tacoma, Oct. 21.—Special.—The hearing on the supersedeas bond of the German-American Safe Deposit and Savings Bank will be had in Judge Parker's court tomorrow. The city filed its exceptions to the bond last Saturday and the three days provided by the statute expire Tuesday. The bank's attorneys have secured other bondsmen than those who signed the original, and a new bond will be offered in court tomorrow. If the bank's bondsmen are accepted, it will remain in charge of its officers till a decision is had from the supreme court.

The bank remained open all day for business, as did also the Columbia National. The German-American honored checks as they came in, but refused to take deposits pending tomorrow's hearing.

THE COTTON PANIC.

Heavy Fall of Prices at Liverpool, New York and New Orleans.

New York, Oct. 21.—Wild selling took place at the opening of the cotton exchange. Prices broke sharply on a decline of the Liverpool market equal to 33 points here. It was reported that a New Orleans bull leader, in conjunction with another New Orleans firm, decided to maintain prices for October, November and December. The result was to check selling to a moderate point. Subsequently Liverpool rallied temporarily and New York climbed up a few points, but a fresh decline at Liverpool had the effect of depressing our market below the opening figures. Holders in all directions appeared anxious to liquidate, while private cables intimate that no improvement is expected while receipts continue as at present. The largest transactions ever before reported covered 589,200 bales up to 3 p. m. Today the sales had reached 682,000 bales before 2 p. m. The decline today was about 60 points. The market has declined from 9.4 on October 10, to 8.38 today. From that lowest price the market reacted, and a better class of buying prevailed.

New Orleans, Oct. 21.—Cotton futures dropped 42 points this morning, and great excitement prevailed. Emmett & Purcell, cotton brokers, gave notice of inability to meet obligations.

Accident at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Oct. 21.—The new ferry house at the Algiers landing of the Canal street ferry was used yesterday morning for the first time. As the ferryboat Thomas Pickles, heavily loaded, was landing, she bumped against the pontoon, and the iron span parted, throwing over 100 people into shallow water near the river bank. Amid the screams of women the men on the pontoon in the ferry house and on the boat set about the work of rescue. They succeeded in saving all except Annie Missin, aged 8; Mary Lain, aged 11, and a young woman, name unknown. Thirty persons were injured.

LORD SALISBURY IMPATIENT.

The Very Mention of the Monroe Doctrine Arouses His Ire.

New York, Oct. 21.—The London correspondent of the World cables the following: In conversation with an official of high standing and intimately acquainted with all the inside facts of the Venezuelan dispute, I learned that the ministerial contention here is that the present decisive action of the British government was provoked by the recent dispatch from the American state department, stating in strenuous terms the Monroe doctrine in connection with the question. My informant told me that, to his positive knowledge, at an interview at which Ambassador Bayard was communicating the terms of the dispatch to Lord Salisbury the latter interrupted him midway with the remark that he need not proceed further, as the British government could not even entertain the arguments put forward, and absolutely declined to recognize such an application of the Monroe doctrine.

The terms of Lord Salisbury's written reply were practically the same, and included a complaint of the tone in which the question had been dealt with in the dispatch of the American government, as increasing the difficulties of the situation. In the same document the state department was invited to remember that England was an American power before the existence of the United States, and her rights on the American continent were superior to those of the United States. Ambassador Bayard, in a further communication to the British foreign office, pointed out that there is no certainty that England is right about the Venezuelan frontier, as in the British colonial office list, the authorized publication of the colonial department, it is stated that the boundaries of British Guiana have never been clearly defined in regard to the parts now in dispute. This was an awkward reference for the British government, but Lord Salisbury replied that, the colonial office list not being an official publication, the British government could not be responsible for its statements.

ANOTHER CORINTO AFFAIR.

England Will Settle With Brazil After Venezuela Is Punished.

London, Oct. 22.—The Times says this morning editorially: "Some of our American friends have been too previous in their interpretations of a report that the Marquis of Salisbury has sent an ultimatum to Venezuela. Lord Salisbury's dispatch had to be sent through Berlin. Its tenor was not such as to raise the questions which a portion of the American press seems so anxious to discuss. The claim that the right bank of the Cuyani river belongs to them does not justify the Venezuelans in an attack upon the British police. Until the violent act is atoned for and an ample apology made, they are in a position of having suddenly removed the dispute from the sphere of diplomacy and challenged its settlement by force. Whether they count upon enjoying immunity on account of the distance to the scene of action from England, like other weak states, they presume upon their insignificance to do things no other great power would attempt. It is time the Caracas politicians were taught a salutary lesson."

The Daily News, Liberal, says in an editorial: "It is little credit to diplomacy that the Venezuelan question should be so long unsettled. The successive British administrations have not been perfectly consistent with themselves or with each other. The most serious aspect of the question is to be found in the United States, and the dispute will need to be managed with the greatest tact and temper on both sides, especially as there is a similar difficulty with regard to Trinidad. In each case we shall have to consider public sentiment in the United States and to set an example of moderation and self-control."

PORTUGAL OFFENDS ITALY.

The King Postpones a Visit to Rome, at the Popes Request.

Rome, Oct. 22.—As an outcome of the king of Portugal's postponement of his promised visit to Rome, on account of the pope's opposition, it is reported that Italy has suspended diplomatic relations with Portugal. The pope's opposition to the visit is due to the difficulty the Catholic monarch would be under in being received by both the Quirinal and the Vatican.

The War in Cuba.

Havana, Oct. 21.—Today Campos controls every seaport, every town, every hamlet, every point of consequence in the railways; in fact, nearly every crossroad in the districts in revolt. He needs more troops for his policy of guarding every important point. The total number of men in the Spanish army in Cuba is less than 80,000, including all classes. Considering the difficulties of the country, a prudent commander should insist on having at least 50,000 more soldiers. At the present time Campos is supreme.

New York, Oct. 21.—Under date of October 11 the Cuban junta has received advices from Havana by a special messenger as follows: A dispatch comes by way of Santo Spiritu, stating that in Medidas the principal buildings on the plantation of Don Enrique Menrion have been destroyed by fire. In the city of Santo Spiritu alone fifteen houses belonging to the Count of Lershundi, among them the private residence on his plantation, have been destroyed by fire within the past week. A message has just been received from Matanzas, stating that many fires of incendiary origin have occurred in that city also during the past week. The aggregate losses will reach many thousands of dollars. The houses burned in each case belonged to wealthy Spaniards. Three handsome suburban residences in the Santiago district, at Vizcayu, Pinalte and Tejamana, the property of wealthy Spaniards who have been contributing money to the government, has been burned by insurgents. Loss, $75,000.

The Loss of the Japanese Troopship.

Shanghai, Oct. 22.—Private advices received from Kinchow say the disaster to the steamer Kun Pai occurred in the morning of October 14, about twenty miles from Kinchow. Capt. Soden, the first and second mates, first and second engineers and one passenger are dead. There were 700 soldiers aboard when the first powder explosion occurred, setting the vessel on fire. The crew worked hard for half an hour to extinguish the flames, when there was a second explosion, which almost wrecked the vessel. The captain and the chief officer, who were wounded in the first explosion, tried to get a boat lowered, but the soldiers, rushing pellmell to the davits, broke it away and the boat was smashed by a heavy sea. The survivors, who were the third engineer and 200 soldiers, sat in the stern for seventeen hours. Twenty-seven of the wounded were brought to land, and were placed in the hospital at Kinchow. The victims presented a dreadful appearance.

France Hates Monroe Doctrine, Too.

Paris, Oct. 21.—Le Soir, speaking of the Venezuelan question, says: "There is a tendency on the part of America to abuse the Monroe doctrine. England is right, and France will be compelled to imitate her in order to secure an equitable settlement of several questions."

The Union Pacific Debt.

Omaha, Oct. 21.—President Clark, managing receiver of the Union Pacific, when asked about the report of the government directors for the through line to the coast, said that he preferred not to talk on the report, but added that he saw nothing inconsistent in the scheme, and that he saw no reason why the government could not pay off the first mortgage and secure control of the Central Pacific and connect it with the Union Pacific for a through line from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast. Clark added that he believed that it would be of great benefit to Omaha.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington City, Oct. 21.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $181,684,206; gold reserve, $92,997,415.

THE FIGHT OF 1880.

John Sherman's Story of How He Was Defeated

BY GARFIELD AND FOSTER.

There Was Treachery of the Worst Character, He Says, but He Forgave His False Friends.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—The following is from the text of Senator Sherman's reference, in his memoirs, to the Republican national convention of 1880, which nominated James A. Garfield for the presidency—the reference to which has been the subject of newspaper discussion within the past few months:

"During the month of April delegates were selected from the different congressional districts of the state of Ohio to attend the state convention. * * * The sentiment in my favor was clearly expressed in nearly every county or district of the state. On the 8th of April I wrote the following letter to a friend:

"'McKinley is still in Ohio, and I presume he will be there for some days. I have today written to him at Canton, covering the points you name. You had better write to him yourself, giving the list of appointments desired. There is a strong feeling that Garfield, in order to save his district, should go to the Chicago convention as a delegate. He is placed in a very awkward position now. If this district should be against my nomination, it would be attributed to either want of influence on his part, or, what is worse, a want of sincerity in my support. In view of the past this would be a very unfortunate thing for him. This is a delicate matter for me to take any part in, and I leave it entirely to your good judgment and kind friendship.'"

Sherman then tells how it was arranged that, in case his nomination was found impracticable, the Ohio delegation was to vote for Blaine, and of the request of Garfield that he be made delegate-at-large, that he might aid Sherman effectively. During the early part of the convention there was a slight split in the Ohio delegation, and a combination of those unfriendly to Sherman was made, to disregard instructions and vote against him.

"The folly of a few men made co-operation impracticable. Blaine received opposition in Ohio from his pretended friends, and he therefore lost the Ohio delegation, which, but for this defection, would have made his nomination sure had I failed to receive it. The vote of my friends would have nominated Blaine at any period of the convention, but under the conditions then existing it was not possible to secure this vote to either Blaine or Grant. The final result was the selection of a new candidate and the nomination of Garfield. * * * The course of the Ohio delegation was the subject of severe comment, and perhaps of unfounded suspicions of perfidy on the part of some of the delegates.

"As soon as I heard of the movement to nominate Garfield, I sent the following to Mr. Dennison:

"'Washington City, June 8, 1880.—Hon. William Dennison, Convention, Chicago: Whenever the vote of Ohio will be likely to assure the nomination of Garfield, I appeal to every delegate to vote for him. Let Ohio be solid. Make the same appeal in my name to North Carolina and every delegate who has voted for me. John Sherman.'

"The moment the nomination was made I sent the following dispatch to Garfield:

"'Washington City, June 8, 1880.—Hon. James A. Garfield, Chicago: I congratulate you with all my heart upon your nomination as president. You have saved the Republican party and the country from a great peril, and assured the continued success of Republican principles. John Sherman.'

"In time I became thoroughly advised of what occurred at the Chicago convention, and had become entirely reconciled to the result, though frequently afterward I heard incidents and details which occasioned me great pain and which seemed to establish the want of sincerity on the part of some of the delegates and tended to show that for some time before the meeting of the convention the nomination of Gen. Garfield had been agreed upon. After its close I had numerous letters from delegates from other states, complaining bitterly of the conduct of the Ohio delegation, and giving this as a reason why they had not voted for me. * *

"I was content with the result, but was deeply wounded by what I could not but regard as a breach of faith on the part of some of the Ohio delegation, and especially of Gov. Foster, who had been fully advised of my feelings in regard to his course. I received a letter from him on the 23d of June, answering the allegations that had been publicly made in regard to and explaining his action."

In reply, Sherman says, he wrote Foster a letter detailing the charges that had been made against him, among them that the Indiana, Massachusetts, Vermont and part of the Pennsylvania delegations had offered to vote for him whenever Foster said the word, but that he (Foster) acted as if he did not want them to vote for Sherman, and put them off. He concluded the letter by assuring Foster that he would accept his frank statement with confidence, and would give no further credence to stories he heard. Then Mr. Sherman adds: "With this letter I sought to divest myself of all feeling of prejudice growing out of the recent canvass."

J. J. VAN ALEN CO-RESPONDENT.

The Friend of Grover Cleveland Charged With Adultery.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 21.—The biggest kind of a society sensation, involving Col. Sam Pomeroy Colt, of this city and Bristol, who is president of the Industrial Trust Company, one of the largest banking institutions of this city, has been made public. Mrs. Colt will begin suit for legal separation from her husband in the Rhode Island supreme court. She will not plead for a complete divorce, but will ask permission to be separated from Col. Colt, to have the care of their two children and to receive suitable annuity to support them. Mrs. Colt asserts as ground for her suit that the colonel has held improper relations with a New York society woman who is a distant relative of the Colt family. Her name is withheld by both sides, but she is now in New York.

Col. Colt has brought a counter suit against his wife, in which J. J. Van Alen is made co-respondent. J. J. Van Alen has been for years one of the wealthiest bachelors in Newport, where he has a palatial residence. His appointment as minister to Italy by President Cleveland in 1892 and his subsequent declination, before congress had a chance to reject it, are still fresh in the public mind. It was alleged at the time, and not denied, that Mr. Van Alen's contribution of $50,000 to the Democratic national campaign fund had considerable to do with his appointment.

In the papers filed by Mrs. Colt's attorney, adultery on the part of Col. Colt is alleged, but no co-respondent is named. The petitioner asks for an allowance for separate maintenance, for the custody of her two children, and that Mr. Colt be restrained from disposing of or encumbering any of his property until the petition is heard by the court.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon a writ was issued for the arrest of J. J. Van Alen, of Newport, R. I., charging him with the alienation of a wife's affections. The damages are placed at $200,000. Under the laws of Rhode Island he can be arrested and held until he furnishes such bonds as the court may order.

SCROFULA

Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking 6 bottles of SSS I am now well. I am very grateful to you, as I feel that it saved me from a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

SSS CURED

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DON DICKINSON WAS TOO SHREWD

He Escaped the Democratic Nomination for Mayor of Detroit.

Detroit, Oct. 21.—Don M. Dickinson was defeated for the nomination of mayor of Detroit in the Democratic city convention today, but the defeat was in reality regarded as a victory. The nominee is Sam Goldwater, the labor candidate, who received 51 votes to 34 for Dickinson on the first ballot. The anti-administration men tried to force the nomination of Dickinson, for the purpose, it is alleged, of having him "thrown down" by running him up against the Pingree boom.

The American Tin Plate Industry.

Washington City, Oct. 21.—Special Treasury Agent Ayer was recently instructed to ascertain and report upon the condition of the tin plate industry in the United States. He has just submitted his report to the department. The report covers the operations of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895. The facts presented show a marked increase in the number of mills for rolling the steel sheets, or black plates, which form the body of commercial tin. The largely increased consumption of the steel sheets from American rolling mills indicates not only the accelerated growth of this branch of the industry, but an actual preference for American rolled sheets. During the year the production in the United States was 193,801,073 pounds, an increase of 30 per cent. over the previous year. Forty-eight firms were producing during the quarter ended June 30, 1895, against forty the previous year. Twenty-eight rolling mills were producing black plates during the quarter, against twenty during the same quarter in 1894.

Of the forty-eight firms that were producing commercial tin and tin plates during the quarter ended June 30, 1895, thirty-nine used wholly American plates, nine used both American and foreign plates, and no firm used wholly foreign plates. The proportion of American sheets used during the quarter ended June 30, 1895, compared with the entire production of commercial tin and tin plates, was 93 per cent., against 72 per cent. used the previous year. During the year eight firms permanently discontinued productions, and twenty-six new firms engaged in the active business during the year, of which seventeen are making or preparing to make black plates.

The Scottish Rite Masons.

Washington City, Oct. 21.—The supreme council of the Thirty-third degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Free Masons in the southern jurisdiction of the United States began its biennial session at the house of the temple here today, and will remain in session until Friday or Saturday. Acting Grand Commander Thomas Hubbard Caswell, of California, presided, and read the allocution. The first business of importance will be election of a grand commander to succeed the late Phillip Crosby Tucker, of Texas, who died in the house of the temple about a year ago. It is understood Caswell will be elected without opposition, and this election will cause promotions along the line of all the officers of the supreme council elected for life. Important questions will come up for consideration, among them that relating to the right of a deputy to communicate degrees and collect fees for a superior council. The question of merging the Southern and Northern districts, which was agitated some time after the death of Albert Pike, will not be brought up. It is said to be practically decided that while close fraternal relations exist between the Northern and Southern bodies, there are many reasons why reorganization is inexpedient and impracticable.

The President Leaves for Atlanta.

Washington City, Oct. 21.—The special train on the Southern railway bearing the presidential party left Washington City for Atlanta at 11:10 o'clock to night. There was a large crowd at the station to witness the departure, and it required the services of a number of special policemen to preserve order. The party consists of President Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Herbert and Mrs. Micou, his daughter; Secretary Hoke Smith, Secretary Morton and Miss Morton, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Harmon, wife of the attorney general, and Private Secretary Thurber. The train is one of the best ever run out of Washington City. The private car Wildwood will be used by the president.

Comptroller Eckels Home.

Washington City Oct. 21.—James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, reached Washington City last night on his return from Europe. Mrs. Eckels accompanied him. He said he had devoted some time to an investigation into the Bank of England. The cause of bi-metallism in Europe, he said, is not receiving much attention. The British government will have to take the initiative in any move toward bi-metallism, and it does not seem inclined to do anything at this time. Mr. Eckels will go to Illinois the last of this week, on a short business trip.

New Orleans' Shantytown Burned.

New Orleans, Oct. 21.—Fire in Algiers yesterday destroyed 180 houses and shanties, occupied by 1,000 people. Most of the occupants saved their personal effects. The buildings on ten squares were burned, and the real estate on which they stood was assessed at $195,100. The fire was incendiary. Paul Bouffia, the man who is suspected of being the cause of all the destruction, had a narrow escape from being lynched. He was spirited away from the temporary police station and brought to the city by Capt. Day, where he is now safely housed, with the charge of arson pending against him. The fire started in the old Rookery, a rattletrap. It was occupied by a score of families, mostly Italians. Paul Bouffia was one of these, and he occupied the lower part of the building. He kept a fruit stand, and had a wife and six children to support. He was a man who was heartily disliked by the other Italians in the neighborhood and all over the city. Subscriptions are being solicited for the relief of the unfortunate families who lost their homes. Eight thousand dollars were obtained today.

Sensational Murder in Dallas, Tex.

St. Louis, Oct. 21.—A special to the Republic from Dallas, Tex., says: Dr. J. J. Ray, a prominent physician of Dallas, was shot and almost instantly killed this evening by Martin Hardcastle, a well-known resident of Dallas. The tragedy took place on Main street, in the presence of a crowd of people. Hardcastle was arrested. The only statement he would make was: "Ray has been my family physician for six years, and domestic affairs was the cause of the killing." Hardcastle met Ray about noon today, and thrashed him after attempting to cane him. The men were separated. Tonight Ray was standing on the sidewalk when Hardcastle stepped up to him, spoke a few words in a low tone of voice, placed a pistol to Ray's right temple and sent a bullet through his brain. The tragedy created an immense sensation. Dr. Ray came to Dallas from New Orleans. He was married to a Miss Weil about four years ago, but was recently divorced. Hardcastle is also divorced from his wife.

George Jacob Schweinfurth, the famous Messiah, will appear in the circuit court at Rockford, Ill., Monday, October 28, in answer to an indictment of the grand jury against him at the April term on the grounds that he was living illegally with the members of his flock at Scion, a short distance south of Rockford. The women of the flock are said to be completely in his power.

What You Need

When you are weary and worn, without an appetite, have no ambition, sleepless, nervous and irritable, is purified, enriched and vitalized blood; and remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headaches. 25c.

POPS WILL NOMINATE.

Almost All Delegates Favor a School Board Ticket.

THE CHOICE OF THE PRIMARIES.

Only One Ward Opposes Nominations—Candidates Talked of—Judges and Clerks of Election.

The Populists intend to make a strong effort to elect the three school directors to be chosen on November 2, and held primaries throughout the city last night, and practically decided to nominate three candidates to represent the party at a convention to be held on Friday at the Single Tax Club rooms, on the corner of Third and Marion streets.

The primaries were quietly held, and the vote in most of the wards was light. Voting began at 8 o'clock, and continued until 10. Full returns were received from the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Eighth and partial returns from the Third and Sixth wards. Among those prominently mentioned as candidates are Henry W. Stein, editor of the West Coast Populist, from the Eighth ward, and B. F. Day and W. R. Andrews from the Ninth. Mr. Andrews is a Republican, but the Populists do not confine themselves to men of their own party. Another name that is prominently mentioned is that of Mrs. Dr. Annie Russell.

The wards heard from are, with one exception, the Second, in favor of making nominations.

The following delegates were elected:

First ward—John McGovern, Thomas Navin, John Downs, Hugh Tierney, Martin Boydan, Thomas Hanlan, Michael Harrington, J. J. Durkin, J. C. Dalby, Thomas Bevan, Harry Guyer, John Guyer, E. W. Way, W. W. Noyes, A. Donaldson, D. McNamara, J. J. Hohman, William McArdle, W. J. Larkins, C. W. Stack, Louis Huny, Donald McKinnon, H. M. Knight, J. McGuire, J. J. Betzold, Daniel McNamara, Daniel Barreht, Robert Allen, James Shayne.

Second ward—G. G. Severance, W. H. Kline, William Johnson, Thomas Dickson, Fred Harbins, George Cresna, T. J. Bull, S. M. Allen, C. J. Anderson, Alex Backley, Hugh Ross, M. M. Holmes, J. W. Gilson, W. T. Bush, F. Larinson, C. Sanhdall.

Fourth ward—Peter Ducrat, T. C. Wallace, Mr. Hellar, Dr. Terry, Swan Lewis, M. McCarthy, M. McKinnon, Dr. Jordan, Prof. McCarthy, J. M. Date, Ed Laherty, J. D. Dale, Mr. Slater, P. Flynn, J. Madigan, T. M. Greenwood, George E. Hayes, Lute Wagner, M. A. Cunan, P. Prontz, J. P. Scanlan, James Brown, James White, Martin Wall.

Fifth ward—E. Clayson, G. T. Gilmore, M. Lyons, P. McMahon, C. McMullen, J. Brooks, W. P. C. Adams, J. T. Kenworthy, L. Spray, W. D. Higgins, J. Moran, H. O'Brien, C. Smith, J. C. Levold, Ed Taylor, W. Guenthel, J. Fitzgerald, J. Shaw, Joe Stroebel, John Johnson, S. J. Marquis, Ed O'Donnel, W. Walker, Dell Seaman.

Eighth ward—H. F. Hesse, L. W. Kidd, C. J. Jordan, J. W. Rothero, William Schultz, P. H. Gleason, John C. Sansom, William Heikenrath, Elgin Wilcox, R. T. Dixon, G. H. Brown, Ed Fallon, Senator West, Adolph Byrens, J. H. Newell, Mr. Wright.

Judges and clerks for the election have been chosen by the board of education as follows:

Rainier—R. W. Winchell and T. O. Lindsey, judges; E. D. McClintock, clerk.

Twelfth and Jackson—J. C. Helms and M. C. Adair, judges; J. O. Rockwell, clerk.

Rialto—W. H. Whittlesey and Andrew Blakistone, judges; W. S. Hanks, clerk.

Pacific—S. S. Carlisle and T. Ryan, judges; W. H. Heinzerling, clerk.

Minor—H. S. Keene and D. O'Hara, judges; F. Beach, clerk.

Columbia—W. T. Willis and F. Southard, judges; P. D. Hughes, clerk.

Cascade—J. M. Williams and Thomas Moore, judges; R. E. McCoy, clerk.

Denny—William Collier and N. McCallum, judges; R. J. Lameraux, clerk.

Mercer—John Taylor and J. W. Cline, judges; F. T. Hunter, clerk.

Seventh and Pike—A. A. Geurnsey and James Newman, judges; C. B. Yandell, clerk.

B. F. Day—J. Shuster and William Carnes, judges; O. J. Carr, clerk.

Latona—F. S. Berry and L. F. Dodge, judges; B. W. Baker, clerk.

Central—A. C. Graff and A. M. Young, judges; Edward Herring, clerk.

The Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards also voted solidly for nominations.

Deep Snow in New York.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Yesterday afternoon and last night snow fell briskly in Northern and Western New York, and a twenty-five-mile gale prevailed at many points. At Holmesville, in Oswego county, the storm raged from 10 o'clock Saturday night to 5 o'clock Sunday morning. There are twenty-two inches of snow on the level between Holmesville and Oswego. Sleighs and teams broke through the drifts with difficulty. Watertown, Portageville, Oswego and many other places report from two to ten inches of snow. At Pulaski, in Oswego county, seventeen inches fell, and a heavy thunderstorm accompanied it.

The W. C. T. U. Convention.

Baltimore, Oct. 21.—Mrs. Stevenson, vice president of the W. C. T. U., opened the convention this morning, in the absence of Miss Willard. Mary Woodall, superintendent of the purity department, read her report. Mrs. Emily D. Martin, national superintendent, reported on "Purity in Literature." Mrs. Tomlison, of Pennsylvania, national superintendent, read a paper on parlor meetings.

Mrs. M. Bellis, of New Jersey, after reading her report as superintendent of the department of legislation, referred to Gov. Busiel, of New Hampshire, as one man who has not favored the W. C. T. U., and continued: "Remember him, ladies." Mrs. Alice R. Palmer, honorary vice president of the W. C. T. U. of South Africa, delivered an address on the work in her district. She was followed by Miss R. Krikorian, an Armenian girl, who told of the bad effects of alcoholism among her countrymen.

Gov. Busiel vetoed an age of consent law.

LUCKY BALDWIN'S BABY GIRL.

Her Mother Says the Attending Physician Has Been Induced to Leave.

Los Angeles, Oct. 21.—A sensation is likely to be sprung soon in the suit brought against "Lucky" Baldwin by Miss Lillian Ashley, of Pasadena. The young woman sues for damages for Baldwin's failure to provide for her child, which she claims is a daughter of the noted capitalist. The sensation will, according to Miss Ashley, be a charge that Dr. J. W. Trueworthy, of this city, who attended the young woman at the birth of the child, was influenced to leave the city by Baldwin or his representative. It is said that Dr. Trueworthy is in Europe. Miss Ashley called upon the health officer in the city hall today for a birth certificate. It bore the following interesting data: "Born, at 129 South Olive street, Los Angeles, December 7, 1893, a girl; mother, Lillian A. Ashley; father, E. J. Baldwin; Dr. J. W. Trueworthy, physician." Miss Ashley wanted the birth certificate to use at her trial in San Francisco. The signature was identified as that of Dr. Trueworthy both by Miss Ashley and by Health Officer Steddom.

Kansas Miners Strike.

Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 21.—Three hundred miners of the North Leavenworth coal shaft quit this morning and visited the home Riverside mines for the purpose of inducing the men employed there to quit. The North Leavenworth company is paying 80 cents a ton for mine run coal, and the Home company is paying 70 cents. A strike seems almost certain. The walkout is to force the Home company to pay 80 cents.

More Chinese Rioters Executed.

New York, Oct. 22.—The World has the following cable from Foochow: Mabel Hartford's assailant and thirteen others convicted of taking part in the Hwasang massacre were put to death this morning at Kucheng. The execution was witnessed by the foreign consular commission, the Chinese prefect, the district magistrate and a great crowd. There was no disturbance.

Diphtheria Epidemic in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—The health department today declared diphtheria and typhoid fever epidemic in Chicago. The department reported 330 new cases of diphtheria last week, 49.4 per cent. of which were fatal. The epidemic is charged to impure water. The health commissioner has issued a warning against drinking unboiled water.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The business portion of Fairchild, Wis., was burned Monday morning. Loss $75,000.

The Mormon church is making satisfactory progress at proselyting in Great Britain, especially in Wales.

The anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar was commemorated in England Monday, for the first time since the engagement.

Charles Rose and James Girard, Union Pacific section hands at Watkins, Col., fought with razors Monday. Rose is dead and Girard dying.

Edward Cogan, Samuel Cogan, sr., Samuel Cogan, jr., and John Campbell, all of Youngstown, O., were killed by a Panhandle train Monday while crossing the track in a wagon.

Jimmy Barry defeated Jack Madden at Maspeth, Long Island, Tuesday night. Madden was all but out in the fourth round, when the referee gave the decision. John L. Sullivan entered the hall during the mill, and received an ovation.

Mr. Astor, who bought from the Duke of Westminster his beautiful house and estate of the Thames at Cliveden, is now building a high wall round a great part of his estate.

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ALSO SPECIAL—

At $1.00 Each—2 cases of the popular "Bates" White Crochet Spreads, usually sold in Seattle at $1.25.

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