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County and City Official Paper.

SEATTLE, SATURDAY, JULY 11.

A SPECTACULAR NOMINATION.

It was decidedly a spectacular performance to which the public was treated yesterday, in the nomination at Chicago of William Jennings Bryan for president of the United States. It would have been a matter of great surprise, had there been any capacity in any one to be surprised at any action which the peculiarly chaotic assemblage at Chicago might take.

A young man, barely within the constitutional limitation as to age; whose only claim to national recognition was that he served a term in congress and was beaten two years ago on his canvass for re-election; whose absence of party fealty was shown by the fact that he, in his extremely short political career, had already made a record as a bolter; who was looked on, within a comparatively brief period, as a convert to Populism, all of the doctrines of which he has openly espoused, and whose name was never spoken of seriously in connection with the nomination until after the convention was actually in session, has succeeded in securing the nomination for president of the United States from one of the great political parties of the country, after a canvass which lasted, from start to finish, little more than twenty-four hours.

While all this, on the surface, looks as though there was something marvelous about it, the explanation is a thoroughly simple one. When the convention met, the vast majority of its members were pledged to the adoption of a platform on the financial question, which nearly every recognized leader of the party felt bound, in common honesty, to oppose. The convention repudiated those leaders, and announced from the start that no man not in favor of free silver should receive the nomination at its hands.

The choice was narrowed down, practically, to two men, neither of whom could command any particular enthusiasm for himself personally, and neither of whom was possessed of more than average ability. Practically the question seemed to lie between Bland and Boies. The former had acquired a species of national standing or notoriety for having, during his services in congress some years since, persistently demanded the free coinage of silver, but whose voice had never been heard on any other great question before congress; so much a man of one idea that he was proud of the nickname "Silver Dick," applied to him derisively, but accepted seriously by himself and friends.

Boies, the other possible candidate, rode into fame on an anti-Prohibition movement, which at one time lost the control of the state of Iowa to the Republican party. Boies, having opportunely deserted the Republican party, was seized on by the Democrats as an available candidate for governor, and elected. The fact of his having carried such a pronounced Republican state as Iowa, notwithstanding it was on a purely local issue, had the effect of bringing out his name as a remote presidential possibility. As soon as it became apparent that the free silver men were likely to control the convention, Boies for the first time announced himself unequivocally as an out-and-out free silver man.

With practically no candidate before it, except these two men, the convention, which was "running itself," was in a fair condition to be stampeded in favor of any dark horse who might be suddenly sprung upon it. The opportunity came to Bryan in his speech of Thursday in reply to Hill. He is beyond question a brilliant, if superficial, speaker, has a handsome presence, a magnetic manner, and a good voice. The speech he delivered was without doubt one of the ablest and certainly the shrewdest effort of his life. It was precisely in accord with the sentiment of the dominating element in the convention, and naturally aroused in them the greatest enthusiasm. On the wave of that enthusiasm his nomination was floated, and all the efforts of the managers of Bland could only delay but could not prevent the nomination which followed. The most erratic national convention which has assembled in the last generation, was consistent in making the most erratic nomination ever made, under the most erratic circumstances.

FOR DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

When the intelligent voter reads the platforms promulgated by the two political parties, he is very apt to recall the fact that the Democratic platform, as a rule, is made solely for the purpose of catching votes, while the Republican platforms as adopted from year to year have consistently been accepted by the party representatives in congress as a guide to legislation. A declaration in the Republican platform of a policy to be pursued is more than an empty declaration. It outlines a policy which will certainly be pursued should the party succeed in controlling all the legislative machinery.

We, on this coast, are particularly interested in the revival of American shipping. We have a foreign commerce which is constantly expanding. We have also a ship-building industry which should be fostered. At present the bulk of the foreign commerce of the state of Washington is carried on in foreign vessels.

For this reason the promise contained in the Republican platform of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, means a great deal to this section of the country. It was under precisely such a system of discriminating duties that the American ocean carrying trade sprang up until it was the foremost in the world. In the absence of such duties it has shrunk until, instead of doing the carrying trade of the world, the bulk of our commerce is done in foreign built ships. The Atlantic seaboard states have long demanded just such legislation as is here promised, and the Pacific states should not only do likewise, but should most certainly work heartily for the success of the party pledged to give that legislation.

WHERE WILL THEY GO?

The nominations and platforms of the two political parties are now before the country, and from this time on until November settles the question, the alignment of the opposing forces will take place. The Democratic platform has definitely abandoned free trade as an issue, and with all its array of glittering generalities it practically presents but one issue on which the party's nominees will ask the suffrages of the American people, and that issue is free silver.

In the ranks of the Democratic party, not only in the East, but right here at home, are hundreds of Democrats, many of them who have at times been foremost in the councils of the party, who are not in favor of free silver, or any form of depreciating currency with which to transact the business of the country. It is but stating simple truth to say that in the ranks of the men in the Democratic party who are opposed to free coinage of silver can be found by far the greatest proportion of the wealth, education and intelligence which is the party. The names of the Democrats in this community alone who are for honest money, if published, would read like a roster of the Democratic leaders of the days before that party passed into the hands of disguised Populists.

To men of this stamp but two courses are apparently open, one of which it is certain the great majority of them will follow. One course would be to refrain from voting altogether at the coming election; the other is to vote the Republican ticket. The latter course would seem the most consistent and patriotic, and it is, we are persuaded, the course which the majority of them will pursue.

The Democratic party, while preserving the pretense of its organization, has practically surrendered itself to Populism. It has become simply a wing of the Populist party, and it is not improbable that when the Populist convention meets at St. Louis the two wings will be united in support of the same national ticket. This is the programme to carry out which every effort of the new Democratic leaders, with the assistance of the Bi-metallic league, will be directed.

The fight in this campaign is Republicanism against Populism. In support of the latter will be every demagogue, every Socialistic, anarchistic and financial crank in the country, every man who has a legislative panacea for all the evils of the social system, together with the bulk of the time-serving chronic office-seekers who see in the movement a chance to ply their profession. On the other side the weight of reason, intelligence and honest thought of the country is enlisted. There should be no hesitation among the sound money Democrats in arraying themselves under the Republican banner this fall, for in that way alone can they assist in maintaining the national honor and aid in preventing the government being turned over to the Altgelds and the Tillmans.

INVESTMENTS IN MINES.

For the first time since the business depression commenced, nearly four years ago, money from abroad is coming into this state for investment, and in considerable amounts. The best feature of the improved situation is that the money is not coming this time for purely speculative purposes, such as gambling investments in wildcat schemes, but is being put into properties which, while affording a fair certainty of heavy profit for the investors, will also afford remunerative employment to many people and add immeasureably to the wealth of the state.

Investors from abroad, who are putting money into the state now, to a very large extent are looking solely to one class of investment, namely, gold mining properties. In every section of the state where such properties have been discovered and thoroughly prospected to the extent of showing that they can be properly worked, there are agents of moneyed men looking over the ground, and investments are being made daily.

The particular advantage which such investments have at present is that they are not likely to be seriously affected by any tariff or currency legislation and a presidential year is not an "off year" with a producing gold mine, as it is too likely to be in almost every other business enterprise. No business in the world is less dependent upon legislation than gold mining.

The fact that in all quarters of the world where gold is known to exist there is such a ready response to the demand for capital to develop it, and how, as a consequence, there is a boom in that kind of mining unparalleled in history, recalls the fact that booms never seem to take the same direction twice successively.

Long ago in the '30s there was a boom in Western lands which took all of the surplus cash of the East, and sunk it into fictitious townsites and wildcat land schemes. The panic and depression which followed rendered the path of the "land boomer" a thorny one for more than a generation. Wild Western lands were a bugaboo to the conservative Eastern investor until within a comparatively recent period.

There have been other booms since, dozens of them in fact, of greater or less magnitude. The railroad building boom had a great vogue for a long period, during which time construction went on at a rate unprecedented, and which will probably remain unduplicated for many years to come. There was then no difficulty in obtaining capital for any transportation enterprises, great or small.

Closely following on the railroad boom, and probably caused thereby, came the Western townsite boom of recent years, with the history of which we are all familiar. That was the fairest time for the real estate agent and the speculator, and everybody was rich for awhile. Seattle shared somewhat in both the good and evil effects of that boom, although this was never a boom city in the sense that many places were. The probabilities are that within a very few years every piece of real estate will be worth as much as ever was asked for it during the days when speculation in real property was the wildest, but it is doubtful if real property will ever again change owners as rapidly as it did in those times.

But of all these varied classes of booms there is none in which there is as little to be feared because of the fatal reaction which all have learned to dread, as in the mining boom which is now on hand. There may be, and there doubtless will be, hundreds of reckless investments made in worthless prospects. There may be many a dollar squandered in taking "flyers" in mining stocks. But if the class of ore bodies which have been developed in different parts of this state hold out as the different experts who have examined them are sure they will, legitimate gold mining has come to stay, and will expand to dimensions which may dwarf almost all other industries in the state.

THE COUNTRY'S HONOR AT STAKE.

The bolt of the few silver men from the Republican convention, of which so much was made at the time, sinks into miserable insignificance before the bolt that in a few days will develop from the ranks of the Democratic party. A hurried canvass was made at Chicago yesterday, and a similar one was made by telegraph all over the country, as to the advisability of a third ticket being placed in the field by the advocates of sound money within the Democratic party, and in a few days this may or may not eventuate in the better element of the Democracy choosing and rallying around a candidate true to the principles and traditions of that great party.

The opinion of influential Democrats of this city who are believers in sound money are opposed to a third ticket. Such men as E. O. Graves, Josiah Collins, Judge Thomas Burke, James S. Goldsmith, S. G. Simpson, W. A. Macdonald, men of weight in the community if not in the Democratic party as at present constituted, believe that a third ticket would be altogether inadvisable, and tend to strengthen the unwarrantable position of those who have stolen the party's colors and are trailing them in the mire of demagogism. Judge Burke is emphatically against such a third ticket. He says:

"All those who believe that the honor and integrity of the republic are threatened by the action of the Chicago convention, should stand together, irrespective of party. The elements of disorder and dishonor under the black flag of the Chicago convention should be met by a union of all men of all parties who believe in upholding the constitution and laws of the country, and in maintaining its honor and integrity."

Others will more keenly realize in a few days the importance of their personal action upon the great subject at issue, and the result must be a very large addition to those declaring themselves in favor of the party of sound and honest money. Of course, the Populists and free silver advocates may scream themselves hoarse with delight that they have at length succeeded in thoroughly disrupting and disorganizing the great party of Jefferson and Jackson.

A good deal of eloquence seems to have been wasted in the nominating speeches at Chicago. The men who are lauded to the skies with the most exquisite oratory some how or other seem to fail to attain the object sought. Perhaps in our national conventions at some future time nominating speeches may once more assume the simple form they had thirty-five years ago. William M. Evarts, when he presented the name of William H. Seward to the Republican convention in 1860, said: "I take the liberty to name as a candidate to be nominated by this convention for the office of president of the United States, William H. Seward." Norman B. Judd's speech nominating Abraham Lincoln to the same convention was as follows: "I desire on behalf of the delegation from Illinois to put in nomination as a candidate for president of the United States Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois."

The Democrats of Nebraska, who for some time have been fighting Bryan on the ground that he was an erratic and visionary agitator with too much of a leaning toward Populism, will now be in a quandary as to whether they ought to support him for president, with all his fads and fancies, and the chances are they will decide not to do it.

Now that the silver leaders have thrown down those who were opposed to them and enjoyed stamping upon them and belaboring them mercilessly with an anarchistic platform, they will complacently suggest conciliation and a lying down together of the lion and the lamb, with the lamb in the usual confined quarters.

It is all nonsense to say that the Republicans propose to re-enact the McKinley law exactly as it was. As the St. Louis Globe-Democrat remarks, the party "is pledged to rectify the grave mistakes of the Wilson law and provide sufficient revenue to prevent deficits and bond sales."

First of all there must be a restoration of confidence and an absolute removal of the feeling of uncertainty and uneasiness which has prevailed during the last few years. As to how these are to be secured no one who believes in honest money can have any difficulty in deciding.

If Henry Watterson six months ago said the Democratic party was "marching from a slaughter house to an open grave," with what unique English will he comment upon the crazy eccentricity displayed by the unbridled delegates who have been galloping roughshod over Democratic traditions?

There are reports of rich mineral strikes in King county. It is to be hoped that the reports are true, for nothing would be of greater direct benefit to Seattle than the discovery and development of mining properties in what may be called the immediate vicinity of the city.

Not content with condemning almost everybody and everything in the universe, the frantic crowd in control at Chicago make a suggestion to the effect that even the supreme court of the United States should be "fixed" so as to sanction their revolutionary programme.

The civil service plank adopted Thursday, shows that the old spoils system of Jackson is again popular and that the next use for the Tillman pitchfork will be to throw out some of the people who thought they had a place for life.

Maceo may be dead, but it is not probable that the Spaniards will be any more successful in the future than they have been in the past. Weyler has been even more of a failure than was Gen. Campos. He has not succeeded in reclaiming a mile of insurgent territory, and the disorder among his troops is fully as noticeable as it was prior to the withdrawal of his predecessor. Spain's credit is practically gone, and though the Spanish leaders profess that the war will be fought to the bitter end, no one of them seems to be able to suggest any way of raising the means for doing it. The revenue from the tobacco monopoly, which it is proposed to use, will soon be eaten up, and then of all the bankrupt, broken nations of the world, Spain will easily take the lead.

It is very evident that the money issue will be made to overshadow all others in the approaching campaign, but the fact should not be lost sight of that a tariff revision will be necessary before all the great industries of the country can again start up and enjoy the prosperity they did before tariff reform agitation was started and the reform brought about by the Wilson-Gorman bill.

The Democrats like to talk about gold and silver being the money of the constitution, but they didn't seem to have much use for it twenty years ago when they were attempting to repeal the resumption act with a view of keeping the country on a depreciated paper basis.

At any rate, the fight this year will be to a finish. The parties have come out into the open, and there will be no straddling, trimming or disguising. It is a fair field without any attempt at concealment and the American people may make their choice.

Gen. Maceo is reported dead. It may be that the report is true, but there have been so many rumors to the same effect during the last year that the latest one will not be accepted as true without an abundance of confirmatory evidence.

The candidate fits the platform to a nicety. The principles enunciated are loud, frothy, demagogic and Tillmanesque. Bryan's speech shows that he is in touch with all the viciousness that had the convention by the throat.

Bland hoped they would nominate another man than himself if they believed that man to be stronger, and his hopes were realized. Still, he probably wishes they hadn't been so eager to take him at his word.

That the old Democracy has been swept from its moorings and is being tossed about by fitful winds, is pretty well shown by the fact that a man's speech in a convention could stampede it to himself.

Altgeld, in a moment of ecstasy, said he would rather be able to make a speech like Bryan's than be president. As Tom Reed would remark, he will never be either.

Each party believes it has selected a "good Western man," but there is a very pronounced difference of opinion as to what constitutes a good Western man.

Senator Hill before leaving Chicago said he was a Democrat before the convention and is a Democrat still, but, it is needless to say, he is a pretty sick Democrat.

Chairman White declared that Bryan's nomination was unanimous, but there were a hundred or more delegates on the floor who didn't agree with him.

The contest lies between the advance agent of prosperity and the boy orator of the Platte. The choice is between substance and wind.

Frank Hurd died as he had lived, an out-and-out free trader. Recent history must have convinced him that in this country his was a lost cause.

There are a good many Democrats in Seattle who now wish that personally they had made a little more of Bryan when he was here.

The free silver Republican may vote the Democratic ticket if he wishes, but in what an obnoxious compound is the silver idea submerged!

The Washington delegation was bound to be where the noise was and naturally found itself in the band wagon at the proper time.

Mr. Whitney failed to pour oil upon the troubled waters, and yet they say that he of all men ought to have been able to do it.

George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, is following in the footsteps of Ben Butler and it is anything to catch on.

It is order, honesty and support of the national credit against disorder, dishonesty and practical repudiation.

There is many a Democrat in the land today who is suffering from that tired feeling.

The popular command nowadays seems to be "Prepare to bolt; bolt."

This is quite a year for Bills.

Newspapers in the Campaign.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The supreme influence in a political campaign is the newspaper. It goes everywhere as a regular visitor and contains all the latest information and all of the pertinent and forcible arguments by which men's minds are influenced. The man who gets a newspaper does not toss it aside as he does the documents that are sent out by a literary bureau, but reads it with interest and remembers what it says. Next to the newspaper in point of useful service is the stump speaker who goes out among the people and talks to them in an entertaining style, answering their questions and simplyfying difficult things to them. These two agents do the most of the really beneficial work for a party. They are quick to see and improve opportunities, and their methods of attracting notice and stimulating intelligent inquiry are such as can always be trusted to bring the best results. The day of pamphlets and circulars has gone by. There was a time when they were suited to the conditions, but that was before newspapers became so plentiful and so cheap and the facilities for stump speaking so excellent in every respect.

Birth of the Pop. Party.

Yakima Republic.

When W. T. Ford, state organizer of the Knights of Pythias was waiting for the west-bound train on Tuesday, he related the following story by a negro, which explains the origin of the Kansas Populists:

"When God made man He made him of mud," said the darky. "He made a batch of six and set 'em up agin' the fence to dry; after lookin' at 'em awhile, He saw there was somethin' lackin'—brains, so He went off and got some brains, put them in their heads and turned 'em loose. Then He made another batch. As soon as He set 'em agin' the fence He saw they lacked brains, an' went off to git some. But while He was gone, they got up and walked off; they went off into Kansas and organized the Populist party."

A Newspaper for Senator.

Pomeroy Independent.

We hear that one Bowmer, who scribbles on a paper at Dayton, is publishing what a calamity it would be to nominate us for state senator of this district. Bowmer is like a lot of other fellows who are taking great interest in the nominations of the People's party lest they make a mistake and name candidates who cannot be elected.

THE STATE PRESS.

Hoquiam Washingtonian: We are glad to see the 16 to 1 argument discussed so much, so early in the campaign. All this question wants to kill it is a full understanding of just what it means.

Everett News: Pierce county is blessed with many great men. At the present writing, the number of pronounced gubernatorial candidates from that city has reached eight, and only one or two of the wards have been heard from.

Whatcom Blade: Alfred L. Black, of New Whatcom, has accepted an invitation to represent the principles of the Republican party in the political column of the Blade devoted to discussions of campaign issues. He is an able and consistent representative of the St. Louis platform.

Whatcom Reveille: The situation seems to call for the organization of McKinley clubs in Whatcom county. So far, there has been very little effective campaign work done. The enemies of the Republican party are active, and mean to be energetic. The key to success is through organization.

Port Angeles Tribune-Times: In sending our editorial and local page forms to press last evening they fell through the elevator to the lower floor. Both forms were completely pied and the chases ruined. We have hastily reset all the ads on the page, but our readers are deprived of the "telling" editorials, which might have changed the course of events, had they appeared.

Fairfield Standard: Farmers in this part of the Palouse report the prospect for a bountiful harvest was never brighter than at the present time. With a large yield and the probability of an incoming Republican administration, accompanied by the usual prices for farmers' products of "those good old days of prosperity and plenty," this country will soon again be on top.

ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR PRIZES.

The originality displayed in the Gorham Silver designs for Prizes, Trophies, etc., to be contested for in

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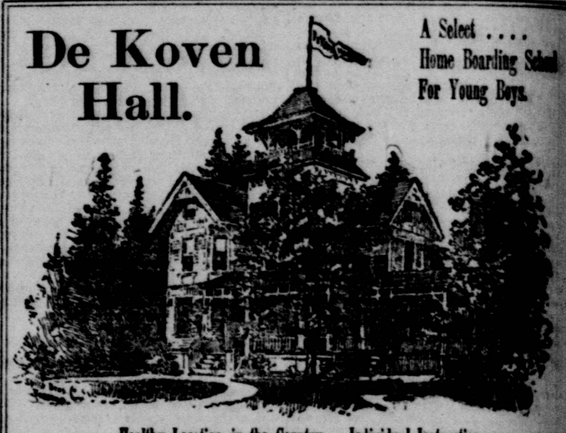

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