THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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is steadily improving and before many months is bound to become a dividend paying property. The same can be said of the CROWN POINT and COMMANDER. All these properties are under excellent managements, and this fact alone should give confidence to those who are in doubt. Spokane people are making money through investing in this stock; why shouldn't the Seattle people do the same?

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Crown Point	$ .25
Commander	.25
Cariboo	.58
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Diamond Queen	.08
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Helen	.14
Iron Mask	.80
Jumbo	1.10
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Lily May	.12½
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Monarch	.08
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Silverine	.12½
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Mr. Entz died in April, 1896, 2 months after the lapse of the policy, which, however, was promptly paid in full by the Company. ANGUS W. YOUNG, State Agent, 117, 119, Washington Block, Seattle, Wash.

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ZANZIBAR BOMBARDED.

The British Fleet Destroys the Sultan's Palace.

USURPER SAID A FUGITIVE.

Heavy Slaughter Caused by the Shells of the Warships.

Most of the Rebels Captured, and a New Sultan Appointed—The Rising Encouraged by the Slavers, Who Knew British Rule Meant Abolition of Slavery.

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Zanzibar, Aug. 27.—The palace of the sultan of Zanzibar was bombarded this morning, and at noon was a mass of blazing ruins. The usurping chieftain, Said Khalid, and the comamnder of his forces, Said Sales, escaped to the German consulate, where they remain under the protection of the German flag.

Rear Admiral Henry Rawson, C. B., in command of the British Cape of Good and West Coast of Africa station, and the British consul general, A. H. Harding, after holding a conference yesterday, communicated by cable to the British government that Said Khalid, who seized the palace and proclaimed himself sultan on the death, apparently by poison, of Sultan Hamed bin Thwain bin Said, had been strongly reinforced and positively refused to surrender. Said Khalid had with him about 2,500 well-armed and well-disciplined men, including 900 Askaris trained under British officers, plenty of ammunition, field guns and other pieces of artillery, which were trained on the British warships, the flagship St. George, the third-class cruiser Philomel, the third-class cruiser Raccoon, and the third-class gunboats Sparrow and Thrush.

Later in the day cable instructions were received from London and an ultimatum was sent to Said Khalid, ordering him to haul down his flag and surrender with his forces not later than 9 o'clock this morning. At the same time the British residents of Zanzibar were notified to be on board Admiral Rawson's ships by 8 o'clock. During the night disturbances between natives in the outskirts were promptly suppressed by 350 British marines and sailors landed to protect the property and guard the consulate of Great Britain. It is understood Said Khalid received further reinforcements from slave dealers, who flocked to his support, as the formal hoisting of the British flag over Zanzibar would mean the liberation of about 250,000 slaves and the death-blow to slavery in this part of East Africa.

By 8 a. m. today over 100 British subjects and some other foreigners had embarked on the warships, the Italians going on board the Italian gunboat Volturno and the Germans seeking safety at the German consulate. A naval officer was sent to the palace square with another message to Said Khalid, asking him if he was prepared to surrender, and again notifying him that the palace would be shelled at 9 o'clock promptly if he failed to haul down his flag. Said replied that he would die sooner than surrender. His answer was conveyed to Admiral Rawson. At 9 o'clock the flagship signaled to the Raccoon, Thrush and Sparrow to commence firing. A moment later the cruiser and the two gunboats opened fire with heavy guns. Ten minutes later they had sent a storm of shells and shot into the palace, tearing big gaps in it, scattering death and confusion among its defenders, while dismounting some guns ashore and putting to flight the gunners handling the pieces.

The fire of the warships was admirably directed. Smoke was soon seen issuing from several parts of the palace. During this time the St. George and the Philomel were held in reserve, although they occasionally plumped a shell into the enemy's camp, adding to the dismay of its defenders. The Raccoon, Thrush and Sparrow kept up the bombardment until 9:30, when the palace was tumbling in ruins and large rents had been made in the barricade of Said's followers, who answered the fire of the warships with great persistence and gallantry, and did not stop firing until, in response to the flagship's signal of "cease firing," the guns of the warships stopped showering shot and shell ashore. The losses of the enemy are not known, but must be heavy, especially among the defenders of the palace proper.

During the bombardment the sultan's armed steamer Glasgow opened fire on the British warships. A few well-aimed shots from the heavy guns of the Raccoon and a shot or two from the four-inch guns of the Sparrow crushed through and through her, silencing her fire in short order. Ultimately she sank at her moorings. Soon after the palace caught fire, and the walls and roof were sent flying here and there by shells.

Admiral Rawson, in order to prevent the escape of Said Khalid and his followers to the mainland of Africa, where their presence would undoubtedly have caused trouble with the slave leaders and their adherents, sent detachments of marines, bluejackets and local Zanzibaris to occupy all the roads and avenues of escape, hemming in the enemy pretty effectually, although many escaped to the mainland and islands in dhows. As the dispatch is sent, firing is still proceeding in the outskirts of this place, but all resistance has ceased.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, in response to another signal from the flagship St. George, reinforcements of marines and sailors were sent ashore from the British ships, and the work of capturing the insurgents, collecting the dead and attending to the wounded was commenced.

During this time desultory firing could be heard on the outskirts of the town, from where Capt. Raikes, at the head of 400 loyal Zanzibaris and a detachment of British, notified Admiral Rawson that he was holding all the main roads. When the insurgents were compelled to lay down their arms and were securely corralled by the marines and bluejackets, the latter were ordered to try to extinguish the flames in the palace and in the old custom house, which had also been shelled and set on fire, as the insurgents had fortified it and had to be driven from the building. But at noon, in spite of the efforts of the sailors to extinguish the flames, the palace was a mass of blazing ruins, and the old custom house was in ashes and a number of other buildings, demolished or set on fire by exploding shells, were in ruins.

No casualties are reported among the British ashore, and, though all business naturally is at a standstill, order will be completely restored before nightfall and the residents will be able to return to their residences as heretofore. All the warships did good target practice with their guns, the six-inch guns of the Raccoon proving particularly effective.

Temporary hospitals have been established ashore, and the wounded are receiving as much care from the surgeons of the warships as if they were British sailors or marines. The dead were buried this afternoon. For the present the island will be administered by Admiral Rawson pending further instruction from the British government.

The old palace of the harem this afternoon is nothing but a heap of smoldering ruins.

Hamoud bin Mohammed bin Said, after having been proclaimed sultan, was saluted by the British squadron and was escorted to his own house by Admiral Rawson, Premier Matthews and Basil Cave, the British consul, and a guard of marines stationed about the building. He is a cousin of the late sultan, is over 50 years old and a peaceful Anglophile.

During the bombardment this morning the gunboat Thrush was hit sixty-two times and the cruiser Raccoon was hit sixteen times by the guns on shore. After the first broadside from the warship many of the Khalidites fled to the outskirts of the town, where there was much looting, and several were killed. Up to the last moment no one believed Said Khalid would resist.

The ladies taken on board the flagship St. George behaved splendidly. They were put ashore this afternoon. The majority of the Europeans remained on shore, in spite of the warning issued by Admiral Rawson to go aboard the British boats. Bishop Tucker and many others, however, boarded the steamer Nowhere. The foreign gunboats and the merchant vessels steamed away from the scene of action. The crew of the sultan's ship Glasgow hoisted the union jack as the ship sank. The members of the crew of the Glasgow as they made their escape rescued several of the wounded.

Admiral Rawson directed the attack from the flagship St. George. The majority of those killed of the sultan's side were Askiris, only a few Arabs perishing. The gunboat Thrush really did the greatest execution with her guns during the firing. The forces of Lieut. Raikes killed and captured several looters and marauders. None of his men was wounded. Throughout the engagement the bluejackets were busily engaged in capturing pillagers and persons engaged in the slave trade.

It will probably be a long time before order is restored and business resumes its normal condition. No sympathy is expressed for Said Khalid and his followers. It is hoped by the English here that the German consul will surrender the usurper. It will be a surprise if the government of Great Britain does not take advantage of the opportunity to abolish Arab rule, suppress slavery and proclaim Zanzibar a British colony.

London, Aug. 27.—A dispatch received from Admiral Rawson, dated Zanzibar, 2:40 p. m. today, says: "I issued an ultimatum at 7 o'clock this morning, calling upon the usurper to haul down his flag and surrender to me, and directing his followers to pile their arms and leave the palace before 9 o'clock, otherwise it would be bombarded. Instead of complying, he commenced increasing his fortifications, and his corvette trained her guns on my squadron. I opened fire at 9 o'clock on the palace and on the corvette, which promptly replied. I ceased firing at 9:40, when the corvette was sunk and all the guns were silenced, and the usurper yielded to the German consul. Hamoud has been appointed sultan. The enemy's loss was heavy. Only a petty officer of the gunboat Thrush was wounded."

The New Venezuelan Bluebook.

London, Aug. 27.—The St. James Gazette, commenting on the publication of the latest Venezuelan bluebook, says it regards the step as an indication that the Marquis of Salisbury, contrary to a recent assertion, does not intend to submit to arbitration the territory inside of the Schomburgk line.

Turks Again Repulsed in Crete.

Athens, Aug. 27.—A dispatch received here from the island of Crete says that the Turks have attacked the Cretan insurgents near Malevyzi and have been repulsed with the loss of forty killed and twenty-one wounded.

CUBANS SURE TO WIN.

According to American Officers in the Army of Liberty.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—T. Tossser Roemer, at one time captain of the old Busch Zouaves of this city and Frank E. Hilligass, also of St. Louis, who entered the Cuban service last November, have returned. They are in this country now for the purpose of securing arms for the insurgent army and brought letters to this effect from Gen. Gomez to Delegate Palma, of New York. Roemer comes home with a commission of lieutenant colonel of infantry, and Hilligass with that of a lieutenant.

Col. Roemer told a story full of adventure ending with a thrilling escape from the Spanish, encircling the coast of Cuba, a desperate voyage of 200 miles on the open sea in a sixteen-foot boat, and finally landing at Nassau, in the Bahamas, whence they went to New York on the Ward liner Santiago. From a solid weight of 215 pounds Roemer has fallen to less than 150 as the result of the Cuban chills and fever. "We started from Remedios, in Puerto Principe," said Col. Roemer, "under the escort of Col. Mèdabal, the noted bandit and the Phil Sheridan of the Cuban cause, but were forced back to the Majasa mountains, wherein is located the headquarters of the Cuban civil government. There we obtained letters entitling us to travel with some Americans to the central states, and finally reached the coast and escaped in a small boat, in company with Georena, correspondent of a New York morning paper, and after many privations, living on cocoanuts and bananas, we finally reached Nassau, where we were quarantined for three days, and from Nassau we went by steamer to New York.

"The Cubans are sure to win. The Spanish army has retreated into Puerto Principe, and their commander has notified Gen. Weyler that he will not again engage Gomez without a reinforcement of 5,000 men. Gomez has absolute control of all Cuba outside the cities, and at the beginning of the dry season will march toward Havana at the same time that Gen. Maceo crosses the trocha, and, joining forces, the two will either drive the Spanish into the sea or so badly cripple them that further prosecution of the war will be impossible. The total strength of the patriots at present is 60,000; that of the Spanish 100,000, to be reinforced by 40,000 more already embarked from Spain. The Cuban soldiers are scattered everywhere, but by a thorough system of communication they can be massed together in an incredibly short time.

"I shall be glad to return to Cuba, and I am likely to be ordered there by the junta at any moment. Delegate Palma, in New York, is posted as to my movements here, so that he will always know exactly where to reach me."

It will be remembered that nearly a year ago Roemer suddenly disappeared from this city, and was not heard of for some time, when he wrote a letter to a friend here, in which he stated that he had joined the Cubans in their struggle for liberty.

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 27.—Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, has received two cablegrams from the Duke of Tetuan, minister of state in Madrid. One confirms the report of the death of the rebel chiefs Mestre and Cotlife Garcia, the latter being the chief dynamiter. The combined columns of Velasco, Segnera and Hernandez had an engagement with the rebels under Rio Paso and Bermudez in Isabella and Potrero. They dispersed the enemy and drove them into the mountains. The rebels carried off their wounded and abandoned fifteen dead. The second cablegram relates to a Spanish attack on a fortified camp near Blanca, in which the rebels were dislodged. They abandoned nineteen dead, but carried off the wounded. Many horses and a quantity of arms were captured.

Madrid, Aug. 27.—A revolutionary conspiracy has been discovered and frustrated at Gerona, capital of the province of the same name, northeast of Barcelona.

The government having dropped the railways bill, the Liberals have agreed to stop all further opposition to the budget. The chamber of deputies today, by a vote of 186 to 34, adopted the bills providing for farming out the tobacco monopoly and for leasing the Almaden quicksilver mines.

Want a nice box of apples? See those at $1, $1.25, $1.50 per box at Cooper & Levy's, 104 Commercial street.

Mandolin Club at Bicycle races tonight.

SPEECH BY HARRISON.

To a Vast Audience in Carnegie Hall, New York.

CHICAGO PLATFORM ANALYZED.

Its Most Objectionable Plank the One Written by Altgeld.

The President Surely Has the Right to See That the Mails and Interstate Commerce Are Not Stopped—The Outrageous Attack on the Supreme Court—Dishonesty and Folly of Free Silver.

Carnegie Hall, New York, Aug. 27.—With the words of McKinley's letter of acceptance on nearly every tongue, ex-President Benjamin Harrison acted as the Eastern proxy of the Republican candidate tonight, and struck the keynote of the Eastern campaign in an explanatory and careful speech to 5,000 people. Half as many people as composed the audience were denied admission because of lack of room. The enthusiasm was tremendous, and the many brilliant points were received with hearty applause. The audience was a distinguished one, and from the early hour when they cheered the band's interpretation of "America," displayed their patriotism in every possible way, and indeed, the vast audience arose and sang the national anthem with ardor. The decorations of the auditorium were entirely of the American colors. Flags were in many hands. Pictures of the national candidate adorned the sides of the proscenium arches, which were festooned with silk bunting. The lower tier of boxes was gay with beautifully dressed women and men in evening attire. Mrs. Harrison occupied one of the boxes, with the family of Chauncey M. Depew. Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant were in another. Mrs. Edward Lauterbach and friends were in another. On the stage were the nominee for lieutenant governor, Timothy S. Woodruff, John W. Vrooman, Chairman Hanna, of the national committee, and nearly every Republican of prominence in the city. In the matter of applause the audience was very impartial and liberal, not making any favorites.

The main part of the hall was filled early, and every well-known arrival was cheered, from George Francis Train to the chief guest of the evening, Gen. Harrison, and his escort, John Wanamaker and Cornelius Van Coot. This latter reception amounted to an ovation, the audience standing and cheering, waving hats, handkerchiefs and flags for fully five minutes. Mr. Depew and David Hill, of Rochester, the other orators of the evening, likewise received noisy demonstrations. There was a vocal solo descriptive of the march to the sea of Sherman, and then Dr. Depew stepped to the front of the platform. When the applause had subsided, Dr. Depew, as chairman, began his remarks. He was unctious and every other sentence filled with sharp shafts of ridicule, which the audience enjoyed heartily. He said:

Dr. Depew's Speech.

"This is an interesting and memorable meeting. It is the opening of the Republican campaign. There is a peculiar fitness in having the keynote of the most important canvass sounded by one of the ablest and wisest of the line of American statesmen. His presence is a Republican platform. It is prosperity, work and wages. The memory of his administration and the beneficent conditions which prevailed during its continuance relieved the distress in which the country has since been plunged, and is full of hope and promise for the future. In these days of theory and fancy and folly run mad, we calmly point to the four years under Benjamin Harrison and confidently say that the policies, sound money and protection, which then prevailed, with a wise and capable president, will come again to the people of this country when the policies of sound money and of protection once more prevail, with another wise and capable president.

"Every schoolboy in America has declaimed and been taught by declaiming the famous speech of Patrick Henry, which fired our forefathers to undertake the war of independence. He was pointing out the results which must follow the continuance of the policy of Great Britain and enforcing the lesson that any sacrifice and any peril were better than the inevitable ruin and degradation which would come from submission. Then it was that he said: 'I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging the future but by the past.' Fortunately, in acting as citizens upon the issues which have been so suddenly forced upon us in this campaign, the past is full of experience, of guidance. It is all on one side.

"From the dawn of recorded history down to Mexico and America, despotism, constitutional monarchies and republics have tried debasing their currency. In every case the country has lost its credit, its business and its industries have been demoralized or paralyzed, and its people have been reduced to poverty and despair. There is no instance in the whole range of history of wealth, national or individual, flowing from repudiation or dishonesty; from misrepresentation or fraud; from putting the government stamp on to a measure of value and declaring it to be double the measure of value.

"Partisanship and patriotism can ordinarily in a free country travel on parallel lines. Institutions are safest and the country is better governed when men are striving for the mastery and most equally divided. Each can claim upon economic and industrial questions, upon matters of revenue and internal improvements, that its policy will eventuate in the greatest good to the whole people; each can confidently ask that its programme be submitted to the test of experiment; each can point to examples in our own history or that of other countries where its experiment has proved a success. But when the question is a moral one, striking at the very foundation of natural justice and the rights of men, like slavery, or one affecting the salvation of the country, like an effort to divide it by secession and rebellion, or an attempt to put a stain upon the national honor and doubt upon the national credit, then patriots must act together, and there can be only one side; then partisanship and party obligations are in abeyance, while the intelligence and patriotism of the nation are protecting its liberty, saving its life or upholding its honor. Here again we have the lessons of experience and the lamp of history."

Dr. Depew then briefly reviewed the action of the different political parties from 1848 down through the civil war, showing how men put country before party when a crisis arose, and said:

"In this crisis, when the national honor and all that it involves is the business, the employment and the prosperity of the country is at stake, the Republican party comes with open arms to the assistance of patriotic Democrats who care more for their country than for an organization which has been temporarily seized by the tumultuous and evanescent forms of revolution, of communism, of anarchy and of repudiation. While we are fighting the platform which means all of these, we find that on it is placed a ticket with one head and two tails; one tail wagging to fool the wage earner in the East, and the other tail wagging to delude the farmer in the West and South. It was Abraham Lincoln who wisely said: 'You can fool all the people part of the time and part of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time.'

"Two millions of men marched to the front and half a million of them laid down their lives to stamp out sectionalism and make these United States a united country. This effort to array one section against another by an appeal to prejudice and ignorance will be stamped out, not by bullets, but by ballots; will be stamped out, not by 2,000,000 of men in arms, but by the intelligence and the patriotism, by the knowledge that each section has of the other, by the feeling that we are one people, and that our greatness is in our oneness, which will move to the polls a majestic army of 14,000,000 voters.

"There are no classes, thank God, in this country. There are no places of power or wealth to which the humblest boy may not aspire. Every president since Washington has come from the ranks. All our prosperous business men are of the people and have climbed from the bottom. The pretense that 100,000 bankers and money-lenders will be at each one of the 100,000 voting places influencing or controlling the votes of 14,000,000 voters, or that they have been in prior presidential or congressional elections, is an assumption more monstrous than the destruction of this earth by having swung around it the atmospheric tail of a flying comet.

"At Albany Mr. Bryan spoke sneeringly of the man of confidence as the 'confidence man,' evidently meaning that the gold standard man was a confidence man and the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 industrial and financial prosperity and happiness. The gold 'confidence man' who has governed this country since the war has paid off most of the national debt; has more than doubled the mileage of our railways and telegraphs and nearly doubled the number of our states; has furnished homes and employment for 70,000,000 of people to live better than 30,000,000 did before; has created a new South; has advanced wages and reduced the cost of living. What has the free coinage of silver 'confidence man' done, simply by the promise of what he will do? Let the distressed farmer and the unemployed millions of the United States answer at the ballot box. Lack of confidence has destroyed the purchasing power of the country; destruction of its purchasing power has ruined its market; the ruin of its market has left the farmer's product unsalable on his hands. What the farmer wants is not more coinage, but more customers; what the wage earner wants is to exchange his labor for the best dollar in the world, and the opportunity, whenever he wants, to get that dollar with his labor.

"Every day I receive marked copies of Populistic papers attacking me as one of the enemies of mankind, because of my presidency of the New York Central railroad and of my clients as a lawyer. Their candidates for president and vice president both started in life as I did, with no other capital than education and a profession. We all three hustled for clients, for income and careers. That the business of one is reputed to yield larger returns than that of the other is not regarded by law as either a reproach or a misfortune. There are 35,000 of us on the payroll of that company, and we neither want to receive money worth half as much as that which we get, nor be compelled to pay for the necessities of life twice as much as we pay now.

"In a debate which Mr. Bryan had a few months before his nomination, upon the silver question with Mr. Rosewater, the able editor of the Omaha Bee, Mr. Bryan cited the prosperity of Mexico as proof of the benefits of the free coinage of silver. I asked a railway official of one of the Mexican roads to send me the payroll of his company. I received it this morning. The pay of locomotive engineers, firemen, switchmen, yardmasters, conductors, brakemen and skilled mechanics in the shops averages somewhat less than the same classes of employes receive on the New York Central, but these employes are paid invariably in the Mexican silver dollar, which makes their wages one-half the wages of the New York Central. He sends me also the prices of articles which his employes must buy for the support of themselves and families, and I find that those are higher than they are in the state of New York. So much for the skilled laborer on the railroads. But the trackmen on the Mexican railroads receive 75 cents a day, and section hands 30 cents a day. As they are paid in Mexican silver, that means that they receive 37½ cents.

"Bryan is loudly calling for our independence from Europe, independence from borrowing its money or developing our enterprises and employing our labor, which would mean also independence from the vast trade which is carried on between Europe and the United States. We cannot close our ports and build a wall around us and be isolated from the world, but we can go to a silver basis and then establish our relations with China and the Orient. Tennyson has said:

"'Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.'

"Better ten years of vigorous, healthy progress and activity than a century of paralysis. Better Chief Justice Russell with his magnificent message of peace and international friendship and commerce than Li Hung Chang and cheap Chinese labor."

Dr. Depew said the proposed financial legislation was contrary to the teaching of all the great leaders from Washington to the present day, and then added:

"Mr. Bryan is fond of talking about dying in the last ditch and standing in the fore front, and making comparisons with distinguished characters in history. Unless reason and patriotism have gone from the American people, after election he will stand in our history as the Casabianca of American politics.

"We may accept the term while we repudiate the relation that the president of the United States is the hired man of the people. He holds his place for four years as the representative of the people. During that time he possesses more power than any ruler in the world except the autocrat of all the Russias. He can keep the country disturbed or at rest. He may not be able to create prosperity, but he can destroy it. He can create infinite distrust by the measures which he suggests or the quarrels which he provokes with foreign countries. The equivalent for this high office goes almost as far as the principles behind the candidate. While Mr. Bryan was practicing law before he entered congress, Maj. McKinley was serving the people in that body. While Mr. Bryan, in the legitimate prosecution of his business as a lawyer, was foreclosing mortgages on Nebraska farms, Maj. McKinley was preparing measures and promoting policies which would enable the farmer to pay off his mortgages. While Mr. Bryan as a representative in congress was preaching free trade and repudiation, Maj. McKinley was identified by name, by reputation and by statesmanship with the measures which give work, wages, business and good times to sustain the national honor, the national credit and sound money. While Mr. Bryan says, 'My experiment of free trade, or all of it I could get, has proved disastrous; please try my experiment of a debased currency, and perhaps that will stand,' Mr. McKinley says, 'Let us return once more to the policies and the practices and the measures which from Washington to Harrison have made this country the greatest, the freest, the wealthiest, the most prosperous and the best for its people of any land in the world."

Mr. Depew sat down in a tumult of applause, and Gen. Harrison stepped to the front. He was in evening dress, in contrast to Dr. Depew, who was in a frock coat, and as he waited for the enthusiastic audience to subside he looked in very good health. He said:

Ex-President Harrison's Speech.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I am on the republic's retired list, not by reason of any age limit, nor by action of any convention, but that the younger men might have a chance and that I might have a rest. (Laughter.) But I am not a soured or disappointed or bedridden citizen. My

Continued on Page 2.

STRONG STATE TICKET.

Headed by P. C. Sullivan, of Tacoma, For Governor.

NOMINATIONS QUICKLY MADE.

The Gordian Knot Was Cut by the Southwestern Counties' Combine.

King County Presented a Sorry Figure, Owing to Internal Discord—Judge Hoyt Renominated—Arrasmith For Lieutenant-Governor, Price For Secretary of State, Kellogg For Treasurer.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor.
POTTER CHARLES SULLIVAN, of Pierce.

For Lieutenant-Governor.
JOHN W. ARRASMITH, of Whitman.

For Judge of the Supreme Court.
JOHN P. HOYT, of King.

For Secretary of State.
JAMES H. PRICE, of Pierce.

For State Auditor.
JOHN E. FROST, of Kittitas.

For State Treasurer.
J. A. KELLOGG, of Columbia.

For Attorney General.
E. W. ROSS, of Cowlitz.

For Superintendent Public Instruction.
E. L. BRUNTON, of Walla Walla.

For Commissioner of Public Lands.
WILLIAM T. FORREST, of Lewis.

For State Printer.
OLIVER C. WHITE, of Columbia.

For Presidential Electors.
L. B. ANDREWS, of King.
SOL. SMITH, of Klickitat.
JOHN N. CONNA, of Pierce.
W. K. KENNEDY, of Adams.

Tacoma, Aug. 27.—Special.—The long pending combination which was to definitely determine the question as to who was to receive the nomination of the Republican state convention finally and definitely materialized early this morning, and from that moment the personnel of the ticket to be selected was determined almost in entirety.

As outlined in the dispatches to the Post-Intelligencer, the key to the entire situation has been, ever since the delegates assembled at Tacoma, in the hands of what is known as the Southwestern combine. This was an ironbound compact entered into between the counties of Chehalis, Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, Thurston and Wahkiakum, having in all eighty-seven votes in the convention. These delegates caucused together and decided to support W. T. Forrest, of Lewis, for state land commissioner, and E. M. Ross, of Cowlitz, for attorney general, and to ask nothing else from the convention. There were numerous candidates for other positions in these counties, but bowing to the will of the majority they abandoned their pretensions. Then the "combine" elected a "steering committee," with John Rae, of Olympia, as chairman, and armed that committee with plenary power to act to best forward the interests of the candidates selected, and pledged the united vote of the convention to the support of such candidates for other positions on the ticket as the steering committee might determine.

As Sullivan was the strongest candidate for governor the committee naturally turned to his supporters for the purpose of effecting an arrangement, but at the same time quietly and discreetly carried on a little flirtation with the Eugene Wilson forces. The Sullivan managers were in an embarrassing predicament. The Snohomish delegation had promised their united strength of twenty votes to Sullivan, and without definite pledges to that effect, naturally expected that Pierce county would reciprocate by supporting Frater, the Snohomish candidate for attorney general. It was a condition precedent to the support of Sullivan by the Southwest "combine" that Pierce should support Ross, the nominee of the combine, for the position. Yet to secure the nomination of Sullivan it was absolutely necessary to get the support of the "combine," since King county had developed to be in a condition of hopeless discord, and it was certain would not give a united vote to Sullivan. Sullivan had already pledged to him the forty-five votes of his own delegation, the twenty from Snohomish, and the sixty-six votes polled by Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Douglas, Stevens, Walla Walla and Whitman, which counties were also a unit for John W. Arrasmith for lieutenant governor. Sullivan also had a number of scattering votes from counties where the delegations had not adopted the unit rule and had several friends on the Tacoma delegation and fully one-half of that of King county. With the votes of the Southwestern combine his nomination was absolutely certain.

The deal was on all day yesterday, and negotiations were frequent. Carrying on their coquetting with Wilson, the "combine" steering committee speedily discovered that the strength which his supporters claimed for him was largely mythical, and they became still more anxious to enter into the arrangement. Finally Frater, the Snohomish candidate for attorney general, became satisfied that it was an impossibility to secure a nomination, and "laid down," and an agreement was speedily reached, and the prospect of a long fight on the floor of the convention vanished. The arrangement covered governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general and land commissioner, and thus left but little of the ticket to fight over, as it was apparent from the start that the supreme judgeship would not be a bone of contention in the convention. Combination and organization won the fight.

Of the work of the convention, it may be said that it was practically decided by the union in an organized body of a number of the smaller counties, and by the united front which Pierce county presented, and the harmony which prevailed in its councils. King and Spokane, where different conditions existed, cut absolutely no figure whatever in the convention, and the votes of neither were necessary to decide any one of the contests.

There might have been one other strong factor in the fight had the proposed northwestern combination been effected. Desperate efforts were made to make such a union of forces, but the personal ambitions of some men prevented, and the great tier of northwestern counties, having a voting strength of eighty-seven in the convention (excluding King), or precisely equal strength to the successful combine, did not get a representative on the ticket, or exert any particular influence in determining its make-up.

King county remained, as it commenced, hopelessly divided, as far as the support of any candidate outside of its own borders was concerned. While the delegation adopted the unit rule, no majority within the delegation could be mustered in the caucus for the support of any candidate. Each one whose name was presented was turned down. While every intelligent person on the ground knew that the contest for governor was to all intents a contest between Eugene Wilson and P. C. Sullivan, each was in turn rejected by the King county caucus of delegates, and in both instances by substantial majorities, and numerous efforts were made to unite the delegates on various "dark horses," but without success.

Every recess of the convention for the two days was immediately followed by a caucus of the King county delegation. The room in which the caucuses were held was in the basement of the Tacoma hotel, and the window from the room opened into a little area in the sidewalk. During all the sessions of the King county caucus the railing around this little area was surrounded by a grinning crowd of spectators, watching with amusement the stormy scenes being enacted, and listening to the monotonous and fruitless balloting. They could not even agree to disagree, for after each session, as the members came out, heated and disheveled, they would hasten to assure every one that "King county would get together all right yet." They were jocularly termed the "Harmony Club," and afforded the comedy element of the convention. There was a distinct sense of shock, followed by a general laugh, when on the floor of the convention the sixty-one votes of King county were for once cast solidly one way. This was for the nomination of Twichell as state auditor.

The want of harmony in the King county delegation was learned within an hour after the first delegates from there came on the ground, and as it became apparent that, notwithstanding their protestations, they were certain to remain at cross purposes, King county was soon eliminated from all political calculations, it being figured that in their divided state they would just about render the vote of the delegation a nullity. The calculations of the politicians proved correct, for the vote of King county could just as well have been entirely eliminated from the convention, so far as any influence it had on the election of any candidate was concerned.

The delegates from King are united in their condemnation of and disgust at the showing made by their delegation, but they all throw the blame on "the other fellows."

However, notwithstanding this, King county received all she asked at the hands of the convention, with the exception of the nomination for auditor. That is, it was given the nomination of Judge J. P. Hoyt for the supreme bench, and as a make-weight, to offset the loss of the auditorship, she was awarded one of the positions on the electoral ticket.

As far as the judgeship was concerned, it was simply a walk-over for Judge Hoyt. The only competitor spoken of for the position, after Judge Humes announced positively that he would not be a candidate, was Judge Ballinger, of Port Townsend. The failure of the proposed Northwestern combine wrecked all Judge Ballinger's chances of nomination, and his friends did not deem it expedient to bring forward his name.

Pierce county, on the other hand, got all, and rather more, than she asked for. The delegation only asked for the governorship and one member of congress. The convention not only granted this, but thrust on the county the office of secretary of state and one of the presidential electors. The name of Price was not presented by the Pierce county delegation. The outside delegations brought him forward. Naturally, Pierce did not refuse, and voted solidly for him. The same was true of Canna, the negro elector, who was placed in nomination by the eccentric S. G. Cosgrove, of Spokane, but accepted by the convention by acclamation.

However, all the delegates seemed highly delighted with the ticket placed in nomination and enthusiastic on the prospects of success this fall. The support accorded Sullivan by the counties in Southeastern Washington, including the greater portion of the wheat belt, is looked upon as a sure indication of his popularity in that section, where he resided for many years. It is known that his personal popularity is worth hundreds of votes to the ticket in Pierce county alone.

John W. Arrasmith, for lieutenant governor, is looked upon as an ideal nominee. He is a working farmer and a man of broad intelligence, straight-forward, earnest and honest; a man who has ever stood forward in support of every reform, and yet too clear-headed and conservative to be swept away with every temporary wave of so-called "popular feeling," which seeks to array the people in classes against each other.

These men were spoken of more particularly, as they are to head the state ticket, but all down the line there were to be heard nothing but words of praise and encouragement.

While the late convention was enthusiastic on occasion, and could readily be aroused to a display of its hope of success and general buoyancy over the prospects, it was still essentially business-like. The delegates would hurrah like mad over a patriotic air by the band, a popular allusion by a speaker, or the mention of a favorite candidate, but when it came down to dispatching business it went like clockwork. Confusion or interruption of proceedings was permitted neither by the chairman nor by the delegates themselves. They conducted themselves like well-behaved, self-respecting gentlemen, met for the purpose of transacting public business and bent on doing it with credit to themselves and with satisfaction to the people they represent, and that in the speediest manner consistent with the accomplishment of the other objects; and they did it.

That it took only the morning session of the convention to complete the state ticket was due in a large measure to the grace, dignity and clear judgment of Maj. Albert S. Cole, of Whatcom county, the ch