way as soon as the territory is sufficiently advanced to take its place among the states. New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona are entitled to statehood, and their early admission is demanded by their material and political interests. The demand of the platform that officials appointed to administer the government of the territories, the District of Columbia and Alaska should be bona fide residents of the territories or the district is entirely in keeping with the Democratic theory of home rule. I am also heartily in sympathy with the declaration that all public lands should be reserved for the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

Waterways.

The present policy of improvement of the government waterways of the country is justified by the national character of these waterways and the enormous tonnage borne upon them. Experience has demonstrated that continuing appropriations are in the end more economical than single appropriations separated by long intervals.

The Tariff.

It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any important question. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principle; but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed. Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question, and delay is impossible. The people of this nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which greed is prosecuting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil, or "shut the doors of mercy on mankind." In the presence of this overshadowing issue differences of opinion upon minor questions must be laid aside in order that there may be united action among those who are determined that progress toward a universal gold standard shall be stayed and the gold and silver coinage of the constitution restored.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

BRYAN'S ITINERARY.

To Stump All the Way From Kentucky to Maine.

Lincoln, Sept. 9.—The following is the itinerary of the Southern and Eastern trip of W. J. Bryan, as given out by him today:

He will leave Lincoln Friday, September 11, at 9:15, arriving in Kansas City at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 12th. He will not speak at this place, but will take the 9 a. m. train for St. Louis, passing through Mexico and Moberly, Mo., at which places he will make short speeches, and will get into St. Louis at 6 o'clock. That evening he will address audiences at the Auditorium, Music hall and Uhrig's cave.

Sunday morning he will go to his old home in Salem, Ill., and spend the Sabbath with his relatives, returning to St. Louis Monday morning, the 14th, and immediately go to Louisville, Ky., over the Louisville & Nashville, where he will address meetings that evening. The next day he goes to Lexington, Ky., passing through Versailles and Frankfort over the same road, and will speak in the afternoon at Lexington. The same afternoon he will go to Maysville and that night will return to Lexington, where at 10 o'clock he will start of Asheville, N. C., passing through Harriman and Knoxville, Tenn., being in the latter city the next morning and arriving at Asheville at 1 in the afternoon.

Mr. Bryan will spend two days campaigning in North Carolina, but the places where he will speak he could not tell today. Richmond, Va., will hear him on the evening of the 18th, and the following day he will start for Asheville, N. C., passing Ington City and in the evening at Baltimore.

He could not tell definitely about his movements for the next ten days, further than they will be spent in the New England states, going as far north as Maine and addressing Boston audiences, and also devoting part of the time to New Jersey and Delaware. New York city will hear him on the 29th, but further, he said, he could not give his movements.

HILL ELECTED DELEGATE.

But the Question Is, How Came He to Swallow the Platform?

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The Democratic primary in the Third assembly district tonight selected Senator Hill as one of the delegates to the state convention. A silver resolution was adopted and the delegates were instructed to vote for the indorsement of the Chicago platform and ticket. Of the twelve delegates elected in the county seven, including Senator Hill, are considered as gold men, but the entire delegations are instructed to support Bryan and Sewall.

The Colorado Populists.

Pueblo, Col., Sept. 9.—The Colorado Populists met in state convention here this morning and have nominated the Bryan and Sewall electors named by the recent Democratic state convention, and have appointed a committee of eleven prominent members of the party, who left for Denver early this evening for conference with like committees of the Democrats, Silver Republicans and Silver party, looking to a union of all free coinage forces in Colorado on a state ticket. After this much was accomplished an adjournment was taken to 8 o'clock this evening to hear the report of the committee on resolutions.

The resolutions adopted tonight indorse Senator Teller, pledge support for his reelection; commend Congressman Bell, Populist, of the Second district, and take position on state issues.

Gen. Black Declines.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Gen. John C. Black has written a letter declining the nomination for governor on the National Democratic ticket. He says: "I am convinced by my investigation in this state that the election of governor lies between Messrs. Tanner and Altgeld. I am further convinced, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the only effect on the election of my candidacy would be to diminish the chances of one or the other of these gentlemen for election. Men differ in their opinions as to whose chances would be most seriously impaired."

OPPOSED TO POLITICS.

The Letter Carriers Did Not Want Any in Their Convention.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 9.—In the letter carriers' convention today Delegate Clyde, of Meadeville, started to say something about Senator Teller, who is here. A dozen delegates immediately interrupted to object to the introduction of politics in the convention. After several minutes of wild talk, Clyde got a chance to explain that he merely wanted to extend the courtesy of the floor to the United States senator. The motion prevailed and a committee was appointed to extend the invitation.

It was announced that the colored carriers in Richmond refuse to admit white carriers to membership in their local branch. The matter was referred to a committee.

Postmaster Hesing, of Chicago, and Postmaster Carroll, of Grand Rapids, addressed the convention.

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DID HE POISON HER?

Nevada Bailey's Suspicious Death at Tacoma.

WILLIAM MASON ARRESTED.

He Threatened Her With a Revolver in Seattle, and When Arrested Said He Had Taken Poison.

Tacoma, Sept. 9.—Special.—Nevada Bailey, a colored girl, 22 years old, committed suicide this morning shortly after midnight by taking a large dose of morphine. The drug was purchased by the girl in Seattle, where she went in company with her lover, William Mason, a colored waiter, formerly employed in a hotel in this city. The girl's act was the result of a quarrel she had yesterday with her lover, who threatened to leave her. He also told her he had taken poison to end his life. This intelligence, coupled with the likelihood of his leaving her, is said to have caused the girl to take her life.

Mason and the Bailey girl went to Seattle yesterday. They quarreled on the return and the girl told her mother, who lives at No. 239 Fifteenth street, that Mason attempted to shoot her. She gave her mother a revolver which she claimed he used in the attempt. Later in the day the quarrel was patched up and the couple were seen at Mason's room, No. 1318 Railroad street. The quarrel was resumed at the room and Mason left, after telling the girl he had taken laudanum. A few minutes after midnight, the Bailey girl told others in the house that she had taken morphine. A physician was summoned, but before he arrived the girl was beyond help. She died in about an hour, and at 2 o'clock Coroner Parks was called to take charge of the case.

Mason's connection with the girl's death has aroused suspicion in the minds of her friends and tomorrow an inquest will be held. Mason was arrested at an early hour this morning, much the worse for whisky, or something else. He claims he took poison. He was very limp when an officer found him, but his condition might have been caused by too much bad whisky. He is confined in the city jail pending the inquest.

Nevada Bailey was well known in Seattle. She lived here at different times, the last time at a disorderly house on Washington street. Many of her friends were much wrought up yesterday at the news of her death, and did not hesitate to say that they hoped a careful investigation would be made in the case.

Nevada Bailey came to Seattle last week from Tacoma, following a row with Mason. Mason came to Seattle also and their differences were apparently patched up. One night the girl was going to the Orpheum with Reta Mahoney, and after she got ready Mason peremptorily ordered her to remain at home. This was attributed to Mason's dislike for Reta. Reta was cutting a watermelon, when Mason is said to have threatened to strike her. Reta turned around with the knife and informed Mason that it would be the last time he struck anyone.

The special incident talked about yesterday was Mason's attempt to shoot his mistress. It appears that Reta Mason, Nevada Bailey and a man whose name is not known, had been out to Green lake. On their return Mason asked his mistress to step into Reta's room. She did so, and a short time later Reta says she heard a racket. She tried to get into her room, but discovered that Mason had the Bailey girl pressed against the door. She heard angry words in which the word "kill" was spoken. She finally got into the room, as there was no lock on the door, and found that Mason had been choking his mistress.

"You are not going to kill her in my room," said Reta.

The Bailey girl had a revolver which she gave to Ella Redfield, asking her to take care of it. She told Miss Redfield that Mason had shoved the muzzle of the revolver down her throat, but that when he pulled the trigger it failed to explode the cartridge. The Bailey girl said before she went back to Tacoma that she did not care whether she lived or died.

"Smoke," the colored boxer, is a brother of the dead woman.

$8,000 IN PRIZES.

The Big Pierce County Fair to Be Opened Next Monday.

Tacoma, Sept. 9.—Special.—The Pierce county fair will be formally opened to the public next Monday. Exhibits are being put in place daily and things at the fair grounds in the north end are rapidly assuming shape. Nearly $8,000 in purses and prizes will be given to exhibitors and winners in the various events in the horse and bicycle races. The exhibits will include the varied products of Western Washington farms and creameries, and those of the factories of the state. Particular attention is paid to the exhibits of fancy poultry, including all the popular strains, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and other live stock. It can be predicted with certainty that the exhibits in these lines will be as fine as were ever gotten together.

The amusement features of the fair will be most attractive. A card of events in the horse races has been prepared which will interest every lover of the sport of kings. The fastest horses in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia will be entered in the races, and as the purses hung up are large there should be some splendid races.

Bicycle racing has become so firmly established as a popular sport that special arrangements have been made to have entered the fastest men on the Coast. There will be valuable prizes for the amateurs and cash purses for the professional class.

The main building will contain only manufactures of Tacoma and Pierce county, which will make more than a creditable showing. The ladies' department will be exceedingly attractive. There will be specimens of artistic needlework, machine sewing, millinery, lace work, embroidery and a thousand and one beautiful things which only feminine hands can make. The household department will be jam full of preserves, fruits and jellies, bread, cake and delicious productions displayed in an attractive way. The division of fine arts will be also beautifully represented with paintings in oil and water colors, crayon drawings and engravings, photographs by professionals and amateurs. In the large floral tent there will be a profuse display of flowers and plants, which will be an attraction by itself. The superintendent in charge of the floral department has been making great preparations toward an exhibit to show the wonderful varieties of plants and flowers which can be grown in Pierce county, and especially in the city of Tacoma and vicinity. A space 50 feet long by 20 feet wide will be devoted to the floral display alone.

One of the especial features of the fair will be the exhibition of dairy products. Several creameries will exhibit their productions, and the display of butter, cheese, etc., will be unusually fine. This department will be productive of great benefit to the county and state. It will permit the farmers and those engaged in dairy pursuits to exchange ideas, to receive information and to get the benefit which they could obtain in no other way.

The people of Pierce county and Tacoma in particular have entered into the preparations for the fair in great earnestness and zeal. Considerable work has been done at the grounds and on the track in putting both in order for the big fair. In all the various classes the entries have been numerous, and they are still coming in daily. The entries are not restricted to Pierce county, but come from all over the state. It is entirely probable that never before in the history of the state has such a splendid exposition of the natural resources of the state been gotten together.

Northwest Insurance Association.

Portland, Sept. 9.—The second annual meeting of the Northwest Insurance Association convened today at its headquarters. The principal business of the day was the hearing of the president's and secretary's reports, the adoption of the

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executive committee's recommendations and various resolutions; and the election of officers for the ensuing year. The report of the president and the treasurer exhibited gratifying results.

The election resulted in the selection of the following officers: Henry Hewett, president; Herbert Folger, secretary and treasurer; executive committee, J. G. Wright, Salem; George O. Craw, Eugene; Duncan Stewart, Astoria; Thomas A. Hudson, The Dalles; Lee Morehouse, Pendleton; Joseph P. Tite, Boise; W. T. Harrington, Wallace, Idaho; A. D. Jones, Spokane; E. B. Whitman, Walla Walla; Frank Hanford, Seattle; W. J. Ball, Tacoma; J. R. Mason, Port Townsend, and T. H. Ford, Olympia.

METHODIST ORGANIZATION.

Dr. Harrington, of Seattle, Appointed Secretary—Other Appointments.

Vancouver, Wash., Sept. 9.—The first business session of the Puget Sound Methodist conference opened this morning, Bishop Cranston presiding. About 100 clergymen were in attendance. After the preliminary services, in which Bishop Cranston gave a practical talk touching the work of the ministry, and after administering the sacrament, an organization was effected by the election of Dr. M. S. Harrington, of Seattle, as secretary; B. F. Brooke, of Mount Vernon, treasurer; C. S. Revelle, of Tacoma, statistical secretary, and A. S. Gregg, of South Seattle, press secretary.

The matter of consolidation of the committees from twenty-seven to six was referred to the presiding elders for a report. Preachers were directed to omit missionary appropriations from salary reports. In the afternoon the statistical session was held, at which all preachers submitted reports, after which the veteran session, presided over by Rev. John Flynn, was held, when reminiscences of pioneer work were given by W. I. Cosper, of Montesano; Isaac Dillon and A. Atwood, of Seattle, and N. Doane, of Portland.

The evening session, held in the interest of church extension and the Freedmen's Aid Societies, was addressed by Bishop Cranston, Dr. G. W. Gue, of Portland, and Rev. F. E. Drake, of Everett.

A Mine Company's Object Lesson.

Tacoma, Sept. 9.—Special.—The 500 employes of the Carbon Hill Coal Company, at their mines at Carbonado, have been afforded some practical experience on the silver question. At their last pay day the men were given silver dollars, and some of them walked away with their hats full of the bulky coins. There had been a number of free silver men among the employes, but they have changed their views on the question.

The company's monthly pay roll amounts to nearly $20,000, and the men are paid every month in coin. Heretofore there has been no difficulty in securing gold, which has always been shipped by the company from San Francisco. There has been a short supply of gold in business circles in that city lately, and it has been no easy matter to secure gold in large amounts. This is one reason why the company paid off in silver. It took two big trucks to carry the coin from the station to the office of the company.

Some of the silverites among the employes were inclined to object to receiving their pay in their favorite money, as it was no easy matter for them to stow away their wages securely. The matter was discussed for several days after pay day, and the arguments were nearly all in favor of honest money.

Big Timbers From Tacoma.

Tacoma, Sept. 9.—Some of the largest timbers ever shipped from Puget sound are being loaded on the schooner Aida for shipment to Shanghai, which city has been importing an increasing amount of Puget sound fir for a year past. The Aida's cargo will be composed largely of timbers 95 to 110 feet in length and 24 inches square. These timbers are to be cut into smaller pieces at their destination. They are shipped in full size in order to evade the custom laws of China, which exact duty on all imported lumber at so much a single stick, size not considered.

Another Receiver Appointed.

Tacoma, Sept. 9.—On complaint of the Tacoma Railway and Motor Company a receiver was today appointed for the Reliance Foundry and Machine Company, which started in business about two years ago. The claims are not very large, and it is expected that its business will be continued.

The Missing Drummer Located.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 9.—Charles Ring Fairchild, who is missing from this place, has been located at Spokane, Wash.

Engineer Ingles Rewarded.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—Engineer E. F. Ingles, the hero of Webster's, who saved his passengers from robbery by killing Bandit Morgan on September 5, was called before J. A. Fillmore, A. D. Wilder and other officers of the Southern Pacific company yesterday and given a testimonial for bravery. The ceremony was simple. Mr. Fillmore handed the brave engineer the company's check for $250, together with a beautiful gold watch and chain. The watch bore the following inscription: "To Edward F. Ingles, from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in recognition of his heroic conduct in saving his train from robbers September 5, 1896."

Caught Stealing a Bicycle.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—William H. Smith was arrested here today charged with stealing two bicycles in Portland, Or. Smith rented the bicycles and boarded a steamer with them, arriving this morning. The police traced him to a lodging house and arrested him. In Smith's company was Della Tucker, a 14-year-old girl, who ran away from her home in Santa Clara. The girl said Smith had promised to marry her, and Smith showed a marriage license secured in Oakland. He is in jail and the girl will be sent home.

The Sons of Veterans.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 9.—At the afternoon session of the Sons of Veterans Commander-in-Chief Russell submitted his annual report, showing a satisfactory condition of the order. Pennsylvania shows the largest number of recruits, Vermont, Maine, South Dakota, Missouri, Michigan, Colorado, Washington, Kansas, Connecticut and West Virginia following in the order named. Thirteen states show a decrease in membership, Ohio heading the list, with 600. Five-eighths of the total decrease was in the states of Indiana and Ohio. Commander Russell reports a surplus of $3,606, against $2,653 when he was elected. The remainder of the session was devoted to the reading of the committee reports. Boston and Indianapolis are leading in the contest for the next encampment.

Amount in the Treasury.

Washington City, Sept. 9.—The treasury today lost $48,700 in gold coin and $23,000 in bars, which leaves the true amount of gold, including deposits in exchange for currency, $106,174,657.

Cleveland as a Mediator.

Lima, Peru (via Galveston, Tex.), Sept. 9.—It was announced here that it is probable that President Cleveland, of the United States, and Dr. Uriburu, president of Argentina, will mediate in the Italo-Brazilian question, growing out of the outrages committed upon Italian citizens in Brazil.

CRIME AT COLFAX.

A Carnival of Law-Breaking in Eastern Washington.

SAILOR'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Two Young Girls of Tacoma Disappear Mysteriously—Lewis' Meeting at Port Angeles a Frost.

Colfax, Sept. 9.—Special.—During the past few days the criminal record of this county has been swelled by a number of petty crimes committed by transient men who are here from all parts of the country to help in the harvest, but who, finding work less plentiful or less desirable than usual, have made up their minds to live off the country without work. A few nights ago several hobos forced an entrance into the Tekoa hotel, Tekoa, and stole a quantity of clothing and other things. Two of them, giving the names of Nelson and James, were caught while attempting to escape, and are now in jail awaiting trial. Tuesday morning burglars forced an entrance into Phil Wilman's harness shop and made an unsuccessful attempt to force an entrance into the safe. They escaped.

Henry Klotcha, a Swede, is now in jail awaiting trial, charged with butchering a steer belonging to Tom Murner near Pampa. Saturday afternoon a team and hack belonging to Daniel Divine were stolen from a hitching rack on Mill street. The sheriff traced the thief, John Kline, to Kendrick, Idaho, and captured him today. A wagon and six sets of harness were stolen from different farmers near town one night last week. There is no clue to the depredators.

George Mansfield, a saloonkeeper, severely thrashed Frank Clark on the street yesterday over an enmity of long standing, known as the Mansfield-Clark lieu-land case.

Charles White, a transient harvest hand, was held up by two hobos at Riparia this morning and robbed of $46.15. The robbers were arrested at Endicott this afternoon.

Ever since the harvest began, some four weeks ago, harvest hands have been trying to force wages up from $1.25 to $1.50 per day for common work. During the first part of the season there were more men than jobs, and the farmers had the best of it, but last week's rain caused much anxiety as to whether the weather would allow the work of harvest to be completed, and since then every available man and machine has been pressed into service, almost regardless of expenses, and the demands of the laborers were granted. The wages now paid are the same as those of the good times of four years ago, but the crop is small and the harvest will be short. The weather is still threatening and work is being pushed to the utmost.

George Hull, returning to Colfax after an absence of sixteen years, claims the full right and title to forty acres of the residence part of town known as Hull addition. Hull departed from here mysteriously, and for a long time was not heard from. His wife secured title to the property through a tax deed and platted it. Hull's attorneys claim the deed is defective and will attempt to possess Mr. Hull of the land.

TWO GIRLS MISSING.

They Disappear From Tacoma at Same Time, and Probably Left Together.

Tacoma, Sept. 9.—Special.—Two young girls have mysteriously disappeared within the past twenty-four hours. One of them, Grace De Witt, the 14-year-old daughter of Mrs. Louise De Witt, of No. 1015 Yakima avenue, was missed from her home last night about 9 o'clock. Mrs. De Witt retired at her usual hour and supposed her daughter had gone to her room upstairs. A half hour after retiring, Mrs. De Witt became possessed of a presentiment that all was not right with Grace, and hurrying upstairs found the daughter's room empty and the bed clothes undisturbed. The frightened and anxious woman made such inquiry among the neighbors as she could during the night, and finally reported the case to the police. Mrs. De Witt says she heard noises outside the house as of tramping feet, but thought nothing of it. The woman has been a county charge for the past three years. About that time she shot Frank Meeker in an altercation near her home in the southern part of the city. It was said that Meeker was on terms of intimacy with the woman, and in a quarrel she shot him. No charge was ever placed against Mrs. De Witt at the time. Meeker is a married man.

The police have no clues as to the missing girl's whereabouts. Several theories have been advanced to account for the case. One is that Grace, becoming dissatisfied with her mother's humble lot in life, determined to go away in the night and try to make her own way in the world. The De Witt home is just back of the county court house, in which is situated the jail. Prisoners on the Tenth street side of the jail say they heard a carriage drive rapidly up Tenth street last night and return as rapidly in a few minutes.

Ivie Crouch, the 15-year-old daughter of J. G. Crouch, living within a block of the DeWitts, at 920 G street, disappeared last night, and her parents are anxiously hunting for her. Grace DeWitt and Ivie are said to be friends, and it is possible the two girls ran away together. Both are well developed for their years and are bright. Ivie was missed by her parents from the house about 8 o'clock last night. After making a search for the girl in the neighborhood and among her friends without avail, the case was reported to the police.

The DeWitt girl was rather spare, dressed in a black skirt, black cape, and wore a sailor hat. Miss Crouch is 15, well developed, and has a scar on her left cheek. Her hair and eyes are dark, and she wore a dark woolen dress. She had a gold watch and chain with her when she left home.

SLASHED HIS THROAT.

A Sailor Makes a Sensational Attempt at Suicide in Port Townsend.

Port Townsend, Sept. 9.—Special.—Jack Thorson, a sailor recently discharged from the barkentine J. M. Griffiths, now at Port Hadlock, made a sensational attempt to commit suicide this morning on Water street. The sailor had been walking about and talking in a demented manner, and when in front of the Union office drew a jackknife and slashed his throat in two places, cutting deep gashes, from which the blood spurted in torrents. Not satisfied and before the astonished bystanders could interfere, he plunged the knife into his stomach. A policeman started to interfere, when Thorson rushed through the Union office and back into the kitchen, where he grabbed a butcherknife, fourteen inches long, and was sawing away on his throat when the policeman again interfered. He was ironed. It was then discovered that several inches of his intestines were hanging out of the wound in his stomach. He was sent to the marine hospital. His recovery is doubtful.

FROM ST. MICHAELS.

Two Miners Die From Exposure—Mining in Winter.

Port Townsend, Sept. 9.—Special.—The schooner William Bowden arrived from St. Michael's island, near the outlet of the Yukon river, Alaska, this morning with several miners on board. Very little news of importance was brought down. The winter was unusually severe, and provisions were scarce. Three miners lost their lives through foolhardy exposure in the snow in mid-winter. The mate of the steamer P. B. Weare, Capt. W. S. Geiger, met with a terrible accident. While towing a barge astern the hawser parted and the messenger entangled his leg, tearing that member from his body. The P. B. Weare and steamer Arctic had a collision on the river last spring, doing slight damage.

"Most of the mining," said Capt. Geiger, one of the passengers, "is now being done during the winter season. The snow is cleared off the ground and big fires kindled to thaw the earth, which is dug up and laid aside for sluicing when the freshets commence in the spring. The gold output was above the average last season, and the most thrifty and energetic miners are prospering. The lack of proper steamers adequate to carry the requisite cargoes to the mines is the great drawback on the Yukon river. But then the Yukon mines have a grand future, and it is bound to be one of the richest mining countries in the world."

"MID BOOMING CANNON."

But It Was From the Warships—Not For Col. J. H. Lewis.

Port Angeles, Sept. 9.—The announcement made in the Seattle Times that James Hamilton Lewis was received here Friday "amid booming cannon and shrieks of whistles" is so utterly ridiculous that Democrats and Populists accuse some Republican in this city of having sent in the report as a guy. The shrieking whistles were fog signals from the Pacific squadron, which is lying in port, and the booming of cannon was the 9 o'clock gun, which is fired every evening at that hour. Over one-half of those present at the meeting were Republicans, who attended in the hope of being entertained by Col. Lewis' oratory. Col. Lewis' reputation, which had preceded him, led everyone to believe that they would hear a sound argument clothed in striking and beautiful verbiage, yet his arguments were old and badly stated, and his speech from an oratorical point of view was poor. Those who went with the expectation of being entertained soon left, and they were not the only ones who were disappointed, for a number of Democrats and Populists left the hall before the speaking was concluded, completely disgusted with the weak arguments advanced.

The Times report continues with the statement that "Maj." Richardson, who introduced the speaker, is a favorite in the county and that he was given cheers and salutes which lasted several minutes. Scarcely ten people in the hall applauded Mr. Richardson. Although he holds his present office of county clerk by reason of his name having appeared two years ago on the Democratic ticket, prominent Democrats in this city say that if he secures the fusion nomination this year they will join the Republicans in defeating him. Nothing could have been more distasteful to the Democrats than his selection as chairman of the meeting Friday night. His elevation to that position occurred under the following circumstances: There are a few silver Republicans in the city, and the Democrats have been assiduously scheming to effect their organization, hoping by combining with them to secure a fusion with the Populists and a representation on the county ticket. Some of the silver Republicans are opposed to carting out of the same dish with the Democrats, and to appease them it was proposed that they should have the privilege of selecting a chairman for the meeting Friday night. To the consternation of the Democrats, Richardson was selected, and since then they have been the laughing stock of the city.

NO POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Customs Employes, Under Civil Service, Do Not Have to "Dig Up."

Port Townsend, Sept. 9.—Special.—The collector of customs is in receipt of an official communication from the board of civil service commissioners warning his subordinates that they are not subject to political assessments. Any person soliciting campaign funds from federal employes upon conviction is liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment.

McKinley Club at Port Townsend.

Port Townsend, Sept. 9.—Special.—The Young Men's McKinley Club, composed of young men between the ages of 21 and 30 years, has been organized, with a membership of seventy-five persons. Many young Democrats were enrolled and took a leading part in effecting a permanent organization.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT CO.

It Elects Directors and Officers Though Under a Receiver.

Portland, Sept. 9.—The Oregon Improvement Company held its annual meeting in this city today. The following directors were elected: Henry Failing, C. H. Lewis, C. A. Dolph, W. M. Ladd, Jonathan Bourne, jr., all of Portland, and Elijah Smith, Edwin S. Honley, W. J. Hoffman, Charles McQuade, J. S. Basche and James B. O'Neill, all of New York.

The board of directors elected the following executive officers: President, Elijah Smith; vice president, C. A. Dolph; treasurer, Prosper W. Smith; secretary, N. Posten.

The company is still in the hands of a receiver. Two plans are now prepared, to be submitted to the first and second mortgage bondholders for reorganization.

Curious Arson Case.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 9.—A curious arson case is now before Police Magistrate Russell. Some days ago a small house occupied by D. Charters, the furniture in which was insured for $750 in the Caledonia Insurance Company, caught fire. The firemen and police found fires in four or five places, the furniture being saturated with kerosene, while kindling, also soaked with the same inflammable material, was placed in holes in the plaster of the walls. The fire was extinguished without much loss. Witnesses swore to seeing a man resembling Charters rush out of the house just as the fire started, jump the fence and run into the bush. Charters denies the charge, and his side of the case is not yet heard.

Before the hearing commenced Magistrate Russell read a letter just received from Mrs. Fickles, said to be a sister of the accused, which asked him to let the case go no further and release the accused and it would be made all right with him. Inquiry is being made as to who put Mrs. Fickles up to writing the letter.

Seattle Tide Lands.

Olympia, Sept. 9.—Special.—More than 1,000 certificates were today filed in the office of the commissioner of public lands relative to findings of the board of state land commissioners in contested applications for the purchase of tide lands at Seattle. These findings cover only cases that have not been appealed to the superior court. There are a number of cases from Seattle now before the board on which no action has been taken, and others on which rehearings have been granted. Many applications for tide lands at Seattle, not in conflict, have previously been disposed of by the commissioners.

Vancouver Marine Railroad.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 9.—A cablegram from London says that a company has been formed with a capital of $500,000 to build a marine railway and carry on a shipbuilding yard in Vancouver.

The Cinnibar Mining Company, which owns the Cinnabar mine at Savonas Ferry, B. C., has ordered a complete furnace plant from San Francisco, and will manufacture quicksilver on a large scale. There is a large demand for the article in the mines, and also in China, where it is used to make vermillion.

The Trial of a Murderer.

Ellensburg, Sept. 9.—Special.—Judge Graves today set the trial of Thomas Johnson, charged with the murder of William Donohue, for the first Monday in November. Edward Pruyn and Austin Mires, local attorneys for the defense, will be assisted by James Hamilton Lewis. Prosecuting Attorney Wager will be assisted by Cross & Dore, of Seattle, and Ralph Kauffman, of this place.

Died Fighting a Forest Fire.

Chehalis, Sept. 9.—Special.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Bird, wife of a farmer living near Rankin, was burned to death. She was fighting fire in a clearing around the house and her dress caught fire. She died in about three hours.

Excursions to the Beach.

The Northern Pacific are now making a rate of one fare for the round trip to Aberdeen and Ocosta. Tickets on sale every day. Nothing more pleasant than a visit to the grand Pacific ocean.

GARRET A. HOBART.

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preserve this nation from disintegration. In many cases the sums so paid in pensions are exceedingly small; in few, if any, are they excessive. The spirit that would deplete these to the extent of a farthing is too same that would organize sedition, destroy the peace and security of the country, punish rather than reward our veteran soldiers, and is unworthy of the countenance, by thought or vote, of any patriotic citizen of whatever political faith.

No party, until that which met in Chicago, has ever ventured to insult the honored survivors of our struggle for the national life by proposing to scale the pensions horizontally, and to pay them hereafter in depreciated dollars worth only 73 cents each.

The amounts due, in addition to the interests already named, to depositors and trust companies in national, state and private banks, to holders of fire and accident insurance policies, to holders of industrial insurance, where the money deposited or the premiums have been paid in gold or its equivalent, are so enormous, together with the sums due and to become due, for state, municipal or county or other corporate debts, that if paid in depreciated silver or its equivalent, it would not only entail upon our fellow countrymen a loss in money which has not been equaled in a similar experience since the world began, but it would at the same time bring a disgrace to our country such as has never befallen any other nation which has the ability to pay its honest debts. In our condition and considering our magnificent capacity for raising revenue, such wholesale repudiation is without necessity or excuse. No political expediency or party exigency, however pressing, could justify such a monstrous act.

On the Other Hand.

All those deposits and debts must, under the platform of the Republican party, be met and adjusted in the best currency the world knows and measured by the same standard in which the debts have been contracted or the deposits or payments have been made. Still dealing sparingly with figures, of which there is an enormous mass to sustain the position of the advocates of the gold standard of value, I cite one more fact, which is officially established, premised by the truism that there is no better test of the growth of a country's prosperity than the increase in the per capita holdings of its population.

In the decade between 1850 and 1860, during which we had our existing gold standard and were under the conditions that supervened from the act of 1873, the per capita ownings of this country increased from $8.70 to $10.36. In those ten years the aggregate increase in the wealth of our country was $21,295,000,000, being 50 per cent. in excess of the increase of any previous ten years since 1850, and at the amazing rate of over $2,000,000,000 per year. The framers of the Chicago platform, in the face of this fact and of the enormous increase over Great Britain, during this same gold standard period, of our country's foreign trade and United States production of coal and other great symbols of national strength and progress, asserts that our monetary standard is "not only un-American but anti-American," and that it has brought us "into financial servitude to London." It is impossible to imagine an assertion more reckless and indefensible.

Wholesale Spoliation and Repudiation.

The proposition for free and unlimited silver coinage, carried to its logical conclusion, and but one is possible, means, as before intimated, legislation to warrant for the repudiation of all existing indebtedness, public and private, to the extent of nearly 50 per cent. of the face value of all such indebtedness. It demands an unlimited volume of flat currency, irredeemable, and therefore without any standard value in the markets of the world. Every consideration of public interest and public honor demands that this proposition should be rejected by the American people.

This country can not afford to give its sanction to wholesale spoliation. It must hold fast to its integrity. It must still encourage traffic in all proper ways. It must not only educate its children to honor and respect the flag, but it should inculcate fidelity to the obligations of personal and national honor as well. Both these great principles should hereafter be taught in the common schools of the land, and the lesson impressed upon those who are the voters of today and those who are to become the inheritors of sovereign power in this republic, that it is neither wise nor safe to make political platforms the mediums of assault upon property, the peace of society and upon civilization itself.

Until these lessons have been learned by our children and by those who have reached the voting ages, it can be only surmised what enlightened statesmen and political economists will record as the action of a party convention which offers an inducement to national dishonesty by a premium of 47 cents for every 53 cents' worth of silver that can be extracted from the bowels of the whole earth, with a cordial invitation to all to produce it at our mints and accept for it a full silver legal tender dollar of 100 cents' rated value, to be coined free of charge and unlimited in quantity for private account.

A Revolutionary Propaganda.

But vastly more than a mere assertion of a purpose to reconstruct the national currency is suggested by the Chicago platform. It assumes, in fact, the form of a revolutionary propaganda. It embodies a menace of national disintegration and destruction. This spirit manifested itself in a deliberate proposition to repudiate the plighted public faith, to impair the sanctity of the obligation of private contracts, to cripple the credit of the nation by stripping the government of the power to borrow as the urgent exigencies of the treasury may require, and, in a word, to overthrow all the foundations of financial and industrial stability.

Nor is this all. Not content with a proposition to debauch the currency and to unsettle the conditions of trade, the party responsible for this platform denies the competency of the government to protect the lives and property of its citizens against internal disorder and violence.

It assails the judicial monuments reared by the constitution for the defense of individual rights and the public welfare, and it even threatens to destroy the integrity and independence of the supreme court which has been considered the last refuge of the citizen against any form of outrage and independence.

In the face of the serious peril which these propositions embody, it would seem that there could be but one sentiment among right-thinking citizens as to the duty of the hour. All men, of whatever party, who believe in law, and have some regard for the sacredness of individual and institutional rights, must unite in defense of the endangered interests of the nation.

As to the Tariff.

While the financial issue which has been thus considered, and which has come as the result of the agitation of recent years to occupy a peculiar conspicuousness, is admittedly of primary importance, there is another question which must command careful and serious attention. Our financial and business condition is at this moment one of almost unprecedented depression.

Our great industrial system is seriously paralyzed. Production in many important branches of manufacture has altogether ceased. Capital is without remunerative employment. Labor is idle. The revenues of the government are insufficient to meet its ordinary and necessary expenses. These conditions are not the result of accident. They are the outcome of a mistaken economic policy deliberately enacted and applied.

It would not be difficult and would not involve any violent disturbance of our existing commercial system to enact necessary tariff modifications along the lines of experience. For the first two fiscal years of the so-called McKinley tariff, the revenues from customs were $230,807,980. At this writing the Wilson tariff act has been in force for nearly two full fiscal years, but the total receipts, actual and estimated, cannot exceed $212,441,945. A steady deficit, constantly depleting the resources of the government and trenching even upon its gold reserve, has brought about public distrust and business disaster.

It has, too, necessitated the sale of $262,000,000 of bonds, thereby increasing to that extent the national debt. It will be remembered that in no year for more than a quarter of a century of continuous Republican administration succeeding the civil war, when our industries were disintegrated and all the conditions of business were more or less disturbed, was the national debt increased by a single dollar; it was, on the contrary, steadily and rapidly diminished. In such a condition of affairs as this, it is idle to argue against the necessity of some sort of a change in our fiscal laws. The Democratic party declared for a remedy by direct taxation upon a selected class of citizens. It opposes any application of the protective principle.

Protection to American Labor.

Our party holds that by a wise adjustment of the tariff, conceived in moderation and with a view to stability, we may secure all needed revenue, and it declares that in event of its restoration to power it will seek to accomplish that result. It holds, too, that it is the duty of the government to protect and encourage in all practicable ways the development of domestic industries, the elevation of home labor, and the enlargement of the prosperity of the people. It does not favor any form of legislation which would lodge in the government the power to do what the people ought to do for themselves, but it believes that it is both wise and patriotic to discriminate in favor of our material resources, and the expansion, under the best attainable conditions, of our own capital and our own available skill and industry.

The words of the Republican national platform on this subject are at once temperate and emphatic. It says of the policy of protection: "In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism."

We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products, as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and the development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest.

Aids to National Prosperity.

The Republican party in its first successful national contest under Abraham Lincoln, declared in favor of that policy of national exchange which secures to the workingman living wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill