BRYAN AS A STEERER.

The Gang of Bunco Men Hired to Follow Him.

HIS SPEECH IN DELAWARE.

A Well-Rehearsed Farce Played in Every Town After the Candidate Has Addressed the Crowd.

Newark, Del., Sept. 21.—Bryan boarded the train from Baltimore for Dover at 5 a. m. It was nearly 12 o'clock before he retired last night, but today he was remarkably refreshed, taking into consideration the disadvantages under which he is traveling. All the residents of the towns through which he passed supposed he would take the train leaving Washington City this morning and were disappointed not to see the candidate. At Elkton the citizens had been apprised of his coming by telegraph, and the first cheer of the day was given him by a crowd of a few dozen.

At Porter's station Bryan was met by a reception committee of twenty-six and a delegation of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Wilmington. At Middletown a few hundred people with a brass band cheered and clamored for a speech. Bryan said he was going to save his voice as much as possible. He delegated each of his hearers to make a speech for silver at the polls on election day.

There was a large crowd to welcome Bryan at Dover. After luncheon an informal reception was held until 12 o'clock, when the nominee was taken to the fair grounds where he spoke.

Mr. Bryan today learned definitely that he will address a meeting in Brooklyn next Wednesday evening, but at what place in that city he was not informed.

Dover, Del., Sept. 21.—Candidate Bryan began his speechmaking in Delaware this afternoon by addressing a large crowd which had assembled at the fair grounds to hear him. Excursion trains brought many people from other parts of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland. Mr. Bryan said in part:

"If things are good, then there is no reason why we should make any change in legislation. If our present condition is satisfactory, then we ought to leave it alone and not make a change. No one can advocate any kind of remedial legislation except on the theory that there is something that needs remedying. Our opponents confess the condition, and I tell you that you cannot remedy the present condition except by financial legislation. Our opponents tell us that the trouble is in the tariff question, and that if we could just have more tariff, then times would get good again." He quoted Maj. McKinley in the House of congress to show that during the thirty years of "Republican prosperity," Maj. McKinley himself only six years ago had referred to the depression in agricultural pursuits, due to the tariff. He also quoted the letter from Prince Bismarck to a Texan, and referring to the fact that Bismarck made no mention of the ratio of 16 to 1, he said:

"I will venture the assertion that not half the men who are in favor of a gold standard can tell you what 16 to 1 means. They do not understand even the terms used in the discussion of the money question. I would be willing to place the average farmer against the average banker and turn them loose to discuss the monetary science and financial history, and the banker could not hold his own with the farmer. Why? Because the financier thinks he knows so much that it is not necessary to study, while the farmer realizes that he has got to study in order to know about the question. (Applause.) The financier has been getting along so well that he thinks it is not necessary for him to worry, but the farmer has been suffering so much that he is trying to find out what is the matter with the farmer."

At the conclusion of his speech at Dover, Mr. Bryan was driven immediately to the train, and at 4:38 started for Wilmington. At Newcastle a half-hour's stop was made and he spoke to the crowd assembled about the platform for a few moments, saying in part:

"I am the nominee of three parties. In fact, I got out in the habit of being nominated that when I stopped I felt disappointed that there were no more parties. (Applause.) I was not nominated at the Republican convention, but if that had been held after ours, I think we might have been able to bring them over to free coinage. (Laughter.)

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 21.—Tonight an audience that filled the Auditorium here to its utmost capacity, sitting and standing, became wildly demonstrative over a speech by William J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan was presented by L. Irving Handy, Democratic candidate for congress.

In introducing the Nebraska orator, Mr. Handy referred to Maj. McKinley and there was an outburst of cheering, interrupted with groans and hisses. More groans and hisses, but no cheers followed his reference to the third ticket, the decoy ticket, as called it. Mr. Bryan's reception was flattering in its enthusiasm. When he had finished his speech he went on a platform in an open lot near the Auditorium and addressed a large crowd, composed of those unable to gain admission to the principal speech. Mr. Bryan will leave here at 10 to-morrow morning.

William J. Bryan's milk train pilgrimage, with its handshaking and hurtful oratory, is only one part of the Popocratic open-air continuous performance. Those wily fanatics have hit upon a new and sly method of sowing the seed of repudiation and anarchy, says the New York Press, and the Boy Orator of the Platte merely acts as a political harker and curtain raiser for the real business that is to come.

Following in his wake there is an organized band of hired free silver missionaries—missionaries who go among the people preaching the doctrine of Bryanism not (like the other bodies of political missionaries) from the platform or in the stump, but in hotel lobbies and in the barrooms and billiard halls. They are oily, smooth-tongued fakirs, these free silver missionaries, men who could sell diamond rings to blind girls and corn plasters to men with both feet amputated.

They usually work in pairs and pose generally as drummers. Sometimes they are selling fertilizers and sometimes they are representing some concern that sells agricultural implements; but whatever they affect to be their occupation, they invariably have a picturesque and striking makeup. A wide brim slouch hat and a collarless shirt is the most popular costume. It appeals to the country people.

Three or four days after the boy orator has spoken in a small town, and the people are still under the influence of his hysterical eloquence, a pair of the free silver bunco men will arrive, with more or less of a flourish. That is, one of them arrives with a flourish—the one who is to play the part of the free silver enthusiast and the Bryan disciple; the other one, who is to pose as a hard headed goldbug, drifts in very quietly and unobtrusively.

Of course, they do not know each other; bunco steerers never do; but they just happen to stop at the same hotel, and in the evening, when the hotel office is filled with men, as all country hotels are in the early evening hours, they just happen to meet, and, as is perfectly natural, the conversation turns to silver.

The alleged gold bug is noisy and insolent and puts questions to the alleged free silver enthusiast in a loud and fiery tone, questions which the Bryan disciple can answer readily, and, in answering, make the goldbug out to be very much of a clown and a simpleton.

It takes only a few minutes to collect a crowd, and the goldbug bunco, with his insolent and overbearing manner, at once turns the sympathy of the little group to the free silver bunco.

"I tell you these damn farmers don't know what they want," he exclaims.

"They knew what they wanted when the nation was in peril, and they fought for what they wanted, and they got it, and they will do it again," the free silver bunco answers, and the little group murmurs its approval, and the goldbug bunco changes the subject.

"How can this country expect to maintain the parity between gold and silver when there is no international bimetallism?" asks the goldbug bunco.

"Uncle Sam never yet had to ask any other country what he should or shouldn't do, and he ain't going to begin now."

So the dialogue goes on, getting fervent and fatter all the time, and the goldbug bunco invariably gets the worst of it. Sometimes the free silver man appeals to the little groups to help him out, and he never fails to compliment the man who does so.

Suddenly the free silver bunco turns to his side partner. "Let's ——— don't have no hard feeling about this," he says. "I guess it's my treat."

Then the little group is politely invited to join him, and over the bar the "impromptu debate," which has been rehearsed and delivered hundreds of times, is renewed. And the free silver bunco buys more drinks, and the goldbug bunco, who is getting more and more hopelessly snarled up, carefully neglects to buy a drink or anything else.

Of course there are variations. Oftentimes the discussion takes place at a street corner or in a billiard hall, but never by any mistake does the goldbug bunco ask a question that will not make him ridiculous, and never does he buy a drink or stand treat.

A well-known New York traveling man a few weeks ago followed a pair of these hired impromptu speakers for days. "In every town I struck," he said, "I ran across that beautiful pair, always up to the same game. In Syracuse, where I first noticed them, the free silver fakir was posing as an agent for a certain brand of fertilizer; in Batavia the same man was a cattle buyer; when he reached Jamestown he was selling reapers. They discovered finally that I was on to them, and when I would come into a place where they were debating they would sneak out as soon as possible.

"In the larger towns I have seen them do their turn eight and ten times a night, taking different parts of the city each time. I investigated the game a little on my own hook and learned that they were regularly employed and sent out by the Democratic headquarters. The salary is $25 a week and found. They are clever men, though, and I guess they earn it. Of course, the goldbug bunco, like the clown in the circus, is really the best acrobat, but no one ever discovers it."

Democratic Stump Orators.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Among the assignments made by Chairman McConnville, of the Democratic national speakers bureau, are the following: Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, at Brooklyn, N. Y., September 28; Pensacola, Fla., September 25, and New York city, September 29.

Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado, Michigan, October 7 to 13, inclusive; Illinois, October 15 to 21, inclusive; Iowa, October 22 to 27, inclusive, and Kansas, October 29 to 31, inclusive.

SIXTEEN DAYS IN A BOAT.

Brave Attempts to Get Assistance for the Steamer Linlithgow.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—Particulars of the misfortune that has befallen the British tramp steamer Linlithgow reached this city yesterday. At the time these particulars left Acapulco no vessel had been sent in search of the unfortunate steamer, and she was then thought to be in the equatorial current and going westward at the rate of from twenty to forty miles a day. The Linlithgow left here on July 1 for Leith. August 11 at 9 a. m., her tail shaft broke in the tube. It was impossible to repair the shaft at sea. The tube was shut up, the propeller being still attached to the ship. By August 12 the ship had drifted forty miles and was in latitude 4 deg. 13 min. north, longitude 108.27 west.

It was decided that an attempt should be made to carry the news of the ship's unfortunate condition to land, and volunteers to make the dangerous trip were called for. Archibald Zall, first officer, and a crew of five volunteered. The twenty-four foot lifeboat was lowered and the six brave seamen started out to reach Acapulco, a distance of 720 miles, though the chances were, owing to the storms that blow in that region at this season of the year, that they would never reach land alive.

For four days they had fine weather and made 112 miles, but after that squalls broke over them and they encountered bad weather. They finally reached Acapulco at 10 a. m. on the 27th, having sailed 916 miles in sixteen days. There was no English consul at Acapulco and the sailors were taken charge of by the American consul, Edgar Bastian, who clothed and fed them.

VALENTINE CADENDEN DEAD.

He Was Co-respondent in the Yarde-Buller Divorce Case.

London, Sept. 21.—The following dispatch from Badenweiler, Grand Duchy of Hesse, has been received by the London office of the Associated Press: "Quite all the world that Valentine Cadenden died suddenly on Sunday of heart disease.

(Signed) "YARDE-BULLER."

Valentine Cadenden is the name of the real estate dealer of San Francisco who was co-respondent in the suit for divorce recently brought by Walter Yarde-Buller, brother of Baron Churston, against his wife, a daughter of the late Gen. R. W. Kirkham of San Francisco. The case against Cadenden was dismissed and he was allowed costs. The verdict was that Mrs. Yarde-Buller was not guilty of cruelty or infidelity, and that a decree of judicial separation be granted Mrs. Yarde-Buller with costs.

115 YEARS OLD.

Death of the Wife of Chief Alberson of the Creek Nation.

Denison, Tex., Sept. 21.—Mrs. Sallie Alberson, aged 115 years, who resided near Colbert, is dead. Mrs. Alberson was the wife of Chief Alberson, who was in the Creek war with Jackson in 1812. She was the oldest person in the nation, and has great grand children who have passed the half century mile post.

Justice Denman Dead.

London, Sept. 21.—The Right Hon. Justice Denman, formerly a judge of the high court of justice, but who retired from the bench in October, 1892, is dead, aged 79 years. After his retirement from the bench Denman became a privy councilor and a member of the judicial committee of the privy council.

Arthur Dodge Seavey Dead.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Arthur Dodge Seavey, aged 45 years, who held several civil service offices and was a California Argonaut, is dead. While on the Pacific slope in his earlier days Seavey and John W. Mackay prospected a number of mines together. He is survived by a widow and a son, James Arthur Seavey.

Princess Olga Dead.

Venice, Sept. 21.—Princess Olga, of Montenegro, niece of Nicholas, the reigning prince of Montenegro, is dead. She was born at Cettinje, March 19, 1859, and was not married.

Paralysis of the Brain.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—Rev. M. F. Colburn, D. D., the pastor of Grace M. E. church, has been stricken with paralysis of the brain and the physicians attending him say there is no hope for his recovery.

Wad Bishara Goes Back.

London, Sept. 21.—The Standard's El Hadir dispatch says Wad Bishara has reoccupied Dongola. A Rome dispatch to the Standard says that in consequence of the occupation of Dongola by Wad Bishara the governor of Massowah has ordered the garrison at Kassala to be reinforced.

An Offer Made at Last.

London, Sept. 20.—The Bellingdon Club offers a purse of $5,000 and $1,000 for expenses for each man for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons match to be fought in London.

GOATS HARD AT WORK

While the Two Other Camps Are Quarreling.

A HOT POPULIST FIGHT.

Tacoma's Three-Ringed Circus Today Likely to Develop a Great Deal of Bitter Strife.

Tacoma, Sept. 21.—Special.—Tonight the three camps of the fusionists are in the greatest disorder. The conventions of the Populists, Silverites or Goats, and the Rump Democrats assemble simultaneously tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, but at even this late hour such a thing as predicting more than in a general way as to the outcome of the attempt at fusion, or the naming of probable successful aspirants in the three factions, is out of the question. The Goat faction is about the only one of the three that appears to be working for some definite end, while in the other camps factional disorders of the most violent type are engaging the attention of the leaders to the exclusion of everything else, including the mapping out of programmes and the formulating of slates.

This afternoon there developed the hottest kind of a fight in the ranks of the Populists. At a meeting of the campaign committee, or, more particularly speaking, 40 out of the 83 members thereof, a permanent organization was attempted, Dr. F. L. Goddard, the A. P. A. leader, being chosen chairman. M. Carmichel, who had acted as temporary secretary of the committee since the Ellensburg convention, was turned down and A. Jacobsen elected in his place. The selection of Goddard was accomplished by the A. P. A. members of the committee in spite of a strong protest made by the members of the committee who are not controlled by that organization. It is understood that Secretary Jacobsen was elected with Dr. Goddard in pursuance of orders that had been passed along the line.

Many of the members of the committee characterize the action of the A. P. A. faction as an outrage, and a piece of atrocious bad politics. It must not be understood that a fight against Dr. Goddard was made by Catholics on the committee. Those who protested against the order forcing him on the committee do not belong to any church, unless it be one of the Protestant faith. They opposed Dr. Goddard's election solely on the ground of party expediency. It was claimed that no man should be elected as chairman of the committee who was prominently identified with any secret political organization, but that he should be one who would add strength to the ticket from all directions.

A. D. Boardman, of Sumner, was the other candidate, and the final vote stood: Goddard 22, Boardman 13, Mr. Carmichel, the temporary secretary, who was manifestly entitled to the position, was turned down by the same vote.

The committee wrangled for three long hours on the question, and in the debate the opposition accused the dominant faction of all sorts of things. The cry of "job" was raised, and when the ants were defeated, they announced their intention of contesting the legality of the action of the meeting, on the ground that there was no quorum present. Mr. Carmichel has performed well the duties of temporary secretary. He was elected at a meeting just before the Ellensburg convention, which was attended by fifty-six of the members of the committee, and has spent all of his time since the state convention in the organization of the party in this county, without the smallest compensation. His friends say they will carry the fight into the convention tomorrow, and if they do, the Populists will occupy the center of the stage.

Another cause of discord in the Populist camp is the fact that three of the self-appointed leaders, who are members of the Fawcett administration, have attempted to run things without reference to the wishes of anybody else, particularly the country delegates. It is the old story of ring rule, at which the Populists have declaimed for so long. Fawcett's Populist pets for years has been active among the delegates to the convention, and their interference has been vigorously resented. Policeman J. B. Thompson, Populist, is a candidate for sheriff. Chairman Frank Baker, of the Populist state committee, is reigning with too severe a rod for the liking of many of the delegates.

It is claimed that in the Populist convention tomorrow, the "push" will attempt to have the chairman appoint the fifteen members of the conference committee which will apportion the spoils. This is a measure that will be vigorously fought on the floor of the convention. The action will demand that each senatorial designation in the convention will select three members on the conference committee, and thus the claws of the office seekers and bosses will be clipped. In any event, the matter promises to be a bone of contention.

James H. Ross will likely be chosen chairman of the convention. Ernest Lister, who is an aspirant for the fusion nomination for county clerk, is also talked of for presiding officer.

It developed tonight that A. R. Titlow (Goat), who is a candidate for prosecuting attorney, has interfered with the Populist managers in a way that may do him considerable harm. Frank Halstead, who was secretary of the Ellensburg convention, is employed by Titlow in the capacity of stenographer. Halstead has something of a "pull" among the Populists, and the story is told that he presented a slate to the Populist leaders tonight that must have been made up by Mr. Titlow himself, inasmuch as he appears on it as the fusion nominee for county attorney. The Pop managers did not hesitate to express themselves forcibly on the Titlow slate.

The most amusing thing in connection with the triplicate convention is that most of the candidates and prominent pushers were turned down hard in their own precincts. To begin with, there is Mayor Fawcett, who was laid out by a number of enterprising Tillicums in the Fourth precinct of the Second ward. The Tillicums have long been at war with the mayor, and they chose the first opportunity to let him know they had lost none of their old-time hatred. Municipal Judge Reid, who is an active candidate for superior judge, met a similar reverse in his precinct, the Third of the First, where a delegation not of his choosing was elected. It is understood to be favorable to the candidacy of T. L. Abbott.

Policeman Thompson was also turned down hard, and Robert Jones (Dem.), who wants the nomination for county clerk, was beaten in his precinct, the First of the seventh ward.

Among the Rump Democrats, the fight between Judge Stallcup's following and that of Judge Reid continues. Mayor Fawcett, seeing that he had gained nothing but bad luck in exposing the candidacy of Judge Stallcup, is said to have taken his hands off the fight. However, the Fawcett men will present the name of Indian Commissioner J. J. Anderson for chairman of the convention. The Reid men will name A. C. Dresbach, of Puyallup, and the test of strength will come with the vote on chairman.

The Democrats will demand two of the judges, if not all three, the treasurer, auditor and one justice of the peace, as well as a large part of the legislative ticket. The Populists will fight for one or two judges, sheriff, county commissioner, auditor and constable, and half of the legislative ticket. The silverites will claim the prosecuting attorney, one judge, clerk or auditor, one justice of the peace and nearly the whole of the legislative ticket in four senatorial districts.

It is given out that A. R. Titlow (Goat), Titlow's bitter enemy, has withdrawn from the race for prosecuting attorney. Fred Merrill, Goat, who left the Republican party a short time ago, and who was an aspirant for the nomination two years ago in the Republican convention, is working hard for the fusion nomination. To an outsider, this move looks like a scheme to kill Mr. Titlow off in Garfielde's interest, although the latter may be pleased with the nomination for justice of the peace.

LEWIS IN THE HILLSIDE.

Dealing Out Extravagant Figures to the People of Eastern Washington.

Spokane, Sept. 21.—Special.—James Hamilton Lewis addressed the members of the Bryan club at Tulls' hall Saturday evening. As usual, he told his audience about the three-legged financial stool upon which rests all the financial transactions carried on between the people of this country, one leg of which consists of five billions of gold, another of five billions of silver, and the other five billions of paper money. While these figures would seem somewhat larger and amount to more than all the money in the world, it is to be supposed that the genial candidate for congress desires to impress his followers with the idea that there is nothing too large in his estimation in the way of figures with which to handle the paramount issue now before the people. Secretary Lamar once said that figures were confusing and made him tired. Mr. Lewis seems to have adopted his figures in order that he may not be confused himself or tire his audience. He evidently has been discussing this question with his brother Populists, who demand that this government shall print enough money to pay off the entire national and individual indebtedness, as well as with some of his free coinage brethren, who demand that this government through legislation shall double the value of all the silver in the world. Out of this labyrinth of confusion he seems to have evolved the idea that there is fifteen billions of money in this country. One of his hearers stated after the meeting adjourned that he could not quite understand these figures, or how the farmers and workingmen of this country were to obtain the money which the Bryan party proposed to create without some method could be provided by which the people could have an opportunity to earn it.

"Four years of experience under Mr. Bryan's revenue theories," said the hearer, "have caused enforced idleness among one-half of the working people, and stopped that flow of money through industrial channels which brings about good times. What I want is a chance to earn money, and I do not care whether we have free coinage or not, so long as this government provides enough money with which to conduct its business affairs. The experience of the last four years has come very near bankrupting myself as well as others in this country, and as far as I am concerned I am going to vote to save what little I have left, rather than sacrifice it all through experimenting with Democracy."

One noticeable feature of the campaign in this county has appeared of late in several issues of the Evening Chronicle. This paper has of late entirely changed its tactics, and instead of claiming everything in sight and out of sight for the Bryan party, has sounded the alarm by calling the attention of its Democratic cohorts to the thorough organization of the Republicans in this county and their very effective work. Local Republicans think that when a paper like the Chronicle, instead of devoting all of its space to claiming all the voters for Bryan, makes an effort of this kind to arouse the fusionists to action, the indication is very marked that the Republican strength is growing rapidly in Eastern Washington. The fact is that the rapid gain made by the McKinley ticket in this section has greatly alarmed the Popocrats.

Saturday night Col. J. W. Feighan and J. T. Port addressed an enthusiastic gathering of Republicans in Hillyard.

Another chapter has opened in the freight rate controversy. Saturday afternoon in the United States circuit court a bill in equity was filed by Attorneys Graves, Wolf & Graves, representing E. Lewis Clarke, Horatio N. Belt, Daniel M. Drumheller, William S. Norman, Holly, Mason, Marks & Co., Washington Water Power Company, Inland Telephone and Telegraph Company, B. L. Gordon & Co., Jones & Dillingham, Benham & Griffith, D. Holzman & Co., Gray, Ewing & Co. and John W. Graham & Co., plaintiffs, in which the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company and the Great Northern Railway Company are defendants. This suit is brought to compel the Great Northern railroad to grant the citizens of Spokane terminal freight rates promised them by President James J. Hill in 1892, or to give them back the right-of-way they and other citizens of Spokane granted to the company in consideration of reduced rates. The complaint covers thirty-six type-written pages, recounting in detail the promises of President Hill and the raising of the subsidy, which at that time was valued at $200,000.

HOODLUMS GET WORSTED.

They Vainly Attempt to Break Up Republican Meetings.

Colfax, Sept. 20.—Special.—The Republicans of Whitman county feel greatly encouraged as a result of the meetings held in various parts of the county during the past week entering into the campaign with greater enthusiasm and more intense interest. They are well organized all over the county and the meetings have everywhere been admirably well managed, extensively advertised, largely attended and quite satisfactory in every respect. Congressman W. H. Doolittle, accompanied by P. C. Sullivan, opened the Oakesdale campaign at that place Wednesday evening to a crowd of 300 men. It was evident from the first that a number of Bryan men were there for the purpose of interrupting the meeting, so when the speaker was introduced he adopted the peculiar tactics of going part way down the aisle to speak. The disturbing element was packed around the door, so when the speaker came close to them and began talking in his powerful and impressive manner he quelled every attempt at interruption and compelled a respectful hearing, making friends of many enemies by proving himself the master of a difficult situation.

The same evening Charles H. Dodd, of Portland, spoke at Pullman in the Auditorium. Here, as at Oakesdale, a gang of hoodlums gathered in the gallery and attempted to interrupt the speaker, but with little success. Mr. Dodd made an excellent speech. For a while he was interrupted, but his patience and consideration made his opponents ashamed of themselves and they soon became silent.

Thursday evening Mr. Doolittle spoke in Powers' hall, at Palouse, to 250 people, mostly voters, and was accorded a warm reception.

Last night's meeting at Colfax was the crowning feature of the week, however, when the large superior court room at Colfax was crowded to the doors to hear Senator John L. Wilson and Hon. W. H. Doolittle. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout, and the managers express themselves as very highly gratified at its success. Mr. Doolittle was interviewed at the close of the meeting, and expressed himself as assured that much good work had resulted from the campaign in this county thus far, and that Republican prospects were brightening daily. He left this morning for Pomeroy, where he speaks tomorrow night.

The silver men have held several meetings during the week. James Hamilton Lewis spoke at Colfax the 15th, at Garfield the 17th, Lillie F. Smith spoke at Oakesdale the 16th, and a Populist meeting was held by the Bryan club here last night, several speakers being present. The fight is growing warmer daily, and the school house campaign, under the management of the county committees, will open up next week.

THE SOUND MONEY CAMPAIGN.

It Is Opened at Port Angeles With Considerable Enthusiasm.

Port Angeles, Sept. 20.—Special.—The Republican campaign was opened last night in this city with a rousing meeting at the opera house. The speakers were E. W. Ross, Republican candidate for attorney general, and Hon. Allen Weir. They also opened the campaign Saturday afternoon at Dungeness, where they spoke to an enthusiastic audience, which was composed mostly of farmers.

Every seat in the opera house was filled last evening and numbers were standing. After some national airs were played by the Washington Marine band, the speakers, accompanied by twenty prominent Republicans of the county, took their seats upon the stage. Judge J. G. McClinton, chairman of the meeting, introduced Mr. Ross as the first speaker of the evening. Mr. Ross gave a logical discussion of the issues of the campaign, confining himself principally to the money question. He first drew attention to the prejudice against Wall street which exists in the ranks of the Populists, and asked Republicans to give study and thought to the financial question and not to be misled by the cry against wealth. The speaker gave an interesting sketch of the history of money, showing that the commercial value has always regulated the ratio of metals. His caustic analysis of Bryan's speech in New York caused great enthusiasm, as did also his arraignment of those free silver men who are followers of Jefferson, for Jefferson, he claimed, and proved, was a sound money man.

Hon. Allen Weir, the next speaker, gave an excellent address, bristling with facts and statistics. He said that it was a per pocketa rather than a per capita question that was troubling the people. And by tables he showed that the per capita had been wonderfully increased during the Republican administration of thirty years.

BANNER CLUB OF SKAGIT.

La Conner Republicans Show Their Zeal and Enthusiasm.

La Conner, Sept. 21.—Special.—The Republican campaign for 1896 was formally opened at this place Saturday evening by Judge J. N. Scott, of Port Townsend, who delivered a very able and pointed address to an audience of some 250 people at Fraternal hall. The audience would have been much larger were it not that all of our farmers were busy threshing.

The judge was preceded by a short talk from Mr. Emerson Hammer, of Burlington, Republican candidate for representative, and followed by Mr. R. H. Ball, of this place, also a candidate for the legislature. Dr. Curtis, of Anacortes, the Democratic war-horse for the past thirty years, but who joined the Republican ranks this fall, also delivered a short talk and was followed by M. P. Hird, of our town, Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney. Attorney Hird is the "boy orator" of the Skagit, and the manner in which he handles the political issues of the day and impresses his hearers is a caution to his opponents, the Popocrats.

The Republican Glee Club rendered a number of campaign songs and the meeting throughout was very enthusiastic and heartily applauded.

La Conner has the banner McKinley Club of Skagit county so far, having over 150 members, who have pledged themselves to sound money and protection by signing their names to the membership roll.

Chehalis County's Pie Cut.

Montesano, Sept. 21.—Special.—The Democratic and Populist parties have made their nominations for county officers. They closed the work late Saturday evening and have put up a ticket that gives perfect satisfaction to no one, except it be the Republicans. The following are the names of the nominees and their party affiliations:

Representatives, E. H. Koehler, Dem.; J. A. Gilkey, Pop. Treasurer, C. N. Wilson, Dem.; sheriff, T. D. Creech, Pop.; school superintendent, N. D. McKillup, Dem.; clerk, B. G. Cheney, Pop.; auditor, J. A. Sells, Pop.; surveyor, J. S. Jackson, Dem.; assessor, W. F. Crawford, Pop.; prosecuting attorney, W. H. Abel, Pop.; wreckmaster, H. Rosmond, Pop.; coroner, J. S. Walston, Dem.; commissioners, First district, A. H. Kennedy, Pop.; Second district, Charles McIntyre, Dem.

The ticket is considered by Republicans as a very weak one and they expect to have but little trouble to elect their candidates, who will be nominated on the 30th. With a strong Republican ticket in the field, such as they will probably put up, they are assured of success.

E. L. Moody, who is charged with murdering Mrs. H. J. Bunn, will have his trial on October 6, the jury having been drawn for the purpose.

Sound Money Democrats.

Tacoma, Sept. 21.—Special.—The Pierce county delegates to the National Democratic state convention to be held in Tacoma next Saturday, September 26, are as follows: E. Steinhach, George E. Brown, R. G. Hudson, J. Bazinski, Frank Butler, F. T. Olds, T. R. Wallace, Stuart Rice, L. B. Lockwood, R. S. Smith, Will Rice, Charles McCutchson, H. H. Blackburn, H. S. Griggs, W. L. Sahse, W. C. Sharpstein, Ben Sheeks, C. P. Masterson, W. B. Keith, W. R. Hall, R. C. Wallace, J. G. Power, Francis Hall, W. L. Malone, M. M. Port, A. P. Albertson, E. H. Griggs, R. P. Maynard, J. W. Russell, W. C. Bardsley, W. V. Burrill.

McKinley Has a Quiet Day.

Canton, O., Sept. 21.—Maj. McKinley passed a quiet day. Though there were a large number of individual callers, no organized delegations came to see him. He passed the whole day in his library.

TYNAN CLAIMS CITIZENSHIP.

In the Hope That France Will Refuse His Extradition.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The United States ambassador to France, Mr. James B. Eustis, has received a letter from P. J. P. Tynan, the alleged dynamite conspirator now in custody at Boulogne, dated Tuesday, September 15. Tynan wrote that he arrived in the United States in March, 1883; that shortly after England demanded his extradition, and that the United States refused it on the ground that the offense alleged was purely political. In April, 1888, Tynan continued, he was naturalized by Judge Daly; he now resides, he wrote, with his wife, children and two servants, in a villa on the Hudson, and he referred to Judge Fitzgerald and Judge Roger A. Pryor as his friends. Referring to his present arrest in France at this time, Tynan says that he left New York on a European tour, and that upon being informed that he was shadowed by Scotland Yard detectives, he traveled under an assumed name, and went to Italy and France, and was booked to return to New York on September 30.

Mr. Eustis immediately notified the French government of the receipt of the letter and the fact that Tynan was an American citizen. The British embassy here has not yet received from London the formal demand for Tynan's extradition and the French foreign office refuses all information.

Russia Protecting Little Corea.

London, Sept. 21.—The Times expresses the belief that Russia and Japan have agreed to a joint protectorate in Korea, Russia strongly taking the position there that China held before the war. The king of Korea will oust the Russian legation, where he has been since the assassination of the pro-Japanese ministers, and will return in triumph to the palace. This arrangement, the Times asserts, will be carried out simultaneously with Japan's evacuation of Korea.

Died at His Post.

Washington City, Sept. 21.—The state department has been advised by a telegram from Vice Consul Knourr, at Beyrout, Syria, that the consul there, Thomas R. Gibson, has died of smallpox. Mr. Gibson was a native of Augusta, Ga., appointed in September, 1893, to his post. He had been editor of the Augusta Evening News and was a graduate of the University of Georgia.

For Fleecing the Bank.

New Orleans, Sept. 21.—Joseph N. Wolfson, a prominent lawyer, was arrested tonight for aiding in fleecing the Union National bank of $20,000.

Eat

Naturally, have a good appetite, keep your blood pure and your nerves strong by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache, 25c.

JENKINS THE BANKER.

The Whatcom Populist and a Part of His Record.

EX-PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR.

His Venture Failed, and Now He Cries "Down With the Banks" —His Paper as "Assets."

Whatcom, Sept. 20.—Special.—The Champion, the Populist organ of this county, owned and edited by Will D. Jenkins, the Populist candidate for secretary of state, contains, as might be expected, a good many editorials on the subject of national banks. In its issue of the 19th inst., commenting on the Bennett bank failure, Mr. Jenkins says: "That the system is dead wrong is a fact that is now implanting itself very deeply in the public mind."

Mr. Jenkins is not in the habit, however, of devoting any of the more or less valuable space in his columns to explanations of his own connection with national banks, as an official and a borrower. To show how comparatively recent has been the change which has come over the spirit of his banking dream it may not be out of place to call attention at this time to a few facts which are a matter of public record here.

On the 15th of August, 1889, the First Bank of Whatcom was incorporated as the "First National," and Mr. Jenkins, who was the owner, nominally, at least, of ten shares of stock, was chosen a member of the first board of directors. On the 21 of February, 1891, he was elected vice president, and he remained a member of the board of directors until the collapse of the bank, June 24, 1893. In its administration during all of this time it would seem that it was one of the worst managed institutions with which a trusting people ever did business. Its officers and their friends were among the heaviest borrowers, and the present Populist candidate for secretary of state was in the front rank of those favored. On the 21st of March, 1894, judgment was rendered against him in the United States court at Seattle for $9,259.46, being the amount, with interest, of the money he borrowed from the bank while he was one of its directors. At the present time suit on a 100 per cent. assessment on his stock is pending against him.

Shortly after the failure of the First National the Columbia National closed its doors and went into the hands of the same receiver appointed for the First National. Among the Columbia's assets is Jenkins' note for $4,684.25, and a judgment against him for that amount and interest is now a matter of record. He is also obligated for a comparatively small sum to the defunct Bellingham Bay National, and, in fact, he appears to have secured every dollar that he could from every bank that has been established here; and not content with what he obtained in that way, he borrowed $750 from ex-County Treasurer Rogers, who was obliged to turn over all his property to the county to secure a shortage of nearly $25,000, and about $700 from ex-City Treasurer Phil M. Dunlap, now serving a term in the penitentiary for the embezzlement of $72,000 of the city's money. In view of these facts it is not in the least a matter of surprise that Mr. Jenkins should desire unlimited coinage.

In pursuance of the line of policy laid down by the chief scribes and Pharisees of the Pop party, Mr. Jenkins now, as a matter of course, poses as a patriotic opponent of bonds of any kind, and his present political aspirations and attitude render his record in this respect a proper subject of comment. The city of New Whatcom has a bonded indebtedness of $477,000, and every dollar of it was voted during the mayoralties of men who are now prominent in the councils of the Pop party. First among them comes Jenkins, who was mayor in 1891, when twenty-year 6 per cent. municipal improvement bonds were issued to the amount of $150,000, and every one of these bonds bears Jenkins' signature. The school district of New Whatcom has a bonded indebtedness of $88,000, and Jenkins was a member of the board of directors who submitted the proposition to the people and helped to carry it. During the administration of W. L. Miller as mayor 6 per cent. funding bonds to the amount of $37,000, and municipal improvement bonds to the amount of $50,000 were voted and issued. During the succeeding administration of Thomas Slade $27,000 of municipal bonds and $135,000 of water bonds were issued, and in his paper Jenkins, who had meanwhile become a Populist, persistently advocated the issuance of the water bonds.

These three patriots who have done all they could to fasten upon the city its burden of debt, are among the leading advocates here of the policy of free silver coinage, which Jenkins, at least, regards as merely a step toward the ultimate Populist goal of irredeemable paper currency. He promised the Pop convention at Ellensburg that if elected secretary of state he would put the screws on the national bank here. This, of course, is pleasing news to the people who had all their savings in the banks which he seems to have assisted into insolvency.

Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 21.—A grand public reception was tendered the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in session here, this morning. Gov. Culberson welcomed the visitors. John W. Stebbins of New York, the grand squire, responded for the order. Then the orphans and widows of members as special charges of the Odd Fellows of Texas marched on the stage, singing an ode. There was not a dry eye among the thousands of spectators. The first session of the grand lodge was held this afternoon.

Asiatic Seal Catch.

Port Townsend, Sept. 20.—Special.—The schooner Elsie, of this port, owned by John Siebenhaum, arrived from Copper Island, on the coast of Siberia, via Unalaska, today with 270 sealskins aboard. The Asiatic catch, numbering nearly 700 skins, was shipped to Europe from Japan.

The first commission, just appointed by King Leopold for the protection of the natives of the Kongo State, includes Dr. Sims, of the American Baptist mission.

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To find another such assortment in

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Special Train will Leave Seattle

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,

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$5.60 ROUND TRIP FARE $5.60

To which will be added 50 cts. for two admission coupons to Exposition.

Similar excursion of last year was the largest ever run from Seattle, and everything will be done this year to make it even more successful, if such is possible.

Tickets will be good to return from Portland up to and including Sept. 27, 1896, on train leaving there at 5 p. m.

For tickets and all further particulars call at the

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY. OFFICES,

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Piano Truths.

It isn't always the most glittering promises which develop into the best Piano values. Investigation is a searchlight which frequently produces the most astonishing results. The Fischer Pianos have stood the test of the most com