THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXX. NO. 139. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1896. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

Fresh Home-Smoked Hams.

Per pound.....12 cents

No matter how much more you pay—you can not get anything better than the kind we sell.

Flour Has Gone Up.

Some grades have already advanced 30 cents per barrel, others have advanced 50 cents per barrel, and every indication points to further advances.

We are not prophets, but from all we can learn, we believe flour will go higher. Better stock up for the winter and save money.

Strictly Fresh Ranch Eggs.

Per dozen.....25 cents

Imported Anchovies.

Genuine Norwegian (Fineste Christiania).

Per keg.....65 cents

COOPER & LEVY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
104-106 FIRST AVE. SOUTH. ONE DOOR SOUTH OF YESLER AVE.

Gunther's Delicious Chocolates And Bonbons.

Just received from Chicago—Burnt Almonds, Cream Almonds and Fine French Fruits. All prices, from 10c up. Mail orders for both Lowney's and Gunther's Candies receive immediate attention.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO., No. 703 First Avenue

UNIVERSAL STOVES AND RANGES

CLOSING OUT —THE STOCK OF— Cook and Heating **STOVES** Below Cost at 817 Second Av.

THOS. DREW ESTATE.

Fancy Rolled Oats.

Steam cooked, nutty flavor. Best Rolled Oats made. Ask your grocer for them.

SEATTLE CEREAL CO.

Fine Umbrellas.

New and Nobby Handles, Best Silk Covers, $2 up.

FRISCH BROS., Jewelers, No. 720 First Avenue.

M. LEVY & CO. 111 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH *Terry-Denny Building.* TELEPHONE MAIN 57.

Importers and Jobbers of CIGARS AND TOBACCO, SMOKERS' ARTICLES, ETC.

New Mackintoshes = =

Fall and Winter styles Now on Sale.

WASHINGTON RUBBER CO., 714 First Avenue.

Although it has been decided expedient to place the affairs of this company in the hands of a receiver for the present, we wish to inform our friends and customers that the business will be continued in all its details.

Manufacturing Jewelers, EMPIRE JEWELRY CO., No. 705 Second Av.

"IMPERIAL" On Hams, Bacon or Lard means a home product that cannot be beat. : :

ELECTRIC BULBS

Edison, T. H. and Westinghouse incandescent lamps in any quantity or size.

NORTHWEST FIXTURE CO., Electric Fixtures, 1018 First Ave.

WINDOWS —Doors, Building Paper, Glass, Mirror Plates, Etc., Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Etc. F. W. Devoe & Co.'s Celebrated Mixed Paints.

NELLE & ENGELBRECHT,

90 West St., Cor. Marion. Telephone Red 221.

H. CLAY EVERSOLE OPTICAL SPECIALIST

BRIGHT EYES AND DULL.

All children's eyes should be examined at the time of entering school. Thousands suffer with headaches, which can be remedied with properly fitted glasses. Remember you have your eyes carefully and scientifically examined with the latest appliances without charge. Occulists' prescriptions carefully filled. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Office, 720 First avenue, Seattle, Wash.

"CLEANLINESS IS NAE PRIDE, DIRT'S NAE HONESTY." COMMON SENSE DICTATES THE USE OF

SAPOLIO

Men's Rally, Y. M. C. A. Building, Sunday at 3:30. Come.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CONGRESS CAN'T DO IT.

"It Cannot Legislate Generals Into Heroes."

M'KINLEY TO MANUFACTURERS.

Agricultural Implement Makers on a Visit to Canton—The Nominee Explains Why Congress Cannot Make a Dollar Worth a Hundred Cents, the Silver of Which Can Be Purchased for Fifty-two Cents Anywhere in the World.

Canton, O., Oct. 1.—Four trains brought delegations from Portage county, Ohio, today with greetings to McKinley. The first was from the southern part of the county, coming over the Pennsylvania line on regular trains. The other three were made specials of nine coaches each, over the C. C. & C. No demonstration was made until the last arrived, when a parade was organized. After a short march a meeting was held in the tabernacle. The introductory address was delivered by S. P. Wolcott, ex-state senator, of Kent, O. The delegation from Springfield, O., arrived on a special train of seven coaches at 1:45 this afternoon. It brought a "heavyweight" McKinley and Hobart Club, other clubs and citizens generally, under the caption of the Clarke county brigade. After a short parade in the business portion of the city the crowd assembled in the tabernacle, and an address was made by Judge John C. Miller.

Maj. McKinley in welcoming the delegations said: "I dare not undertake to enumerate the clubs present here, lest I might omit some of them, but all are welcome. I never stand before a Springfield audience without having come unbidden to my lips some precious name associated with that enterprising city. Sheildbarger was not only a distinguished lawyer, but was a statesman, and that dear old citizen, Judge White, whose learning enriched the judiciary of the state. Names like those come to me whenever I see a Springfield audience. It is not given to many cities to furnish such a distinguished soldier and valued statesman as ex-Speaker of the National House of Representatives J. Warren Keifer (applause), nor is it given to many cities to furnish such splendid ideal business men and so distinguished an executive as the present governor of Ohio, Asa Bushnell. Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, who is at the head of the great harvesting machine company, with the sterling integrity with which the country is familiar, recently wrote the following: 'We have never before been so at a loss to lay our plans of work for next season as now. If we thought the country would go for the unlimited coinage of silver, we do not wish to run our shops for more than half their capacity.' We have in that statement a description of our business troubles, and it teaches a striking lesson, which must impress every thinking man. The manufacturer does not know how to plan for next year's business, because of the financial uncertainty created in the attitude of a great political party in combination with two other parties. If free silver is to be inaugurated in this country, it will change all values, disarrange the relation of labor to production, to raw material, to the finished product, and unsettle all conditions that existed in business property.

"This uncertainty makes every business man pause, makes every business enterprise halt, and while they pause and halt, the home of the workingman is filled with despair. Capital hesitates to invest because it sees danger ahead, and is unable to count with certainty on either the safety of its principal or the return of profits, and while capital waits outside the factory, the machinery within is silent, labor is unemployed, and poverty presides about the fireside of the men who toil. I do not know how many hands the firm of McCormick & Co. employs, many thousands I am sure, and when he states that if we have the free coinage of silver he will not run the shops with more than half the labor now employed, I assume that what would be true in the case of the harvester company of Chicago would be true of every harvesting machine concern in Springfield and throughout the country.

"Take your own city, which heretofore has been one of the busiest centers in the manufacture of agricultural implements, employing many laborers, or once did. (Great laughter.) To cut that employment in two would be not only a calamity to labor, but a calamity to every interest of your city and to every farmer of your county. Your business fairly illustrates the close relations between the manufacturer and the agricultural producer. When you are prosperous the farmer is prosperous, when the farmer is prosperous you have your most profitable trade. If your pay roll be reduced one-half it will be felt by every farmer in your county, and the injury thus inflicted on the farmer would affect machine works, because your customers who are farmers would suffer from the diminished labor you would employ in the loss of part of their home market. Is not this true, fellow citizens? (Loud cries of "Yes.") Business of every character is so interwoven and so dependent on every other business that a hurt to one is a hurt to the other.

"In 1892 people used to think you could hurt the manufacturer and help the rest of mankind. (Laughter.) They labor under no such delusion now. Demand is what makes business activity. The sickle and flail would still be in use but for the pressing demand of the grain fields of America. You make agricultural implements because the farmer wants them, and when he wants fewer of them you diminish your output and you do not require so much labor, and that is what makes poverty and idleness.

"We must have stability in values and confidence in national and individual integrity before we can have real, permanent prosperity. (Applause.) We must have confidence that our revenue legislation will supply adequate money for the public treasury and protect American labor and American interests in every part of the country. Alexander Hamilton once said: 'There is scarcely any point in economy of nations affairs of greater moment than the uniform preservation of the intrinsic value of the money unit; on this security and steady value essentially depends.'

"We must get over the idea, if we ever had it, that there is any legerdemain in finance; that congress by its mere breath can make something out of nothing; that it can decree that 52 cents' worth of silver be worth a hundred cents. Congress can do much; it can protect the life and property of citizens, as it should do; it can provide revenue laws which will make the treasury easy and protect American producers from the unrestricted competition of the old world. It can do that, and it must do that. (Tremendous cheering.) But it can not by its mere stamp make a dollar worth a hundred cents out of a piece of coin which sells in every market of the world for 52 cents.

"We want for our country a dollar worth a dollar. Roscoe Conkling once said: 'I do not believe you can legislate up the value of anything, any more than I believe you can make all generals heroes by legislation.' The Continental congress tried to legislate values up by a report to penalties, but the inexorable laws of trade, as independent as the laws of gravitation, kept them down. (Applause.) Good credit and good currency are as indispensable to labor as capital, and he who teaches any other doctrines is an enemy of the country's prosperity. Good currency gives protection to labor and to every American interest, a wise protective tariff gives protection to the American workshops and to the American farmers.

"We have good money now. There is no better to be found anywhere in the world. The Republican party since 1879 made every dollar of our currency as good as gold, and for seventeen years kept it so, and it means to keep it so, if the people of this country restore it to power again. We cannot consent to a contraction of the currency of the country by putting ourselves on a silver basis and driving from the channels of trade and the currency of business the good gold dollars and the good paper dollars which this country has today. We do not propose to have the United States confined to the use of silver alone. We mean to keep our gold, our silver and our paper, and to keep every form of American money worth 100 cents on the dollar.

"Judge Miller spoke of the veterans of the war who are here to testify their devotion to the Republican cause. I am glad to meet them. Listen to what your old commander, Gen. Grant, said in his inaugural address March 4, 1869. I wish it might be carried away in the heart of every man of this audience and be heard by every patriot in the land. This was his language: 'To protect our national honor every dollar of the government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly provided for.' Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt can be a trustee in any public place, and it will go far toward strengthening the credit that should be the best in the world. That is where the Republican party put our credit, that is where the Republican party means to keep it. (Great cheering.)

"Having settled the currency question on the side of honesty, as we will settle it this year, we will then make a tariff, an American protective tariff, which will provide against a deficiency in the public treasury and strong enough to uphold the American factory and to preserve the American market for the American people." (Tremendous cheering for McKinley.)

Responding to the greetings of the Portage county delegation McKinley said: "That you should have paid me this visit on this uncomfortable, inclement day in such large numbers, is both assuring and impressive. (Cheers.) I realized from my own experience your masterful power when once aroused in political contest, and I shared in your great victory in which you performed your part. (Cries of "We'll do it again, Major," followed by tremendous cheering and waving of hats.) We propose in this contest to protect the money of the United States from debasement, and by the same vote we propose to protect American labor from competition with the cheaper labor of the old world. (Great cheering and cries of "hurrah for McKinley!")

"Your spokesman eloquently referred to the dangers of the past through which we have mercifully been spared, and speaks hopefully of the future. In the great contests of the past, both in war and peace, the Republican party has done a proud, conspicuous service in the cause of liberty, honor, justice and truth. (Applause.) Let us preserve her splendid example. (Great applause and cries of "We will.") The issues of the present campaign are quite as distinct as in any great campaign of the past, and there devolves upon every American citizen a most important duty. Our contention this year appeals to the best aspiration of American citizenship, and involves, just as certainly as any contest of the past ever involved, the honor and good faith of the country. We can not close our eyes to the fact that if by our ballots we lower the credit of the government, repudiate its honest obligations, in whole or in part, or deliberately depreciate the vast amount of its currency, we will at once blot its unsullied honor. Fellow-citizens, will we permit the name and honor of this great American nation to be sullied or tainted?" (Loud cries of "No, never.")

Cheap Rates to Canton.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—The roads in the Transcontinental Passenger Association have agreed to make a rate of $60 for the round trip from points in California to Canton, O., for parties of not less than 100.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

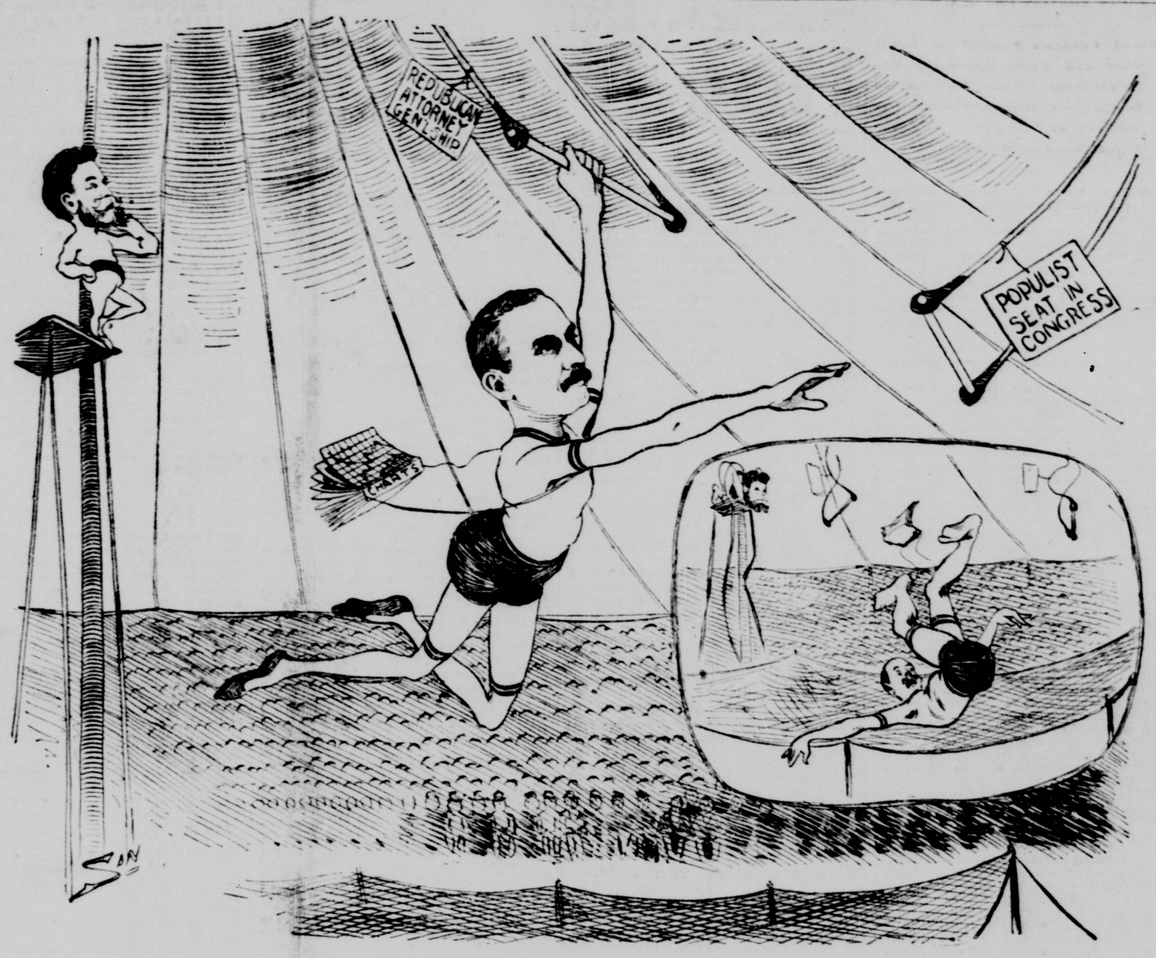
Norwich, Conn., Oct. 1.—The Republicans of the Third congressional district renominated Charles Russell for congress today.

Middletown, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The Democratic congressional convention of the Seventeenth district today nominated D. A. Morrison for congress.

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The gold standard Democrats of the Twenty-fourth district have indorsed O. M. Wood for congress. Mr. Wood is the nominee of the silver Democrats. He told the delegates today that he was not bound by the Chicago platform.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 1.—George Mason, of Genoa, was nominated by the gold Democratic party for the Twenty-eighth district.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—The silverites of the Third congressional district have nominated S. E. Hudson for congress.



WILL HE MAKE IT?—WELL, HARDLY.

NOR SEWALL NOR WATSON.

Wharton Barker Insists That Both Are Unfit and Handicap the Candidacy of Mr. Bryan.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—The American, of which Wharton Barker is editor, will this week print an editorial with the caption: "Sewall or Watson—Which, or Neither?" in which it calls on both gentlemen, in the interest of the election of Bryan, to withdraw, in order that Senator Jones may name a candidate who will be acceptable to all interests. Mr. Barker writes:

"Bryan is acceptable to all. But Sewall is not; neither is Watson. We impugn neither the Americanism of Mr. Sewall nor that of Mr. Watson, but neither is recognized by all parties as the man for the crisis. Mr. Sewall is not acceptable to the Populists. The Democrats will not take Mr. Watson. What, then, are we to do? We answer, take them both down. Put up a candidate acceptable to all Americans.

"Such a man can certainly be found. Who that is, is not for us to say. It is not for Democrats or Populists or Bimetallic Republicans. The man for the place must not be a candidate of any party; he must be the candidate of all. It is for the trusted leaders of our wage-earning classes, in unison with the leaders of the Democratic and Populist parties and of the Bi-metallic Republicans, to say who that man shall be. The election is only five weeks off, but there is yet time to take down both Messrs. Sewall and Watson and put up a new man—a man who will stand for all Americans. If this is done, nothing can prevent the election of Mr. Bryan by an overwhelming vote."

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 1.—Capt. Reuben F. Kolb, father of the Populist party in Alabama, editor of the People's Tribune, the organ of the party here, publishes an editorial coming out for Bryan and Sewall and throwing overboard Watson and Dr. G. B. Crowe, the Populist candidate for congress.

CLEVELAND'S DEFICITS.

Nearly Two Millions for the Month of September.

Washington City, Oct. 1.—The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government for the month of September shows the total receipts to have been $21,584,244, expenditures, $23,579,535, leaving a deficit for the month of $1,995,291. The deficit for three months of the fiscal year is $25,194,129, as compared with a deficit of $9,884,638 for the corresponding three months last year. The receipts last month show a loss compared with September of last year of nearly $3,300,000 from customs, and about $580,000 from internal revenue.

Democratic Clubs to Meet.

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—Arrangements have been completed for the convention of the National Association of Democratic Clubs in the Auditorium on Saturday. Tomorrow most of the clubs will have arrived, and in the evening will participate in the parade. At least 200 clubs will be in line. The clubs range in numerical strength from 100 to 400 members. The feature will be the number of mounted men in line. There will be three sessions of the convention, morning, afternoon and evening, and big crowds are expected at each session. Bryan, it is expected, will make several addresses, one at the convention, one at St. Louis and one to the workingmen's meeting at the South Side Driving park.

IRELAND HAS NO FLAG.

Therefore the Green Emblem May Be Hoisted.

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 1.—Judge Hopkins, in the superior court, has quashed the somewhat famous green flag case against Contractor Patrick O'Brien. O'Brien was arrested on July 6 for displaying an Irish flag on a portion of the staging of the new ward schoolhouse, on Independence day. As there is a statute forbidding the display of any foreign flag upon public buildings, O'Brien was found guilty, and Judge Stone, of the police court, fined him $10. An appeal was taken to the superior court and a decision given. Judge Hopkins ruled that Ireland was not a country in the meaning of the statute governing the case, and had no flag, except that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The case was accordingly dismissed.

A NICARAGUA PLOT.

To Kill President Zelaya and Overthrow the Government.

New York, Oct. 1.—The Herald's correspondent in Managua, Nicaragua, telegraphs that a plot was formed in Managua to overthrow the government of Nicaragua and kill President Zelaya. Some of the most prominent people are implicated in the plan, which was well prepared. Since the close of the last rebellion, in which Zelaya was victorious, his enemies and a majority of his former allies—namely, the conservatives—have been plotting to upset the government by force of arms. The barracks and palaces were to be assaulted simultaneously and President Zelaya was to be assassinated. The barracks were to be blown up with dynamite in case the assault failed.

The conspiracy, however, was discovered on the very eve of its execution, and some of the leaders were captured. Others escaped and are now in hiding. The principal leaders are ex-President Cardenas, Gen. Pais Diego and Fernandez Chamorro. The latter two are wealthy and prominent members of the conservative party. The conservatives who aided Zelaya to suppress the last rebellion, on condition that they would receive part in the government, finding themselves deceived, have turned against the president and his early downfall is predicted.

TOM WATSON'S MYSTERY

He Does Not Deny That He Is Going to Withdraw From the Populist Ticket.

Nashville, Oct. 1.—A special to the American from Atlanta, Ga., says Tom Watson is at his room at the Kimball house, surrounded by a phalanx of Populists tonight. The air of mystery that surrounds him has, perhaps, been in a measure responsible for the many rumors that shape in the statement that he is certainly going to withdraw from the Populist ticket in disgust. Watson will neither affirm nor deny this rumor.

This afternoon the Evening Journal contained a story published under a Washington City date line which intimated strongly that the withdrawal was in sight. It spoke of Watson's disgust at the treatment he has received at the hands of the Populist leaders.

THE STAND BROKE DOWN.

Vice President Stevenson and Gov. Drake Fell Clasped Together—Several People Injured.

Burlington, Ia., Oct. 1.—Fifty years ago Iowa became a state. In honor of the semi-centennial anniversary 20,000 people gathered in this city today to inaugurate an eight-days' celebration. Burlington was selected as the place of holding the celebration on account of its prominence in territorial affairs, it being for a number of years the seat of government. This is Governor's day, and is honored by the presence of Gov. Drake and staff, several ex-governors, Vice President Stevenson and many prominent citizens of the state and nation. Salutes were fired at sunrise. At 9:30 a reception was tendered the governor, the vice president and other distinguished guests. A grand parade, consisting of the governor and staff and prominent guests, escorted by four companies of the state militia, citizens in carriages and numerous handsome floats illustrating the "March of Progress," passed through the principal streets, which were crowded with masses of people and profusely decorated. At noon all the bells and whistles broke forth in welcome to the visitors.

During the parade the reviewing stand, containing Vice President Stevenson, Gov. Drake, of Iowa, and staff, and many other prominent people, collapsed, throwing all to the ground and injuring thirty people. Vice President Stevenson and Gov. Drake went down clasped in each other's arms, and several minutes elapsed before they could be extricated from the struggling mass. The greatest excitement prevailed and it was a wonder no one was trampled to death. Ex-Gov. Sherman was found lying under the debris with a large plank across his neck, but was rescued without serious injury. A number of ladies were slightly injured.

Big Fire in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Oct. 1.—A stubborn fire which started in the World clothing house on Chestnut street kept the firemen fighting for three hours today. Three stores were burned, two being occupied by the clothing company and the other by the William Paschens crockery house. The loss will probably exceed $100,000. The volume of smoke arising from the clothing store was terrific, and the firemen worked at the risk of their lives. Four members of engine company No. 2 were rendered insensible but were taken out by their comrades in time to save their lives.

Troops for Madagascar.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The Gaulois says that in view of the disturbed state of affairs in Madagascar, 12,000 troops will be dispatched there after the fetes to be held in honor of the visit of the czar and czarina in Paris.

Spreckels' sugar refinery at Philadelphia, operated by the sugar trust, has shut down for an indefinite period, owing to the dull season. About 800 men are thrown out of employment.

BRYAN GIVEN A GAVEL.

Made From the House in Which Stonewall Jackson Was Born—Speeches to West Virginians.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Oct. 1.—The Bryan party left Grafton at 8:30 a. m., arriving here an hour later. At Grafton, which was reached at 11 last night, newspaper correspondents caused the arrest of two alleged pickpockets, who had been following the train for some weeks. The prisoners asked that a subpoena be issued for Mr. Bryan, claiming that he was an important witness for the defense. The proceedings before the magistrate lasted until 4:30 this morning and resulted in a refusal to issue the subpoena, consequently Bryan was not detained.

The trip today was continued in a special car chartered by J. S. McGraw, national committeeman from this state. Bryan spoke here at 10 o'clock to a few hundred people, from the balcony of the Traders' hotel. The crowd listened to him later at the fair grounds, cheering enthusiastically. He left for Parkersburg at 11:30.

At the fair grounds, Clarksburg, Mr. Bryan was introduced by Congressman J. W. Alderson and spoke in part as follows: "I desire to express my thanks to those who have so kindly presented me with this gavel made of the wood of the house in which Stonewall Jackson was born. (Applause.) We are far enough removed from that war between two sections of this country to give to the general on the South side that credit of great military genius which was denied in the bitterness of the strife. I can rejoice that the valor shown on that side gives guarantee that in any struggle of the future, the North and South shall stand side by side, prepared to drive back any invader and to guard and care for the interests of the greatest country on earth.

"I shall be glad to place this among other mementoes which I have received as I have gone from section to section, and thank again those who have been kind enough to remember me. It gives me pleasure to talk to the people of West Virginia. I am here, my friends, to present the issue which is paramount in this campaign. I am here to impress upon your minds the importance of your responsibility as citizens this year. Every hour is of the same length, and yet there are hours into which are crowded great results. There are moments which turn the destinies of nations, and when the people go to the polls this fall and deposit their ballots they ought to go realizing that upon the result of this election much depends, much for weal or woe, much for good or ill; and, my friends, as the election may turn upon the electoral vote of one state, so the electoral vote of one state may turn upon the vote of one citizen. No one can afford to trifle with citizenship this year. It has rejoiced me to see that all over this country people are taking an interest in this campaign. Sometimes in campaigns we find the people lukewarm, but in this campaign we have no lukewarm people. They are all for us or against us." (Applause.)

It was the greatest day that Parkersburg has seen for many years. The streets were crowded with people from many miles around. Excursion trains from all the outlying towns had contributed to swell the crowds. At the grove where Mr. Bryan spoke he received an enthusiastic reception. He was cheered and applauded wildly when he was introduced.

The trip from Parkersburg to Wheeling was resumed at 4:45 o'clock. On board the special car the nominee was the guest of the governor of West Virginia.

At New Martinsville a reception committee met the party and escorted Mr. Bryan to Wheeling. At Sisterville a great crowd of oil drillers assembled at the depot and Mr. Bryan said a few words to them. He had also a word to say to the people at New Martinsville, asking them to make the silver speech on election day. At 7:30 the party arrived at Wheeling.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 1.—The greatest demonstration given William J. Bryan in the state of West Virginia was tonight paid him in this city. At the fair grounds tonight he spoke to a crowd, the size of which was only limited by the space in front of the speaker's stand and the distance the nominee's voice could be heard. Neatly uniformed marching clubs, bands of music and citizens in carriages and mounted on horses made up a procession the equal of which the triple nominee has not encountered in many a long day. The train bearing the Bryan party arrived at 7:30. Between lines of shouting humanity the procession moved to the fair grounds, a distance of a mile and a half. Attorney General Thomas S. Riley introduced Mr. Bryan, who spoke at some length, and was frequently applauded.

The Standard Oil heading factory at Kokomo, Ind., which has run thirty years without a stop, was closed down indefinitely last week, throwing 150 men out of employment. It is thought the works will be removed to some point where timber is more plentiful.

A FEW WARM CONTESTS

But a Very Harmonious Republican Convention.

NINE NOMINATIONS ARE MADE.

Pierce County Republicans Select Three Superior Judges and Six County Officers—For Superior Judges: Thad Huston, Chas. A. Murray, Wm. O. Chapman. Prosecuting Attorney, J. G. Rowland; Sheriff, Samuel Parker; Treasurer, Jas. C. Fairchild; Auditor, S. P. Buckmaster; Clerk, W. A. Fairweather; Assessor, J. T. Hickey.

Tacoma, Oct. 1.—Special.—The Republican county convention adjourned at 11:15 tonight after nominating three superior court judges and six county officers. So far the convention has transacted its business with dispatch and comparative order, although at tonight's session there was great tumult and confusion at the close of the third ballot for auditor. The delegates in the convention are thoroughly representative of the best Republicanism of Pierce county. Business and professional men of high standing in the community occupied seats in the convention along with tradesmen and artisans of all kinds. The tax-paying portion of the community was largely represented, as it should be.

The contest over the nomination for auditor was very close between Buckmaster and Auditor Frank Gloyd. On the second ballot Reading Clerk Kean, who was a warm partisan of Buckmaster, allowed enthusiasm to get the better of his sense of the proprieties, and when calling off a delegation for Buckmaster he applauded the vote and in other ways evinced delight at the prospect of the success of his candidate. This naturally influenced several delegations, who thought Buckmaster would surely win. Before the result of the ballot was announced several delegations changed from other candidates to Buckmaster, and the latter had two more votes than were necessary to nominate when the ballot was figured up.

This led the Gloyd men to move for reconsideration, claiming that their candidate had been unfairly treated on account of Kean's actions. J. A. Shackleford, of the Seventh ward, moved that Secretary Waldo be made the reading clerk, in place of Kean. He made a vigorous speech arraigning Kean for showing partiality as an officer of the convention to Buckmaster. The latter's friends rallied to Kean's support, and the motion was lost. Kean thereupon voluntarily left the platform. On the third ballot Buckmaster was nominated, and Gloyd's followers were asked to him to give a hearty support to the successful candidate.

The convention will reconvene tomorrow at 8 o'clock to complete the ticket.

Chairman James C. Fairchild, of the county committee, called the convention to order at 10:20 o'clock this morning at the Ninth Street theater. Owing to the confusion in seating the delegates it was some little time before order was secured. There was more or less trouble all day in having the different delegations properly arranged over the floor of the house, owing to the number of spectators, who insisted on occupying seats which were reserved for delegates.

Judge James Wickersham was named for temporary chairman by J. S. Whitehouse and seconded by his own delegation, the Second precinct of the Second ward. F. B. Woodruff, of the First precinct of the First ward, named Judge Elwood Evans. The roll was called, but before the city precincts were reached, Judge Evans withdrew and Judge Wickersham was made temporary chairman by acclamation. Chairman Wickersham merely thanked the convention cordially for the honor shown him and did not enter into a speech. L. O. Waldo was made temporary secretary by acclamation, and J. M. Kean was named reading clerk. E. J. Wight, secretary of the county committee, was made assistant secretary of the convention. Maj. D. C. Stamm moved the appointment of the three usual committees and during their selection Judge Evans delivered a splendid speech, addressing himself mainly to the financial plank in the St. Louis platform. The chair then announced the following committees:

Credentials—Fremont Campbell, Charles F. June, A. Woodworth, H. M. Chamberlain.

Permanent organization—E. F. Young, R. P. Thomas, E. B. Sines, J. T. Howson.

Rules and order of business—J. S. Whitehouse, George H. Stone, W. O. Kopinsky, Ed S. Hamilton, John B. Cromwell.

The convention then took a recess till 2 o'clock.

On reassembling, the report of the committee on credentials was read by Reading Clerk Kean, who, by the way, is a brother of W. H. H. Kean, the Popocratic nominee for superior judge. The credentials committee reported that there was only one contest, that in Sumner, where the fight was between the Parker and Paulhamus factions. The regular delegation was seated, the protest being rejected. The report was unanimously adopted.

The committee on rules reported the following order of business:

First, report of the credentials committee; second, report of the committee on rules and order of business; third, report of the resolutions committee; fourth, nominations of officers.

The report also provided that no nominating speeches be made, that the judges should be nominated first, and the others as follows: Prosecuting attorney, sheriff, treasurer, auditor, clerk, assessor, commissioners, superintendent of schools, surveyor, coroner, wreckmaster and legislative candidates by senatorial districts.

The report was adopted without debate.

The Platform.

The committee on platform reported as follows:

We, the Republicans of Pierce county, in convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm and indorse the principles of the Republican party as set forth in the platform adopted by the national convention at St. Louis and by the state convention held in this city August 20, 1896.

We also indorse and pledge ourselves to support and work for the election of our standard bearers, McKinley and Hobart, for president and vice president; also for P. C. Sullivan for governor, the other nominees of the state convention, and the men who shall be nominated by this county convention.

We further recommend the adoption of the following resolutions: Recognizing that the construction of good roads is an evidence of progress and civilization, the Republican party in convention hereby indorses the "good roads movement" throughout the United States, and will foster and encourage all legitimate measures calculated to promote an interest fraught with so much good to the people. And the Republican party of Pierce county does hereby declare itself in favor of good roads, and pledges itself to support the good roads movement, especially with regard to the construction of a road which can be used jointly by farmers, settlers and bicyclists, as well as the citizens of all classes, between Tacoma and Mount Tacoma.

The platform being adopted, the convention next took up the following resolution, which was introduced by James A. Frace:

"Resolved, That is at the opinion of the Republicans in convention assembled that the office of municipal judge of the city of Tacoma should be abolished, and the number of judges of the superior