FOUR GREAT PANICS.

DISASTERS TO AMERICAN INDUSTRIES BY BAD LEGISLATION.

Meeting of Republicans at Newcastle—Another Democrat Who Will Vote for McKinley Rather Than Indorse the Chicago Platform—Canton Veterans Almost Solid for Their Old Comrade—First Ward Republicans Organize—Good Speaking at Masonic Hall.

"The Tariff and Panics," was the theme of a comprehensive address delivered at the Republican rally in Newcastle last evening by William E. Humphrey. The speaker based his remarks upon the famous illustration of Abraham Lincoln: "If we buy a ton of steel from England, she has the money and we have the steel, but if we buy a ton of steel in this country we have both the money and the steel." This quotation was followed up by statements of great men of the nation from Washington down, and the unfailing conclusion to be reached is that whenever the tariff has been reduced the country has suffered from financial depression. In weaving together of these authorities Mr. Humphrey has departed in some degree from his usual form of discourse, but throughout he maintains a conclusive demonstration of the proposition laid down at the beginning. The speech, which was listened to with marked attention, is as follows:

Hard Times Not Due to the "Crime".

"I desire to call your attention to the history of the tariff to show you that the 'crime of '73' has nothing whatever to do with our present conditions. The second enactment ever placed upon the statute books of this country was signed by President Washington on the 4th day of July, 1789, and was a protective tariff law. Our country at that time was in a condition so bad that it would have discouraged any but the most heroic. We were a new nation, and a new experiment among nations, without standing, money or credit, but under this law, enacted 'for the encouragement and protection of manufactures,' our country rapidly increased her wealth, and her prosperity was so pronounced that Washington in his message six years after said: 'Our agriculture, commerce and manufactures prospering beyond former example; every part of the Union displaying indications of rapid and various improvements, with burdens so light as scarcely to be perceived.'

"This prosperity continued unbroken until our first tariff reduction, in 1816, and then came our first great panic. Two men illustrious in the history of this nation, the one a great Democrat and the other the greatest of all Whigs, Col. Benton and Henry Clay, have left us vivid pictures of the terrible suffering and distress that followed our first tariff reduction. Mr. Clay, the speaker of the house, said in congress during the session of 1823-24:

"'The general distress which pervades the whole country is forced upon us by numerous facts of the most incontestible character. It is indicated by the diminished exports of native produce; by the depressed and reduced state of our foreign navigation; by our diminished commerce; by successive unthreshed crops of grain perishing in our barns for want of a market; by the alarming diminution of the circulating medium; by the universal complaint of the want of employment, and a consequent reduction in the wages of labor; and, above all, by the low and depressed state of the value of almost every description of property in the nation, which has, on an average, sunk not less than about 50 per cent within a few years. It is most painful or me to dwell on the gloom of this picture.'

"Colonel Benton at the same time gave the following vivid description:

"'No price for property or produce; no sales but those of the sheriff and the marshal; no purchasers at execution sales but the creditor or some hoarder of money; no employment for industry; no demand for labor; no sale for the products of the farm; no sound of the hammer, but that of the auctioneer knocking down property; stop laws, property laws, replevin laws, stay laws, loan office laws, the intervention of the legislature between the creditor and the debtor—this was the business of the legislatures in three-fourths of the states in the union. No medium of exchange but depreciated paper; no change even, but little bits of foul paper, marked so many cents and signed by some tradesman, barber, or innkeeper; exchanges deranged to the extent of 50 or 100 per cent; distress, the universal cry of the people; relief, the universal demands thundered at the doors of all legislatures, state and federal.'

"Could either of these distinguished statesmen, if they could have looked down the future years, have given a more faithful picture of the present? And yet this was fifty years before the 'crime of '73.' Relief did not come until the protective tariff of 1824 was enacted. Then the revival was universal and reached all classes; the farmer, the manufacturer, and, especially, the wage-earner.

Second Panic and the Tariff.

"Three distinguished Americans who afterwards became presidents, among them a Democrat. This prosperity lasted until 1837, when the famous compromise tariff bill was agreed upon, with its sliding scale downward, and as the tariff was decreased our prosperity decreased, and long before the end of the ten years, in 1837, we were in the midst of our second great panic. Of this panic Mr. Blaine says:

"'The condition of the country between 1826 and 1834, as described by Mr. Clay and Col. Benton, was exceeded by the prostration following the panic of 1837. A peculiar feature in both cases was the deep distress of the farming interest. Mortgages and forced sales in every direction; thousands of men out of work or toiling for 25 cents a day or less, and other thousands compelled to rely on the soup houses for the food which, for lack of opportunity to labor, they were unable to supply for themselves.'

"This panic was thirty-six years before the 'crime of '73.'

"This condition lasted until 1842, when the protective system was restored, and again the nation prospered.

"Speaking in defense of the protective system, Abraham Lincoln said in March, 1842:

"'For several years past the revenues of the government have been unequal to its expenditures, and consequently loan after loan, sometimes direct and sometimes indirect in form, has been resorted to. We repeat then, that a tariff sufficient for revenue, or a direct tax, must soon be resorted to, and, indeed, we believe this alternative is now denied by no one. But which system shall be adopted? By this system (the protective) the man who contents himself to live upon the products of his own country pays nothing at all. Surely our country is extensive enough, and its products abundant and varied enough, to answer all the real wants of its people. In short, by the protective system the burden of revenue falls almost entirely upon the wealthy and luxurious few, while the substantial and laboring many, who live at home and upon home products go entirely free.'

Tariff Down, Wages Down.

"The tariff was again reduced in 1846, but its evil effects were for a time counteracted by a series of most unusual events. First came the war with Mexico; then came the great famine in Ireland. This was followed by war in Europe. Then came the great discovery of gold in California, followed by another European war. All these events greatly tended to increase business activity in this country in all branches. Peace was established in Europe in 1856, the output of gold in California had decreased and immediately we had our third great panic. Of this period President Buchanan says:

"'The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly; our great staples command high prices, and up till within a brief period our mineral, manufacturing and mechanical occupations have largely partaken of the general prosperity. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance. Yet, notwithstanding these advantages, our country in its monetary interests is at present in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want.'

"And this was sixteen years before the 'crime of '73,' and this was when we had the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Cleveland Tells of Today.

"This condition lasted until the Republican party took control of the nation, and once more enacted a protective tariff law; and notwithstanding our great civil war, our country again prospered and continued to prosper until we had our fourth tariff reduction, and the following is a description of the condition that followed our last tariff reduction, as given by President Cleveland:

"'With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have involved every branch of business.'

"This was twenty years after the 'crime of '73.' Mark the striking similarity of the conditions sixteen years before and twenty years after 1873 as given by two Democratic presidents, both times under a low tariff; one when we had limited coinage and the other when we had free coinage.

"We have had four great panics in the history of this nation; three of them before 1873, and every one of them came after a tariff reduction. Every time in the history of this nation we have reduced the tariff we have had business depression and panic just as we have to day, and prosperity was never restored until the system of protection was restored. In the language of that illustrious American, James G. Blaine:

"'If the great army of wage-workers in this country will not protect themselves, there is no other power that can protect them. A century's experience of the tariff should be their warning and their guide. It is for you to say if a century's experience should be a light to your feet. It should teach you the great and useful lesson that if you do not maintain your own ground no one else will maintain it for you. The power is in your hands. It may be wielded for your destruction, or it may be wielded for your protection and for your safety.'"

In the Dayton, O., Journal are printed the following verses, entitled "A Soldier of Free Silver," by T. C. Harbaugh:

A soldier of free silver lay dying on the plains,
The crimson tide was ebbing from his Populistic veins.
A comrade knelt beside him to wipe the gore away,
And also, incidentally, to hear what he might say.
The silver warrior blubbered as he said in accents low:
"Like my fifty-three cent dollar, from this land I soon shall go,
But I would send some messages to distant friends of mine,
For I was born at Salem, near the Injeanny line.

"Tell Sewall that his railroad bonds will comfort his old age,
For I was but a noodle head who thought himself a sage.
I hoped to beat McKinley, of that I had no doubt;
But, alas! I won't be 'in it' when the votes are counted out.
I long to see the other land, where all our troubles cease,
To share some silver paradise with Mary Yellin Lease;
To see on Peffer's blessed beard the radiant sunlight shine,
As it shines on distant Salem, near the Injeanny line.

"Tell Jones who got me in this scrape to add unto his pelf,
To crawl behind some chicken coop and gently kick himself.
And whisper unto Tillman, with the South Carolina eye,
To fall upon his pitchfork quick, and like a Roman die.
Upon free silver's battlements, which now the foemen hold,
Go hang my borrowed crown of thorns, my stolen cross of gold;
I tried to cheat the people with a dollar's bogus shine,
But no one would believe me on the Injeanny line.

"There's another, not a sweetheart; he will weep when I am dead;
You'll know him by the crimson rag that flouts above his head:
'Neath anarchy's red ensign, which was once his hope and joy,
He led my columns to defeat, 'way down in Illinoy.
Go tell him not to mourn for me, nor sigh with drooping head
When McKinley goes to Washington, with gay and glorious tread;
But when the cold frost dallies with the modest pumpkin vine
To think of one from Salem, near the Injeanny line."

His voice grew faint and fainter till he failed to raise his head,
And the soldier of free silver on the battlefield lay dead;
The comrade gently closed his eyes and breathed a prayer so low,
And on them laid two dollars that were coined in Mexico;
A golden moon rose slowly and winked as she looked down
Upon that ghastly battle plain with silver's watermelon strown;
But proudly on Sound Money's spears her ambient light did shine,
And no one thought of Salem, near the Injeanny line.

The largest audience ever assembled at a political rally at Tolt was held in the Good Templar's hall last Wednesday evening. The first speaker was John H. Powell, who for two hours discussed the issues of the campaign, dealing principally with the money question. On being introduced he remarked that the audience was larger than he had seen in any country place this year, and he presumed there were people of every party there. He said he merely wished to tell the people what he knew, and no more. At the close of his speech he invited any Populist or free silver man in the house to ask any question and he would answer it to the best of his ability. A Populist stood up and said that he had a few questions to ask, but he would not until the other speakers were through speaking. Mr. Powell agreed to this, and the Populist sat down amid great applause.

Frank A. Steele, candidate for prosecuting attorney, was then introduced and made one of the best speeches ever heard in Tolt. He was frequently interrupted by applause and secured many votes for himself. Mr. Steele was followed by E. F. Kendall, candidate for county assessor, who made a good impression and whose remarks were commented on favorably.

At the close of Mr. Kendall's speech the Populist arose, drew some Populistic literature out of his pocket for reference, and asked Mr. Powell question after question. The answers were perfectly clear and convincing. The Populist finally admitted that he had been in the wrong, but he was convinced now that the Republican party was in the right. He walked up and shook hands with Mr. Powell and assured him that he would vote the straight Republican ticket from McKinley down to wreckmaster.

Dr. T. B. Ford, formerly presiding elder of the M. E. church in the Seattle district, and transferred to the Eugene, Or., district by the Vancouver conference, returned Friday from his visit to the Oregon conference.

"I was given a cordial reception there," he said yesterday, "and we had a pleasant session. With Eugene, a beautiful city in the Willamette valley, and the seat of the state university, as headquarters, the district covers a territory rich in resources and capable of great development.

"During the last few weeks I have visited different points in this state and Oregon, and I am thoroughly convinced of the growth of the McKinley sentiment. While at Roseburg I had the pleasure of hearing Senator Mitchell make a really wonderful exposition of the financial plank of the Republican platform. The senator's position is tenable and consistent, and his arguments unanswerable.

"As to the condition of the churches in these hard times? The showing made is very creditable in view of the financial stringency. With the revival of business following the election, the work will receive a new impetus."

Mr. Ford expects to return to Eugene in a few days.

Great significance was attached to the McKinley industrial parade at New Whatcom Friday, fully reported in the Post-Intelligencer of yesterday, and not a few Republicans confidently predicted that the sentiment among the mill employes of King county was as overwhelmingly for honest money as that of Whatcom county. It is probable that before the close of the campaign Seattle will be the scene of the largest industrial parade ever given in the Northwest.

In Whatcom words of praise of the Post-Intelligencer were heard on every hand because of the extended news report and editorial upon the parade of Friday. Last evening the chairman of the county committee, the state committeeman and the president of the McKinley Club joined in sending the following telegram:

Whatcom, October 2.

Post-Intelligencer, Seattle:

The Republicans of Whatcom county extend their most cordial thanks to the Post-Intelligencer for its complete and accurate report today of yesterday's great demonstration.

E. H. FARNHAM,
Chairman County Committee.
HUGH ELDRIDGE,
State Committeeman.
PARKER ELLIS,
President McKinley Club.

The Republican club of the First ward was called to order last night promptly at 8 o'clock with Major W. S. Harlan in the chair. Never before in the history of the First has such an audience greeted a speaker. The oldest timers say it was phenomenal.

After reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting by Secretary West, the permanent organization was effected. It is as follows: President, W. S. Harlan; vice president, E. M. Schrack; secretary, H. L. West; treasurer, William H. Newman. The executive committee consists of the president, secretary and treasurer, ex-officio, and Messrs. Patrick Burns, William J. Burke, Manse Lewis, W. C. Marburger, Judge J. E. Risedorph, T. H. Bane and F. W. Dashley.

The business of the club being finished, Mr. John Conna, of Tacoma, candidate for presidential elector on the Republican ticket, was requested to address the meeting. His address was a surprise. He spoke eloquently and feelingly, and being of the colored race, paid a glowing tribute to the Republican party, the party which had rescued himself and fellow countrymen from slavery and a shame worse than death. He closed his ten-minute speech with an appeal to his race to stand by "Old Glory" and the party that had saved the Union.

Hon. John E. Humphries was then introduced by the chair and the applause with which his name was greeted would be a compliment to any man. Mr. Humphries spoke for over two hours on the questions of protection and sound money. He made a masterly argument, one before which free trade and flat money went down without a struggle. He had his audience with him from the moment he commenced speaking until the last word. The cheers which came spontaneously determined the favor in which the people held him.

Fully 600 persons were present, and many had to stand. A number of ladies were in attendance and showed a great interest. At the close that stirring old song, "Marching Through Georgia," was sung, and when the secretary called on every one who belonged in the ward to sign the roll over sixty new names were added. Three cheers were given for William McKinley and John E. Humphries, and after a three and a half hours' session the club adjourned to meet at the call of the chair. The thanks of the club are extended to the glee club, which furnished the excellent music. Due notice will be given of the next meeting.

A Seattle lady who has recently been sojourning in the East, has had the good fortune to make a pilgrimage to Canton with the many thousands of others who have been moving towards that Mecca during the last few weeks. She writes from Canton, giving an interesting description of the trip, saying, among other things:

"With great expectations I joined a party of four and took a special train to this city. Bands were playing, people hurrahing and all aglow with enthusiasm. It soon became contagious, and we joined our voices with the others. Our train was also carrying several hundred young men who will this fall cast their first vote for Mr. McKinley, and their ardor knew no bounds. Each person was handed a sprig of goldenrod, significant of the yellow metal; also a flag, which we as a nation are always so proud to carry. Thus equipped, we were ready to join the delegation from Cleveland, headed by Mayor McKisson and comprised of many nationalities and representing divers trades and industries. All along the line the greatest excitement prevailed, and many people joined us in cries for McKinley. We marched along the streets, and after passing under a triumphal arch, gazed upon and encouraged by the crowds of spectators, we found ourselves upon the grounds of our next president.

"The house, as you know, is unpretentious and homelike, and it is true that the once beautiful lawn has lost every vestige of green, not a blade of grass, not a flower nor a shrub remains, and when some one remarked about this vandalism of the crowd, Mr. McKinley said: 'It is no matter; nothing is too good for the people.' He means it, and you can see that he does when you see him face to face and hear his kind words.

"After hearing several speeches we were at last addressed by Maj. McKinley. He is a grand, noble man. You are at once impressed with his fine personality, firmness and the benevolence beaming from his countenance. Standing with bare head, he spoke to us, and amid pouring rain we listened to his words of welcome and good cheer, although ours was the fifteenth concourse of people he had already spoken to that day. More than ever, I felt, as I listened, that he is the man we want to carry us through our financial depression, and that he is a safe, sure guide. I feel confident that he has the welfare of the people at heart. After the crowd dispersed, I had the pleasure of grasping him by the hand. I wished him the support of my own good state of Washington, and I feel like asking you to urge every voter in the state to cast his vote this November for this genial, whole-souled, honorable man—Maj. William McKinley!"

Laurence Gronlund addressed an intelligent audience at Ballard last night. Owing to the inclement weather and the fact that several other entertainments occurred during the evening the audience was not as large as the previous meetings held under the auspices of the McKinley and Hobart club. Mr. Gronlund, however, gave a logical address, replete with sound arguments in favor of the principles of the Republican party, particularly as these principles affect the interests of the workingmen. He gave reasons showing how the election of Bryan and the adoption of the free coinage of silver would wreck the country. He believed if McKinley were elected on the 3d of November the business of the country would at once revive, and the country would be prosperous.

At the Republican rally in Bothell last evening the principal speaker was W. R. Gay, of this city, who took the Populistic bull by the horns and presented sound money argument in a clear and convincing manner. Music was furnished by the Bothell band. Short speeches were made by Sheriff Van de Vanter, H. C. Gordon, candidate for county clerk; J. M. Layhue, candidate for superintendent of public instruction, and others.

The Republicans of the Fifth ward held a rousing rally last night at Masonic temple. Hon. T. P. Lewis presided and introduced E. H. Guie, candidate for the legislature, who made a brief, though neat address. He was followed by W. V. Rinehart, jr., who gave interesting facts concerning the operation of free silver in Guatemala. The chairman then introduced Melvin G. Winstock, the speaker of the evening, who was cordially greeted. Among other things, Mr. Winstock said:

"'Enlightened selfishness constitutes statesmanship' was uttered by the greatest American of this generation. His name was James G. Blaine, and even our political enemies swear by him today. When the immortal Blaine passed away he left a political heir, one entirely worthy to wear his mantle of wisdom and patriotism. He will be the next president of the United States. His name is William McKinley. (Tremendous applause.)

"William McKinley in his letter of acceptance said, referring to the matter of the free and unlimited coinage of silver: 'It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation.' President McKinley's words will ring in the ear of history, let the fate of the nation be whatever it may.

"In this campaign thus far," continued the speaker, "I have said but little of the prosperity of the nation under the McKinley bill, and its constant depression under the Wilson bill, that stands today as a living witness of the delusive destructiveness of the Democratic party. Under the Wilson bill the national debt has increased from $610,000,000 in 1892 under Benjamin Harrison to $847,000,000 in 1896 under Cleveland. Exports under the last year of the McKinley bill reached $880,000,000; they were only $807,000,000 under the first year of the Wilson bill. Imports under the last year of the McKinley bill were $654,000,000, while under the first year of the Wilson bill the imports were $801,000,000. This makes a loss to the American workingman in one year in favor of the cheaper labor of other countries of the sum of over $284,000,000. I find in the report of Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, in 1890, 355,000 manufacturing establishments in the United States, employing 4,700,000 laborers, paying over $2,500,000,000, with a capital of over $6,000,000,000, and a product of nine and one-third billions. It is entirely safe to say that 25,000,000 people are interested in this source of national wealth. It is not unfair to claim that in 1896, through some cause or other, this branch of industry has suffered a decrease in output of 33 per cent. This effects at least 8,000,000 people, and yet our free silver friends wonder what is the cause of our present depression. When true history shall be written it will be said that the evils that have cursed the people of this nation from 1892 to 1896 may be attributed to the stubborn folly of a law that not only did not protect our people, but which did not produce sufficient revenue to enable the government to run its own affairs without going behind at least half a million dollars a day." (Applause and cheering.)

Following Mr. Winstock, J. E. Lilly addressed the meeting, giving several interesting facts in the currency question. Judge Conn was in the audience, but owing to the lateness of the hour he declined to speak. H. L. Sizer was the last speaker, and the meeting adjourned amid cheers and enthusiasm.

CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS.

State and County Assignments for the Republicans.

Speakers for the campaign have been assigned by the Republican state and county headquarters as follows:

Anacortes—S. H. Piles, October 6; R. A. Ballinger, October 8.
Arlington—W. L. Jones, October 6.
Astoria—S. H. Piles, October 14.
Auburn—William E. Humphrey, October 10.
Ballard—Andrew F. Burleigh, October 8.
Bellevue—John H. Powell and William H. Morris, October 9.
Blaine—S. H. Piles, October 8.
Boise—William E. Humphrey, October 6.
Buckley—John L. Wilson, October 12.
Bucoda—W. R. Gay, October 7.
Burton—William E. Humphrey, October 8.
Centralia—John L. Wilson, October 6.
Chautauqua—William E. Humphrey, October 9.
Chehalis—John B. Allen, October 17.
Clallam county—I. D. McCutcheon, October 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.
Colfax—John B. Allen, October 28.
Columbia City—A. H. Foote and W. T. Ford, October 8.
Cottage Lake—C. E. Remsberg and J. L. Green, October 10.
Cumberland—William E. Humphrey, October 7.
Davenport—John B. Allen, October 26.
Dayton—John W. Corson, October 12; John B. Allen, October 20.
Duwamish—N. H. Owings, October 10.
Edison—R. A. Ballinger, October 9.
Ellensburg—W. R. Gay, October 19; John B. Allen, October 21.
Enumclaw—William E. Humphrey, October 5.
Everett—W. L. Jones, October 7; Ben Butterworth, October 22 (afternoon).
Fall City—C. E. Remsberg and J. L. Green, October 7.
Gig Harbor—W. H. Doolittle, October 10.
Hoquiam—John L. Wilson, October 5.
Houghton—A. H. Foote and W. T. Ford, October 6.
Ilwaco—S. H. Piles, October 13.
Juanita—A. H. Foote and W. T. Ford, October 10.
Kalama—William H. Doolittle, October 5; S. H. Piles, October 15.
Kelso—John L. Wilson, October 13.
Kent—N. H. Owings, October 9.
Kirkland—A. H. Foote and W. T. Ford, October 9.
La Conner—R. A. Ballinger, October 7.
Leavenworth—A. W. Frater, October 6.
Mission—A. W. Frater, October 7.
Montesano—John B. Allen, October 16.
Mount Vernon—R. A. Ballinger, October 6; John B. Allen, October 14.
North Bend—C. E. Remsberg and J. L. Green, October 5.
North Yakima—Ben Butterworth, October 20; John B. Allen, October 22.
Olympia—John L. Wilson, October 7; W. L. Jones, October 8; John B. Allen, October 15.
Pomeroy—John W. Corson, October 10.
Port Angeles—W. R. Gay, October 5; John B. Allen, October 3.
Port Townsend—W. R. Gay, October 6; John B. Allen, October 19.
Pullman—John B. Allen, October 27.
Redmond—C. E. Remsberg and J. L. Green, October 9.
Ritzville—John B. Allen, October 22.
Seattle—Herman W. Craven and Charles Bates, October 9; Ben Butterworth, October 12; John B. Allen, November 2.
Sedro—W. L. Jones and R. A. Ballinger, October 5.
Shelton—John L. Wilson, October 8.
Sidney—W. R. Gay, October 8.
Snohomish—R. A. Ballinger, October 10; John B. Allen, October 13.
Snohomish county—Laurence Gronlund, October 5, 6 and 7.
Snoqualmie—C. E. Remsberg and J. L. Green, October 6.
South Bend—S. H. Piles, October 12.
Spokane—Ben Butterworth, October 19; John B. Allen, October 24.
Spokane county—John W. Corson, October 5, 6 and 7.
Stanwood—S. H. Piles, October 5.
Sultan—A. W. Frater, October 5.
Sumas—S. H. Piles, October 7.
Tacoma—John L. Wilson, October 9; S. H. Piles, October 16; John B. Allen, October 20.
Tolt—C. E. Remsberg and J. L. Green, October 8.
Vancouver—John L. Wilson, October 14; Ben Butterworth, October 16 (afternoon); John B. Allen, October 19.
Walla Walla—Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, October 6; Ben Butterworth, October 17; John B. Allen, October 31.
Walla Walla county—Albert Weir, October 6; Ben Butterworth, October 17; John B. Allen, October 31.
Wenatchee—A. W. Frater, October 9.
Whatcom—John B. Allen, October 12; Ben Butterworth, October 21.
Whitman county—John W. Corson, October 8 and 9.

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JUDGE HUMES DIFFERS

WITH THE SUPREME COURT ON A POINT OF LAW.

The "Arraignment Within Sixty Days" Clause—The Higher Court Has Held That a Prisoner May Be Re-arrested on the Same Information After a Discharge, in the Absence of Arraignment After Waiting Sixty Days.

The case of the state vs. James Thompson, which was tried before Judge Humes yesterday morning, involved a number of interesting points of law and some issues upon which the criminal department of the King county superior court and the supreme court of the state fail to agree.

Thompson was arrested last June upon a warrant charging him with robbery, issued by Justice McElwain, before whom the preliminary examination was held. The justice found evidence sufficient to hold the defendant, and Thompson was sent up to the county jail. A complaint filed June 19 carried the matter into the superior court. The robbery alleged in the complaint was committed June 17, and John Booth was the victim. The spoils were two $10 gold pieces, which were held as exhibits.

During the period of Thompson's detention, Booth, who was the state's principal witness, was allowed to go, his $20 being still held as evidence. Booth went to Alaska and has been in communication with the prosecuting attorney's office ever since. He wrote asking that the trial be put off until the latter part of September or the earlier part of October, which was done. The witness, however, failed to arrive in time, and as Thompson had not been arraigned within the sixty days that the constitution provides must be done after the filing of the information, he was discharged. In making the ruling Judge Humes said that in the case of the state vs. Repach, in which the defendant was charged with forgery, the supreme court had held that a prisoner might be rearrested on the same information after a discharge, in the absence of arraignment after waiting sixty days. Judge Humes took issue with the rulings of the higher court, saying that a man awaiting trial might be indefinitely held under such a ruling, and made the claim that the constitutional act was framed so as to bring a prisoner to a reasonably speedy trial.

Thompson, before being permitted to get a sniff of free air, was rearrested in the jailer's office and sent back to the tank. The mode of procedure was simple enough, and the information, while in other respects identically the same as at the time of the first arrest, bore the date of October 3, and was sworn to by Addison W. Hastie as prosecuting attorney. The information was filed with the county clerk, and the authority for incarceration came out of the superior court itself. Booth is expected at almost any time, when the case will come up for trial.

New Suits Filed.

The following actions were commenced in the superior court yesterday:

Joseph Hoeslech vs. Eliza Becker and Robert M. Becker—Promissory note and mortgage, $2,200, interest and costs.

W. P. Sanderson vs. A. P. Spaulding—Action on account of services rendered as bookkeeper, $118, interest and costs.

Keene Five Cents Savings bank vs. Joseph Gauthier and Mary Gauthier—Promissory note and mortgage, $2,516.35, interest and costs.

C. C. Killam vs. R. A. Chisholm et al.—Promissory note, $800 interest and costs.

Bernard Featherstone vs. D. Mullin et al.—Promissory note, $1,095.28.

Amelia Boynton vs. Benjamin R. Shaw et al.—Promissory note and mortgage, $900, interest and costs.

Court Notes.

A marriage license was yesterday issued to Frederick J. Brown and Alenda L. Harmon, both of Seattle.

The bond of William P. Harper as receiver, in the case of Fannie Clay vs. Martin C. Aker et al., was yesterday filed in the superior court. The bond is for $100, and is signed by James P. Ferry and Peter Alladio as sureties.

Notice of appeal in the case of Emma O. Jackson vs. Henry F. Jackson, was yesterday filed from the judgment rendered against the defendant in the superior court July 2, 1896. The bond is signed by Walter P. Sanderson and A. J. Macleod.

The following orders of sale were issued yesterday: By Judge Humes, Philadelphia Mortgage and Trust Company vs. Kate Marriott, $3,496.55; Annie C. May vs. Arthur Stevens, $611.50. By Judge Langley: Grace M. Broad vs. Harold L. Wheeler et al., $2,471.25.

Judge Osborn yesterday issued orders confirming sales in the following cases: K. Gottstein vs. John Ham et al., $492.20; Seattle National bank vs. David T. Denny et al., $26,150; Sarah E. Abt vs. George W. Loggie et al., $10,943.20; Vesta E. Stevens vs. Carrie E. Knox et al., $427.15.

The final report of Charles F. Ehret, receiver appointed in the case of N. H. Thedinga vs. Herbert S. Turner, was yesterday filed in the superior court, and the receiver was discharged. The report showed a cash account of $9.35, and disbursements $1.65, leaving a balance of $8.20.

Judge Osborn yesterday admitted the following persons to citizenship: Arthur Gorsey, a native of Russia; Mik Babik, a native of Austria; Calvin M. Galley, a native of Canada; William Whitehead, of England; Sam Anderson, a native of Norway; Andrew Forsberg, Sweden; Matts Alfred Kronquist, Finland; John Aloe, Italy; Nils John Wikstron, Sweden. Judge Humes admitted William H. Staleker, of Canada.

Articles of incorporation of the Woodland Cemetery Company were filed yesterday. The capital stock is placed at $30,000, in 3,000 shares, fully paid and non-assessable. Until January, 1897, two trustees shall conduct the business of the incorporation, after which date three additional trustees shall be elected. Those first named are A. W. Hunter and Frank T. Hunter. The place of business is Seattle, and the life of the incorporation is fifty years.

Judge Hanford yesterday gave an order for the sale of the tug Biz, libel claims against which have been filed for $2,200.

Orders of default were yesterday entered in the superior court as follows: By Judge Humes, Margaret Mowon vs. Clarissa Powell et al. By Judge Osborn, Puget Sound National bank vs. Martin Cummings et al.; Puget Sound National bank vs. John F. Hart et al.; Samuel Park vs. Christine Selby; C. C. Kellam vs. R. A. Chisholm et al.

Henry Wilson, who pleaded guilty three weeks ago to the charge of highway robbery, was up for sentence yesterday morning before Judge Humes. In view of the fact that Wilson chose a newspaper man named Billy Burdette to hold up and only succeeded in securing a tin watch and 15 cents in money, the sentence imposed is more than reasonable vengeance for the ex-reporter. Judge Humes gave Wilson seven years in the penitentiary.

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

To Be Addressed by Hon. E. C. Hughes.

Hon. E. C. Hughes will address the voters of the Forty-first legislative district, consisting of the Fifth and Seventh wards, in Pinckney hall, corner of Broadway and Depot streets, on Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

JOHN TAYLOR,
President.

E. H. GUIE, Secretary.

The Annual Rainfall.

The rain falls alike upon the just and the unjust, but the man who wears one of Cheasty's mackintosh coats is rainproof. Second avenue and James street.

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Half Plumes All Ostrich.

Bargains at 50c, 75c and 98c; also a beautiful line of fancy feathers in all the leading shades from 10c up. J. S. Graham, 716 Second avenue.

The khedive has conferred the grand cordon of the Osmanieh order upon Sir Herbert Kitchener, sirdar of the Egyptian forces.

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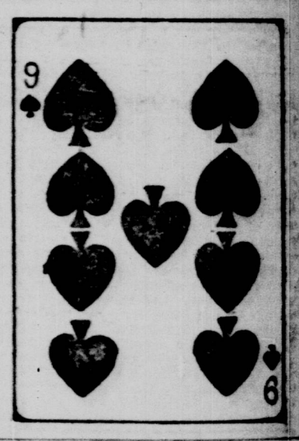

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