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Flour Advanced. Some brands are 30c per barrel higher, others 50c per barrel higher. Now is the time to stock up.

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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.

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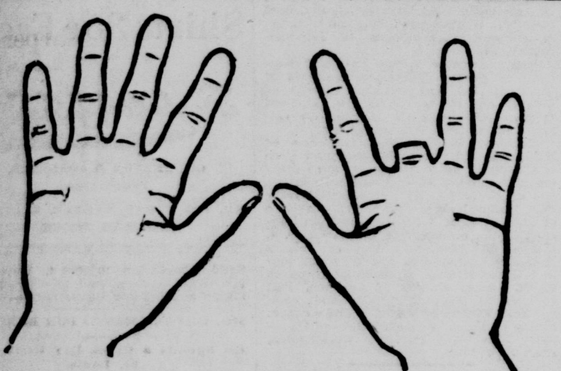

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Be careful to select something that suits you, both in style and price.

They are something that lasts a long time, not a plaything of an hour.

Our Lamp stock has been very carefully selected from the best manufacturers this season, and is the LARGEST STOCK ever brought to this city and the handsomest designs ever shown.

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Fancy Rolled Oats. Steam cooked, nutty flavor. Best Rolled Oats made. Ask your grocer for them. SEATTLE CEREAL CO.

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High-Grade Gymnasium Work. Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium. BODY BUILDING A SPECIALTY. NOTE—Join now; $2.50 per month for four months pays dues for one year. Two dollars initiation fee will be charged in twenty days.

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

M. FURUYA CO., Japanese Store. 503 Yesler Way. 802 Second Av. MORTGAGE SALES; SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

FAREWELL TO SATOLLI

Apostolic Delegate Makes Way for His Successor.

LAST SERVICE IN AMERICA.

He Conducts Public Mass at St. Aloysius, in Washington City—Mgr. Martinelli and Other Prominent Catholics Present—The Cardinal's Letter Relinquishing Office—Bishop Keane Resigns From the Catholic University of America.

Washington City, Oct. 4.—The last public mass in this country conducted by Cardinal Satolli and the farewell reception to him took place here today, the mass being celebrated at St. Aloysius church and the reception being given at Gonzaga college. At the mass also was the first public appearance of the new apostolic delegate, Mgr. Martinelli, Cardinal Satolli's successor, who arrived at New York yesterday. Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, provincial of the provinces of Maryland and New York, made an address at the reception and preached the sermon at the mass in the morning. In speaking to Cardinal Satolli at the reception his language was very complimentary. The high pontifical mass at St. Aloysius was one of the most impressive that has ever taken place in a church here.

When the information was received here yesterday that Mgr. Martinelli had consented to be present, a throne had been erected for him opposite to that of Cardinal Satolli. Father Gillespie told the monsigneur of the arrangements, but he demurred, as he thought it was fitting he should have a throne which would put him on an equality with the cardinal, and he at first declined to come. The throne was hastily removed and then Mgr. Martinelli proceeded to the priest's house, where Cardinal Satolli and others were assembled.

A company of acolytes escorted Cardinal Satolli through the house, and into the sanctuary, followed by his honorary deacons, Revs. Cornelius Gillespie and William Tynan. Mgr. Martinelli followed the cardinal into the church, escorted by his deacons, Rev. C. M. Driscoll and Rev. Father Fedigan. Rev. Father Harrigan, of Brooklyn, sat on the right side of the sanctuary with the cardinal. The vestments of the latter were particularly remarkable for their splendor. Around his neck fell the chain with pastoral cross, and he wore white shoes and gloves. The wearing of white shoes at this form of mass is a custom among Europeans, but seldom seen in America. On his head was the red skull cap, and at different times he wore the jeweled mitre of the bishop. Mgr. Martinelli was robed in the vestments of an archbishop. On his head was the purple beretta. The music incidental to the mass was particularly beautiful.

Rev. Father Pardow, in his sermon, called attention to the fact that Leo XIII. had illustrated very important doctrines from the beginning of his reign: that of the Bible and its inspiration; labor and capital, and many points of philosophy; but that he considered the most important lessons taught this age by the reigning pontiff was the absolute necessity of prayer. The pope had sent to this country two men who are eminently men of prayer—Cardinal Satolli and Mgr. Martinelli.

The priests from out of the city who attended the mass were Rev. Father Harrigan, of Brooklyn; Rev. Father Papi, of Woodstock, Md.; Rev. P. J. Quinn and Rev. Father Mandalari, of Baltimore, and Fathers Driscoll and Fedigan, of the house of the Augustinians, at Bryn Mawr, Pa. The party was entertained at dinner by Father Gillespie.

In relinquishing office, Cardinal Satolli sent the following letter to the bishops throughout the United States:

"Washington City, Oct. 4, 1896.

"Your Excellency: After the holy father has shown his sovereign goodness by elevating me to the dignity of the cardinalate, naturally no great length of time could elapse before he should recall me and name my successor in the office of this apostolic delegation. He has named

SATOLLI.

to succeed me the illustrious prelate, his excellency Mgr. Sebastian Martinelli, who for his distinguished qualities of mind and for his endowment of prudence has rightly been deemed well fitted to fill the requirements of this office and to further the greatest good in the spiritual government of the Catholic church in this great country, where the most striking and noblest characteristics are the universal love of justice, charity and peace. Mgr. Martinelli has now arrived, and from this day assumes, as apostolic delegate, the high office the holy father has intrusted to him, with all the accompanying faculties and powers.

"While conveying to your excellency this information, I must cordially fulfill a grateful duty in thanking your excellency for all the kindness you have shown me from the time of my arrival in this country up to today. I am sincerely grateful for all your goodness, indulgence and co-operation in everything which pertained to the duties of my office. It only remains for me to wish you health and prosperity for many years to come in the exercise of your episcopal ministry.

With sentiments of highest esteem and fraternal charity, I remain, most faithfully yours in Christ,

"FATHER CARDINAL SATOLLI."

SATOLLI'S SUCCESSOR.

Arrival of the Newly Appointed Papal Representative.

New York, Oct. 4.—Archbishop Martinelli, successor to Cardinal Satolli as papal representative to the United States, was on board the steamer Campania, which reached dock yesterday. When the health officer boarded the steamer Dr. Martinelli was standing in the companionway, watching everything with keen interest. He said he had had a rough, disagreeable trip, but was a fairly good sailor, and had not been confined to his room. He was much interested to hear arrangements had been made for his reception in this city. He said his health was excellent. He was driven to the residence of the archbishop, where he was entertained and in the evening there was a reception in his honor. He leaves for Washington City tomorrow. Preparations have been made at the papal legation in Washington City for the reception of Archbishop Martinelli. No changes have been announced in the personnel of the legation aside from the nomination of Archbishop Martinelli to be papal ablegate in Cardinal Satolli's place, and authentic information has been received that Dr. Gerardo Terrante, of New York, will not succeed Mgr. Sharretti as auditor of the legation.

The archbishop is now in his 48th year, and is the brother of the late Cardinal Tommaso Maria Martinelli, who was once spoken of as a likely candidate for the papacy previous to the conclave that elected Pope Leo XIII.

For many years Archbishop Martinelli was a cacher in the college of the Irish Augustinans on the banks of the Tiber at Rome, and it was there that he learned the English language, which he speaks with great ease.

It is said that he has twice declined the appointment of apostolic delegate to foreign countries tendered to him by Pope Leo, and it was his profound learning and diplomatic skill that has made him the successor of Cardinal Satolli.

Father Martinelli is described as one of fortune's favorites. He is large, handsome and in the prime of life. He is described as of genial disposition, a noted linguist, brilliant conversationalist and a very clever business man. As prior-general of the Augustinians he has visited every convent of note in the world, and, possessing quick perception, he has thus gathered a fund of useful knowledge.

The ecclesiastical career of the delegate has been eminently successful. He entered the church when 15 years old, and during the first years of his novitiate he was employed in teaching. In this position he proved very capable. In after years this experience was of much service, as shown in the manner in which he controlled the members of his order. He was born in the historic town of Lucca, Tuscany, forty-eight years ago this month. He comes of the Bardini-Martinelli stock, which for centuries occupied one of the dingy palaces of the Tuscan village. His father was a firm believer in the theory of temporal sovereignty for the pope, and when this failed his three sons entered the church in preference to living under a temporal sovereign. One became a cardinal, another holds a high office among the Augustinians and the third, as has been noted, has just been appointed apostolic delegate to America.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE POPE.

Bishop Keane Leaves the Catholic University of America.

Washington City, Oct. 4.—Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University of America, makes the following statement concerning his withdrawal from the head of that institution:

"My withdrawal from the rectorship of the Catholic University of America will probably be regarded by a considerable portion of the American public as a matter of some interest to them, and since unauthorized statements are apt to be misleading, I deem it my duty to state briefly and clearly the facts of the case.

On September 3 I received through His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons a letter from our holy father, Leo XIII., of which the following is a translation:

"'To Our Venerable Brother, John Joseph Keane, Bishop of Ajasso.—Venerable Brother: Health and apostolic benediction. It is customary that they who are appointed to preside over Catholic universities should not hold the office in perpetuity. This custom has grown up through wise reasons, and the Roman pontiffs have ever been careful that it should be adhered to. Since, therefore, venerable brother, you have now presided for several years over the university at Washington City, in the first establishment and subsequent development of which you have shown laudable zeal and diligence, it has seemed best that the above mentioned custom should not be departed from, and that another, whose name is to be proposed to us by the bishops, should be appointed to succeed you in this honorable position.

"'In order, however, that in your resigning this office, due regard may be paid to your person and dignity, we have determined to elevate you to the rank of archbishop. Being solicitous for your future welfare, we leave it to your own free choice either to remain in your own country, or if you prefer it, to come to Rome. If you choose the former, we will destine for you some archepiscopal see by vote of the bishops of the United States. If you prefer the latter we shall welcome you most lovingly and will place you among the consulters of the congregation of studies and congregation of the propaganda, in behalf of which you could do much for the interests of the religion in the United States. In this latter case we would also assign you a suitable revenue for your honorable maintenance.

"'Confidently trusting, venerable brother, that you will accept this, our administrative act, with hearty good will, we most lovingly bestow upon you the apostolic benediction as a pledge of our paternal affection.

"'Given at Rome, at St. Peters, this 15th day of September, 1896, A. D., nineteenth year of our pontificate.

"'LEO XIII., Pope.'

"The next day I mailed the holy father a reply, of which the following is a translation:

"The Catholic University of America, Washington City, Sept. 29, 1896.—Most Holy Father: His eminence Cardinal Gibbons yesterday handed me the letter in which your holiness has made known to me that my administration of this university now comes to an end, and that another rector is to be appointed.

"Without a moment's hesitation I accept the will of your holiness in the matter as a manifestation of the providence of God, and from this instant I resign into the hands of his eminence, the chancellor, the office of rector, with all right thereto attaching. Thanking your holiness for the freedom of choice granted me, I choose to remain in my own country, and, moreover, without any official position whatsoever.

"Your holiness' most humble son in Christ, "JOHN J. KEANE,
"Bishop of Ajasso."

Supplementing the letters, Bishop Keane says:

"I welcome my release from the office of rector of the university with profound gratitude, both to divine providence and to the pope. While I always regarded its duties as a labor of love, they had grown to be far beyond my strength and abilities, and the deliverance from the burden is a response to my prayers. I was too loyal a soldier to ask to be relieved from my post, no matter what its difficulties, but feeling my nine years of strain and solicitude in the work had brought me close to the end of my brain and nerve powers, I was fully ready to welcome what has been done. I shall now enjoy some months of greatly needed rest on the Pacific coast.

"Of course, no one needs to be assured that the action of the holy father is prompted not only by personal kindness toward myself, but also by earnest solicitude for the best interests of the university. He believes in 'rotation in office,' as all sensible men must. He knows the evils of allowing any official, and especially the head of a university to fossilize at his post, and in this all must acknowledge his wisdom. His enlightened prudence, and that of the trustees, who have to present

MARTINELLI.

the nominations, will be sure to select a rector in every way fitted to guide the work to fuller and fuller success. From the peaceful retirement which I trust I have somewhat earned, I shall watch its progress with unabated interest; and I appeal to all whom my efforts in behalf of the university have reached to redouble their interest, their zeal, their generosity in this new chapter of the university's existence, and to make it what by right it must be, the crowning glory of Christian education in America."

The current belief among some prominent Catholics of Washington City is that one of the reasons for Bishop Keane's resignation may be found in his co-operation with Bishop Ireland in fostering a liberal spirit as against the old regime. The same persons say the German Catholics of the country are antagonizing the archbishop and everybody having anything to do with him for his attitude on the school question. It is asserted that Mgr. O'Connell, formerly rector of the college at Rome, lost his position because of the hostility to those who are opposed to Archbishop Ireland, and that the retirement of Bishop Keane is another evidence of their hostility. Bishop Keans is said to have been a warm supporter of Archbishop Ireland and his official acts, and that the latter supported Bishop Keane in all he did.

The officials at the Catholic legation here and Cardinal Satolli decline to make any statement in regard to the resignation and declare the news was a matter of utter surprise to them.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL HOLD-UP.

One of the Brigands Shot Dead, the Rest Escape.

Denver, Oct. 4.—A special to the Republican from Albuquerque, N. M., says: An attempt was made Friday night to hold up passenger train No. 2 of the Atlantic & Pacific, due here at 8.45, just as it was leaving Rio Puerco bridge, thirty miles west of here. The attempt was a failure owing to the prompt action of United Sates Deputy Marshal Loomis, who shot one of the robbers dead and made it so uncomfortable for the others that they fled.

The hold-up was a financial failure, the robbers securing no booty. Loomis thinks that the hold-ups are the same gang that robbed the Separ postoffice a few weeks ago and have been terrorizing Southern New Mexico and that Young was the leader.

UNCLE SAM: "WELL, MARK, I GUESS YOU HAVE HIM IN A HOLE."

ON GRAND ARMY STAFF.

Appointments Made From the Headquarters in Omaha—The Executive Committee.

Omaha, Oct. 4.—The following order was issued yesterday from the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city:

The following staff appointments are hereby announced: Adjutant general, Comrade Charles E. Burmeister, Omaha, Neb.; quartermaster general, Comrade August S. J. Burbank, Chicago; inspector general, Comrade Charles A. Suydam, Philadelphia; judge advocate general, Comrade Albert Clark, Wellesley, Mass.; senior aide-de-camp and chief of staff, Comrade J. Cory Winans, Troy, O. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The following named comrades will constitute the executive committee of the national council of administration: William H. Armstrong, Indianapolis; F. M. Sterret, St. Louis; Albert Scheffer, St. Paul; Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield, Ill.; Charles A. Shaw, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Roscoe D. Dix, Berrien Springs, Mich.; J. J. Kents, Trenton, N. J.

Comrade Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., New York, is hereby appointed special aid in charge of military instruction in public schools, with authority to select from each department to be named to the commander for appointment as aide-de-camp, one comrade to take charge of this work in his department and report his action to Capt. Zalinski.

Comrade Andrew Traynor, of Omaha, is hereby appointed special aid in charge of transportation, to whom all matters pertaining thereto will be referred.

BOYS BURNED TO DEATH.

Four Inmates of Choctaw Academy Perish by Fire.

Antlers, I. T., Oct. 4.—At 11 o'clock last night Spencer's academy, located ten miles west of here, burned, together with all the furniture and four Choctaw boys. The names of the dead are: John Smith, Daniel James, Thomas Kunlolubble and William Wilson. The injured are: Alfred Bryan, bruised and burned on the head; Harris Fisher, sprained foot; Colton Bacon, legs sprained; Edward Clark, jaw broken; Sam Spring, burned about face and head. The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiary, as no one was occupying the room in which the fire broke out, and there had been no fire in it this season. Superintendent J. B. Jeter, who is in charge of the school, heard the flames and when he got up the stairway was on fire. He ran on the outside and woke all the boys and barely saved his own life. The boys threw their beds out of the windows and jumped to the ground on them. One of the boys who was burned to death was a cripple, and the other three were in rooms in which there were no windows. It is said the moans and groans were heart sickening in the extreme. Today when an Associated Press reporter visited the ruins he found only the ashes and charred bones of the four boys. The fire is still too hot to get the bones for burial.

The academy was built by the Choctaw nation, and 103 boys were there last night when it burned. Everything is a total loss, as the nation did not carry any insurance.

NEW TEN COMMANDMENTS.

The Man Who Refused to Observe Them Gets a Divorce.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—William Schmeckebier says he is a good man. He declares that he has never broken one of the commandments as laid down in Exodus. He believes they are good, but when his wife Tillie prepared a new set for the governing of her husband, William rebelled, and he straightway went before Judge Haney and asked for a decree of divorce. These are the commandments which the husband said he had been asked to heed:

These are the new commandments den
Which wives now make for married men:

1. Remember that I am thy wife,
That thou must cherish all thy life.
2. Thou shalt not stay out late at night,
When lodges, friends or clubs invite.
3. Thou shalt not smoke indoor or out,
Or chew tobacco "round about."
4. Thou shalt with praise receive my pies,
Nor pastry made by me despise.
5. My mother thou shalt strive to please,
And let her live with us in ease.
6. Remember, 'tis thy duty clear
To dress well throughout the year.
7. Thou shalt in manner mild and meek
Give me thy wages every week.
8. Thou shalt not be a drinking man,
But live on prohibition plan.
9. Thou shalt not flirt, but must allow
Thy wife such freedom anyhow.
10. Thou shalt get up when baby cries
And try the child to tranquilize.

These are the wages, from day to day,
Implicitly thou shalt obey.

The complainant in this case told the court that his wife was in correspondence with a number of men and that when he remonstrated with her she produced the above and said: "That is the way we treat them." Schmeckebier obtained his decree.

We take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is praised by all who try it. J. W. Cox & Sons, Druggists, Marshfield, Or.

TO PASS ON URGENT CASES

United States Supreme Court to Convene a Week From Today—A Big Docket.

Washington City, Oct. 4.—After a four months' recess the United States supreme court will convene on Monday, October 12, for the October term. All the justices, except Justice Shiras, are now in the city, and there will probably be a full bench at the beginning of the term.

The court docket now contains 615 cases, against 751 at the beginning of last year's October term. Of these twenty-eight have already been argued and submitted, and are before the court for decision. It would, however, be contrary to precedent if there should be any decisions on the first Monday of the sitting. When the president is in the city the court transacts no business on the first day of the term beyond making a formal call at the White House. He is absent now, as he was last October, and it is presumed that, as on that occasion, the court will admit attorneys to the bar and hear such motions as may have been noted for the day. The call of the regular docket will begin on Tuesday and will continue during the remainder of the week.

This call will then be suspended in order to hear more urgent cases, of which there are fifty-four, which have been especially assigned for the second week of the term. Included in this special list are the cases of the United States vs. the Oregon & California Railway Company, known as the quadrant cases, and involving the company's land grants; ten cases from Ohio and four from Indiana to enjoin the assessment and collection of taxes against express and telegraph companies; four from South Carolina, involving the constitutionality of certain parts of the dispensary law; the United States vs. the Bell Telephone Company, which is a suit to cancel the Berliner patent; the United States vs. the Union Pacific, the Winona & St. Peter and the Sioux City & St. Paul railroad companies, to restore to the United States certain lands alleged to have been illegally patented; also several murder cases and other cases of a criminal nature.

It is presumed that on Monday, October 19, some of the cases which have already been submitted will be decided. There is especial interest in the two irrigation cases from California. The other cases of general importance which have reached this stage of progress are the freight elevator case from Nebraska, the case involving title to the city of Santa Fe, N. M., and the Laclede Gas Company case of St. Louis.

WOULD ADLAI ACCEPT?

If Watson and Sewall Were Taken Off the Ticket.

St. Louis, Oct. 2.—Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson arrived here this evening from Burlington, Iowa, where he met with an accident in the collapse of a reviewing stand yesterday. He was but slightly bruised and seemed none the worse for his experience.

A representative of the Associated Press informed him soon after his arrival at the Southern hotel of the reports that Sewall and Watson would resign or be dropped from their respective tickets and a candidate substituted who could bring the voters of the Democratic and Populist parties together. He said:

"This is the first that I have heard of the matter and I think it amounts to nothing more than newspaper talk."

In reply to a question whether if such action was taken and the nomination offered to him, he would accept, Gen. Stevenson said:

"That is hardly a fair question to ask under the circumstances. I have not been offered the nomination, nor do I think I will be."

STRIKE ABOUT ENDED.

So Say the Officials of the Canadian Pacific.

Montreal, Oct. 4.—The Canadian Pacific telegraphers' strike cannot last much longer, according to the officials of the road. They claim that on three divisions, the Quebec and Ontario and from the Soo to Sudbury, everything is working in first-class shape, and on other divisions matters are approaching a normal condition. Freight is now being moved in good shape. Squads of special constables have gone north from this city and Toronto to the North Bay and Sudbury districts, where trouble has always seemed to crop up when a strike is in progress.

The people strongly sympathize with the strikers, and they even go so far as to abuse the new operators. Several have been practically driven from their positions, and it is to protect them that the police have been sent out. A special dispatch from Cartier stated that a fight was expected at Warren, and a special train was being sent there with police.

Tacoma Street Cars Collide.

Tacoma, Oct. 4.—Special.—Glendale electric car No. 8, John V. McNees, motorman, Frank Hodge, conductor, in attempting to cross Thirteenth street in front of a cable car tonight, was struck by the latter and damaged somewhat. Conductor Hodge was slightly bruised. The blame for the accident rests with the Glendale car.

POP SPLIT IN PIERCE.

A. P. A. Leaders Cause a Serious Disruption.

CATHOLICS ALL TURNED DOWN.

Now They Want to Get Even by Forcing the State Chairman to Resign—Banker Jenkins Won Over to Fusion by the Hope of Office—Walla Walla County Gives Sullivan a Rousing Reception.

Tacoma, Oct. 4.—Special.—There is a lively row going on in the Populist county committee over the chairman, Dr. F. L. Goddard, the A. P. A. leader. The forces of the organization were in control of the majority in the recent Populist convention in Germania hall, and they ran things with a high hand. Peter Brennan, the candidate for the nomination for sheriff, was turned down hard by the A. P. A. delegates, and his friends in the convention were given to understand that the Populists did not want a Catholic on the ticket. Frank R. Baker, against whom such a war is being waged by a large number of influential People's party men, was the agent of the A. P. A. forces in the convention, and it was through him that Brennan was defeated. The latter's friends are leading the fight against Baker to force him either to resign his position as chairman of the People's party state committee or else get off the ticket, and they have entered Baker's district with the avowed purpose of accomplishing his defeat for the legislature.

Chairman Goddard is not having an altogether easy time as chairman of the Populist county committee. There has been organized within the committee a strong force in opposition to Goddard. It is claimed that he will hurt the ticket by driving away the votes of Catholic Democrats and Populists. The claim seems to be well founded, seeing that Goddard has long been prominent in the work of the order. His selection is regarded by Catholics of both the Democratic and Populist parties as notice that they are not wanted.

Another cause of the disturbance in the Populist ranks is the proposal of G. W. Van Fossen, the state president of the order, to resume his Sunday lectures. Last spring Van Fossen indulged in this sort of amusement, and the result was that hundreds of votes were lost to the Fawcett fusion ticket. Van Fossen claims he will do the present fusion ticket a good turn by resuming his lectures, but there are others who think very differently. Some of the members of the committee have expressed themselves strongly against the proposition, but it is doubtful if they will succeed in keeping Van Fossen down.

HINTS AND INUENDOES.

Rogers Insinuates He Has "Grapevine" Information of Great Frosts.

Chehalis, Oct. 4.—Special.—The Populist meeting here last Thursday night was not exactly a frost, but still there was no trouble about getting the crowd into the hall. Most of the seats were filled. There was, however, no great enthusiasm manifested. Candidate Reavis, of Yakima, did his turn first. It did not take him long to sink back out of sight and out of mind. His remarks were pointless, even to the most ardent Populists in the house; but they had the merit of much brevity.

"Gov." Rogers followed Mr. Reavis. He took the audience into his confidence at once, and told them that he had had grapevine advices direct from Republican headquarters to the effect that the state was already conceded to Bryan, and the fight was to be abandoned so far as the national ticket is concerned. Great efforts would be made, however, to carry the state ticket. He said the slush mills would be opened between now and election day. Speaking of slush mills reminded him of the Post-Intelligencer. He said the Republicans would bend every effort to elect their state ticket as there had been transactions in state affairs that if uncovered would appall the people. When the Populists got control a mine would be exploded under certain departments, and the Republican party knew it. He alleged there had been astounding extravagance, and hinted several times that there had been crooked bookkeeping, though he gave no particulars.

Referring to the Coblentz shortage, he said it was his opinion the steal did not begin with Coblentz, nor end with him. If the whole truth were known, in his opinion, there were others who might want to kill themselves. He ridiculed the idea that the credit of the state would suffer if the Populists got control of its affairs. He said the Populist administration of Kansas saved the state a million dollars. He touched on the cost of the state government, and declared that this state is going in debt at the rate of $1,000 a day. He charged that the state school fund, averaging $150,000, has been manipulated for the profit of certain banks which have a pull with the state officers, and that the commission had lost to the state $17,500 by investing $175,000 in state warrants at par, which are now worth only 50 cents.

He intimated that there has been collusion and fraud by which private individuals or corporations have come into possession of valuable lands upon which the state cruisers had reported favorably. He said that although the state capitol foundation was built for an agreed price of $48,000, yet $83,000 of warrants had been drawn on the fund, and he wanted to know who got the other $35,000. These things would be shown up if the Populists were given control of the state. The Populists were for economy, as was shown by the record of the twenty-four Populist members of the last legislature. He did not state definitely whether he meant the economy they practiced when they traveled on railroad passes and mulcted the state treasury for mileage.

He explained his position on the financial question by declaring that all dollars were flat dollars. Mr. Rogers did not receive an ovation when he sat down. He left a decidedly bad taste in the mouth of his audience, and he was cheered but faintly. He did not make any votes for himself, either by his sweeping but indefinite charges of extravagance and incompetence, or by the inuendoes by which he sought to lead his hearers to believe state officials were profiting unlawfully by their positions.

W. C. Jones, Populist candidate for congress from the east side, closed the meeting with a speech about two hours long. He gave a very good entertainment.

NOW HE IS FOR FUSION.

Ex-Banker Jenkins Changed His Views When He Saw a Chance to Get an Office.

Whatcom, Oct. 4.—Special.—Ex-Mayor and ex-Banker Will D. Jenkins, of this city, present Populist candidate for secretary of state, is the editor of the Champion, the organ of the Populists of this county, and until about two weeks before the Ellensburg convention he was one of the bitterest opponents in the state of any sort of fusion with the Democracy in the nomination of a state ticket. He fought the proposition in his paper, on the street and everywhere he had a chance until he read the hand writing on the walls of the wire-workers in other sections of the state, and concluded that he would not be "in it" if he "kicked" any more. He then proceeded to "whoop it up" vigorously in favor of fusion on almost any terms that could be made with the Democracy, which he had recently professed to despise.

This change came over the spirit of his dream within two weeks after he had