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County and City Official Paper.

SEATTLE, FRIDAY, OCT. 23.

"If there is one kind of money that is good in every civilized country of the world, and another kind that passes current in only some parts of the world, the people of the United States will never be content with anything short of the best—the kind of money that is good everywhere. We have been doing business on that basis ever since January 1, 1879, and we will continue that policy so long as we have a just regard for our honest obligations and high standing as a nation. Free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, or about half its bullion value, is not honest money. Good money never made times hard, and poor money never made times good."—William McKinley.

A GRAND TURN-OUT.

No Populistic misrepresentation can break the force of the magnificent public demonstration last evening, when in addition to thousands of visitors from abroad, more than one-half of all of the registered voters of the city of Seattle marched in procession through the streets, cheering for sound money and McKinley. It was an effective and convincing answer to the question as to how Seattle will vote in the election on November 3d.

Never in the history of the state has there been anything to even approach this as a public demonstration. Not only was the procession unrivalled as far as regards the mere numbers engaged, but there has likewise never heretofore been so much enthusiasm developed as was present in the ranks.

Seattle has reason to be proud of the showing she has made, and when she follows it, as it now is beyond question will be done, with an overwhelming majority for the whole Republican ticket, it will simply demonstrate that the confidence placed in the good sense, conservatism and business honesty of Seattle's citizens has not been misplaced.

SAMPLE COERCION.

Two or three times since the campaign opened the employes of the big smelting company at Butte, Mont., have been "assessed," a fact which has been proudly recorded in the Montana free silver newspapers, and the total amount which these wage-earners have turned into the Populistic national campaign fund has reached $30,000.

There has been considerable talk in Populistic newspapers about Republican coercion, but although repeatedly challenged to the proof, not one single authentic instance of such action on the part of a Republican employer has been found. The Republican national committee has publicly announced its willingness to pay the expenses of the prosecution of any one charged with that offense, if the Populists will furnish the proof. Every one knows that coercion to compel a man to cast a ballot against his convictions is absolutely impossible under the Australian system.

Collecting money for campaign purposes is a different propositon. There is no secret manner in which an employe can dodge that. The men were simply robbed by their employers under pretense of a voluntary contribution, and this by one of the wealthiest corporations in the United States. The purpose for which the money was taken was to use it to influence the result of an election, to secure the adoption by this country of a financial policy which will add considerably to the already enormous profits of the corporation. It was done, however, in the interests of Bryan; so, according to Populistic logic, this did not constitute coercion.

MORE DEMOCRATIC DEFECTIONS.

Hardly a day goes by which does not bring the announcement that some man who has stood high in the councils of the Democratic party has finally and definitely cut adrift from the aggregation now masquerading as that party. One by one, some with manifest reluctance at deserting the banner of the party, although now borne by alien hands, and in a cause diametrically opposed to the traditional doctrines of the party, the great leaders of the party are leaving it.

Of those who still remain in nominal adherence to the party hardly a man has raised his voice, or lent the shadow of assistance to further the cause of the man posing as the nominee of the Democratic party for president of the United States.

The latest notable adherent to the cause of sound money from the Democratic ranks is Hon. William H. Morrison, one of the foremost men in the party, the recognized leader on the floor of the house, while a member of congress, and a man who has for years been recognized as among the most prominent of the possible Democratic nominees for president.

The defection of Morrison wipes out the last lingering hope in the Populistic breast that Illinois might declare for the Populistic candidate, if any such hope remained.

The strongest men in Democratic ranks in Illinois, the foremost citizens of that political faith, are Palmer and Morrison. Both are opposing the election of Bryan, and they are aided in their own state by thousands of other Democrats, of less note in national affairs, but of great local influence.

As affecting the result in the country at large, the entire Republican defection is of less weight than the recent notable Democratic defections in Illinois alone.

THE LUMBERMEN'S POSITION.

A number of the largest milling companies in this state have issued a circular to their various employes reciting the reasons which impel the managers of these companies, as a business proposition, to support the Republican national nominees in this coming election. The circular is a perfectly plain, straightforward, business-like document, showing how the lumbering business has been injured by existing conditions of the tariff and how it will be benefited by a return to the policy of protection and a cessation of agitation for a change in the standard of coinage.

Among other things in the circular is the statement that "the interests of employer and employe are absolutely identical in this matter." Nothing could be more obvious than this. Any improvement in the condition of any industry which increases the demand or the price for the product, of necessity must be of benefit to all classes employed in that industry, whether employers or employes. Everything which tends to depress the price or the demand for the product necessarily tends to reduce the opportunities for employment or the wages of those employed. These are economic truisms. They have never been disputed until this campaign. Yet a Populistic newspaper attempts now to present a theory to show that the interests of employe and employer are not identical, in the following language:

"Suppose the business which these employers are carrying on is so connected with the money loaners of the country that it enables the employers to grow rich, while by reduction of wages and the reduction of the number employed the result to the employes is one-half what it was ten years ago, would the interests of the employer and employe 'be identical?' That's precisely the situation today."

Can any one analyze this and tell what it means? The only manner in which the business of milling is connected with money lending is that milling men as a rule have been obliged to borrow money to tide over the hard times under which the industry has been suffering since the markets of this country were thrown open to the free entry of Canadian lumber. If any of the millmen have grown rich out of this connection with the "money lenders," they have very successfully concealed the fact. If the employers can also get rich by reducing the number of employes, and thus reducing their output, it would seem they would get still richer by shutting down altogether. It is quite probable that some would have saved money by this process within the last few years, but they could certainly have made nothing by it.

The whole attempt at argument is typically Populistic. It denies matters as obvious as the daylight, for the sole purpose of attempting to persuade employes that it is a bad thing for them to have their employers do a good business, get good prices and keep their mills running on full time, and that in some unexplained manner the employes would find some betterment to their condition if the business of their employers was injured.

The Populistic argument in general is that prices are too low; that free silver will raise prices, and thus bring a return to prosperity. The men who are engaged in the greatest industry of this state almost to a man refuse to believe in the Populistic logic. They do not see in the proposed free coinage of silver any prospect for a return to prosperity, high values for their product and an increased demand. On the contrary, having broad business experience, they believe that the panic and the general unsettling of values which would follow the proposed experiment would be absolutely ruinous to them. If they believed that the Populistic predictions as to the results of free silver would be realized, they would support that policy with unanimity, and would be equally active in endeavoring to secure their employes to vote in that direction.

The claim that there could be any conflict of interests between employers and employes on a matter affecting the prices and market demand for a product in which all are interested in producing is the most ridiculous position yet taken by the Populists in this campaign.

HEAVY REGISTRATION.

The most hopeful thing in the whole national campaign is the heavy increase in registration reported from every quarter of the United States, particularly in the cities and larger towns. Never in the recent history of the United States has there been anything like as heavy a registration in proportion to the number otherwise qualified to exercise the elective franchise. The meaning of the registration, as all sides admit, is that men who have never heretofore taken enough interest in politics to take the trouble to register or go to the polls are thoroughly aroused this year to the importance of the issues presented, and for the first time in years are going to do their duty and vote.

Everyone knows that the men who have most sadly neglected this duty of good citizenship in the past, are almost uniformly merchants, manufacturers, professional men of large practice, managers of transportation lines—in fact, almost all men of large business interests, which absorb the greater portion of their time, and who have neither the leisure nor the desire to mix up in matters political. Add to this, many men of education and culture engaged in literary and kindred pursuits, and the relatively small idle class, living upon fixed incomes, and the whole field of non-voters is covered.

This year, however, all of this class are vitally interested in the question at issue, as much so as they were in the issues which led up to the war. So long as politics consisted purely of a scramble for office, they kept aloof. Today the issue confronting them is one which not only threatens the business life of the country with incalculable disaster, but directly assaults the national honor, and they are aroused from their political stupor. Almost to a man they have taken a decided position in politics, and that position is for sound money.

It is this class heretofore not voting which will assist in rolling up the enormous majorities for McKinley in all the states which have been heretofore enrolled under the Republican banner, and will turn the tide in the states which have been classed as doubtful in a manner which will surprise the advocates of debased coinage.

For the first time in political history all the business interests of the country, and all the forces which stand for morality, patriotism and national honor, are arrayed on one side of a great political question. To doubt the result is to doubt the capacity of the people for self-government.

COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

The people of King county have become well acquainted with the necessity for a good lawyer with a strong will in the office of prosecuting attorney. The Republican candidate, Frank A. Steele, has demonstrated his capacity for performing the duties of such an office. As city attorney of Seattle he prosecuted vigorously several suits of great importance, and through his fidelity and ability the taxpayers have been saved many thousands of dollars.

Mr. Steele is not a novice seeking the office as a stepping stone to political honor, but such a lawyer as men seek when they have private legal business calling for the best service. The tax-payers of King county have need of the best that can be had; and it is a strong recommendation of Mr. Steele that he is admittedly the best city attorney Seattle has had for many years.

It is also to his advantage as a candidate that he has made a special study of questions arising under the government of counties, school districts and road districts and other ramifications of the laws of corporations. Personally, his record is unassailable; his reputation is without blemish, and in all the rancor of the campaign not one word of condemnation has been uttered against him.

ROGERS AS A SLANDERER.

Rogers, the Populistic candidate for governor of the state, has made a number of false and reckless charges against various departments of the state government; and, while the charges have been completely refuted, he has not only never retracted one of them and acknowledged his mistake, as an honest man would do, but he persists in repeating them. As he is a Populist, it was probably a matter of perfect indifference to him that in his slanderous misstatements he has attacked the public record as well as the private character of Democratic officeholders. He has, however, been sharply called down in his campaign of abuse and vilification by Mr. Chadwick, the Democratic member of the board of state land commissioners.

Rogers has been making numerous charges of corruption and misconduct against that commission. Every one of those charges has been shown, not by the unsupported word of any individual, but by the official records, to have been absolutely without a syllable of justification. Finally Mr. Chadwick, who is himself a fusion Democrat, a man who stands high in his party, and who was a supporter of Rogers, wrote him a private and personal letter calling attention to the absolute falsity of the charges. With this private letter in his possession, calling his attention to the public records which proved the falsity of his charges, Rogers has still kept on repeating his malicious and mendacious slanders.

Finally, in defense of his own character, Mr. Chadwick has been forced to publish an open letter, which appeared in the Post-Intelligencer yesterday, calling attention again to the fact that Rogers is circulating baseless slanders, and is doing so with the full knowledge that they are baseless, and that in uttering them he is not only guilty of malicious falsehood, but is assailing the private character of a member of the Democratic party, a party to which he is appealing for support in this campaign.

This man is written down by a prominent Democrat of this state, who is supporting Bryan, fusion and free silver, as a common slanderer and liar. It is not a question of veracity between the two, for Mr. Chadwick's statements are all supported by the documentary evidence of public records, and indeed a good portion of the matters covered, those in connection with the army post, are known to all the citizens of Seattle.

Is a man who is publicly proven to be a mendacious slanderer, and who still defiantly persists in repeating the same slanders, fit to be intrusted with any public position? Is there any moral difference between such conduct and any other form of dishonesty?

WHAT GOOD WOULD IT DO?

Silver speakers and writers ask why the United States should have changed from a silver standard to a gold standard. The question is entirely immaterial at this time. They might as well ask why sheep and cattle were demonetized in ancient Greece and Italy. The question now is, why should the country change back from gold to silver, and what would be the affect if it did so?

The adoption of the gold standard disturbed no values because the country was not upon a silver basis at the time. The silver people propose now an abandonment of an existing standard and the adoption of a radically different standard. They propose a change in the money system of the United States, which, if carried into effect, would upset all values, revolutionize all business and restrict production and consumption and the free movement of money for a long time to come. Even those who believe in free coinage admit that it will take years to adjust business to the silver standard, and during this adjustment the uncertainty of the past three years would be continued.

Such a change would be detrimental to all classes unless it were accompanied by some definite benefit which would compensate for its harmful results, and no man should vote for free silver without reasonable proof that such a benefit would result from it.

There has not been in the whole silver campaign a written or verbal statement showing any good that would result from the free coinage of silver, except to silver producers. The advocates of free silver have confined themselves to the ancient history of coinage and the financial legislation of twenty years ago. They have not shown how any class of laboring men or business men, or producers (except the producers of silver) would be benefited by free coinage.

The people of Washington are not interested in manufacturing cheap dollars, but in selling staple products, which all the world needs, for dollars of full value. They are not materially interested in the financial legislation of twenty, or a hundred, or two thousand years ago. They are interested in the currency of today and the practical needs of this state. They want the system of money which will give the state the best credit, do most towards developing its resources, pay the best wages to its laboring men and the best prices for its products, and that is a sound money of full value and unquestionable purchasing power in every country of the world.

THE KIND OF A MAN HE IS.

Is The Author of the "Irrepressible Conflict" the Kind of Man for Governor of the State of Washington?

"But—think of the infamy—the bondocracy through their hired prostitutes and pimps of the press, pulpit and bar, lured the people from their condition of plenty down the fatal steps and into the cavern of gloom where they now dwell. They told them that the country was suffering from 'inflation'; that it was a frightful disease that must be cured. And, strange as it may seem, they made the people believe it. Now, enticed from the path where formerly the rose of plenty bloomed, the people find that dealing with prostitutes has infected them with something worse than 'inflation,' for, upon the body politic, the loathsome sores of poverty are already breaking out."—Rogers' Irrepressible Conflict, p. 85.

The resources upon which the prosperity of Washington and its future growth depend are its rich agricultural lands; its enormous bodies of timber; its coal and iron; its water power and manufactures, and its fisheries and ocean commerce. Its products must be sold in order to make a profit for its people, and no state is more vitally interested in a sound currency of full value than Washington. No dollar is too good for Washington producers to receive in exchange for the staple products of the state.

The October reports of the national department of agriculture indicate that Iowa's 1896 corn crop will aggregate 298,614,000 bushels, as compared with 298,502,000 bushels in 1895—an increase of 112,000 bushels. Nebraska's estimated yield is 296,224,000 bushels. All the Southern states report largely decreased yields of corn, the decrease in Texas reaching 80,000,000 bushels, in consequence of the drouth in that state. Kansas had the largest acreage of corn, but her estimated yield is only 204,759,756 bushels.

William R. Morrison, of Illinois, has bolted Altgeld and Bryan. Of course there should be rejoicing when a sinner repents, but Morrison deserves no particular credit for announcing his change of heart at this late day. He has been skillfully dodging the question of the hour for over a year, and, it is safe to say, makes a public statement now only to avoid being found in a defeated army. He should have spoken out two months ago.

Those who believe the state of Washington will go for Bryan should have been out last night. A different light is thrown on the situation, and it is now possible to get an idea of the great and growing strength of the sound money cause in this community.

Bryan's campaign in the East must be getting to be very ragged, if reports are true. It is now said that if a community desires to have his private car sidetracked in order to hear the candidate speak, the people must put up so much money in advance.

Bryan's visit to Minnesota seems to have had quite an effect in some communities. In Minneapolis, for instance, the bank clearances fell off 150.8 per cent. during the week he was in the state.

Coin Harvey's rebellion wrecks turned out in large numbers last night, and showed that although they are getting along in years they are still able to march in a good government parade.

With wars in both Cuba and the Philippines, and no money in the treasury, the best thing Spain can do is to apply for a receiver, with the idea of ultimately going out of business.

The vote on November 3 will demonstrate that the American people do not agree with Mr. Bryan when he says you can have a dollar that buys too much.

There is one man in the country who doesn't think quite so much of fusion as he once did. His name is Tom Watson.

Such a parade was never before seen in Seattle.

SOUND MONEY LEAFLET.

"The Republican party has been legislating to make the dollar dearer. * * * Senator Sherman said January 25, 1890: 'If our present currency is estimated at $1,400,000,000 and our population is increasing at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, it would take $42,000,000 increased circulation each year to keep pace with the increased population.' * * * What provision has the Republican party made for the supply of the money that we need? None whatever."—Mr. Bryan's Greensboro, N. C., speech.

There was added to the metallic currency of the country last year $66,196,781, or 50 per cent. more than sufficient to "keep pace with the increase of the population." In the preceding year, 1894, the amount added to it was $89,184,988, or more than twice the amount needed for this purpose. There has not been a year since the repeal of the Bland law in which the increase from the coinage of gold alone was not much more than enough to keep pace with the growth of population. The reduction of the money of the country and of that in circulation is due to the fact that the tariff law which Mr. Bryan helped enact brought enormous quantities of foreign goods into the country and took money out of it to pay for them instead of keeping it at home and circulating it among the workingmen at the mills and factories, as did the McKinley law.

"John G. Carlisle said in 1878: 'The absolute and instantaneous destruction of one-half the entire movable property of the world would not produce anything like the distress and disorganization that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half of the metallic money of the world.' And yet the Republican party has pledged itself to join in a conspiracy to destroy this money unless other nations come and help us save our people."—Bryan's Buffalo speech.

Mr. Carlisle doubtless thought in 1878 that the world would suffer if the use of silver as a money should be suspended; but it has not been suspended and there is no intention by anybody that it shall be. On the contrary, the silver money of the world, which amounted to $2,500,000,000 in 1878, now amounts to $4,070,500,000, and is being increased at the rate of over $100,000,000 a year. The silver money of the world has thus greatly increased since 1878. There is much more money in the world for each individual today than there was in 1878. The Republican party has not pledged itself to join in any conspiracy against silver, as Mr. Bryan asserts, but to co-operate with those European nations which have recently expressed a desire for an increase in its use. Every European nation of prominence has within the past few years expressed a desire for international bi-metalism and the time is ripe for it.

What Free Lumber Has Done.

American Economist.

I believe we can make no permanent progress in the direction of tariff reform until we free from taxation the raw materials which lie at the foundation of our industries. * * * Rough lumber has been placed upon the free list, and only a slight duty retained on planed and grooved boards. We found a rate of 34.12 per cent. and left a rate of 22.68.—Hon. William Jennings Bryan in Congress.

Mr. Bryan has been even more outspoken in his advocacy of absolute free trade than President Cleveland or Hon. William L. Wilson. In fact, we do not know any public man who is a more pronounced adherent of this British heresy. Mr. Bryan gloried in free wool. Mr. Bryan reveled in free lumber. This week we show the effect of the policy of free raw material as far as it concerns the lumber interests of the United States.

At the close of last week we had received reports from 290 American lumber mills. Each one of these reports stated briefly the number of hands employed, and the wages paid them by the mill, during the month of July, 1892—almost two years after the McKinley tariff had been in operation—and also during the month of July, 1896—almost two years after the Gorman-Wilson tariff had been in operation. As showing the benefits, or otherwise, derived respectively under the policies of protection and of free trade, nothing can be fairer than the results after two years' experience with each policy.

Their effect upon the American lumber industry has been as follows:

No. of Mills,	Hands Employed. July, 1892.	Hands Employed. July, 1896.	Wages Paid. July, 1892.	Wages Paid. July, 1896.
290	24,339	13,766	$751,279	$425,715

Free Trade Result.

Hands idle in July, 1896..... 10,573
Wages lost in July, 1896.....$325,555

The great benefit of the free raw material policy has consisted in enabling 10,573 men, out of 24,339 hands in 290 lumber mills, to take a vacation without pay. The decrease in the employment of lumbermen, through Bryans' free trade policy, was approximately 43 per cent.

The loss in wages to the lumbermen, during their July vacation this year, was $325,555, also approximately 43 per cent., or at the rate of $3,906,660 a year. This is "the great benefit" that free trade in lumber has been to 10,573 lumbermen who were busily employed in July, 1892, under the McKinley policy of protection.

It appears that the average of monthly wages paid in each year was just about the same, therefore the indications are that the American lumber mills are being entirely shut down and that American lumbermen are entirely idle, while Canadian mills and Canadian lumbermen are actively employed.

From later advices received, we believe that the condition of the American lumber industry is worse than it was three months ago. The proof submitted of the disastrous effect of free trade in lumber is more than ample. If the same ratio of loss (43 per cent.), as has been shown by the 290 lumber mills reporting to us, be applied to all similar mills in the United States, then the loss in wages to all American lumbermen is at the rate of about forty million dollars a year.

This is the result of the Democratic policy of free trade. It is what Bryan believes in. It is what Bryan voted for. It is what Bryan would give us more of, though he cowardly shirks the issue at present and says: "We won't discuss the tariff question just now." McKinley and protection will restore the American lumber industry to its former prosperous condition of 1892. Lumbermen will vote the straight Republican ticket.

Where Are They All?

New York Sun.

Senator Teller, who was at Popocratic headquarters today, said he was to do some stumping in Illinois. Senator Tillman was grim and silent. Senator Teller was downcast, and he talked heavy-hearted.

"Going to Minnesota, senator?" the Sun man inquired. "Ah, no," replied Mr. Teller. "I have given that state to McKinley all during the campaign. I have a brother who is running for congress in one of the Southern Illinois districts. I expect he is to be beaten by 14,000 or 15,000, or something like that, but still I want to make a speech for him."

Senator Money, of Missouri, is to make several speeches for Bryan. Money, Teller and Tillman are the only three of the senatorial combine who appear to be at all in evidence for Bryan. Folks are asking today what has become of Daniel, White, Cockrell, Vest, Turple, Harris, Bate and other members of the senatorial combine which precipitated Bryan and the Chicago platform upon the campaign. Voorhees is too ill to talk. His days on earth are numbered.

Then, too, not a peep has been heard from Richard P. Bland. He has not been heard from since he accompanied Bryan to New York, on that trip which ended in the fiasco at Madison Square Garden. Bland worked the silver issue for twenty years, only to be overthrown at Chicago by the catch-phrase speech of Bryan.

It is one of the inner secrets of the Popocratic camp that Bryan on that first trip to New York affronted and snubbed Bland. It is also known that Mrs. Bryan was very pronounced in her utterances to Mrs. Bland, who is a very gentle and motherly spoken woman. It was on that trip that the Bryans refused to allow Senator Gorman to become a member of the Popocratic campaign committee, much to the chagrin of Chairman Jones.

Senator Gorman did not attend the Chicago convention. He has made one speech for Bryan at his home in Maryland. Senator Hill remains silent. Gov. Altgeld, with Jones, Teller and Tillman, are, therefore, as it was remarked, "the main guys in the Popocratic fight." Bryan, of course, is the chief guy.

The Letter "E."

An exchange says "e" is the most unfortunate letter in the English alphabet, because it is never in cash, never out of debt, and never out of danger. The aforesaid exchange forgets that the letter "e" is never in war, but always in peace. It is the beginning of existence, the commencement of ease and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no bread, no meat, no meal, no water, no whiskey, no gospel, no hell, no heaven, no newspaper and no advertising.

Commendable Enterprise.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, with commendable enterprise, has arranged to send a regular staff correspondent to China and Japan, who will make extended observations and report upon manufacturing and commercial conditions, with particular regard to the prospects of extending trade of the Pacific Northwest in the Orient. The trip will cover several months and embrace Japan, China and Honolulu.—West Coast Trade.

Portland Oregonian: The German-Americans are going to contribute materially to McKinley's majority in the decisive states of the middle West.

THE STATE PRESS.

Stevens County Statesman-Index says in a headline: "The Republicans on the Run—Victory in Sight." There is more truth in this than the Statesman-Index intended.

Nooksack Reporter: Potter Charles Sullivan will be elected governor by more than 5,000 majority. If state pride was conspicuous among the Kickshaws Mr. Rogers would be snowed under by 50,000 majority.

Pasco News: Senator Teller does not look for an immediate revival of prosperity in case of a silver triumph, but thinks it would come "inside of twenty years." Now, let all who are in favor of waiting twenty years for the return of good times hold up their hands—and vote for Bryan.

Prosser American: The editor of this paper may be said to be a "juvenile," at the present time, and not know much; but when we are as old as the man who looks upon himself as the voice of the people and the modern savior of mankind, if we haven't more common sense than he gives evidence of, we hope somebody will take an effective shot at us.

COAST PAPERS.

San Francisco Chronicle: What the country needs is an administration that will repair its credit by giving it a revenue law which will produce a surplus and avoid deficits.

Portland Oregonian: All business in the Eastern states is being transacted on the assumption that McKinley is to be elected. Were it not regarded as certain that Bryan would be defeated, there would now be a general panic.

San Francisco Chronicle: Our Democratic contemporary is depriving the public of a great deal of amusement by refusing to discuss the effects of free trade in wool on the growers of California. It would be "more fun than a box of monkeys" to see it attempt to reconcile its statements and predictions of four years ago with the results.

Stockton Mail (189?): The free-silver coinage issue is a peril to the Democratic party. The bob-tail dollar is a dishonest dollar and would work endless injury to all the business interests of the country. Like everything else that is worth less than it is represented to be worth, the cheap dollar is a fraud on every one that is compelled to receive it at its face value.

Los Angeles Times: Let Bryan once be seated in the presidential chair and the mints would simply become grist-mills for the benefit of the mine owners of four states—Nevada, Colorado, Montana and Utah. The first step would be to redeem all legal tender notes in silver, and, after them, the outstanding bonds. This would place the country upon a silver basis without any legislation on the part of congress; and the national credit would be impaired beyond recall.

Tommy Wants to Know.

Chicago Tribune.

Tommy—Pa, who's going to be elected?
Mr. Tucker—Bryan, my son.
"What'll happen then?"
"Then we'll have free coinage."
"What does that mean?"
"It means that the owner of silver bullion will be able to take it to the mint and have it coined into dollars without paying anything for it."
"What is bullion?"
"It's silver before it's coined."
"What do we want free coinage for?"
"I am glad to see you take an interest in such questions, Tommy. We want free coinage so as to bring the price of silver up to $1.29 an ounce and make good times."
"What's silver bullion worth now?"
"It is worth about 65 cents."
"And Bryan's going to be elected?"
"Yes, there's no doubt about that."
"Then, paw, why don't you buy a great big lot of bullion and make a whole wagon load of money?"
"H'm—Thomas, if you don't quit playing with the son of that infernal gold bug next door I'll take the skin clear off of you."

NO LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

I met a man who favored gold;
To him I softly said:
"My friend, when all the votes are polled
Will your side be ahead?"
A smile upon his face I saw;
"You bet, we will win out,
Though Alabam' and Arkansaw
May somewhat be in doubt."

I saw a solid silver man,
Who worked through thick and thin.
I asked him how his figures ran,
And if his side would win.
Said he: "Our cause will sweep the land,
No section will be missed,
Vermont and Maine, you understand,
Comprise our doubtful list."
—Duncan M. Smith.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEATTLE THEATER—
Northwest Theatrical Association.
Paul B. Hyner, Resident Manager.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, October 22, 23, 24. Special Saturday matinee.

Grau's Opera Company

At peoples prices, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.

Thursday .....Beggar Student
Friday .....Tar and Tartar
Saturday .....Paul Jones

A great cast. Young and powerful chorus. Grau's own orchestra.

THIRD AVENUE THEATER—
SEATTLE AMUSEMENT CO., Inc.
W. M. RUSSELL, Manager.

TONIGHT

A. Y. Pearson's Big Eastern Combination in
A Most Fascinating Play!
An Eclipse of Realism!
THE POLICE PATROL.
No Stage Mimicry. All a Reality.
Presented with marvelously magnificent mechanical and scenic effects it
PLEASES THE PEOPLE—
"THEY PAY US."
Regular Third Avenue prices. Telephone Pike 5.

THIRD AVENUE THEATER.
SEATTLE AMUSEMENT CO., Inc.
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Week commencing Sunday, Oct. 25th. Matinee Saturday.

THE TORNADO.

LINCOLN J. CARTER'S MAMMOTH SCENIC PRODUCTION.

The awful tornado. The Great Rigging Scene. Six Tars Furling a Monster Sail. The Collision of Two Ocean Liners at Full Speed. The Mighty Open Sea Scene, With Waves Running Mountain High. Dissecting-Room of a Medical College. Chicago Harbor at Night, and Many Other Scenic Wonders.

"To hold as well as win success,
Keep all your play-bill promises."
—LINCOLN J. CARTER.

Regular Third Avenue Theater prices. Seats on sale daily 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Telephone, Pike 5.

SEATTLE THEATER—
Northwest Theatrical Association.
Paul B. Hyner, Resident Manager.

Thursday, October 29, the Famous

Maginel-Mullin Concert Co.

Artists—Miss Katie Mullin, clarionet, cornet and saxophone; Miss May Mullin, piano, cornet and violin; F. A. Maginel, saxophone and soloist, late of Gilmore-Liberati's famous band; Miss Gertie Lochman, whistler and bird imitator; Count Kosminsky, late of Cirque Salamonsky, St. Petersburg, Russia; Miss S. Mullin, accompanist.

One night only. Prices—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. Seats on sale at theater Tuesday, October 27.

Interested in Fancy Work?

Here Are New Materials.

New Silks and wool or rubber hoops for embroidery work, fringes and large or small cords for edging.

Stamped Linens in a large variety, with fringed, hemstitched or buttonhole edges.

New Doylie Sets, Doylies, Veil, Kerchief or Tie Cases, Picture Frames, etc., all of the latest fancies.

SPECIAL ITEMS.

New cases of fine Linen for Veils, Kerchiefs, Ties, etc., appropriately stamped. 25c Each.

New Picture Frames of heavy linen, all mounted and partly embroidered, novel effects, 35 and 50c Each.

Fancy stamped Denim Pillow Covers, entirely new patterns, 15c Each.

Japanese Tinsel Crepe covers, very pretty, 15c Each.

Sofa Pillows covered with satin, and with a wide ruffle, very pretty, a bargain, 25c Each.

Head rests, covered with satin, tinsel crepe, beautiful colorings, a genuine bargain, 25c Each.

New mantel drapes of Japanese Crepe, a large size, dainty colorings, fringed on three sides, 25c Each.

Also a large, new line of Drapery Materials in figured silks, satins, Momie cloths, satines, imitation denims and the new things in wash goods, etc. All handsome and at small prices.

J. A. BAILLARGEON & CO.

Second Avenue and James Street.

At Our Dinner Set Sale

LASTING TODAY AND TOMORROW—

$ 6.50—Buys a good Decorated Dinner Set, a bargain.

$ 9.00—Buys a Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set, full gold trimmed.

$16.00—Buys a China Complete Dinner Set, worth $22.50

Note Window Display Of Cut Glass Novelties.

CUT GLASS WATER BOTTLES AT..... $1.35
CUT OIL AND VINEGARS AT..... 75c
CUT GLASS TUMBLERS AT.....$4 Doz.

Our window display will contain scores of the very latest novelties in Cut Glass. The stock we now show is by far the finest ever opened in this city.

We have by far the largest line of lamps ever carried in the city.

Banquet Lamps with Globe, from $1.95 up.

PIANO, HALL and LIBRARY LAMPS, all styles and prices.

M. SELLER & CO.

627 First Ave., Foot of Cherry.

The Washington Rubber Co. Inc.

Ladies,' Men's, Misses' and Boys' Mackintoshes.

ALBERT HANSEN,

DEALER IN Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Fine Cut Glass, Etc.

Largest and finest stock in the North west. All kinds of watches and jewelry repaired and made to order. 706 FIRST AVENUE.

THE BON MARCHE

Nordhoff & Co

New Location, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431 Second Av., Near Pike.

FRIDAY TODAY FRIDAY
Bargain Day

A small list of some of the Friday Bargains in Nordhoff & Co.'s new store.

Friday in the Dress Goods Department.

Bourette Plaids, only 12½c, worth 20c.

A special line of all-wool Novelty Suitings, 36 inches wide, in checks and Mixtures, only 22c a yard, worth 35c.

A lot of rough Scotch Cheviots, 46 inches, all wool Serges, German Henriettas, and all-wool Scotch Plaids to go on sale today for 35c a yard, worth up to 60c.

A lot of all-wool double width Flannel Suitings, 36 inches wide, only 25c a yard, value 39c.

Friday in the Flannel and Blanket Department.

2,000 yards Mill Remnants, Outing Flannels, to go on sale today at 7½c, worth 10c and 12½c.

A beautiful soft woolly Blanket (full size) to go on sale at $1.35, worth $1.65.

A strictly all-wool Blanket (full size) only $2.50, worth $3.50.

Just received a lot of Ladies' Wrappers in Calico, Flannelette and German Flannel, exquisite designs, including Persian figures, Roman figures, Dresden figures and fancy stripes, to introduce we offer them at 65c, $1, $1.15, $1.25, up to $2.50, value $1.25, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75 up to $3.50.

Today's Millinery Offerings.

Special offerings today in Trimmed Hats, at $2.50, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00.

Today's Cloak Offerings.

Beautiful Boucle or Beaver Cloth Jackets, worth $7.50, only $5.00.

New style Coats, Medici Collar, full sleeves, only $7.50, worth $10.00.

Friday Shoe Bargains.

Ladies' Storm Rubbers 25c a pair.
Men's Heavy Rubbers 35c a pair.
Ladies' Kid-button Shoes, patent tips, only 79c a pair.
Ladies' Good Quality Kid Button Shoes, patent tip, $1 a pair.
Men's Patent Enamel, Scotch oak, double sole, worth $4, only $3.00 a pair.
Ladies' Calf Shoes, patent tips, only $1.75 a pair.
Little Gents' non-crackable Shoes, Size 9 to 13.....
Size 12 to 2.....
Size 3 to 5½.....
Children's School Shoes, Scotch oak, all solid, today at 79c, 89c and $1, sizes 6 to 8, 9 to 11 and 11 to 2.