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Here They Are Again! Lowney's Chocolates. Fresh from the Best and at Eastern Prices. Bon Bons, Creams and Almonds.

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IMPORTANT TO POULTRYMEN. We have just received a consignment of Pratt's Poultry Food.

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Watch Us! Watch Us! If you need a new watch or want your old one repaired come to us.

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

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ABSOLUTELY PURE. Home Production. FRESH GROUND BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. Take Note Other Than the Seattle Cereal Co's DIAMOND BRAND.

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ALBERT HANSEN. Dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Fine Cut Glass, Etc.

Royal Baking Powder. Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

SPEAKER CRISP DEAD.

He Died in a Sanitarium of Heart Failure.

TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY.

Though His Death Was Sudden, It Was Not Unexpected—What Is Said of Him in Washington City as a Speaker—The Bright Political Life That Had Been Won and Was Opening for Him—What Hoke Smith and Others Have to Say of His Sudden Demise.

Atlanta, Oct. 23.—Charles F. Crisp, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, died here this afternoon. The end came at a quarter to 12 o'clock. Mr. Crisp had been in the sanitarium of Dr. Holmes of this city for several weeks. His condition had been reported very low, but no fatal conclusion of his illness had been expected so soon.

Mr. Crisp had been in pain all day. Every few minutes he would suffer greatly, but no danger was feared at such a moment. His wife, together with the sanitary nurse, was watching at his bedside. About a quarter to 12 o'clock Mr. Crisp was seized with another attack and quite suddenly he passed into the calm of death. The watchers saw it and sent down stairs for Dr. Holmes. Judge Crisp's two daughters, Mrs. Fred Davenport and Mrs. Bertha Crisp, and his two sons, Mr. Charles G. Crisp, Jr., and Mr. E. C. Crisp, were at the Ballard house. They were quickly summoned. When they entered the room Judge Crisp was still conscious. He gave the order of recognition, breathed a few times and died. He could not speak. So quickly had the fatal messenger come that the striking family stood appalled in the death chamber.

Mr. Crisp's death, while apparently thus sudden, was not unexpected by the physicians, who have been watching him. He had been declining for several years. His last illness, however, was occasioned by an attack of malarial fever, which he contracted at his home, Americus, a few weeks ago, but which soon yielded to treatment when he came to Washington. He was considered convalescent and on last Sabbath he had ridden out, but when returned health seemed within view, he was attacked by congestion of the lungs, which added to the weakness of the lungs and heart, caused by two previous attacks of pleurisy, resulting in his death this afternoon.

Washington City, Oct. 23.—Speaker Crisp's death was not altogether a surprise to those who knew him. He had been known for some months that he had not long to live, and never again could be an active figure in public affairs. The speaker had several spells of illness in Washington City. He suffered from asthma and later from heart trouble. His ill-health, however, did not become a matter of public notice until last spring, when he was compelled to abandon a series of joint debates arranged with ex-Secretary Hoke Smith, by reason of the advice of his physician, who declared that it would impair his life for him to continue the debate, which had attracted great interest as it involved the position of the Democratic party of the state on the silver question and the senatorship of Georgia for whom the ex-speaker was an active candidate.

He was a forceful speaker, a man of great tact and possessed the qualities that fitted him for the leadership of a parliamentary assembly. His first prominence in national affairs came from the skill with which he carried his party in a general election contest in 1872. He was elected to the speakership after the most memorable canvass in the history of the house. He was elected speaker of the house in 1873, and served in that position until 1875, when he was defeated after a struggle prolonged so that the house of representatives, contrary to custom, assembled on the morning day with the question of the next speaker in doubt.

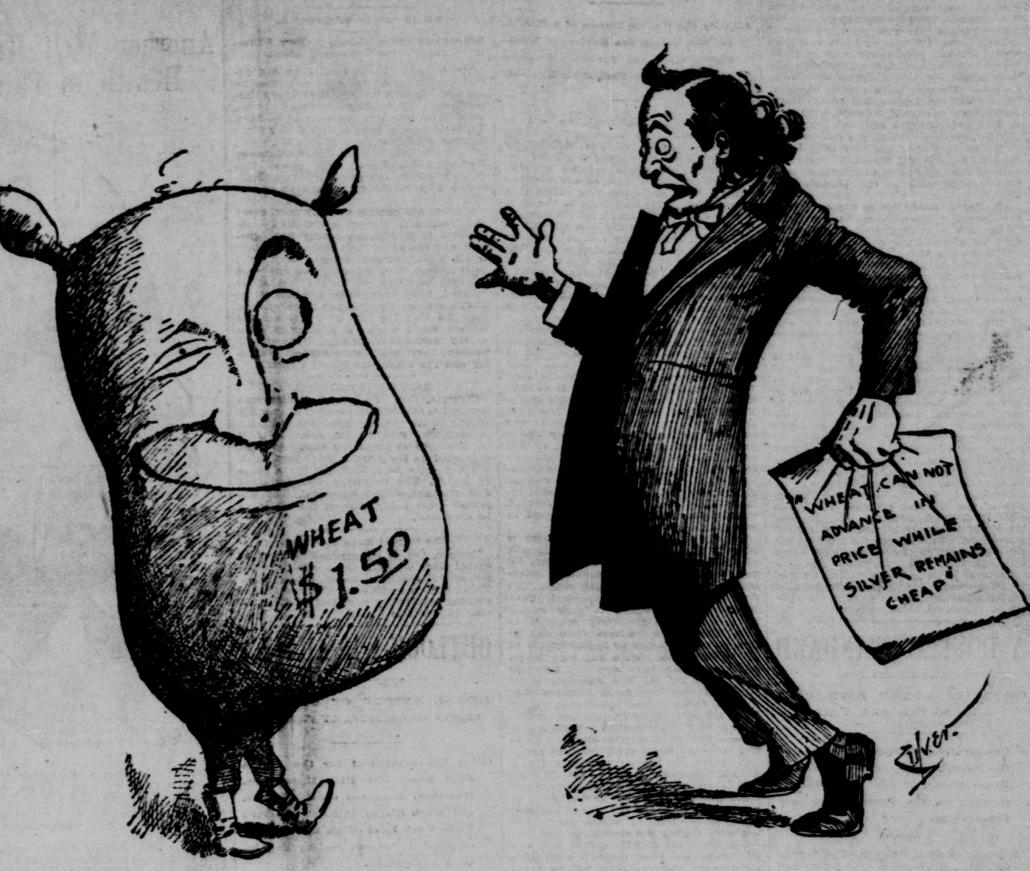
As speaker Mr. Crisp was fair but firm. His rulings have been upheld, and though great national reputation, and I regret sincerely that he has not been spared to fill it.

Gov. W. Y. Atkinson, who has just been elected chief executive of Georgia for a term of two years, is prominently mentioned as successor to the senatorial seat which would have been Mr. Crisp's had he survived. Should he enter and be elected, there will probably be a contest for the governorship between Hon. Robert L. Bernier and Hon. A. S. Clay, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee. Gov. Atkinson's choice as senator would render necessary a special election for governor.

Charles Frederick Crisp was born in Sheffield, England, January 25, 1845, while his parents were on a visit to that country. He received a common school education, served gallantly as a lieutenant in the Civil war, was admitted to the bar in Americus, Ga., in 1866, practiced in Ellenville, Ga., and was solicitor general in 1872 and 1873. He removed to Americus in 1874, and was elected to the Georgia legislature in 1875. He was elected to the same office by the general assembly in 1878 and 1880; resigned to accept the Democratic nomination for congress in 1882, was president of the state Democratic convention in 1882, and was elected representative to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second congresses. In 1881, after a protracted and exciting contest, he was elected speaker of the house.

Mr. Crisp had displayed mental energy, a judicial temperament, conservatism, self-command and broad statesmanship. In emergency he inevitably came forward as a leader, owing to the fact that he possessed that blending of dignity and vigor which is the mark of a statesman. He possessed an imposing person and courtly manner, and spoke with winning eloquence. In trying legislative contests and hot party conflicts, his influence was felt. He possessed an imposing person and courtly manner, and spoke with winning eloquence. In trying legislative contests and hot party conflicts, his influence was felt.

FOR A GENERAL TREATY. Between England and the United States. Looking to Arbitration. Washington City, Oct. 23.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, called at the state department today for the purpose of presenting to Secretary Olney certain propositions regarding the Venezuelan controversy. It being cabinet day, Sir Julian and the secretary had only a few minutes to discuss the matter, which seemed to be data respecting the extent of British individual interests in the disputes of the boundary territory, the information which Secretary Olney has along sought from the British side. If this troublesome phase of the boundary dispute can be adjusted satisfactorily there will be no doubt that the main question can be speedily settled.



BRYAN BEHOLDS AN UNWELCOME APPARITION.

—San Francisco Call.

TO COLUMBUS DELANO

THOUGH NOT A DISCOVERER, MANY PEOPLE MOURN HIS DEATH.

He Was an Example of the Possibilities of Life Under Republican Rule—From a Poor Boy He Became Secretary of the Interior, and His Last Days Were Devoted to Expounding the Educational Advantages He Himself Lacked in Youth.

Columbus, O., Oct. 23.—Hon. Columbus Delano, secretary of the interior under Grant, died suddenly at 11 a. m. at Lake Howe, his suburban home, near Mount Vernon. He was eighty-seven years old. He died suddenly and unexpectedly. There was no connection between his death and the accident to Mrs. Delano on Sunday. She is at the point of death.

Columbus Delano was born at Shoreham, Vermont, June 5, 1809, the son of James and Lucinda Delano. The Delano family was of French extraction, but the first member of it in this country came from England soon after the Mayflower, and settled in Massachusetts. Mr. Delano's father died when he was six years of age, and his uncle, Luther Bateman, took charge of him. Mr. Bateman moved to

THE CHINAMAN RELEASED.

Marquis of Salisbury Demands It From the Chinese Minister, Who Cables to Peking.

London, Oct. 23.—The Marquis of Salisbury demanded the immediate release of Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese physician said to be a British subject, who was, according to the statement of his friends, kidnapped while passing the Chinese legation here, and is held a prisoner in the legation on the charge of having been engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Manchu dynasty.

A complete cordon of detectives was formed around the Chinese legation, the officers being ordered to seize Sun Yat Sen and release him if he should be brought out. The Marquis of Salisbury, after reading a number of affidavits in the case, sent a strongly worded letter to the Chinese envoy, pointing out that the method adopted by the legation in arresting and detaining the prisoner was a violation of the right of asylum to which England was committed by every treaty and belief. He asked the envoy to immediately release the prisoner and avoid further unpleasantness.

Later in the day Sir Halliday McCourtney, counsel for the Chinese minister, went to the foreign office and said Sun Yat Sen's friend, Dr. Cantlie, who first raised the question of the Chinaman's imprisonment, went to the Chinese legation at 4:30 with a letter from the foreign office, and not long afterward emerged from the side door with Sun Yat Sen, who was admitted to the bar of the foreign office, where he was met by a foreign official, who said that Sun Yat Sen was in prison and about to be sent to China, where he would be beheaded.

BARONS ON A TRAMP.

Entertained as German Army Officers, but Turn Out to Be Frauds.

Denver, Oct. 23.—General Weston and the officers of the United States army of this city have for several weeks been handsomely entertained two Germans of the German army. They represented that they were making a tour around the world without money in the name of Baron Von Livitzow and Baron Von Sackmiltz, who said they were officers of the German army. They represented that they were making a tour around the world without money in the name of Baron Von Livitzow and Baron Von Sackmiltz, who said they were officers of the German army.

Shot and Killed in His Office.

Kansas City, Oct. 23.—Morris Landa, manager of the International Export and Grain Company and prominent in the local grain market, was shot and killed in his office at the stock exchange this evening by Fred H. Waitt, a bookkeeper, whom he had discharged and whom he attempted to put out of the room. Waitt had been drinking.

Lost Heavily in Wheat.

St. Louis, Oct. 23.—L. A. Coquard, the well known street broker, filed an assignment today. He gives his assets at \$20,000; liabilities not stated, but may exceed assets. It is claimed that during the past six months he has lost heavily in wheat and stocks, the total amount being estimated at \$30,000. He was one of the most prominent dealers in stocks and bonds in the city.

THAT UNTAMED DUDE

HE UNSCRUPULOUSLY DECEIVES A POOR POPULIST EDITOR.

And the Poor Editor, When Called to Account by His P. H. Haugen for His Second-Hand Falsehood, Blushes so Fiercely That the Heat Stings the Whiskers of Every Populist in the Aberdeen Opera House.

Aberdeen, Oct. 23.—Special.—A splendid audience greeted Hon. Nils P. Haugen, the distinguished Scandinavian orator and congressman from Wisconsin, at the opera house in this city last evening. It was unquestionably the largest and most enthusiastic crowd that has greeted any speaker in this city during the present campaign, and conspicuous among the auditors were numerous sons of Scandinavia attracted by the fame of their countryman. The speaking being crowded from Hopium and Cosmopolis were late in arriving, and the crowd of Aberdeen people which in the meantime had assembled were impatiently entertained by music executed upon the piano by little Nellie Reisinger, Aberdeen's musical wonder, who, though but a child, displays such talent in music as will some day make her famous. Later on, when the victors arrived, the Cosmopolis band occupied the orchestra pit, and its lively airs added much to the enthusiasm of the evening.

Hon. George H. Emerson, of Hopium, introduced the distinguished Wisconsin man, in a fifteen-minute talk, which was freely applauded, and when the ex-congressman was presented quite an ovation greeted him. For two hours Mr. Haugen entered into a declaration saying that protection and sound money, which was unanswerable in its strength. An incident of the evening which afforded the Chinese minister with an opportunity which served to illustrate the dishonest expedients to which the opposition will resort, was the calling to account by the speaker of the figurehead of a local Populist paper, who was present. The current issue of this Populist publication, which appeared yesterday, contained the following:

"Ex-Senator Haugen, of Wisconsin, will speak in the opera house tonight. Wonder if he will explain why, if the gold standard is so very good, Dr. Spin, the minister of finance of Norway, has recently given out a declaration saying that the only salvation of his country was in the only substitution of the Norwegian bimetallicism."

In the course of his speech Mr. Haugen referred to the item quoted and asked the editor of the sheet in which it appeared to stand up if present. In response to this request the editor materialized in the audience. A most lean and hungry specimen of his kind—and permitted himself to be interrogated. The discourse which ensued was about as follows: Mr. Haugen—Are you responsible for this item? Populist Editor—I wrote it myself. Mr. Haugen—From whom did you receive the information upon which it was based? Populist Editor—From James Hamilton Lewis, the next congressman from this state. (Cries of "No, no," from all parts of the house.) Mr. Haugen—Your information is entirely wrong. Spin is not a Norwegian name. No person of that name is or ever was connected with the Norwegian government as minister of finance or in any other capacity. The present Norwegian minister of finance is Mr. Furn. A neighbor of mine in Wisconsin, who reported returned from a visit to Norway, informed me that that country is in the midst of the greatest season of prosperity it ever knew. Bricklayers receive \$2.00 per day there and laborers get a crown per day. No such wages were ever previously paid there. Every one is prospering in Norway beyond precedent, and the country needs no financial salvation. The Populist editor had meanwhile faded from sight and hearing, and several of his bewitched friends also suddenly disappeared. Republicanism is stronger than ever in Chehalis county today, and the cause is growing daily in strength. The Republican ticket will receive a majority here, from electors to workman.

CARLISLE WAS EGGED.

But Such Indignities Cannot Be Repeated.

WRATH OF HIS DEFENDERS.

Cincinnati and Louisville Men That He Shall in Future Be Protected Against Similar Insults—What the Secretary Himself Says of the Matter. Secretion Against Him—It Will Injure the Cause of His Opponents.

Cincinnati, Oct. 23.—Secretary Carlisle found himself the center of widespread attention today in consequence of the gross indignity offered him during his speech on Thursday night in Odd Fellows hall at Covington. The cause of the case is a call from friends and neighbors anxious to assure him of their detestation of the outrage. Later on messages began to arrive, showing a similar feeling existed in other portions of the state. At length Carlisle was obliged to deny himself to callers to enable him to get the rest he needed and to attend to his correspondence.

"The feeling in Covington as well as in Cincinnati ran high at the latter was discussed. The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, regardless of political partisanship, called a special meeting and appointed a committee to call on Secretary Carlisle to make a personal appeal to the Chamber of Commerce before he returned to Washington City. In addition a large delegation of gold delegates from Walnut hills called to urge him to give them an address. To all the requests for speeches Carlisle was obliged to give a refusal. Speaking of the indignity done to the secretary showed that he regarded it more than an accidental occurrence. In his opinion it was an organized mob. 'I did not know during my speech that any such thing had been done. Of course, I saw the disorder in the hall. It came from a lot of men who had gathered in the rear of the hall. The body of the house was decent and well-behaved. Indeed, many ladies were present. I heard all the noise on the street, but did not know what it was about. I did not speak to the mob but once. I saw it did no good. I was still in ignorance of what was going on outside until you came to Louisville. I seemed advised of it. They kept detaining me in various ways until it should be dispersed. When I heard that I said I was going and I started for the door to the door I saw the crowd there. They had been waiting purposely there all the time. There was a rush, and it was with great difficulty that I got out of the building and along the streets. They followed us until we reached the door of Mr. Holmes, and then the police drove a line across the street and stopped further progress. The gathering outside the hall following those two or three hundred men for the hall. The police, though the streets was not a mere accident, it was an organized affair."

To a wish expressed that better treatment should be accorded the speaker he yet to make, he replied: "It makes little difference to me. It is an illustration of that may be expected everywhere if the principles of the Chicago platform prevail. Personal indignity and even personal violence will hurt those who attempt it more than it can hurt me."

The secretary stated in order to meet his engagement at Bowling Green, Louisville, Oct. 23.—Carlisle speaks here next Wednesday morning. The following telegram was sent: "You will have such complete protection against insult and so grand an ovation when you come to Louisville, as will forever wipe out the attempt last night to destroy free speech and dishonor the fair name of Kentucky, and discredit her foremen."

THAT GEORGIA FUSION.

Watson Still Has a Say in the Matter, Atlanta, Oct. 23.—It is learned here on what is believed to be unimpeachable authority that fusion was agreed upon yesterday between the two parties for the next election in Georgia.

"We must accede to demands of Populists for fusion in Georgia." The reply, in substance, was: "Populists will not accept fusion, they demand surrender." To this Jones responded: "If these are the facts use your own judgment."

BITTER AGAINST REWALL.

Watson Says He is a Plutocrat and Friend of the Goldbugs.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 23.—Tonight to a packed house Tom Watson, of Georgia, defended Populism and the Populist party, making a strong speech which met with a hearty reception from the 1,500 people present. He was particularly bitter in his attack on the fusionists, and was especially bitter when speaking of Vice Presidential candidate Sewall. He charged him with being a plutocrat, bond clipper, railroad king, and that he was running hand and hand with the gold bugs, and that his presence on the ticket was a menace to the election of Mr. Bryan. The speech was a stirring one, and it revived the spirits of the Populists here.

Cheers for McKinley.

Florence, Oct. 23.—Special.—A joint discussion between A. B. Black and A. B. Austin was held at the school house with a tremendous and enthusiastic crowd. Al-Ki, from Stanwood, brought up a large crowd. The Stanwood band, which was engaged by the McKinley club of Florence, gave splendid music for the occasion. Mr. Black gave facts and figures which were avoided by his opponent. The meeting was very enthusiastic and McKinley cheers were heard frequently. Fair Fencil Will Stand. San Francisco, Oct. 23.—At a conference this afternoon of all the attorneys for the various parties to the Fair Bignition, the position of the McKinley club of Florence toward the so-called pencil will was defined. The attorney for Mrs. Hennessey and Miss Virginia Fair announced that they would file no contest in their behalf against the pencil will or trust will, but would support the contest instituted in behalf of minor heirs. A similar statement was made by the attorneys for Charles Fair. Removal sale of Barg's, 305 Front street.