THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXXI., NO. 75. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1897. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

London Layer Raisins

Think of this price: A box containing 20 pounds of Raisins for 85c. The raisins are a little sugared, otherwise perfect. This figures out 4 1-4c per pound. We know of some grocers who sell the same grade at 10c per pound. There are not many boxes in the lot. BETTER BUY THEM TODAY.

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IT WAS BEFORE THE DAY OF

SAPOLIO

THEY USED TO SAY "WOMAN'S WORK IS NEVER DONE."

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Largest and finest stock in the Northwest. All kinds of Watches and Jewelry repaired and made to order.

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A ROAST FOR ALTGELD.

Grosvenor Roughly Overturns the Free Silver Champion.

IN DEFENSE OF OHIO'S HONOR.

People Voted Against Bryan Because He Was Supported by Just Such Men as the Ex-Governor of Illinois—De Armond Heaps Ridicule Upon Secretary Morton—Chandler Outlines the Republican Policy With Respect to the International Monetary Conference—Nicaragua Bill Goes Over.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The house today heard two very remarkable speeches, one made by Grosvenor of Ohio, attacking ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, and the other by De Armond heaping ridicule upon Secretary Morton for the recent issue of a pamphlet entitled "The Farmer's Interest in Finance."

Grosvenor's observations on the governor of Illinois were called forth by the latter's speech last week. Grosvenor got the floor during the debate on the agricultural bill. The loyalty, honor and integrity of the state of Ohio, he said, demanded a reply. As to much of what Altgeld had said, Grosvenor remarked, his answer would be silence, but one paragraph he could not pass over. That paragraph Grosvenor had read at the clerk's desk. It called attention, in partial substantiation, of the sweeping assertion that Bryan had been defeated of his election, to the fact that in Ohio last fall there were cast 200,000 more votes than in 1892. This Altgeld had said, indicated an increase of population of 1,000,000, whereas he charged, the increase had not been more than two-thirds of it. From this he concluded that 90,000 of the votes were fraudulent.

"I do not wonder," said Grosvenor, that a gentleman who led a victorious majority in the city of Chicago very recently and then was absolutely overwhelmed in almost all the counties and voting precincts of Illinois should select his own state as an illustration of the quality of unfairness which had been the index of this election.

"Ex-Gov. Altgeld is the last person, in my judgment, who ought to drag from the rapidly closing waves of oblivion the history and detail of the recent election. Whatever happened in Ohio was due to a large number of factors, no one of which was more powerful and potent to the victory of the Republican party in that state than was the existence as a leader in the Democratic party of Gov. Altgeld of Illinois. When all else during the campaign failed to arouse an outburst of tremendous enthusiasm, it always followed the declaration that one of the things we were aiming at was to purge the fair record of Illinois of the name in office of Altgeld. He it was who in the Chicago convention demanded, as was published and declared everywhere, the introduction of those planks of that platform that arrayed hundreds of thousands of Democrats, independent of the question of tariff and currency, against the Democratic party. Why, it is not very strange that the gentleman should feel some degree of responsibility for the results and some degree of soreness as he looks back over the miserable record in politics which he himself has made."

Continuing, Grosvenor said there had not been a dishonest election in Ohio for years, and he gave the credit of this to the joint efforts of the leading men of both political parties.

De Armond Ridicules Morton.

De Armond replied very briefly to Grosvenor, but it was his subsequent attack upon Secretary Morton which created the sensation. De Armond is a Democrat, an ardent advocate of silver, and therefore his attack on a Democratic cabinet official who had been most active on the gold side of the controversy excited less surprise than it otherwise would have done. With biting sarcasm and rasping irony he scored the secretary of agriculture, taking as his text the recent publication issued by the secretary. The pamphlet reviewed the silver agitation, to show that poverty and illiteracy characterized the states which had been foremost in the demand for the restoration of silver.

De Armond asserted that the demand for silver came chiefly from the farmers, whose interests the secretary of agriculture was supposed to look after, and asked contemptuously what excuse there was for issuing to them 'this slander, this travesty on facts." He went on to say that there were facts which some men lost sight of that were known to all others and one of them was that the illiterate colored vote represented McKinley's majority in most of the states which he carried. But, he said, no one takes Secretary Morton seriously nowadays. The world was no longer interested in his views on finance, although it might look with expectation for any observations he might make on the woodchuck, the hedgehog or the eye of the potato. "It was once said of an eminent statesman," he continued, "that the secretary stood alone; that modern degeneracy had not reached him. It could not be said of Morton that the secretary stood alone. Modern degeneracy had not passed him."

Addressing the Republican side, he appealed to them to recognize Secretary Morton's service, even though they refused to accept responsibility for him. "Of course," said he, "you will not keep him in his present position, but you might put him in the national museum."

"We will put him in a better place," interrupted Stone of Pennsylvania; "we will send him back to Nebraska."

"Why should you desire to punish Nebraska?" shouted Kem, Pop., of Nebraska, amid shouts of laughter.

"You intimated that I took unfair advantage of Gov. Altgeld," put in Grosvenor; "why do you attack Secretary Morton here, where he has no opportunity to reply?"

"Because," retorted De Armond, "I know the gentleman from Ohio has contracted a habit of speaking here at least once a day, and I felt that he could speak for him, if necessary." (Renewed laughter.)

In conclusion De Armond again commended to the prayerful consideration of the Republicans, "this curiosity of modern political life," whose peculiarity was that he talked when he was not writing and wrote when he was not talking, and did both when he was not thinking.

"Full many a whim of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathomed dreams of Morton bear;
Full many a wheel is formed to whirr unseen,
And waste its fleetness 'neath J. Sterling's hair."

(Great laughter and applause.)

IN THE SENATE.

Chandler Outlines the Policy for an International Conference—Canal Bill Goes Over.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The open session of the senate was comparatively brief today, as more than half the day was spent behind closed doors. During the open session the bill for an international monetary conference was debated, Chandler speaking in favor of it and Stewart of Nevada against it. Chandler's speech was carefully prepared, and was in the nature of a statement of the attitude of the Republican side of the chamber on the bill. Stewart, although criticising the commission as futile, stated that he would not oppose the measure. It is expected that a vote will be reached tomorrow, though Pettigrew of South Dakota announced a speech which may lead to further delay.

The Nicaragua canal and the bankruptcy bills were before the senate for a brief time, but no progress was made on either. Early in the day a lively debate occurred over Allen's resolution questioning the president's rights to foreclose against the Pacific railroads. The resolution went over for a speech by Thurston of Nebraska tomorrow.

In speaking for the bill for an international conference, Chandler said:

"This bill represents a new movement beginning in the United States for the establishment of bi-metallism, the unlimited coinage of silver and gold as standard money. The provisions of the bill are in the form desired by its friends, substantially in the language of three previous authorizations under which its delegates were appointed to international monetary conferences and of one under which no action was taken."

Chandler then outlined the provisions of the bill and quoted from McKinley's letter of acceptance, saying McKinley would take every means to promote an international agreement. Chandler closed his remarks by saying:

"This bill for an international bi-metallic conference has been deliberately presented in a body, a majority of whose members are in favor of the free coinage of silver by the United States independent of other nations and who believe that no successful results will come from the conference. But it is presented to them in the belief and after the assurance that they are not unwilling to allow the experiment to be tried again, under favorable auspices, and with a universal hope that it may secure the adoption of a system of bi-metallism by the leading commercial nations of the world. It is also presented in the form which is preferred by the friends of the measure, who have faith that it will prove useful, effective and successful in its great purpose. It depends for its passage upon the votes of those senators who have no such faith. They can defeat it by direct votes against it. They can defeat it by amendments destructive of any hopeful scheme for an international agreement. Such a result, Mr. President, I will not anticipate, but will ask, in the public interest for the unanimous adoption of the bill as it is now proposed for the consideration and the decision of the senate."

Bills Passed.

The following bills were then passed:

Senate bill for a life-saving station near Point Arena, Cal.; house bill for the relief of Cogswell & Co., of St. Louis, involving a claim of $1,806; house bill as to the recording of mortgages in the Indian territory; house bill settling the accounts of Indian Agent John Y. Williams; senate bill pensioning the widow of the late Brig. Gen. Daniel MacAuley at $30 per month; senate bill providing that a district judge shall have all the powers of a circuit judge within his own district, and also within any district in which he shall be designated to hold court during the time limited by such designation.

Nominations.

The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: T. H. Lafferty, jr., to be postmaster at Sanger, Cal.; Lieut. Col. Michael V. Sheridan, assistant adjutant general, to be colonel and assistant adjutant general; Maj. J. B. Babcock, assistant adjutant general, to be lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant general; Capt. John Bannister, assistant surgeon, to be major and surgeon.

Confirmations.

W. S. Forman, to be commissioner of internal revenue; Charles B. Howrie, of Mississippi, to be judge of the court of claims; Frank Dyer Chester, of Massachusetts, to be consul at Budapest, Hungary; Capt. W. T. Sampson, to be chief of the bureau of ordnance, department of the navy; P. W. O'Sullivan, of Prescott, A. T., to be register of the land office at Prescott; V. A. Williams, to be postmaster at Independence, Or.; also some minor promotions in the army.

Senator Squire Paired.

"OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 28.—To the Editor: Please announce that I am paired in favor of the Nicaragua canal bill, so that my vote will count.

"W. C. SQUIRE."

IN THE HOUSE.

Refusal to Allow Free Conveyance of Puyallup Lands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The house passed the Indian appropriation bill today and entered upon the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. A number of amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were adopted before it passed. The item to remove all restrictions existing against the leasing, sale or conveyance of the allotted lands of the Puyallup Indians, in Pierce county, Washington, was ruled out.

At 6:15 p. m. the house adjourned, after hearing the speeches of Grosvenor and De Armond.

HEITFELD BEATS DUBOIS.

Nez Perces Farmer Elected Senator in Idaho—Once Lived in Washington.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 28.—Henry Heitfeld, Populist, was today elected United States senator to succeed Dubois. The vote stood: Heitfeld, 39; Dubois, 30; F. T. Nelson, 1. Fourteen Democrats joined the Populists for Heitfeld, and he also received the vote of the single Republican member. Four Democrats went to Dubois. In the campaign the Democrats and Populists entered into fusion, under which the Populists were to have the congressman and senator.

The Democrats refused to indorse any man named by the Populist caucus for senator. Judge W. H. Claggett was overwhelmingly the choice of the Populists, but the Democrats would not vote for him in sufficient numbers to elect. Finally, on Tuesday night, Claggett had his friends nominate Heitfeld. There were thirteen Democrats ready by this time to vote for most any Populist, excepting Claggett. When the Democratic caucus was held Wednesday morning it resolved to support Heitfeld, but there was such loud talk of a bolt that the purpose was abandoned. Last night the matter was fixed up, the thirteen Democrats pledged their votes to Heitfeld, and the deal was closed. Three Populists bolted, but they were gotten back this morning, and Heitfeld secured his full party strength.

Henry Heitfeld is a man of limited education. He was born in St. Louis January, 1859. His father, Henry Heitfeld, was a German by birth. The future Idaho senator attended the common schools of St. Louis until 1870, when with his mother he moved to Seneca, Kan. He lived there until 1882, being employed at farm work and learning the trade of stone mason. In 1882 Mr. Heitfeld moved to the Northwest, locating at Pomeroy, Wash. For a time he worked in the shops of the Northern Pacific railroad at Sprague, Wash., remaining there until the fall of 1883, when he became a resident of Nez Perce county, Idaho. Since that time he has been engaged as a farmer, fruit grower and cattleman. In politics Mr. Heitfeld was a Democrat until he joined the Populist party. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and it was through his connection with that organization that he was influenced to ally himself with the Populist party. He was elected to the state senate as a Populist in 1894 and again in 1896.

Koerner Lodge, K. of P., Wins.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—The supreme court today reversed the judgment obtained by the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias against Koerner lodge No. 63 of this city depriving it of its property because it had adopted a resolution to secede from the Knights of Pythias and form an independent lodge, because in 1892 the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias of the world, passed a law requiring that all rituals printed in the German language should be surrendered.

Bald heads are becoming too frequent among the middle aged. This can be prevented by the timely use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Sewing machine office removed opposite postoffice.

TURNER WINS IN CAUCUS.

On the Second Ballot He Receives Nearly All the Votes.

ANGRY POPULISTS WALK OUT.

The Successful Candidate Given an Ovation at the Olympia.

GREETED WITH WILD ENTHUSIASM.

In an Address He Announces His Unfaltering Allegiance to the People's Party.

Plummer Unable to Proceed With a Speech When He Hears the Cry, "How Much Did You Get?"—Charges of Bribery Cause a Tremendous Sensation—House Appoints a Committee to Investigate Alleged Venality of Members---Middle-of-the Road Populists Still Holding Out in Hope of Blocking the Election, But Turner's Adherents Are Confident That Today's Ballot Will Be Decisive.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 28.—Special.—George Turner of Spokane received the nomination of a fusion caucus tonight. On the first ballot he received 41 votes. When the roll was called the second time De Mattos, silver Republican from Whatcom, who has been voting for Gov. Rogers swung into line for Turner, making it 42. John Forbes, Democrat of Pierce and Senator High, one of Daniel's supporters, made up the 44, the necessary number to nominate. When the roll was finished, Turner had 54 votes, 10 of the Democrats and Populists scrambling over each other to get into the wagon as it rolled by.

When the result was known a great cheer arose from the crowd in the house, where Turner's friends were seated to the number of 200. The roll was finished amid great cheering. Senator Baum, Representative Roberts and Senator E. W. Taylor were appointed a committee to go in quest of the nominee of the caucus.

The nomination of Turner in a fusion caucus was predicted in today's Post-Intelligencer. It was the only logical result of the situation as it has existed during the last three or four days. The straight-out Populists were so thoroughly demoralized and divided by internal dissensions, jealousy and treachery that it was impossible for them to make anything like a formidable or successful resistance to the well-organized and aggressive Turner combination of silver Republicans, Democrats and Populists.

When the roll was called at the beginning of the caucus 74 Fusionists answered to their names and were supposed to be bound by the action of the caucus. Before the caucus got down to business 8 had withdrawn and will vote against the nominee in the joint session tomorrow.

The following Fusionist members of the legislature refused to participate in the caucus: S. W. Baker, Canutt, Conine, Caywood, J. M. Edwards, J. O. Edwards, Irwin, Land Lusher, Parker, Phelps, Rader, Reinhart, Cleveland Smith, Winsor, Windust and Williams, 17 in all.

Senator Easterday, a strong Turner man, called the caucus to order. On motion of Taylor of Pierce all those who answered to their names were considered as participating in the caucus and were to be bound by its action. J. H. Ross, of Pierce, and Solon T. Williams were nominated for chairman of the caucus. Ross was elected, receiving 40 votes, to Williams' 34.

Williams moved to adjourn, but the motion was voted down. Thereupon Williams asked that his name be stricken from the caucus agreement.

Plummer of Spokane characterized such action as disgraceful and dishonorable.

Williams made this cutting reply: "I prefer not to have my honor left in the keeping of the gentleman from Spokane."

C. P. Bush, Witt, Hooper, Couch, Hodgdon and Windust withdrew. F. R. Baker of Pierce roasted the bolting members and said their actions were disgraceful.

Senator T. J. Miller, of Thurston, who has engineered the middle-of-the-road combine, but who has been known as a Turner man for a week past, made a long speech declaring that he was in honor bound to submit to the action of the caucus. Baker, of Pierce, made a similar statement. Hooper and Hodgdon said they had signed the caucus call under protest and were misled. A number of other Populists rose to state their position, all of them upholding the caucus. Hooper said the Populists were not receiving fair treatment. The roll was called. When Day's name was called he rose and said the joint sessions of the legislature had been enlivened by the delivery of a number of "spread-eagle" speeches by members who had immediately flopped. He said that he intended to explain his vote, but was not a flopper. He voted for a Populist, Clark Davis.

GEORGE TURNER.

L. E. RADER,

Who Occupies Seymore's Chair as Representative from Kitsap.

Stampede to Turner.

On the roll call Turner gained six votes as compared with this morning's ballot. They were Hill, Likens, T. J. Miller of Thurston, P. M. Smith, Way and Range. On the second ballot DeMattos changed to Turner from Cline, making Turner 42. Forbes came next, and after him High, giving Turner 44. When the roll call was finished Turner had 54, making his nomination secure. It was afterwards made unanimous.

Senators Taylor and Baum and Representative Roberts were appointed a committee to go after Judge Turner. Immediately after the result was announced there was great cheering and calls for Turner. The scene was lively enough for the most paritsan admirers of the Spokane man.

The Speech in Caucus.

The committee returned in a few minutes with Judge Turner, who mounted the rostrum and accepted the nomination in the following speech:

"Mr. Chairman, Senators and Representatives of the Legislature of Washington: By the action which you have taken and of which I have just been notified, you have conferred upon me a great honor and an onerous and responsible trust. I feel profoundly grateful for the honor, and no less deeply and profoundly the enormity of the trust. When I tarnish the one or prove unfaithful to the other, I shall return to you and say to the people of Washington, 'Your servant has been unfaithful; commit the honor of this high position to some one who can bear it with more credit.'

"Gentlemen of the People's Party: I desire to say now, as I have said on other occasions during this contest, that if I should be elected senator I shall accept it as a member of the People's party of the state of Washington. (Applause.) I had the honor a few weeks ago to write a letter to a friend of mine in Eastern Washington in which I outlined my political views. Those views as I understand them and the principles of the People's party conform to the cardinal principles which actuate and dominate the members of the People's party. Among other things I said that if elected I should at all times and on all occasions favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver. But this is not the only monetary reform which the people should expect. I said that the national banking monopoly should be cut off. The millions which we pay to the monopolies should be saved to the treasury of the United States. The monopoly of issuing money which stimulates or depresses the money markets should be cut off, and the United States should issue every dollar of paper money which the business requires. (Cheering.)

"I said further that I believe in government ownership of railroads. I had the honor of making an address at Colfax four years ago in which the government ownership of railroads and the necessity of it formed the central portion of my speech. This is because the railroads in this day of progress have become the only highways of the people. No selfish interest should control them and put the people at the mercy of the monopolies. Unless the money power is to be permitted to retain its hold on this country a stand must be made against trusts and monopolies.

"While I have been a Republican in the past, I am now a member of the People's party, and I never expect, as long as God permits me to live, to cast another Republican ballot. While I am not entirely prepared to surrender all my life-long beliefs on the question of protection, any tariff measures framed under the auspices of the Republican administration, which in the interests of the monopolies and manufacturers could raise $15,000,000 to elect a president and a congress to support that president, should receive the most careful scrutiny." (Applause.)

After saying that he favored the election of senators by the people, Turner expressed his sincere thanks to all the members of the legislature and to those who had supported him and to those who had differed from him. The reference to the free coinage of silver was received with silence, but the promise to work for a change in the national banking system and the issuance of paper money by the government alone provoked great cheers. After all, these Populists are for flat money, and the silver God has been relegated to the dusty garret of a forgotten past.

While the crowd was waiting, Cline, Daniels and Baker made short speeches of congratulation.

The caucus then adjourned, and the crowd hurried to the lobby of the Hotel Olympia.

Ovation at the Olympia.

Afterwards in the lobby of the Hotel Olympia he was given a big ovation, the crowd going wild. Spokane has many friends here, and they are frantic with joy tonight. Turner will receive more than enough votes to elect tomorrow.

The scenes that were enacted in the Olympia hotel at the conclusion of the caucus were most exciting in character. At times they rose to a dramatic height. This was the case when the leading actors became enthused with their roles. The first news was brought by one of Turner's lieutenants, who, when he swung open the big doors at the hotel entrance, shouted: "Turner has won the day."

In an instant every one was on his feet and crowding toward the speaker to hear the news. "He won the fight on the second ballot, and is as sure to be elected tomorrow as the sun is to rise," said the courier.

A great cheer went up from the crowd at the announcement, and Turner, who was standing at the foot of the staircase talking to some ladies, was quickly the center of an admiring throng of people, who offered their congratulations.

Mrs. Turner, who was standing on the steps, was so overjoyed at the news that she could scarcely contain herself, and she crowded her way up to her husband, and, putting her arms about his neck, gave him a hearty kiss. This action met with the approval of the crowd, and Mrs. Turner was loudly cheered.

The crowd from the caucus came pouring in, and in a short time the excitement was at fever heat.

Speech to the Throng.

After nearly every one in the room had congratulated Turner, there were calls for a speech. He mounted the steps, and, halting on the first landing, he began his speech, saying:

"Friends and Fellow-Citizens: I made one speech this evening in accepting the great honor conferred on me by the People's party caucus, and I am not proficient in repeating myself. If I am elected to this high position of senator, I go to Washington as a representative of the People's party, and I will stand loyally with the great men in the upper house of the national congress who for so long a time have served the cause that the People's party advocated during the recent campaign. I will now close by thanking you all heartily for the great honor that has been shown to me."

At the conclusion of the address three hearty cheers were given for Turner, and the statement that he was "all right" was frequently heard by the crowd.

Graves Forced to the Front.

Loud requests were then made for a speech from Mr. Graves, who is one of Mr. Turner's most trusted lieutenants, but he seemed to be reluctant to speak, and told the excited throng that speech-making was not in his line. Four stout admirers of Turner seized the reluctant and loudly protesting Graves and carried him bodily up the steps and deposited him on the first landing, and told him that he must speak, whether he wanted to or not. Mr. Graves said that all he had to say was that the caucus had selected the best man on the face of the earth for the position of United States senator.

Then there came an imperative demand from the crowd for Patrick Henry Winston, and soon he was on the landing addressing the crowd with his usual flow of eloquence. Among other things he said that the election of Judge Turner to the