# THEY ARE ALL OF ONE MIND.

## Prominent Citizens Favor Helping Corona Passengers.

### A FULL INVESTIGATION FIRST.

**If Wrecked Klondikers Have Returned in Actual Want, Then Seattle Should Extend Them a Helping Hand—Mayor Humes, E. O. Graves, J. S. Goldsmith, Erastus Brainerd and Other Citizens Speak**

In full accordance with the suggestions offered by the Post-Intelligencer yesterday morning a number of prominent citizens have expressed the conviction that if proper inquiry should show that the passengers on the wrecked Corona have come back to this city in actual want, they deserve kindly consideration and substantial aid at the hands of Seattle people.

Mayor Humes sent the following communication:

**"Seattle, Wash., Jan. 30, 1898.**

**"Editor Post-Intelligencer: I have read your editorial in the Post-Intelligencer of this date entitled, 'Aid the Needy,' and desire to say that I am in hearty sympathy with the sentiments therein expressed.**

**"I am satisfied that should any of the passengers of the ill-fated Corona return to this city in want, the citizens here generally would see to it that they be provided for.**

**"I am with you on any scheme to relieve the distressed.**

**"T. J. HUMES."**

Other citizens spoke as follows:

Erastus Brainerd—Only the actually destitute will require or should receive aid from the city. No American worthy of charity will become its object unless compelled by need, and who has no other recourse. For such as these ample provision should and will be made, if it be found necessary, and it is to be hoped it will not. How this aid may be secured and offered is a serious question. I have not considered it. For the administration of whatever form of relief may be necessary a committee of citizens, with the mayor at its head, it seems to me, should be formed.

Women are generally more efficient than men in providing ways and means. As a hasty suggestion I would offer this: Let the ladies secure the Armory or some other appropriate place and hold a Klondike bazaar, somewhat on the lines of the recent Pure Food exposition. With the great variety of articles intended for use in the Yukon now in the city, such as sleds, stoves, "grub boxes," boats, animals, clothes, furs, prepared foods and the like, a most interesting and novel exhibition could be held, at which, I have little doubt, all the owners of inventions, outfitters and others interested in Klondike purveying would be glad to exhibit and pay for spaces. Special features could be added, an admission fee charged and the full proceeds turned over to the administrative organization. If the ladies of Seattle would take some such plan as this, I have little doubt that an adequate sum for all needs could be raised in two or three days. Benefit performances at the theaters might prove satisfactory and be speedy in result. Newspapers may be depended on to make all the novel and original suggestions needed, and from them I anticipate practical ideas which can be put into effect.

E. O. Graves—It may transpire that there will be no demand for relief. I would deem it best to have a careful investigation made and the facts would suggest the necessary steps to take in the matter. I do not, however, believe that any obligation rests on the city to do any more that we would were the case a different one. If destitution is found to exist in specific cases, it should be relieved, as it always is in humane communities, but I do not approve of any movement toward furnishing new outfits and the sending north again of the shipwrecked passengers of the Corona. A citizens' meeting, at which subscriptions might be invited, would probably bring out the real condition of want if there should prove to be any. I would suggest that if any relief be afforded at all that it would be in assisting those in need of it to return to their homes. Few of them, if any, are without money, and the loss they have suffered is that of their outfits.

C. J. Smith—I read the editorial in this morning's Post-Intelligencer, and have no suggestions at present to offer regarding possible relief to those who were shipwrecked on the Corona. I am not prepared to say whether the company would transport the Corona passengers or not. All space for a number of sailings ahead has already been secured, and the company's obligation to the passengers ended with the catastrophe. The tickets are made out subject to the perils of the sea. I am now in correspondence with Messrs. Goodall, Perkins & Co., who are operating our steamers, in relation to the wreck. Our loss is quite $100,000. If the company is not obliged to proceed further in the matter, according to the terms of our ticket sales, and its responsibility ends with the wreck, there is no reason to suppose that the fares would be returned. At any rate, as I say, I am not in a position yet to be interviewed on the subject, as I have no opinion to express.

The first direct proposition for aid to the returned Klondikers comes in the following letter from C. Fred LaMont:

"Seattle, Jan. 30, 1898.

"Editor Post-Intelligencer: In full sympathy with your editorial, "Aid the Needy," in this morning's issue, I place, subject to your order for distribution among the passengers of the ill-fated Corona, 500 pounds, or 2,000 dozen, of LaMont's Improved Crystallized Egg. Should it prove necessary to re-outfit more than 100 I will furnish five pounds of egg to the man. Should it prove best to raise money I should be pleased to subscribe.

"C. FRED LAMONT."

J. S. Goldsmith—If it is found that there are those among the passengers of the steamer Corona who have lost everything and that there is no possible chance for them to replace their outfits and get away upon their own resources, I would advocate a general meeting of citizens of Seattle, at which time all will be allowed to contribute to a fund for relief. The passengers will undoubtedly have their invoices, showing just what their freight was, and the shipping bills at the steamship office will show the amount consigned by the Corona to Dyea or Skaguay. The losses might be replaced and the passengers started out again. I think that the steamship company will transport them.

# THE PASSING THRONG.

A. R. Shewan, of Montreal, a wholesale spirit merchant of many year's standing, arrived from the East over the Great Northern yesterday and is stopping at the Rainier-Grand. He says that while hundreds of people in Canada are on the eve of departing for the gold fields of the Yukon, the migration westward has scarcely begun. "It is natural enough to suppose that the majority of the Klondikers from Canada will make one of the British Columbia cities their port of departure," said Mr. Shewan yesterday. "This is not because Seattle is not widely known everywhere in the dominion as an important Yukon outfitting and trading point, but because the Canadians naturally feel like traveling over their own lines and purchasing their outfits of British Columbia merchants. I came West from Chicago this time over the American lines for the sake of varying the monotony of travel.

"It is now two years since I visited the Pacific coast, and I have already noted the great increase in travel in this direction and the signs of wonderful activity and enterprise on the streets of Seattle."

Capt. J. W. Troup, superintendent of the Kootenay and Columbia river steamers for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was a guest at the Rainier-Grand last night. Capt. Troup was stationed at Nelson, B. C., until recently, when he was removed to Vancouver, to take charge of the company's Alaska transportation business. Capt. Troup said to a Post-Intelligencer reporter last night that the company is having a number of light-draft boats built to run up the Stickeen river in connection with a railroad that is to be constructed from Telegraph creek to Lake Teslin. He said he knew very little about the railroad project, but that he is superintending the construction of the boats himself. He says the company is having two vessels brought around from the Mediterranean sea to be put into service between Victoria and Vancouver and Alaskan points. These vessels are 400 feet in length and much larger than any of those now in operation on the route.

R. C. Diehl, John E. Petton and D. D. Sharp, all of Montrose, Colo., arrived in the city within the past few days on their way to the gold fields of the north. Mr. Diehl is a dry goods merchant, but expects to employ himself prospecting for gold for a few months at least. He said the party would not start from here for a month yet. Its object in coming here so early was to get information about the country and the method of getting into it. Notwithstanding all that has been published on the question, he says there is a woeful lack of reliable information in the country farther east. The only way to learn the facts, he thinks, is to come to Seattle and investigate by contact with those who have come down from the Yukon.

Last week there were many visitors about the University of Washington. Worthy of particular mention was the visit of Prof. Angelo Heilprin and Lieut. Samuel Endrekin. The former is professor of geology in the Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia, and is well known for his research and writings in the field of natural history. One of his recent books is "The Earth and Its Story," a text on geology for high schools and colleges. Lieut. Endrekin has made for himself some reputation as an explorer. Both of these gentlemen were with Lieut. Peary in the far north.

Capt. E. J. Rathbone, of Portland, superintendent of the O. R. & N. water lines, was at the Rainier-Grand last night and spent most of the evening in company with his old friend, Capt. J. W. Troup. Capt. Rathbone said he had been in the city two or three days and expected to return to Portland today. He just came up to attend to some business. In response to a question as to the amount of traffic between Portland and Alaskan points, Capt. Rathbone said the vessels now on the route were refusing freight every trip, but they run five or ten days apart. He said it was the intention to have a five days' service established before long.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, of New York, publishes in the issue of January 8 a two-page article by Henry Landes, professor of geology and mineralogy in the University of Washington. The title of the article is "The Deu Pree Lode," and accompanying it is a cut of the Deu Pree mine and tramway. This journal being the greatest mining periodical in the world, the publication in it of this article is of no small importance to the mining interests of the state of Washington.

The advance agents of a party en route for Alaska have arrived in Ballard and are stopping at the Denver house. They come from West Palm Beach, Southern Florida. Those here are P. B. Ratcliff, J. M. McLean, E. S. Fowler and S. W. Fowler. They at once commenced the construction of a boat to take them to Alaska.

Lieut. C. E. Adair, of the United States army, is in the city from San Diego, Cal. Mrs. Adair and their child accompanies him. They are guests of the Rainier-Grand.

**Personal.**

Frank Bowman, of Astoria, is at the Stevens.

Thomas Corn, of Walla Walla, is at the Northern.

J. T. Heffernan, of Port Townsend, is at the Stevens.

David Murray, of Ellensburg, was a guest of the Diller last night.

Ed and W. H. Stanyar, of North Bend, were registered at the Diller last night.

E. Waterman, of Vancouver, B. C., is registered at the Rainier-Grand.

Joseph Ferguson, who runs a hotel at Arlington, was at the Diller last night.

Mrs. John Henry, of Ballard, kept open house last Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. T. F. Donoghue, her sister, who is visiting her from Muskegon, Ia.


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| Table Apricots | 8c per can |
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| Table Peaches | 11c per can |
| Table Pears | 12c per can |
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Furniture, Carpets, Stoves and Household Goods.

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# THE MILLS WILL BE BUILT.

## To Cut Lumber for Boats Along the Lakes.

### DAILY CAPACITY 40,000 FEET.

**A. S. Kerry's Plans Are Completed and Liberal Grants Have Been Made to the Company—First Cut Will Be for Two Stern-Wheel Steamers, Then for Boat Lumber—Courteous Treatment by Officials.**

The last obstacle has been removed in the matter of the establishment of the saw mills of the A.S. Kerry Canadian Mill Company at the lakes in the line of routes from Wrangel, Skaguay and Dyea, to Dawson and the Klondike, and Mr. Kerry will leave tonight for Dyea, where the plants of his mills are now awaiting transportation across the passes. The incorporation papers filed at Victoria and Olympia name, besides A. S. Kerry, M. F. Backus and S. H. Piles, of this city, several British Columbia men who are interested in the enterprise. Subsequent to the incorporation several weeks passed, after Mr. Kerry's return from Ottawa, where he went in relation to his timber grants along the lakes, and they were weeks of uncertainty. The wheels of government always move slowly, and while the Kerry company was shipping its mills to Dyea there was the possibility that the land and timber grants would not be made. Saturday, however, Mr. Kerry received word by telegraph that the necessary formalities had been complied with and that the work might proceed.

The scheme is one of the most interesting yet launched in connection with the increase of trade to the north, and contemplates saw mills at different points along the chain of lakes that lie in the direct path of all the routes leading across the mountains from tide water to Dawson. The principal business of the saw mills will be to cut lumber for boats to be used by prospectors and miners going down to the gold fields. When running to full capacity the mills will be able to turn out eighty completed boats daily.

The first use that the saw mills will be put to, however, will be cutting lumber to build two stern-wheel steamers, which are to ply on the lakes. Each will be 75 feet long, 18 feet beam and will draw 18 inches of water. After the completion of the steamers the mills will be started cutting boat lumber and the daily capacity will be 40,000 feet. The mills will have electric light plants and can run during the dark hours of the short days or on a night shift if necessary. The boats will be delivered at the head of Lake Bennett, and Mr. Kerry says that the steamers can take long strings of loaded boats and tow them a distance of seventy-two miles. This will be much to the advantage of those owning the boats, as the peculiar topographical conditions are such that head winds prevail during the greater part of the season when lake navigation is open. Each steamer will have a capacity of 125 passengers. The tow of the small boats will do away with the necessity of sails. Navigation opens on the lakes about April 15 and the mills are expected to cut for the steamers early in March. A general freight business by barges will be conducted on the lakes, the barges as well as the boats to be towed by the steamers.

Mr. Kerry states that the machinery now at Dyea is in sections, and that the separate packages will not weigh to exceed 200 pounds each. From Dyea the machinery will be carried over by horses, and from the end of the passes it will be transported by men to the different points of location.

It is stated that the grants to the company have been very liberal, and while the delay in the receipt of positive information has held active operations back, Mr. Kerry and his Canadian and American associates are congratulating themselves upon the generous terms given them. Mr. Kerry's own reception in Ottawa was very encouraging, and he spoke upon his return of the courteous treatment he received from the Dominion officials.

The matter of making boats at the lakes instead of in a completed or knock-down shape in Seattle presented itself to Mr. Kerry upon the representation of the difficulties attending the packing of unwieldy packages through the passes. The idea grew, and a series of mills along the chain of lakes was the outgrowth of the first proposition. Experienced mill men and boat builders have been engaged, and by the time navigation opens on the river there will be enough boats built and lumber to build more that can accommodate 50,000 people.

The saw mills were built in Seattle under Mr. Kerry's directions and were shipped to Dyea shortly after his return from Ottawa. The cost of the boats, complete, at the lakes, it is said, will be less than that of packing the lumber over the mountains. Logs are to be delivered at the mills by sledging them over the snow, as is the custom in the pine forests of Wisconsin and Michigan. Mr. Kerry expects to be away about eight months. Parts of the mills that have not yet been shipped and Mr. Kerry's force of men will leave on the next trip of the Al-Ki.

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**"In Gay Paris."**

| | |
|---|---|
| Wandering Willie | Ben Shields |
| Weary Walker | Max Millian |
| Mr. Hoffman House | Harry Bodworth |
| Noisy Howe | Arthur Mohring |
| Bolivar | Ed Marsh |
| Undertaker | William Mohring |
| Miss Boston | Ida Gaskell |
| Dotty Dimple | Maud Fauvette |
| Miss Pike | Grace Fauvette |
| Mish Fish | Beaty Langford |
| Miss Herring | Amy Langford |
| Miss Dolphin | Grace Howan |
| Miss Sturgeon | Baba Pifer |
| Miss Rowe | Ada Briden |

Clifford's Gaiety Company opened a two nights' engagement at the Seattle theater last night before an audience that, with the single exception of "In Old Kentucky," breaks the record for regular prices. The bill was "In Gay Paris," and for two hours and a half people were kept guessing what it was all about, and where the connection lay between the title and the mass of good, bad and indifferent vaudeville specialties that is indiscriminately dished out during the three acts which go to make up the performance. "In Gay Paris" has several redeeming features in respect to the "business" that has been begged, borrowed and stolen from every other farce-comedy that ever toured the country, and many of the gags and the excuses for coming on or going off the stage were received with bursts of applause by the packed house as old friends, whether welcome or not. The acrobatic turn of the Mohring brothers and the Fauvette sisters in the third act were the best things and are worth mentioning, and some of the work of Millian and Shields (before it got tiresome) was funny and rough. At 10:30 the immense audience found its way into the streets in a state of bewilderment, wondering what farce-comedy will stand sponsor for next. The greatest fault with "In Gay Paris" is its length; it should have been all over at 8:30 o'clock, providing the curtain went up at that time. "In Gay Paris" will mix people up again tonight in a good-natured way without doing anyone much harm.

**George's Colored Minstrels.**

George's operatic minstrels, which opened a week's engagement to a crowded house at the Third Avenue theater last evening, not only comprises a great deal of talent, but it is utilized and put together in a manner that makes up an extremely interesting evening's entertainment. The music is good, the chorus well sung and the various solos, duets and quartettes which go to make up a rattling first part, were all excellent, many of the selections being new. An innovation is introduced in having female voices in the chorus of the first part, as well as a female interlocutor. This was evidently appreciated by the audience. Among those deserving especial notice may be mentioned Maj. John Pamplin in his famous gun drill, Master Frank Cooper in his buck and wing dance, Grant Shoter's tenor solo, and Mme. Alexno Bright, prima donna. The costumes worn by the ladies were very elaborate.

The second part went off with a dash that kept the audience in laughter, some of the jokes being not only exceptionally clever, but actually new. The whole performance concluded with James White's original version of "An Evening's Diversion, or the Tramp's Feast." This was new from the usual wind-up of a minstrel performance and was highly appreciated by the audience.

Taken as a whole, George's minstrels may be considered a good card. The company is evenly balanced throughout.

**Yesterday's Band Concert.**

A crowd quite equal to that of a week ago attended the concert by Wagner's First Regiment band at the Seattle theater yesterday afternoon. Standing room was at a premium all over the house, and every private box was occupied. Schubert's overture, "Rosamunde," and the grand selection from "Norma" were both given for the first time, the latter being noticably full of delightful harmonies that found good interpretation in the band's treatment of the selection. There were solo allotments for cornet, clarinet and baritone horn by Messrs. Price, McLeod and De Caprio. There were many encores, possibly those best received being F. Boyd Wells' caprice, "Bohemia," and the Spanish fantasia, "La Poloma."

The local soloist for the afternoon was Mme. Berta Crivelli, who sang with good expression Centemeri's "Deep in My Heart," and to the vigorous demand for an encore she sang Carl Bohm's "Der Schwur" (The Vow), Op. 310, No. 2. The concert was in all respects a success.

**The Bella Union Theater.**

The cozy Bella Union theater was packed. Frank Readick's company in "The Danites."

# COMING WEEK IN CONGRESS

Continued From Page 1.

eight votes, whereas to ratify the treaty they will have to have sixty. They feel that even some of these fifty-eight are not entirely reliable. In view of these circumstances they realize that nothing is to be lost by an informal postponement, especially when it comes naturally through the pressure of other business, and some of them believe that everything is to be gained by that course.

Senator Pettigrew's determination to discuss the Hawaiian question in open session will have a tendency to take the direction of the ratification resolution out of the hands of the foreign relations committee, and it may prove to be the opening wedge to a discussion of the whole subject in open session. His resolution declares it to be contrary to the traditions of this country to acquire any territory so situated as to require a navy to protect it.

This is a basis broad enough for the discussion of the whole subject, and it is understood to be Mr. Pettigrew's intention to enter very fully into the question of the condition of affairs in Hawaii. He will deal with Mr. Dole's visit and will undertake to show that that gentleman was never elected president, that the constitution of the present government of Hawaii was never submitted to the people of that country, and the fact that the government is irregular. It is possible that objection may be made to the discussion of such subjects in open session, in view of the pendency of the treaty and Mr. Pettigrew not allowed to proceed except behind closed doors.

**House Will Kill Teller Resolution.**

It is the intention of the house leaders to offset, as far as possible, the action of the senate in passing the Teller resolution by killing the declaration of the sense of congress regarding the payment of the government coin bonds in silver, on a nay and yea vote in the house this week. This will be the feature of the proceedings. While the full Republican strength in the house cannot be combined against the resolution, no doubt is expressed by those who have made it their business to canvass the situation that the majority will be decisive. As soon as the resolution is reported back from the ways and means committee, which may be tomorrow, the rules committee will bring in a special order for its consideration. The time allowed for debate is likely to be brief, as the leaders do not believe there is any necessity for protracted debate, and, moreover, a long discussion would measurably decrease the very purpose they have in view—namely, a prompt and decisive negative reply to the senate's declaration.

The remainder of the week will be devoted to the appropriation bills. The District of Columbia is still under discussion and the fortifications bill is still on the calendar. The house leaders intend to give appropriation bills the right of way, in order to make an early adjournment possible. The moment the appropriation bills are out of the way the new rules will be brought in, and after that the contested elections cases and the bankruptcy bill will be brought forward.

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# WINSOR ENTERS THE LISTS.

## He Seeks the Populist Nomination for Mayor of Seattle.

### JORDAN'S HOT REPLY TO HART

**Bolters, Mischief Makers and Representatives of the Criminal Element, He Says, Dominated the Saturday Night Meeting—Effort to Oust City Committee Will Be Futile—A Statement by Mr. Winsor.**

Judge Richard Winsor, chairman of the People's party city central committee, last night announced himself as a candidate for the Populist nomination for mayor of Seattle.

This is the latest development in the already complex situation within the fusion organization. Judge Winsor is an old resident of Seattle and has been known as the father of the People's party in this section of the state. As chairman of the city central committee, Judge Winsor has not mixed up in the Jordan and anti-Jordan struggles. Yet, as a member of that body, he was subjected to the same strictures that were cast upon it by the meeting in G. A. R. hall Saturday night.

At that meeting John O'Neill, in the course of a speech, attacked Judge Winsor, charging him with unfair rulings during the meetings of the committee. Judge Winsor denies the charge. Urged by reports of this matter made to him yesterday and by other circumstances, he decided last night to enter the lists himself.

Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, at whom were directed the charges contained in the resolutions adopted by the Way-Hart meeting Saturday night, has replied to these assaults in a manner and style that will add zest to the strife now being carried on between the factions for supremacy. Dr. Jordan's assertions are broad and comprehensive in their scope. He charges that the Saturday night meeting was organized by bolters and mischief makers, some of whom he charges with being allied to the worst elements in the city.

Preparations for Wednesday night's mass-meeting of the People's party, to be called in pursuance of the resolutions adopted Saturday night, are going on. The call has not yet been issued by the executive committee, of which Eugene Way is chairman. The committee has not yet selected a hall for the meeting.

Dr. Jordan, at whom much of the artillery of eloquence at the meeting in G. A. R. hall Saturday night was aimed, was asked yesterday if he had any statement to make in reply to the charge that the central committee was being dominated by him for purposes foreign to the objects of the organization. He said: "I do not care for the attack that was made on me personally by some of those who figured conspicuously in the meeting you speak of. I can afford to treat with the silent contempt they merit the charges made against me as an individual. I have not announced myself as a candidate for mayor of Seattle, nor have I sought to influence in his action any single member of the city central committee.

"The men who inspired that meeting and who were active in the proceedings, comprise to a large extent the criminal elements of the city; others of them are political prostitutes—gentlemen who have disgraced themselves and their party, and whose actions in the past have brought upon themselves the disapproval of the chief executive of the state and of the courts. They have conspired to attack the very life of the People's party. I will say nothing about their references to me as an individual, but there may be some people who have no conception of the real inwardness of that meeting and the action taken. I deem it a duty to explain how this was brought about.

"The criminal element of the city, headed by Eugene Way, knowing that I could not be used and molded to their purposes, have certainly as little love for me as the average murderer has for a halter. Finding that their attempts to bribe some of the committeemen by placing them on the grand and petit jury lists, and by offering them positions in their gambling houses, were only partially successful, and that they could not thus secure the co-operation of a majority of the committee, they found that only one course was open to them, and this they have followed out, judging by the meeting last night.

"In regard to the statement that I have tampered with the members of the central committee or attempted to do so, I will say that I have not been out of my own precinct or invaded a single other precinct of the city for at least two years with the purpose of seeing any one on political matters. Up to the present time, I have not asked a single friend to advocate my nomination for mayor by any party, neither have I announced that I would be a candidate for any office. I have neither the inclination nor the time to make the race for that office; the large enterprises which I have under way are enough to occupy my time and efforts, and will be for a long time to come if Seattle grows, as we all hope it will, and if the development promised for the gold fields of the Yukon is realized.

"It is absurd to consider the move taken last night as a Populist move. The men who were loudest in advocacy of the resolutions passed are for the greater part bolters who have no standing in the party or else they are the representatives of the worst element of the city. They have no regard for the aims or destinies of the party, but rather their purpose is to disrupt the party and to give the criminal classes full sway in Seattle. Their action does not affect the regular People's party organization in any way, nor can it. No self-constituted body of bolters and criminals can undo and turn to naught the regularly constituted authority of the People's party.

"The element largely represented Saturday night, under our by-laws is not eligible to form a part of the party. Low characters and professional bolters are not eligible to membership in the organization by its constitution and by-laws. They are trying to appear as martyrs, when, in fact, they are disorganizers and bolters.

"The Omaha platform, to which every true Populist turns in his prayers, like the Mohammedans to their Mecca, has a clause, passed unanimously, forbidding the participation of office-holders in the conventions of the party. The action of the central committee is, therefore, thoroughly Populistic, and the rank and file of the party has no desire to perpetuate a new ring in power, such as the movers in that meeting would wish to establish.

"As to one gentleman who was conspicuous in his bitter attacks upon myself, I will say that he will have his hands full when the grand jury investigates into the reasons why criminals have been allowed to escape and money has been taken."

**Judge Winsor's Candidacy.**

A representative of the Post-Intelligencer interviewed Judge Richard Winsor, chairman of the city central committee, in his office last night regarding the attack made on him personally and on the committee at the Way-Hart meeting. "I do not believe that I am called upon to notice these matters," he said. "As chairman of the city central committee I have refrained from taking any part whatever in the struggle that has been going on between the two factions in the party. I have never espoused the cause of the one nor the other, but have aimed always to preside at the deliberations of the committee with absolute fairness and neutrality. I believe the members of the committee, or the majority of them, will say that I have acted impartially and with justice to both sides.

"Now, as to the committee, the members of that body were elected at duly called primaries in the various precincts. Adequate notice of this election was given and it was presumed that the Populists turned out and selected the men they wished to represent them on the committee. This being true, it follows that the committeemen are the representatives of the Populist voters in their precincts and carry out their wishes. And, as far as I know, they do this. So much for the charge of jobbery in the committee.

"As to the registration of voters, I have only to say that if the committeemen will furnish the conveniences which I will provide for the members of the party in my precinct, there will be no trouble and no one will be debarred from registering if he is entitled to do so. I will provide means for registering the Populist voters in my office in the day and in the evenings in the precinct where I live. There should be no trouble about this. The advantages in the arrangement is that it will prevent the packing of the precinct caucuses and primaries by men who are not Populists and who have no right to participate therein.

"I do not care to reply to the charge made by Mr. O'Neill. His matter is a personal one. At the urgent solicitation of my friends I have determined to offer myself as a candidate for the People's party nomination for mayor of Seattle. This determination was made only tonight, and then after matters had been brought to my attention of which I had no previous knowledge."

**Cut His Hand Badly.**

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

ARLINGTON, Jan. 29.—While cleaning out the double-block machine of the Bryant shingle mill yesterday, Carl Berge had the fingers of his left hand severely torn by the saw, the fourth finger being almost amputated. This is the second serious accident to occur at the camp during the last week, Alfred Egan having lost a finger on Tuesday while coupling cars on the logging road.


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